Derby and Derbyshire Serious Violence Board

Serious Violence

Derby and Derbyshire Strategic Needs Assessment 2025

October 2025

DDSC
Derby & Derbyshire Safer Communities

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1. Executive Summary

Derby and Derbyshire's Strategic Needs Assessment (SNA) 2025 is the third 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 2024 SNA. This will help the Derby and Derbyshire Serious Violence Board further understand the problems associated with serious violence in the City and County as well as 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 on why serious violence occurs thereby helping us to understand the causes.

1.1 Key findings

- Based on the definition of serious violence used by the Derby and Derbyshire Serious Violence Board up to March 2025 (which does not include domestic or sexual abuse related serious violence, or Actual Bodily Harm), serious violence within Derby and Derbyshire has decreased during 2024/25. Compared with the previous 12 months there has been a 14% reduction in violent offences.
- During this same time period there has been a 7% reduction in knife crime.
- Over the last three financial years the monthly trendline shows an average of around 200 offences per month, with a peak of 270 offences during July 2023.
- With the exception of Chesterfield, where there was a very slight increase (three occurrences), each of the other districts in Derbyshire, and Derby City, have seen a decrease in serious violence during 2024/25, when compared to the previous three years.
- Within the subcategories of Serious Violence, all crime types are at their lowest recorded for the last three financial years.
- On average during the last three years 41% of Suspects were aged between 11 and 25, whilst 15-year-olds account for the highest number of occurrences.
- On average, per year, over the last three years, 29% of serious violence offences involve knives/bladed articles.

1.2 Demographic, geographic and temporal trends

- Males continue to account for most known perpetrators of serious violence (84%). The age category with the largest volume of offenders was 18-40 and up to age 17, at 54% and 23% of all offenders respectively. The profile of victims varies according to the offence.
- In 46% 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.

- 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 23% of police recorded serious violence. 55% of assault-related hospital attendances at Royal Derby Hospital occurred between Friday and Sunday, and 56% of these hospital attendances 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 2026 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 respond accordingly with a range of evidence based preventative measures, interventions, and actions. District area profiles have been created for each of the eight districts and the City, 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 second Strategic Needs Assessment completed in September 2024. 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 used in 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 or other weapon 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 and capacity for data sharing.

- Explore how improvements can be achieved in the recording of police data at point of incident, including improvements in the recording of self-defined ethnicity and qualifiers. Qualifiers are a standardised list of categories used by UK police forces to classify and record incidents, ensuring consistency and comparability of data across all forces and are manually added by the police officer in charge of each incident.

- Complete a full evaluation of the current interventions running during 2025/26.

- Continue to strengthen the links between the serious violence partnership and work to address violence in the Night-Time-Economy (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 childhood experiences (ACEs), mental health, drug dependency and education, to broaden our understanding of the risk factors.

- Investigate the prevalence of mental health issues in serious violence perpetrators.

- 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 pattern and causes of reoffending for male suspects. Between 2022/23 and 2024/25, 878 repeat suspects made up 18% of all suspects. They were also suspects in 38% of crimes during that period. The top 25 suspects committed 244 crimes across the three years, and in any given year, repeat suspects accounted for between 26.7% and 30.7% 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 on average 33% of incidents linked to alcohol.

- Examine reasons for high exclusion and suspension from school 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.

- Further explore the correlation between school closing time and the higher incidence of serious violence straight after this time in victims under 17 years of age. In particular consider why this appears more prevalent on Mondays, and whether there are interventions that could address this.

- 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 interventions to focus activity. On average, per year, 29% of serious violence offences involve knives/bladed articles

- Firearms account for 16% of possession offences. Firearms possession has increased since 2019 and offences remain consistent, therefore, this should be explored further.

- Explore the possibility of accessing data for Derby and Derbyshire residents from nearby Major Trauma Centres. Data on serious injuries caused by acts of serious violence is currently missing for Derby and Derbyshire since there are no Major Trauma Centres in the County. East Midlands Ambulance Service data shows that 27% of victims of assault in Derby and Derbyshire are taken to hospitals outside of the County.

- Enhance the integration of qualitative data to complement and address the limitations of quantitative findings.

3 Serious Violence and Knife Crime

3.1 What has happened in the last year?

Serious Violence and Knife Crime
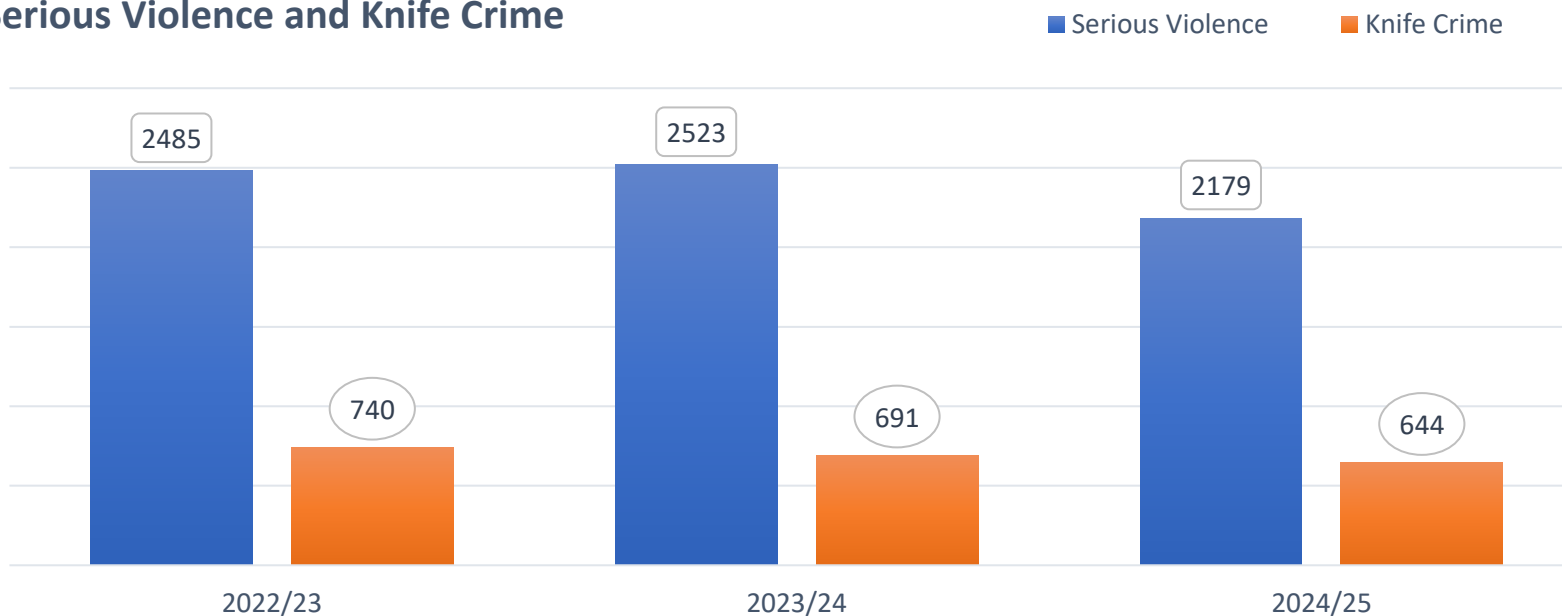
There were 2,179 serious violence offences in Derby and Derbyshire in 2024/25 which meet the Serious Violence Board definition of serious violence used up to March 2025 (this definition is currently being reviewed and will be amended for the 2026-2028 Serious Violence Strategy and subsequent SNAs). This compares to 2,523 in 2023/24, which represents a 14% reduction.

During 2024/25, 644 knife crimes were recorded, compared to 691 in the previous year. This represents a 7% reduction.

In 2018 the Home Office updated their "Economic and Social Costs of Crime" estimates, which provide costings for a number of crime types. Using these estimates, we can give some idea of the costs of serious violence in Derby and Derbyshire.

In 2024/25 serious violence is estimated to have cost £36,096,840, this represents a 25% reduction in cost (£12.6 million) compared to 2023/24.

In Derby and Derbyshire there were five homicides in 2024/25, two homicides involved knives.

Cost of Serious Violence

- Homicide
- Non-homcide

Year	Homicide	Non-homicide
2022/23	£6.4M	£20.2M
2023/24	£28.9M	£19.7M
2024/25	£19.3M	£16.7M

Unsurprisingly serious violence occurs most frequently in the most populated parts of Derby and Derbyshire, as shown in the graph below. This graph shows the percentage of the total number of serious violence crimes by district.

% of SV crimes 2024/25

District	%
Derby	~44
Chesterfield	~13
Amber Valley	~10
Erewash	~9
South Derbyshire	~6
Bolsover	~6
High Peak	~5
North East Derbyshire	~5
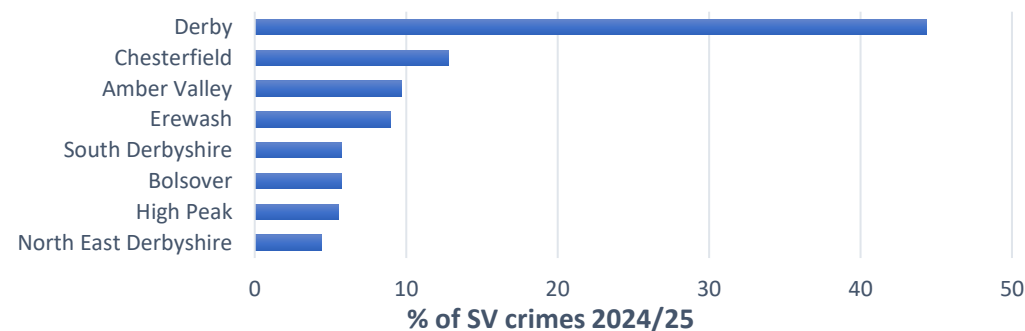
3.2 Serious Violence and Knife crime statistics

Derbyshire Police data shows us that the volume of serious violence (based on the Serious Violence Board definition) has decreased during 2024/2025 by 14% (344 less incidents) when compared with the previous year. Knife crime has also decreased year on year for the last 3 years.

The breakdown of the yearly figures is shown below.

	All			Trend	Victims 18 and under			Trend	Suspects 18 and under			Trend
	22/23	23/24	24/25		22/23	23/24	24/25		22/23	23/24	24/25	
Serious Violence												
Homicide	2	9	6	↓	1	0	1	↑	0	1	1	←→
Possession of weapons	903	981	874	↓	46	51	26	↓	222	211	172	↓
Robbery	706	639	535	↓	247	198	113	↓	155	99	74	↓
Violence with injury	874	894	764	↓	185	166	141	↓	126	109	99	↓
Total	**2485**	**2523**	**2179**	↓	**479**	**415**	**281**	↓	**503**	**420**	**346**	↓
Knife Crime												
Homicide	1	4	2	↓	0	0	1	↑	0	1	1	←→
Possession of weapons	352	351	356	↑	21	20	13	↓	115	92	89	↓
Robbery	234	205	157	↓	82	75	35	↓	58	49	29	↓
Violence with injury	153	131	129	↓	33	31	28	↓	32	25	18	↓
Total	**740**	**691**	**644**	↓	**136**	**126**	**77**	↓	**205**	**167**	**137**	↓
% Serious Violence involving Knives												
%	29.8	27.4	29.6	↓	28.4	30.4	27.4	↓	40.8	39.8	39.6	↓

The above table shows that year on year the number of victims and suspects aged 18 and under are reducing. Possession of weapon offences (including knife possession) remain consistent, but these could be influenced by a police presence (increased hotspot patrols,

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stop/searches). Robbery offences have seen a decrease and 2024/25 saw the lowest figure in the last three years, violence with injury has also been following the same pattern.

Violence with injury has been consistently high but has decreased by 14% during 2024/25, falling from 894 offences to 764.

This table shows the three main offence types of violence with injury:

	22/23	23/24	24/25	Trend
Violence with injury				
GBH with intent	523	612	461	↓
GBH without intent	198	143	162	↑
Administer poison with intent	119	101	93	↓

GBH with intent was at its highest level for the last five financial years during 2023/24, however this decreased by 24% to 461 offences during 2024/25. GBH without intent remains consistent, with an average of 167 offences per year. Administering poison remains high with 93 offences during the last year.

Assault occasioning actual bodily harm (ABH) is not included in the Serious Violence Board definition for 2024/25 but is included in the 'violence with injury' category recorded by the Police. ABH refers to any assault or battery that causes physical harm beyond trivial injuries, but not serious enough to be considered GBH. ABH will be included in the Serious Violence Board definition of serious violence from September 2025 onwards, so it is useful to understand what this looks like, as it will feature in the 2025/26 SNA. The below tables show the last three years figures for ABH.

	All ages			Trend	**Victim 18 and under**			Trend	**Suspect 18 and under**			Trend
	22/23	23/24	24/25		22/23	23/24	24/25		22/23	23/24	24/25	
ABH Assault occasioning actual bodily harm												
ABH	4409	4389	4733	↑	1439	1389	1346	↓	1129	1023	1085	↑

ABH has increased from 4389 occurrences to 4733 during 2024/25, which is an increase of 8%. Figures for under 18s (both victims and suspects) have remained consistent over the last three years.

4. Serious Violence

4.1 What do we know about those involved in Serious Violence?

Summary data below shows that between April 2022 and March 2025 there were 4509 victims of serious violence, 4821 suspects of serious violence and 496 of those were both a victim and a suspect. 41% of suspects were aged up to 24 years old, 36% were aged 25 – 40 years old and 24% were aged 40+. 83% of the suspects were male. 42% of victims were aged up to 24 years old, 29% were aged 25 – 40 years old and 28% were aged 40+. 73% of the victims were male.

In terms of the victim/suspect overlap, 35% were aged up to 24 years old, 35% were aged 25-40 years old and 21% were aged 40+. 88% of those that were both a suspect and a victim were male.
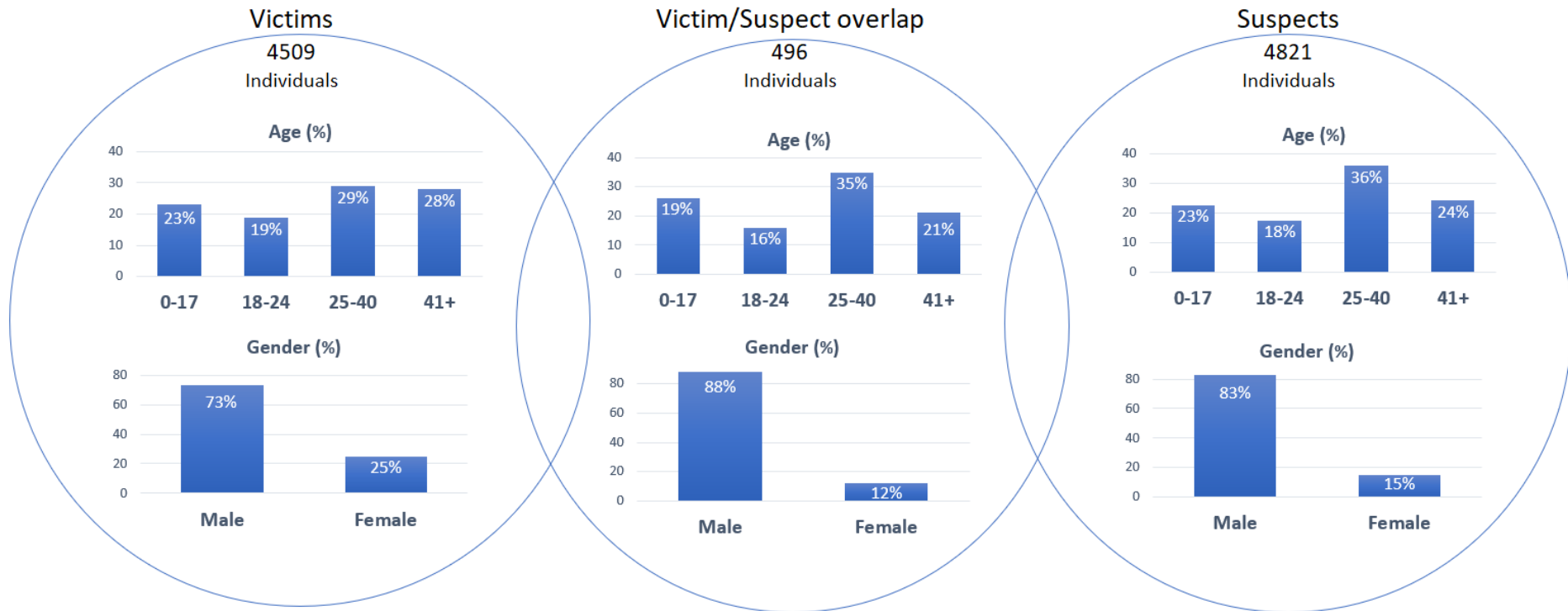
4.2 Serious Violence by District
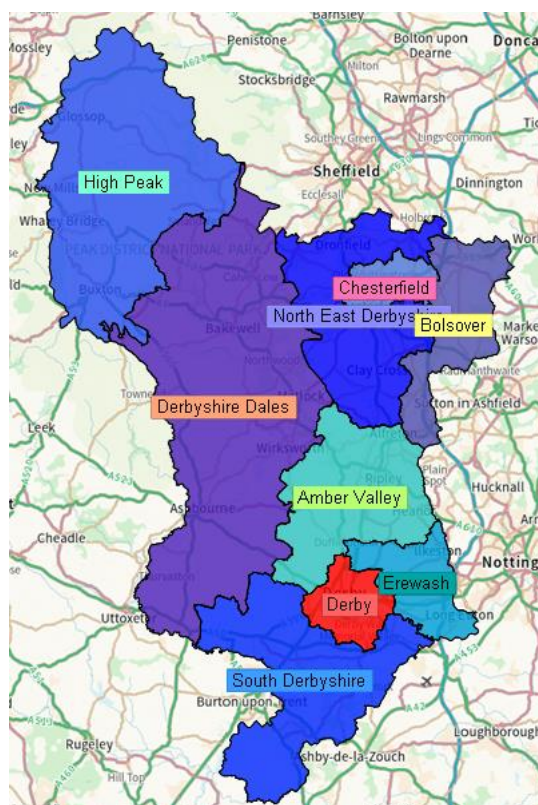
	22/23	23/24	24/25	Trend
Total Serious Violence by District				
Amber Valley	216	229	209	↓
Bolsover	130	133	123	↓
Chesterfield	273	315	276	↑
Derby	1153	1023	959	↓
Derbyshire Dales	76	94	62	↓
Erewash	231	255	193	↓
High Peak	122	138	120	↓
North East Derbyshire	112	126	95	↓
South Derbyshire	148	166	123	↓

This table shows that for most districts, offence numbers are at their lowest for the last three financial years.

4.3 Serious Violence Temporal Analysis

Serious Violence by month
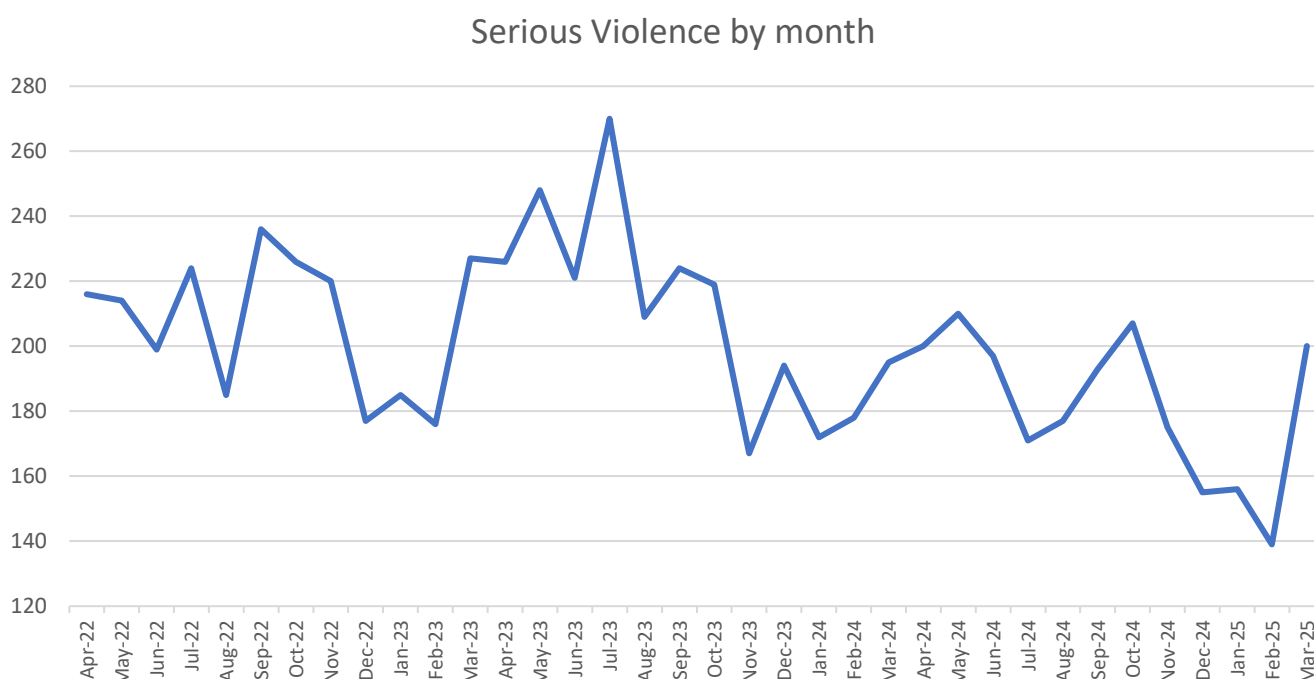
The above graph shows the volume of serious violence by month, it shows a peak over the last three financial years during July 2023 and the lowest figure during February 2025.

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 23% of police recorded serious violence. The below tables show the figures by time of day and day of the week for the last three financial years.

Time & Day	Mon	Tues	Weds	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Total
00	44	44	56	43	40	65	90	382
01	30	15	27	30	32	77	75	286
02	22	14	13	14	25	71	61	220
03	10	19	5	21	18	47	44	164
04	13	12	6	8	15	29	34	117
05	16	9	5	11	6	21	23	91
06	5	5	9	6	14	10	11	60
07	6	12	11	10	15	17	17	88
08	22	22	27	23	32	10	15	151
09	31	31	33	35	45	15	14	204
10	25	27	21	29	31	31	17	181
11	28	33	21	25	30	33	29	199

	Mon	Tues	Weds	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Total
12	47	51	52	54	44	44	34	326
13	47	40	41	37	40	33	33	271
14	53	45	31	50	50	47	46	322
15	62	63	51	67	77	45	57	422
16	71	51	62	46	55	63	56	404
17	69	51	57	64	62	79	58	440
18	57	56	57	68	64	76	69	447
19	65	51	72	56	69	86	57	456
20	62	47	52	70	81	69	65	446
21	50	50	47	51	76	87	55	416
22	41	46	40	47	71	85	39	369
23	28	32	38	57	72	116	49	392
Total	904	826	834	922	1064	1256	1048	6854

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

| Time & Day	Mon	Tues	Weds	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Total
01	0	1	0	0	0	8	1	10
02	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
03	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
04	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
05	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
06	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
07	2	2	1	1	6	0	0	12
08	3	4	6	2	7	0	1	23
09	5	3	5	5	7	1	0	27
10	2	5	2	5	4	5	0	24
11	2	1	5	3	2	2	3	18
12	6	7	9	11	4	11	2	51
13	8	6	2	7	6	7	3	39
14	5	8	6	7	10	9	2	47
15	24	18	11	27	21	10	21	132
16	24	12	15	9	10	18	15	103
17	16	12	9	15	18	25	16	111
18	14	12	17	15	17	16	17	108
19	23	12	9	16	13	20	11	104
20	9	12	11	14	12	8	6	72
21	5	3	5	8	10	13	5	49
22	3	3	3	3	7	8	3	30
23	1	0	4	2	3	7	1	18
Total	156	121	120	150	157	170	110	987

This table represents the time and day for victims of serious violence offences aged up to 17 years old. There is a peak of incidents between 15:00 hours and 20:00 hours, which partly correlates with school closing time. This trend also continues during the weekend.

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Time & Day	Mon	Tues	Weds	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Total
01	18	10	21	13	22	47	58	189
02	19	9	10	11	16	50	42	157
03	5	13	5	10	10	35	28	106
04	6	7	3	4	10	26	25	81
05	8	4	5	8	2	11	18	56
06	1	4	6	2	8	9	7	37
07	1	6	5	2	7	8	8	37
08	10	6	9	10	15	7	3	61
09	10	7	13	7	15	6	10	68
10	7	7	9	10	11	21	11	76
11	7	15	6	8	14	21	10	81
12	15	23	13	20	19	16	15	121
13	13	23	9	13	16	12	12	98
14	22	15	11	18	17	21	20	125
15	18	17	15	27	26	21	27	151
16	23	20	24	18	21	26	27	159
17	33	23	30	27	31	37	21	202
18	24	23	19	36	32	43	24	201
19	33	21	42	19	40	51	22	228
20	34	16	23	39	48	44	41	245
21	33	26	22	27	45	51	36	240
22	22	25	27	28	47	62	25	236
23	20	15	25	38	55	83	33	269
Total	382	335	352	395	527	708	523	3224

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.

4.4 Serious Violence Victims

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

### Victims by age last three financial years
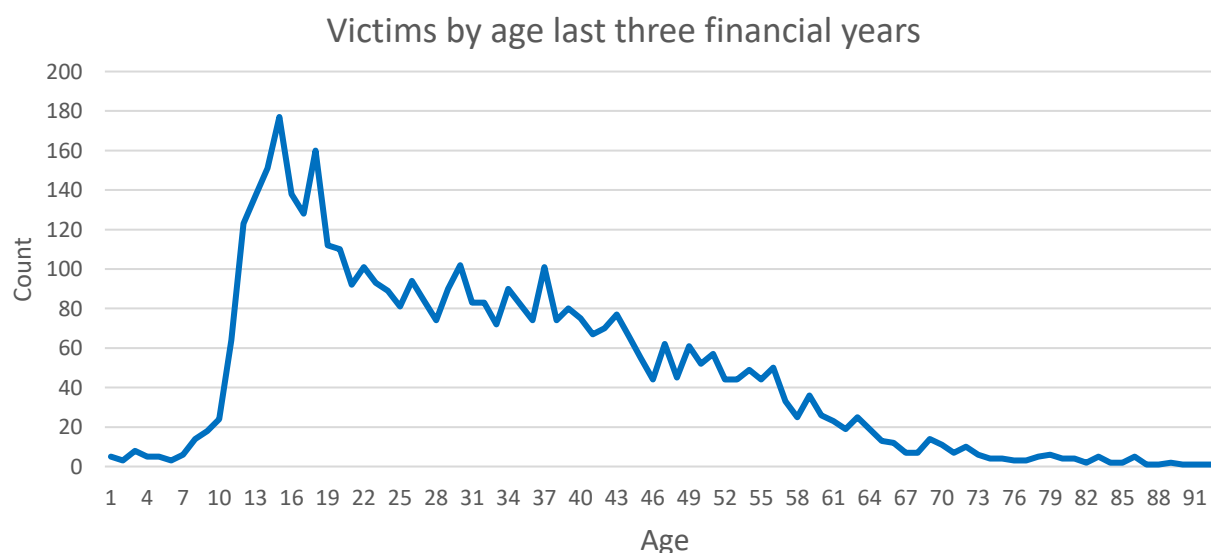
On average during the last five years 40.6% of victims were aged up to 24 years old, 23% of victims were aged up to 17 years old. The highest number of victims were aged 15, with 177 victims of that age.

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Age group	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
1-5	13	7	6
6-10	18	26	21
11-15	277	231	144
16-20	267	220	161
21-25	180	159	117
26-30	160	161	123
31-35	159	135	116
36-40	144	132	128
41-45	125	111	99
46-50	95	92	77
51-55	67	88	83
56-60	51	66	53
61-65	33	35	31
65+	39	62	43

Victims by age group shows that the 11 to 15-year-old age bracket has the highest offence rate year on year, with 14.9%. This is closely followed by 16 to 20-year-olds, with 14.8%. The figures have remained consistent over the last three years for each age group, with no major increases or decreases.

|	HOMICIDE	POSSESSION OF WEAPONS OFFENCES	ROBBERY OF BUSINESS PROPERTY	ROBBERY OF PERSONAL PROPERTY	VIOLENCE WITH INJURY
1-5	0	4	0	1	21
6-10	0	11	0	21	33
11-15	1	82	1	330	238
16-20	2	42	5	275	324
21-25	3	15	7	167	264
26-30	3	22	7	152	260
31-35	0	27	9	115	259
36-40	0	32	5	127	240
41-45	0	22	4	119	190
46-50	2	16	7	77	162
51-55	1	14	6	77	140
56-60	1	11	2	57	99
61-65	1	2	5	43	48
65+	1	5	2	61	62

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 and robbery of personal property.
16 to 20-year-old victims have the highest figures for violence with injury offences.
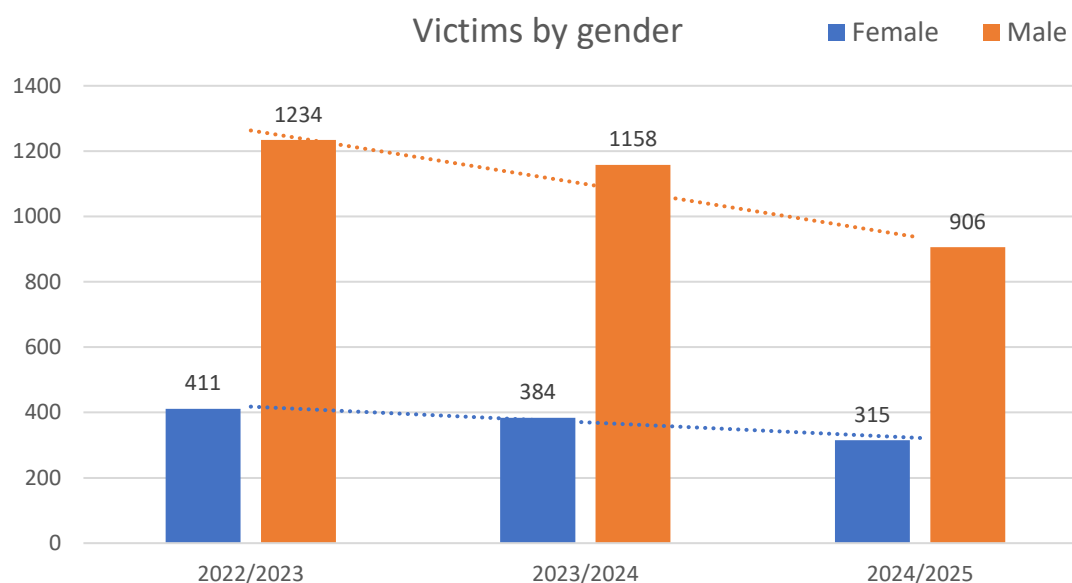
The trendlines show decreases year on year for both female and male victims of serious violence, falling to the lowest numbers for three years in 2024/25.

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	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Last 3 years
No. of occurrences with victims	1748	1699	1410	4857
No. of individual victims	1680	1627	1342	4509
Repeat victims	54	62	50	243
Repeat victims' occurrences	122	134	118	591
% of occurrences for repeat victims	7.0	7.9	8.4	12.2
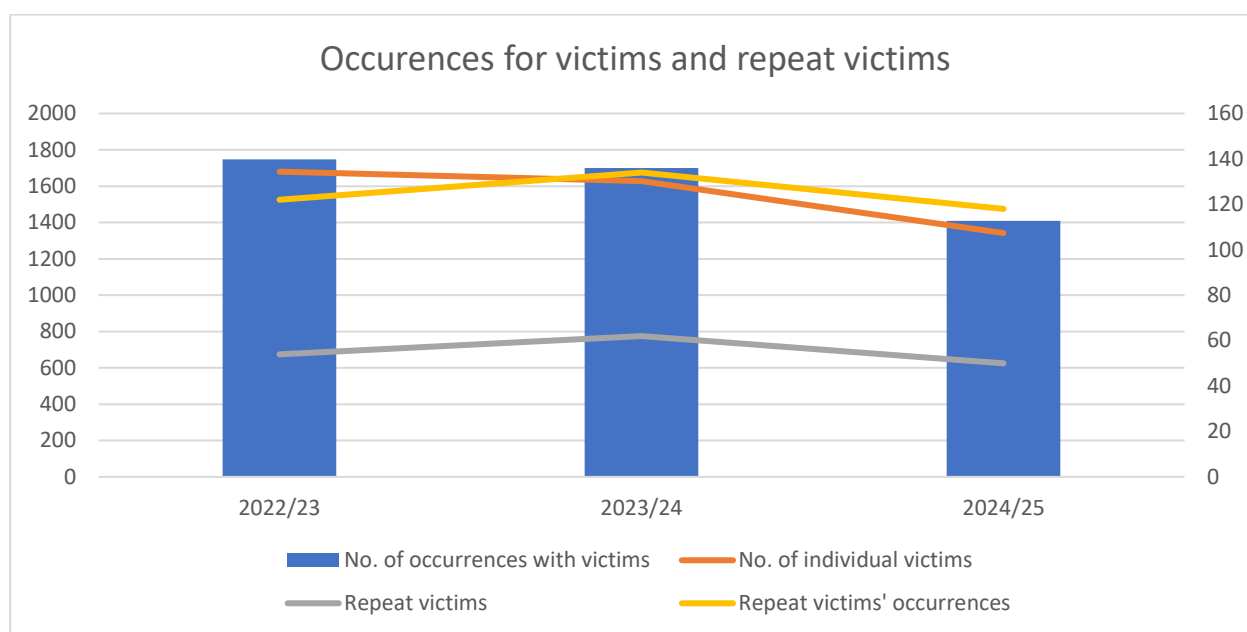
Between 2022/23 and 2024/25 560 repeat victims made up 5% of all victims and suffered 12% of crimes during that period. The 25 most victimised individuals suffered 107 crimes across the three years. In any given year repeat victims accounted for around 7% to 8.4% of occurrences.

4.5 Victim/Suspect Relationship

Data recorded shows that on average over the last three years in 45.5% of offences the suspect was a stranger to the victim, in 18.7% of offences the suspect was an acquaintance, and in 17.6% of offences the relationship was 'other'.
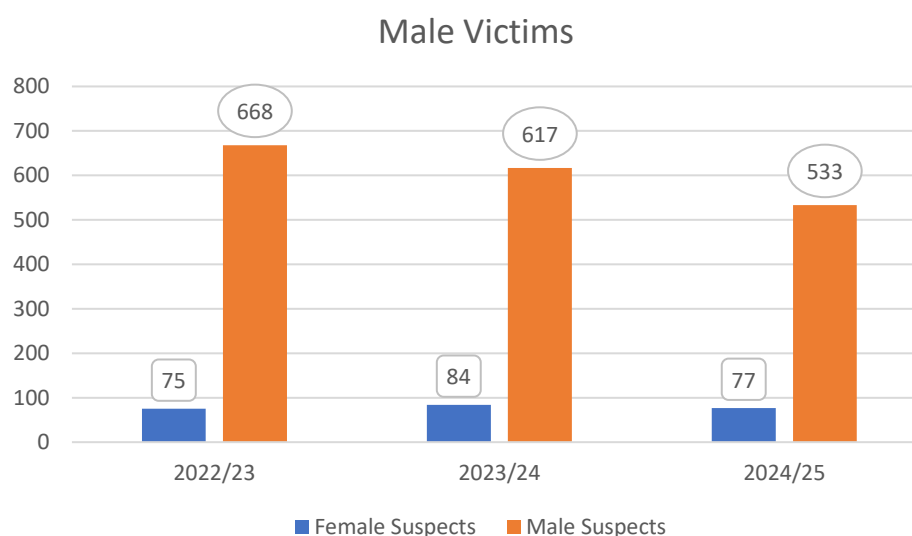
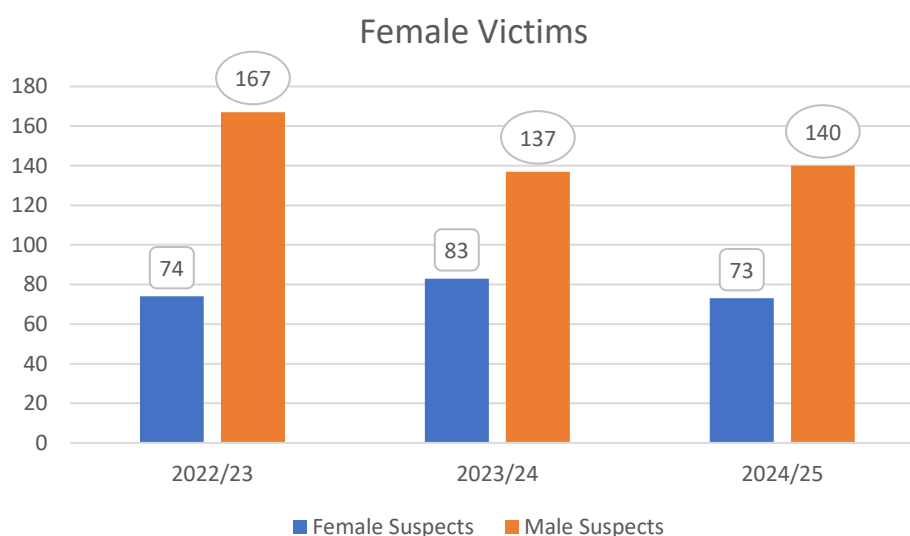| Victim/Suspect relationship	2022/23		2023/24		2024/25		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Stranger	826	47.4	776	45.1	628	43.9	2230	45.5
Acquaintance	325	18.6	304	17.7	286	20.0	915	18.7
Other	301	17.3	342	19.9	219	15.3	862	17.6
Not seen	159	9.1	155	9.0	164	11.5	478	9.8
Neighbour	49	2.8	71	4.1	69	4.8	189	3.9
Victim refuses to identify	32	1.8	33	1.9	33	2.3	98	2.0
Child of offender	7	0.4	12	0.7	13	0.9	32	0.7
Other family member	13	0.7	8	0.5	4	0.3	25	0.5
Parent of offender	10	0.6	6	0.3	7	0.5	23	0.5
Ex partner	10	0.6	4	0.2	2	0.1	16	0.3
Boyfriend/girlfriend	7	0.4	3	0.2	3	0.2	13	0.3
Employee of offender	2	0.1	2	0.1	1	0.1	5	0.1
Sibling of offender	2	0.1	2	0.1	1	0.1	5	0.1
Employer of offender	1	0.1	1	0.1	2	0.1	4	0.1
Spouse/defacto	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.0
Total	1744	-	1720	-	1432	-	4896	-

The below table looks at the victim/suspect relationship when it is either a stranger or an acquaintance, by district.

Relationship	Stranger	Acquaintance
Amber Valley	45.7	19.6
Bolsover	38.9	23.7
Chesterfield	40.7	21.3
Derby	50.5	17.4
Derbyshire Dales	38.4	21.2
Erewash	49.9	20.0
High Peak	43.4	21.0
North East Derbyshire	44.3	19.3
South Derbyshire	40.7	19.8

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 two graphs examine the relationship between victim and suspect gender.

Male Victims

Female Suspects: 2022/23 = 75, 2023/24 = 84, 2024/25 = 77
Male Suspects: 2022/23 = 668, 2023/24 = 617, 2024/25 = 533

Female Victims

The table below looks at the age group of the victim and the age group of the suspect linked to that victim.

Overall, 44% of victims and suspects are in the same age group. For the age group 10-19 years, 20% (567) of victims and suspects are in this same age group.

		Suspect age				
		0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40+
Victim age	0-9	6	44	65	63	50
	10-19	6	567	59	57	37
	20-29	0	83	184	109	65
	30-39	1	65	151	152	134
	40+	2	90	187	223	287

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4.6 Serious Violence Suspects/Offenders

The breakdown of suspects by age and age groups are shown in the graphs and table below.
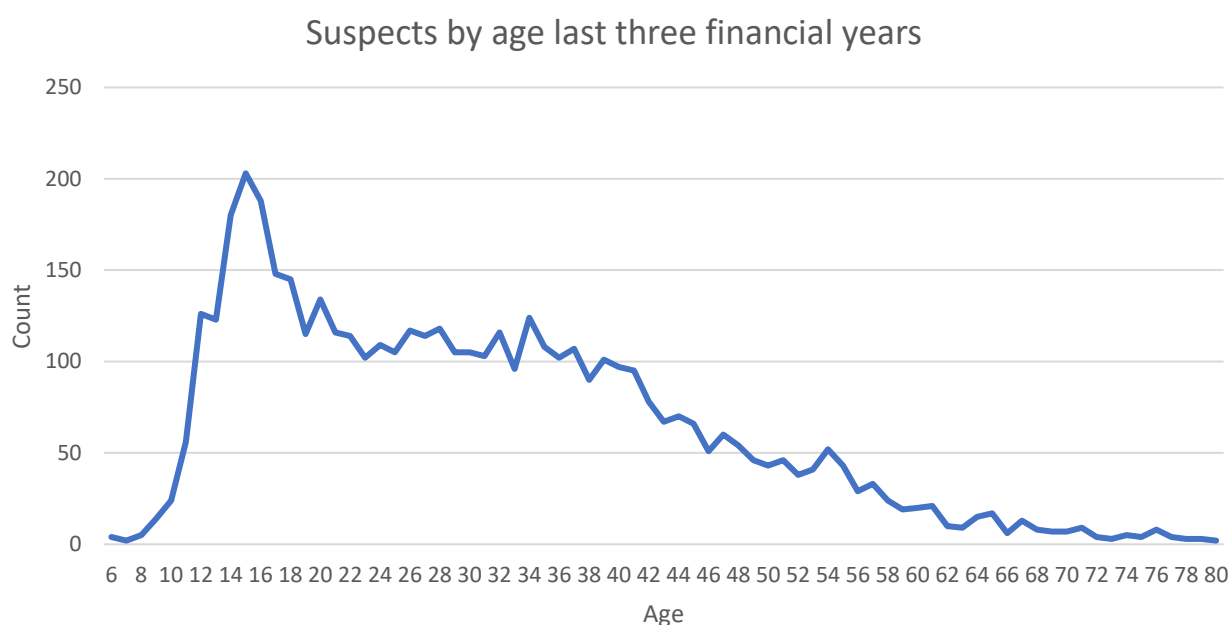
On average during the last three years 41% of Suspects were aged between 11 and 25 and 22% of suspects were aged up to 17. 15-year-olds had the highest rate for suspects, with 203 occurrences.

|	1-17	18-34	35-51	52-68	69-85
2022/2023	448	748	416	117	17
2023/2024	350	624	450	147	26
2024/2025	275	566	415	134	24
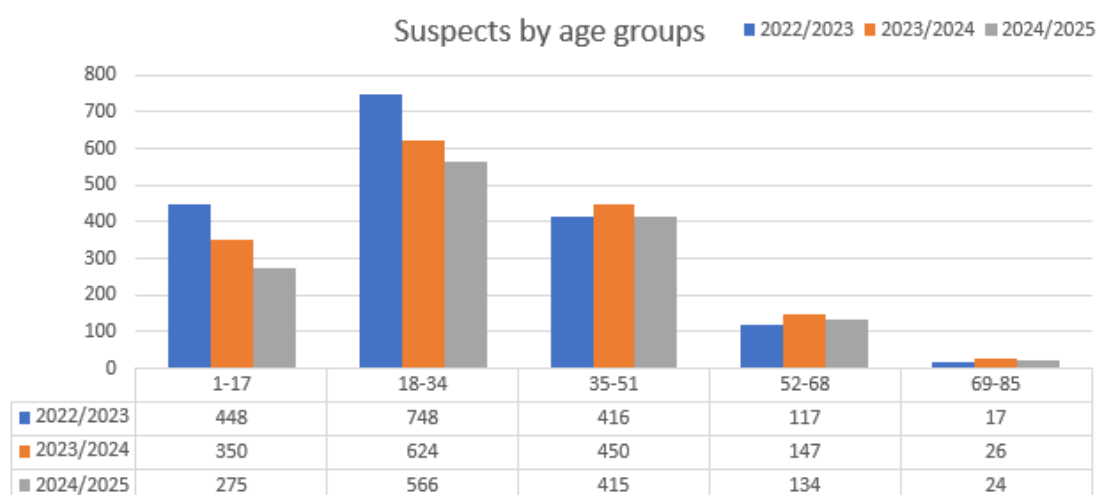
The above graph shows a slow downward trend for suspects aged up to 17 years and 18-34 years, with figures for aged 35+ remaining stable.

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Suspect age	Homicide	Possession of weapons	Robbery (Business)	Robbery (Personal)	Violence with injury
5-9	0	16	0	4	5
10-14	0	205	7	139	158
15-19	8	343	17	194	237
20-24	13	267	4	87	204
25-29	7	237	3	76	236
30-34	6	237	13	79	209
35-39	4	245	12	72	175
40-44	2	214	11	53	127
45-49	1	138	4	45	89
50-54	5	117	0	19	79
55-59	1	79	1	11	56
60-64	0	55	0	1	19
65-69	0	36	0	3	12
70-74	1	15	0	0	12
75-79	0	16	0	0	6

Possession of weapons was highest amongst 15–19-year-olds, as was robbery and violence with injury. Homicides were highest amongst 20–24-year-olds.

Robbery of personal property was significantly higher amongst 10–19-year-olds than for other age groups, with 43% of suspects being in that age group.
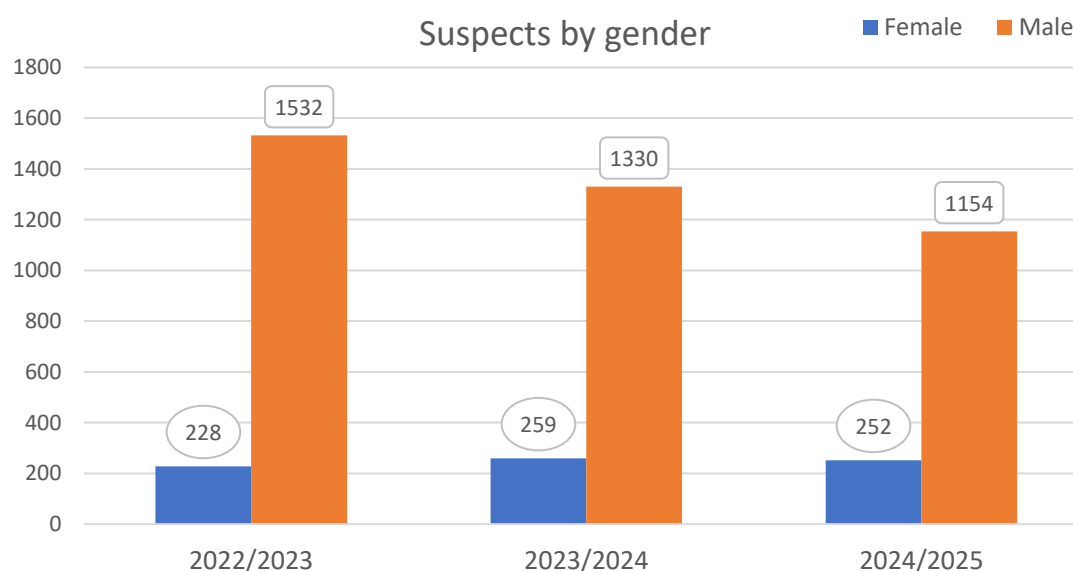
The trendline shows little change for female suspects over the last three years, but a 25% reduction in the number of male suspects, falling from 1532 to 1154.

The below tables look at self-defined ethnicity for both Derbyshire County and Derby City. A significant number of suspects either do not provide ethnicity data or it is not recorded correctly, and over the last five years, 31% of ethnicity has not been recorded.

Derby City	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	Total
Any Other Ethnic Group	8	10	14	32
Asian	50	41	42	133
Black	35	36	29	100
Mixed	31	25	27	83
Not Recorded	244	192	178	614
White	345	241	257	843
Grand Total	713	545	547	1805

Derbyshire County	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	Total
Any Other Ethnic Group	3	3	8	14
Asian	12	12	8	32
Black	20	24	10	54
Mixed	19	12	10	41
Not Recorded	330	353	245	928
White	663	647	591	1901

Figures by ethnicity are consistent over the last three 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	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Last 3 years
No. of occurrences with suspects	2191	2143	1978	6312
No. of individual suspects	1773	1806	1668	4823
Repeat suspects	254	235	219	878
Repeat suspects' occurrences	672	572	529	2367
% of occurrences for repeat suspects	30.7	26.7	26.7	37.5

Occurrences for suspects and repeat suspects

- No. of occurrences with suspects
- No. of individual suspects
- Repeat suspects
- Repeat suspects' occurrences
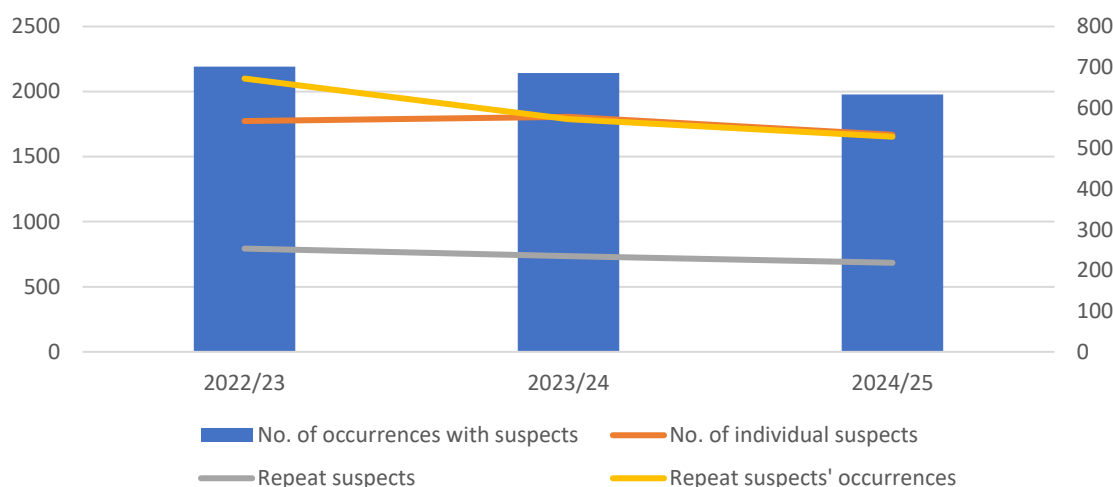
Between 2021/22 and 2024/25, 878 repeat suspects made up 18% of all suspects and were suspects in 37.5% of crimes during that period.

The top 25 suspects committed 244 crimes across the three years. In any given year repeat suspects accounted for 26.7% to 30.7% of occurrences.

When Derbyshire Constabulary make an arrest, any information gathered about that person can be marked against their record for future information or can be used to warn officers. For example, if that person is known to carry weapons, the officer can be advised of this in advance.

Over the last three financial years, 2556 (33%) of serious violence occurrences involve suspects who have warning markers recorded against them by Derbyshire Constabulary, which are outlined in the table below; from this we can see some risk factors evolving.

Type	Count
Weapons	777
Mental Health	765
Violence	577
Drugs	348
Firearms	89

5. Serious Violence Hotspots

Serious violence hotspots are identified by looking at the volume of serious violence occurrences within each Safer Neighbourhood area (95 within Derby and Derbyshire) and ranking these volumes as per the table below.

This table shows the top 15 Safer Neighbourhood areas with the highest levels of serious violence across the County and City. Hotspots are defined using the Derbyshire Constabulary definition of serious violence, which includes lower-level violence e.g. Actual Bodily Harm (ABH) offences.

Area				SV Totals per population			Combined	
District	Safer Neighbourhood Area name	Total	SV Rank	Total pop	Per 1000	Per pop rank	Score	Rank
Derby	Rose Hill	317	2	8,048	39	2	4	1
Derby	Derby City	688	1	21,263	32	4	5	2
Derby	Abbey	206	7	5,147	40	1	8	3
Derby	Alvaston	253	3	14,940	17	7	10	4
Derby	Littleover & Blagreaves	240	4	16,805	14	8	12	5
Derby	Derwent & Oakwood	200	8	9,189	22	5	13	6
Chesterfield	Chesterfield Town Centre	214	6	15,257	14	9	15	7
Derby	Allestree & Darley	235	5	17,177	14	10	15	8
Derby	Sinfin & Osmaston	154	14	4,707	33	3	17	9
Derby	Boulton	153	15	8,858	17	6	21	10
Chesterfield	Hasland & St Leonards	196	10	14,350	14	11	21	11
Derby	Chaddesden & Spondon	197	9	15,500	13	12	21	12
Chesterfield	Dunston, Moor & St Helens	172	12	15,122	11	13	25	13
South Derbyshire	Gresley, Woodville & Swad	183	11	19,810	9	15	26	14
Amber Valley	Ripley Town Centre	161	13	14,443	11	14	27	15

The above hotspots were scored using Derbyshire Constabulary records during a 12-month period, between 1st June 2024 and 31st May 2025.

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.

The serious violence hotspots are required by Derbyshire Police as part of their plan to deliver an enhanced uniformed presence in ASB hotspot areas, following receipt of the Hotspot Response Fund. The Hotspot Response programme ran from 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025. Recognising the obvious overlap between ASB patrolling and serious violence policing, the government decided to combine the two funding streams for the force areas concerned. This led to the combination of ASB and Serious Violence hotspot patrolling.

6. Qualifiers

Police forces in the UK use qualifiers to record and close every incident consistently and accurately. This is a nationwide framework for incident management, helping police to understand and respond to demand and risk more effectively. Examples of qualifiers include drugs, alcohol, domestic abuse, youth related, and mental health.

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.

The most prevalent qualifiers for serious violence are alcohol and/or drugs. On average over the last three years, 30% of all serious violence offences involved alcohol, drugs or both.
Looking at these qualifiers by offence type, as per the below table, shows that alcohol plays a strong role in violence with injury offences, with 40% of incidents linked. This can also then show a strong correlation to the Night-Time Economy.

Alcohol and/or drugs	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Homicide	50.0	33.3	16.7
Possession of weapons	29.5	31.2	32.8
Robbery (Business)	15.4	9.4	8.7
Robbery (Personal)	16.3	15.5	19.6
Violence with injury	43.2	38.4	40.8

7. Knife Crime

7.1 Knife Crime Police data

Derbyshire Constabulary data shows us that the volume of knife crime has decreased during 2024/2025 by 7% (47 less incidents) when compared with the previous year. Knife crime has decreased year on year for the last three years.

The breakdown of the yearly figures is shown below.

Knife Crime												
	All			Trend	Victims 18 and under			Trend	Suspects 18 and under			Trend
	22/23	23/24	24/25		22/23	23/24	24/25		22/23	23/24	24/25	
Homicide	1	4	2	↓	0	0	1	↑	0	1	1	←→
Possession of weapons	352	351	356	↑	21	20	13	↓	115	92	89	↓
Robbery	234	205	157	↓	82	75	35	↓	58	49	29	↓
Violence with injury	153	131	129	↓	33	31	28	↓	32	25	18	↓
Total	740	691	644	↓	136	126	77	↓	205	167	137	↓
% Serious Violence involving Knives												
	29.8	27.4	29.6	↓	28.4	30.4	27.4	↓	40.8	39.8	39.6	↓

The above table shows that year on year the number of victims and suspects of knife crime aged 18 and under are reducing, with figures decreasing year on year. Possession of knives/blades remains relatively consistent, but 2024/25 saw a high of 356 offences. Robbery offences have seen a decrease and 2024/25 saw the lowest figure in the last three years, violence with injury has also been following the same pattern.

7.2 What do we know about those involved in Knife Crime?

Summary data below shows that between April 2022 and March 2025 there were 1173 victims, 1598 suspects, and 105 of those were both a victim and a suspect. 46% of suspects were aged up to 24 years old, 34% were aged 25 – 40 years old and 19% were aged 40+. 87% of the suspects were male. 46% of victims were aged up to 24 years old, 31% were aged 25 – 40 years old and 23% were aged 40+. 83% of the victims were male.

In terms of the victim/suspect overlap 53% were aged up to 24 years old, 29% were aged 25- 40 years old and 18% were aged 40+. 97% of those who were both victims and suspects were male.

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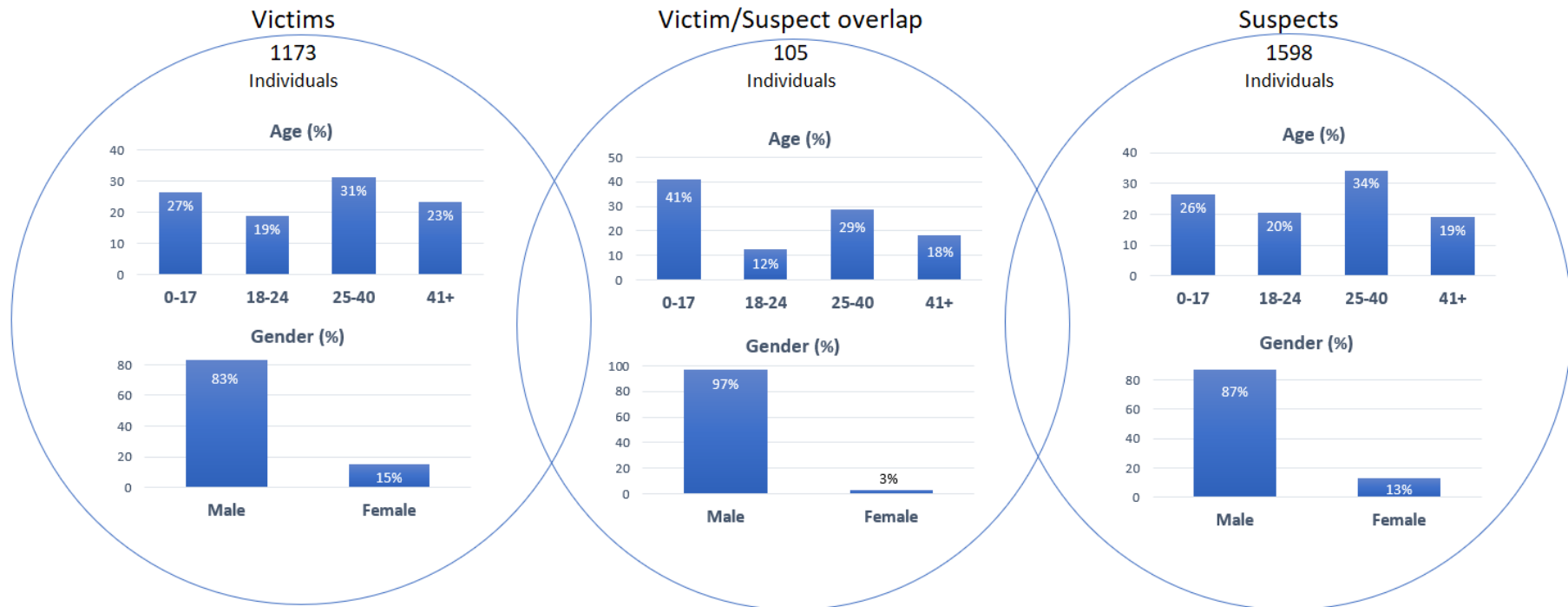
7.3. National picture of Knife Crime

The Office for National Statistics provides the following insights[1];

Knife Crime Data for England and Wales

1%	53,047	81%
decrease in Police-recorded offences involving a knife or sharp instrument in the last 12 months (up to March 2025)	Police-recorded offences involving a knife or sharp instrument (up to March 2025)	increase in Police-recorded offences involving a knife or sharp instrument in the last 10 years (up to March 2025)

Regional Knife Crime Data

31%	8%	2%
of all police-recorded offences involving a knife or sharp instrument were recorded by The Metropolitan Police Service (up to March 2025)	of all police-recorded offences involving a knife or sharp instrument were recorded by the West Midlands Police (up to March 2025)	of all police-recorded offences involving a knife or sharp instrument were recorded by the Greater Manchester Police (Up to March 2025)

Knife Murders

262	57
murders involving a knife or sharp instrument in England and Wales in the 12 months to March 2024.	young people aged under 25 were murdered with a knife or sharp object in the 12 months to March 2024. **17 were aged under 16.**

Type of sharp instrument used in knife murders

18	109	4
Machetes were recorded as the type of sharp instrument used in a homicide in the year ending March 2024.	Kitchen knives were the type of sharp instrument used in a homicide and the most frequent murder weapon, accounting for 44% of all knife homicides (year ending March 2024).	Zombie knives were recorded as the type of sharp instrument used in a homicide in the year ending March 2024.

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[1] https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/policeforceareadatatables

Hospital admissions

3508

the number of admissions into NHS hospitals in England and Wales for assault by a sharp object in the year ending March 2025.

10%

decrease in the number of admissions for assault by a sharp object in the year ending March 2025.

While 1% slight reduction is a step in the right direction, the overall level of knife crime remains concerning with 53,047 offences recorded in a year. NHS data also shows a 10% drop in hospital admissions for assaults involving sharp objects, falling to 3,508 in the latest year, and a 26% decrease since 2020.

However, knife-enabled robbery continues to be a major issue, accounting for 42% of all knife crime offences. This marks just a 1% decrease from the year ending December 2024 when robbery offences made up 43% of the total. Knife-enabled homicides remain a fraction of the offences committed at 0.4%, but it is important to remember that this 0.4% represents 204 lives taken; families destroyed, and communities torn apart.

The UK government has committed to halving knife crime over the next decade as part of its broader Safer Streets Mission. This has included measures such as banning certain types of knives, strengthening laws against online sales, and introducing new legislation like Ronan's Law to prevent online retailers from selling knives to young people.

This table shows the most recent data from other MSG (Most Similar Group) Police Forces that Derbyshire can be compared with ;

	Number of offences recorded by the police involving a knife or sharp instrument for selected offences	Per 100,000 population	
		2023	2024
1	Avon and Somerset	84.2	88.1
2	Essex	80.9	80.0
3	Staffordshire	64.1	67.1
4	Sussex	64.1	64.1
5	Hertfordshire	55.5	62.6
6	**Derbyshire**	70.9	61.1
7	Hampshire	55.7	49.6
8	Kent	58.1	47.4

8. School proximity analysis – City and County[2]

The analysis identifies the extent of violent crimes (serious and low-level) and knife crimes that are occurring at/or nearby a 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 the times of 08:00 and 16:00). Note this does not take into account school term times and holidays.
• Offences: Serious violence, knife crime and lower-level violent crime (includes actual bodily harm).

Period: Latest three years – May 2022 to June 2025.

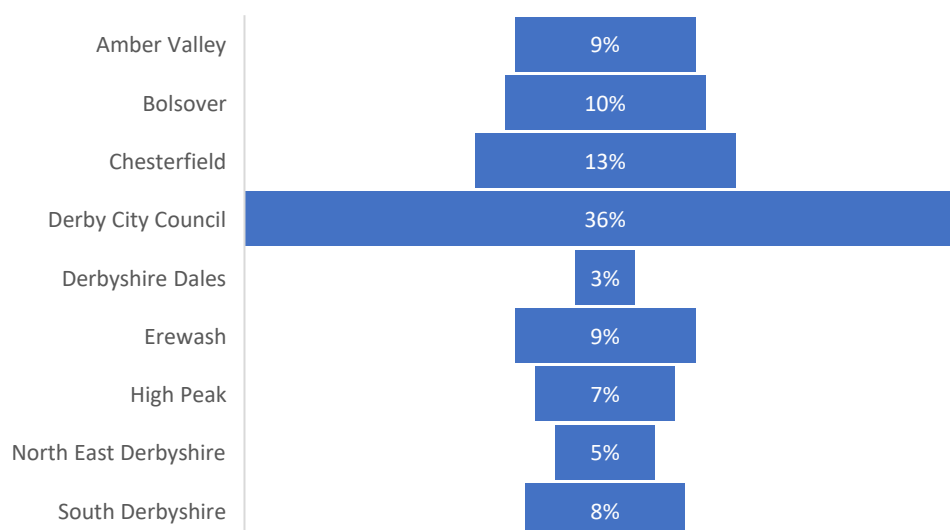| Year	Offence with victim of school age	Offence occurred at/or nearby school	% at or nearby school
Serious Violence			
2023	283	47	16.6%
2024	293	48	16.4%
2025	337	29	8.6%
Total	913	124	13.6%
Knife Crime			
2023	136	16	11.8%
2024	113	9	8.0%
2025	68	5	7.4%
Total	317	30	9.5%
Lower-level Violence			
2023	1150	309	26.9%
2024	1177	330	28.0%
2025	1158	300	25.9%
Total	3485	939	26.9%

This table shows that figures for serious violence, knife crime and lower level violence are decreasing year on year.

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[2] Derbyshire Constabulary, Serious Violence and Knife Crime School Proximity Analysis. Completed August 2025 by Principal GI Analyst.

The below table lists the offences which occurred at/or nearby a school by district:

	2023	2024	2025	Total
Amber Valley	36	22	37	95
Bolsover	43	33	38	114
Chesterfield	44	53	41	138
Derby City Council	128	146	120	394
Derbyshire Dales	12	15	11	38
Erewash	37	32	26	95
High Peak	23	22	27	72
North East Derbyshire	22	22	15	59
South Derbyshire	27	42	19	88
Total	372	387	334	1093

Offence at/or nearby school - by District (% of overall offence count)

District	%
Amber Valley	9%
Bolsover	10%
Chesterfield	13%
Derby City Council	36%
Derbyshire Dales	3%
Erewash	9%
High Peak	7%
North East Derbyshire	5%
South Derbyshire	8%

Overall, a total of 4,715 violent crime and knife crime offences occurred during the report period (last three years ending 30th June 2025) where the victim was of school age (5- 16 years). 23.2% (1,093) of these offences occurred at school, or nearby school, shortly before or after school, or on a journey to or from school Monday to Friday, between 08:00 and 16:00.

For the 334 offences recorded during the last 12 months;
- 74.5% occurred at the school,
- 25.5% occurred nearby the school.

9. Night Time Economy (NTE) Crimes

NTE crimes are those that occur between 18:00 hours to 06:00 hours, within NTE areas (Derbyshire has 34 key NTE areas), and includes 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, theft from the person, violence with injury, violence without injury, and threats to destroy or damage property).

NTE Crime	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Difference 2022/23 to 2024/25
Homicide	1	4	1	0%
Violence With Injury	1941	1946	1,916	-1.28%
Violence Without Injury	2559	2641	2,419	-5.47%
Stalking and Harassment	790	871	1,223	+54.81%
Rape	223	169	206	-8.03%
Other Sexual Offences	329	293	377	+14.58%
Robbery Of Personal Property	149	128	120	-19.46%
Theft From the Person	133	92	108	-18.79%
Arson and Criminal Damage	1651	1497	1,333	-19.26%
Drug Trafficking	67	78	87	+29.85%
Drug Possession	305	331	358	+17.37%
Public Disorder	1424	1447	1,375	-3.44%
Possession Of Weapons Offences	174	173	141	-18.96%
All Other Offences	73	65	72	-1.36%
Total crimes	9819	9735	9,736	-0.84%

NTE crimes have remained consistent over the last three financial years, with on average 9763 crimes per year. Stalking and harassment, sexual offences, and drug related crimes have all seen increases year on year for the last three financial years.

NTE Crimes by District	Population	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Average over 3 years	Per 1000 population
Amber Valley	126,489	1,540	1,594	1,527	1,554	12.3
Bolsover	80,475	1,087	1,140	1,180	1,136	14.1
Chesterfield	103,672	1,111	1,182	1,299	1,197	11.5
Derby	259,154	2,013	1,870	1,776	1,909	7.4
Derbyshire Dales	71,681	646	744	671	687	9.6
Erewash	113,047	1,318	1,265	1,329	1,304	11.5
High Peak	91,104	911	784	858	851	9.3
North East Derbyshire	102,315	722	700	677	699	6.8
South Derbyshire	108,063	471	456	419	448	4.1
Derby and Derbyshire	1056000	9,819	9,735	9,736	9,763	9.2

NTE crimes by district figures remain consistent, with a small reduction in Derby City during 2024/25.

For NTE Crimes per 1000 population, Bolsover has the highest rate of 14.1, with an average of 1136 crimes per year.

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. These powers 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. An increased number of stop and searches could increase the number of recorded possession offences but in turn could decrease other offences because of the potential deterrent that police presence can bring.

	Total stop and searches	Search reason: Offensive weapons	Offensive weapons found
2022/23	2029	130	74
2023/24	2649	148	78
2024/25	3448	158	122

The above table shows stop and search figures. Stop and searches are on the increase year on year over the last three years, but the number of offensive weapons being found had remained consistent, with around 76 being found each year until 2024/25 when this increased to 122.

Offensive weapon found by age group	10-17	18-24	25-34	35-59	60+
2022/23	24	23	10	15	1
2023/24	26	15	13	24	0
2024/25	34	29	20	38	1

The above table shows the age groups when an offensive weapon was found during a stop and search. 55% 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	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Positive outcome	564	651	632	644	522
Other outcome	1374	1772	1796	1825	1471
Not yet complete	**4**	**7**	**57**	**54**	**187**
% Positive Total	29.0	26.8	25.4	25.5	23.9

Year on year there has been a decrease in the percentage of positive outcomes, the 2024/2025 figure is likely to change given that 187 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	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Investigation complete, no suspect identified	424	625	648	701	551
Police - Named suspect, victim supports but evidential difficulties	415	487	548	574	516
Victim declines/withdraws	220	280	245	227	162
Victim declines/unable to support action to identify offender	133	201	181	140	112
CPS - name suspect, victim supports but evidential difficulties	79	56	62	66	35

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 22% of cases.

12. Serious Violence National Prison Data[3]

Nationally, the prison population remains high with 87,334 prisoners at the end of June 2025, which is 392 fewer than the high of June 2024. Of those prisoners 96% (83,841) are male and 4% are female (3,493).

- In 2024/25 there were 401 deaths in prison custody, which is an **increase** of 30% from 308 deaths in the previous 12 months. There were 86 self-inflicted deaths, which is an 8% **decrease** from 93 in the previous 12 months.

- There were 77,898 self-harm incidents in the 12 months to March 2025, which is a 6% **increase** from the previous 12 months (a 5% **increase** in male establishments and a 7% **increase** in female establishments).

- There were 30,846 assault incidents, which is a 9% **increase** from the previous 12 months. Of these, 3,402 were serious assaults, **up** 6%. The rate of assault in male establishments **increased** by 9%, while the rate in female establishments **increased** by 5%.

- There were 10,568 assaults on staff, a 7% increase from the previous 12 months and this reached a new peak. The rate in male establishments increased by 8% and decreased by 1.1% in female establishments.

- There were 3,402 serious assaults, a 6% increase from the previous 12 months. Prisoner on prisoner serious assaults increased by 8%.

13. National Health Service

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 from the data, as it is in police data.

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[3] https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/safety-in-custody-quarterly-update-to-march-2025

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13.1 Royal Derby Hospital

The below data looks at Royal Derby Hospital assaults attendances between April 2022 and March 2025 at the Accident and Emergency Department.
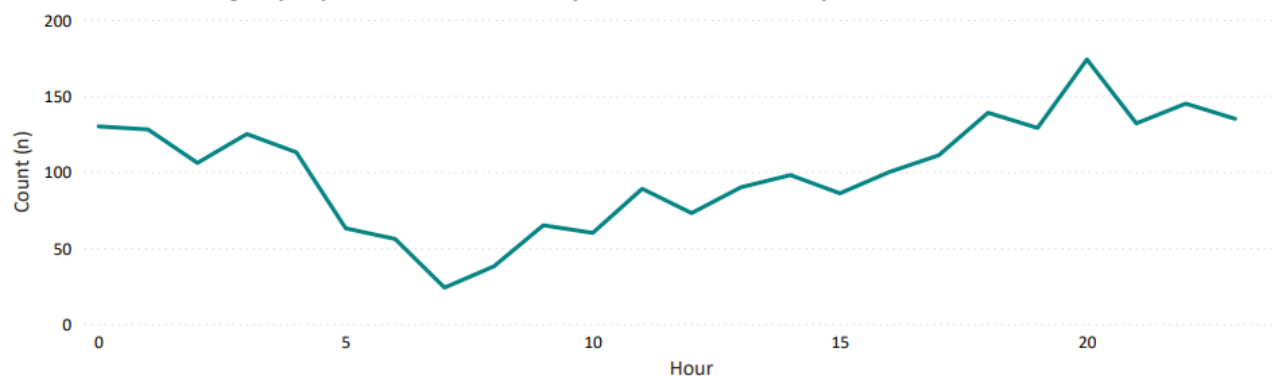
During this time there were 2,409 assault related emergency department (ED) attendances at Royal Derby Hospital.

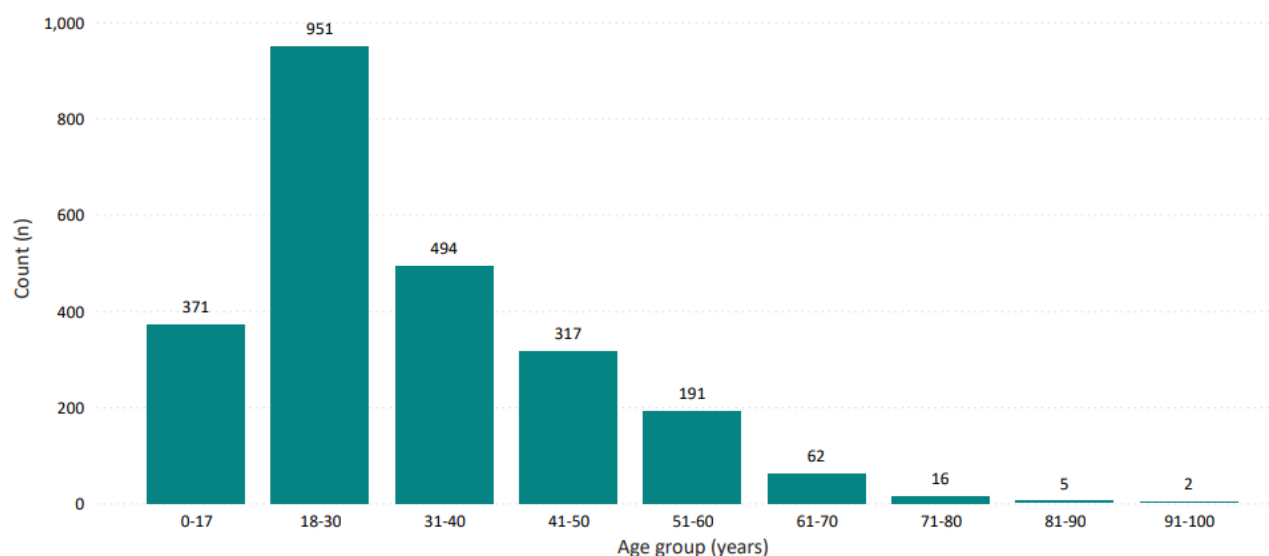**Assault-related emergency department attendances by day of the week in Derby**
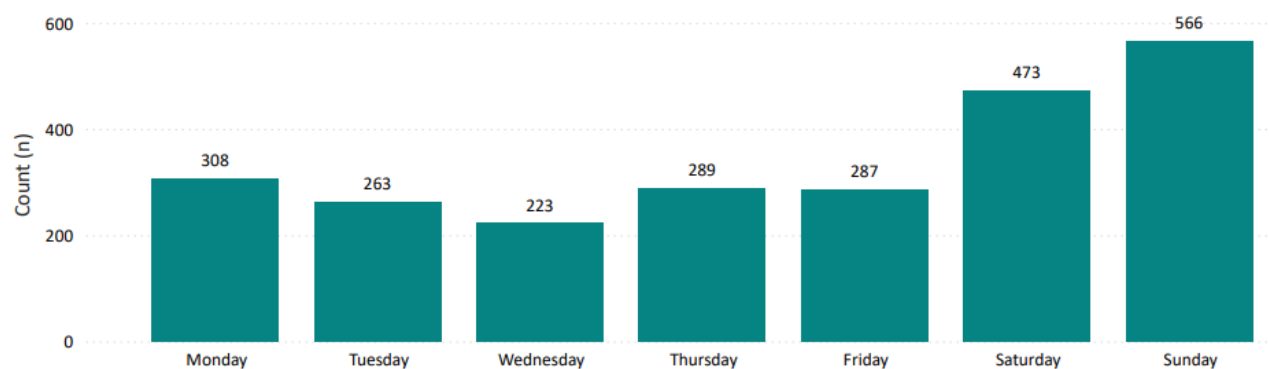
- 55% occurred between Friday and Sunday

Assault-related emergency department attendances by hour of arrival in Derby

- 55.7% arrived at the ED between 6pm and 4am

Assault-related emergency department attendances by age group in Derby

- 39.5% were adults aged 18-30 years.

Primary assault method in incidents resulting in an emergency department attendance in Derby

Assault method ● Body part ● Weapon

Assault method detail

Detailed assault method	Count (n)	Percentage (%)
Fist	1,010	48.7%
Combination of body parts	229	11.0%
Feet	153	7.4%
Other (specify)	146	7.0%
Head	122	5.9%
Other weapon (specify)	98	4.7%
Any blunt object (specify)	94	4.5%
Knife	64	3.1%
Pushed	48	2.3%
Glass	41	2.0%
Bottle	35	1.7%
Other bladed or sharp object (specify)	32	1.5%
Firearm	2	0.1%
Total	**2,074**	**100.0%**

Proportion of assault-related hospital attendances by primary assault method and year

Assault method ● Body part ● Weapon

- 82.3% were carried out by a body part.
- 48.7% were carried out by a fist.

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Location category of assaults which resulted in an ED attendance (0-17 years)

Location	Count
Education	85
Street	66
Home or private address	49
Open space	43
Leisure	12
Retail	10
Transport	7
Licensed premise (pub...	5
Emergency service	1
Prison	1
Restaurant/takeaway	1
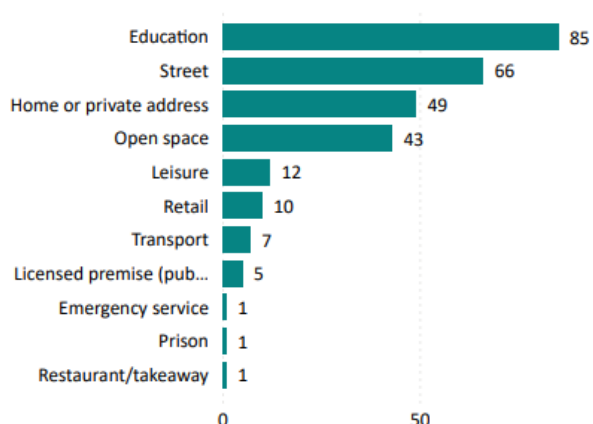
Assault method detail (0-17 years)

Detailed assault method	Count (n)	Percentage (%)
Fist	187	55.8%
Combination of body parts	49	14.6%
Feet	37	11.0%
Other (specify)	19	5.7%
Any blunt object (specify)	15	4.5%
Other weapon (specify)	9	2.7%
Head	6	1.8%
Pushed	5	1.5%
Glass	4	1.2%
Knife	3	0.9%
Bottle	1	0.3%
Total	**335**	**100.0%**

.

- When the patient was aged up to 17 years old, 30% of assaults occurred at an educational establishment.
- 55.8% of assaults were carried out by a fist.

13.2 Chesterfield Royal Hospital

The below data looks at Chesterfield Royal Hospital assaults attendances between April 2022 and March 2025 at the Accident and Emergency Department.

### Assault-related emergency department attendances
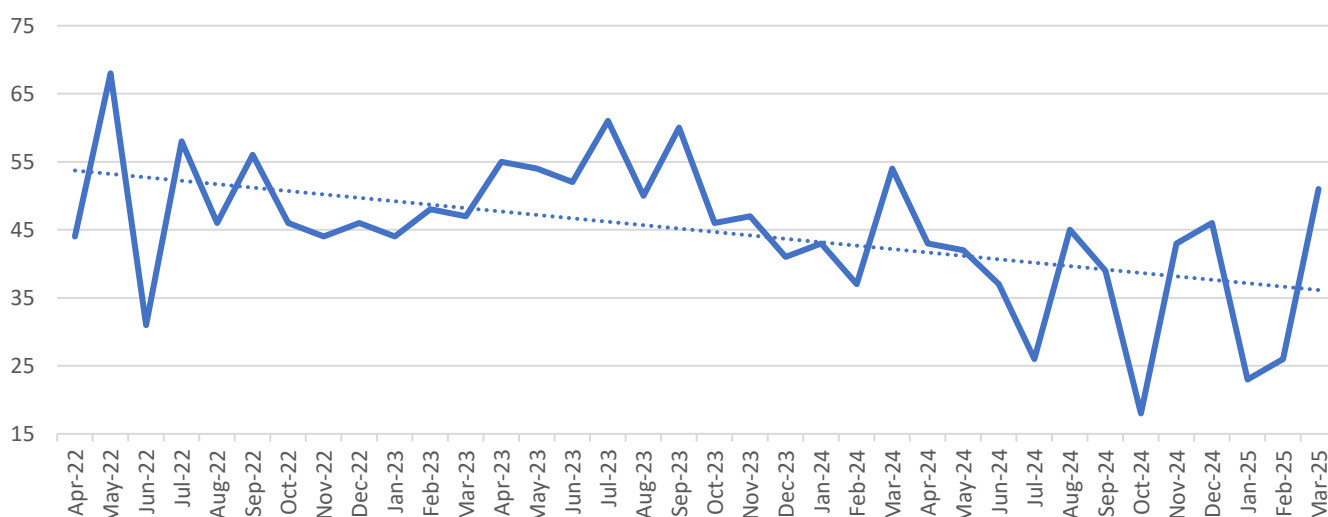
During this time, there have been 1,617 assault-related emergency department (ED) attendances at Chesterfield Royal Hospital. Since April 2022, there have been an average of 45 assault related ED attendances per month.

Attendances per year	
2022/23	578
2023/24	600
2024/25	439

Average attendances per month	
2022/23	48
2023/24	50
2024/25	37

Assault related attendances were increasing year on year until 2024/25; this saw a decrease to 439 attendances. The average monthly number of attendances dropped to 37.

Attendances by hour of arrival
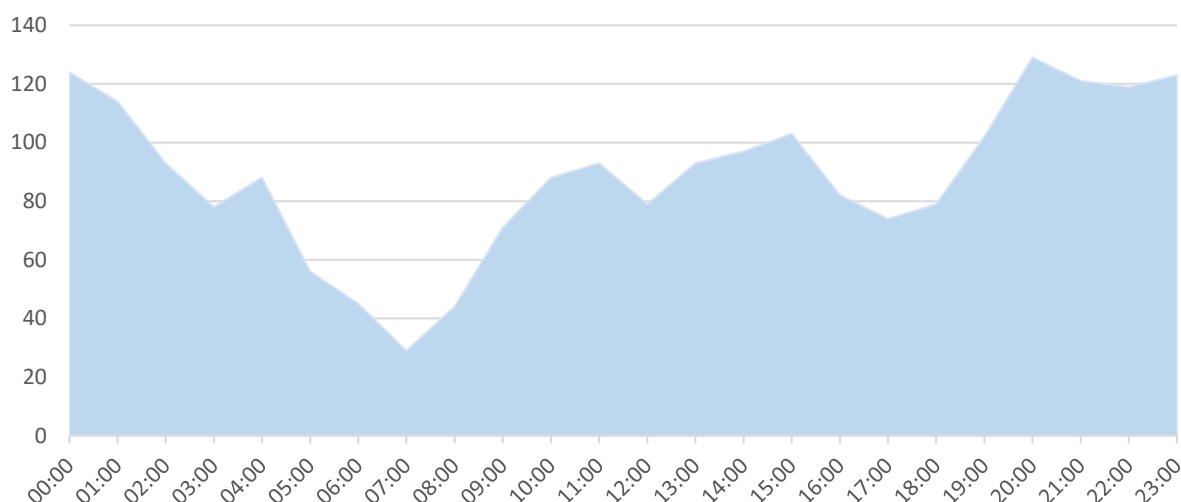
55% of attendances arrived between 6pm and 4am, and 55% attended on a Friday, Saturday or Sunday.

Attendance by age group
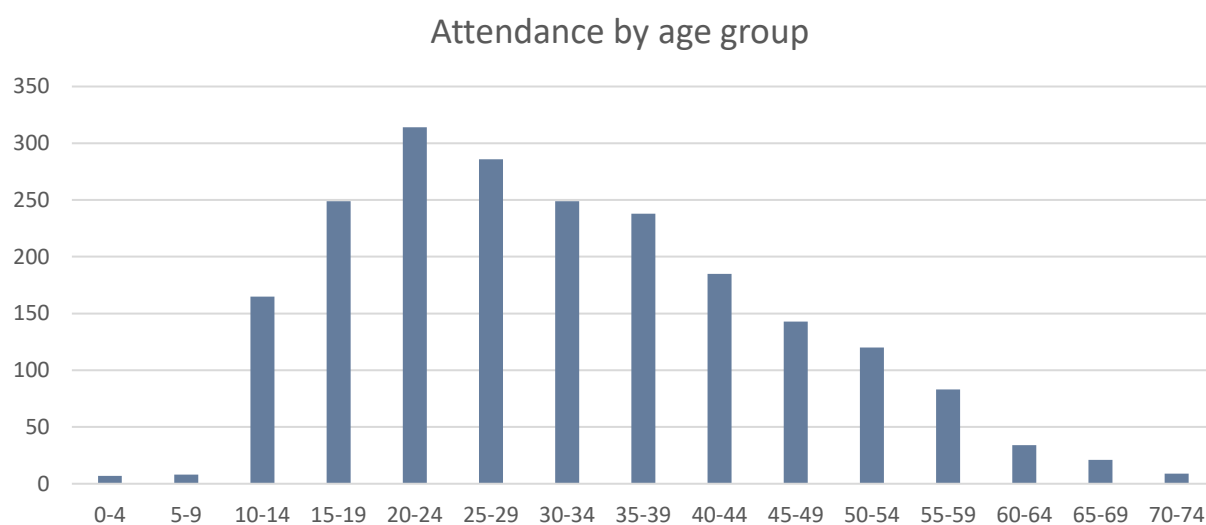
20% of patients were aged 10 – 19 years old and 28% were aged 20 to 29 years old.

Assault location	Count	%
Open space (Public space and parks)	323	20.0
Street	263	16.3
Own home	243	15.0
Not known	273	16.9
Licensed premises	187	11.6
Other home	135	8.3
School	93	5.8
Work	92	5.7
Transport	7	0.4
Other	1	0.1
Total	1617	100.0

The above table shows the location the assaults took place, with 36.3% occurring in a public space or street.

Assault method
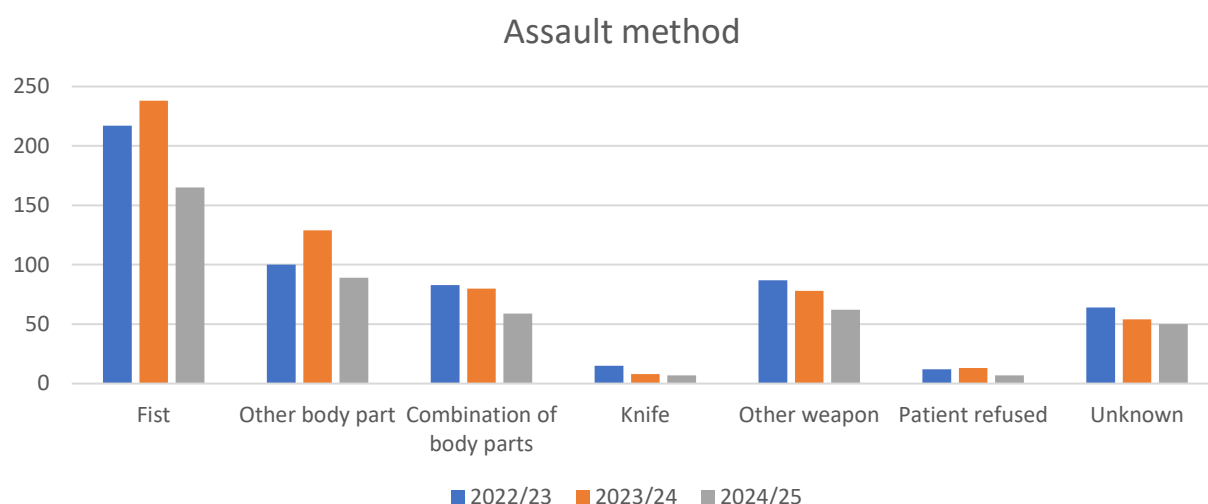
1,160 assaults were carried out by a fist/body part, while 257 were carried out by a weapon.

38% of assaults were carried out by a fist. Knife related incidents have decreased year on year.

It should be noted that there are no Major Trauma Centres in Derby or Derbyshire. This means that hospital data from the two main hospitals may not include data about the most serious types of injury caused to Derby and Derbyshire residents by acts of serious violence, which require treatment at a Major Trauma Centre outside of the County.

13.3   East Midlands Ambulance Service (EMAS)

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 patient/s are conveyed by ambulance to a healthcare provider.

Please note that EMAS changed their Management Information System in June 2025, so the below table reflects updates to data capturing and not a true reflection of a change in demand. The Hear and Treat data includes historic data that has been re-categorised.

EMAS – Patients due to assaults/violence			
	2022/23	**2023/24**	**2024/25**
Hear and Treat	587	711	1262
See and Treat	416	427	482
See, Treat and Convey	536	499	490
Total Calls	**1539**	**1637**	**2234**
Male			
Hear and Treat	392	419	709
See and Treat	265	241	252
See, Treat and Convey	375	332	266
Total Calls	**1032**	**992**	**1227**
Female			
Hear and Treat	182	284	552
See and Treat	129	173	230
See, Treat and Convey	143	151	223
Total Calls	**454**	**608**	**1005**

Calls to EMAS reporting assaults have remained consistent, of those calls there has been an increase in 'Hear and Treat' calls but this is due to a change in systems so these figures will need to be monitored.

% Patients by gender
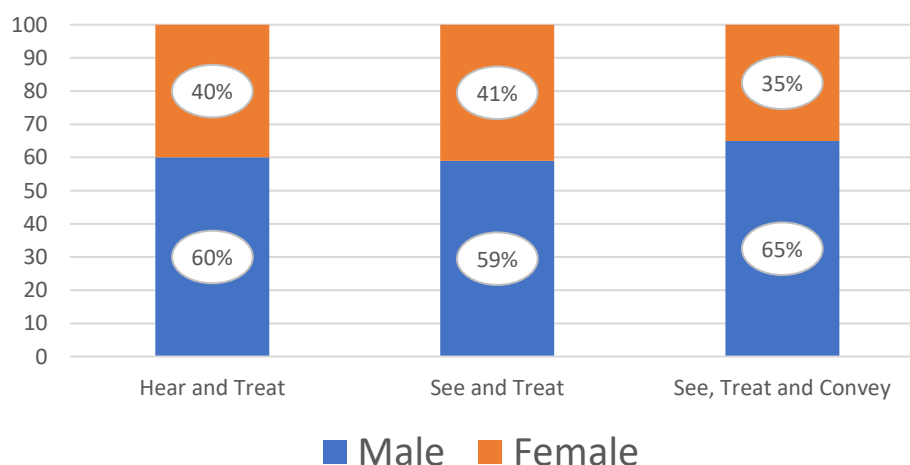
On average, 40% of victims of assault were female. 65% of patients that were conveyed to hospital were male.

Hospital EMAS conveyed to	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Total
Royal Derby Hospital	268	245	233	746
Chesterfield Royal Hospital	111	122	152	385
Queens Medical Centre Campus Hospital	89	47	25	161
Kings Mill Hospital	33	25	27	85
Stepping Hill Hospital	10	29	26	65
Burton Queens Hospital	11	14	14	39
Sheffield Northern General Hospital	9	7	7	23
Other Hospital out of area	3	7	5	15
Macclesfield District General Hospital	1	5	5	11
Other Derbyshire Hospital	1	1	1	3
Total	536	502	495	1533

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.
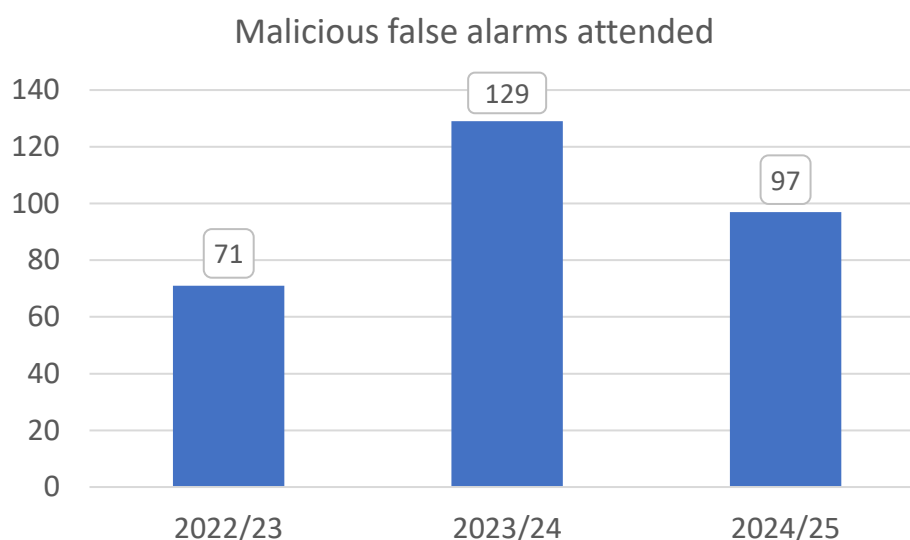
14. Derbyshire Fire Service

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

Derbyshire Fire Service has seen a decrease in the last three financial years in attending deliberate fires, and 2024/25 saw a 43% decrease in incidents attended when compared to 2022/23.

Deliberate fires attended

Year	Value
2022/23	1195
2023/24	803
2024/25	686
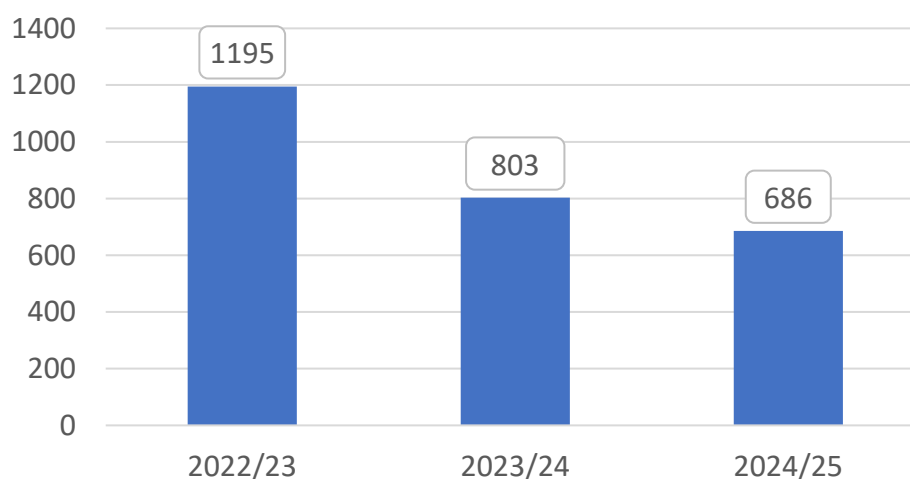
Malicious false alarms during 2024/25 have decreased to 97 for the year, with a high of 129 during 2023/24.

Malicious false alarms attended

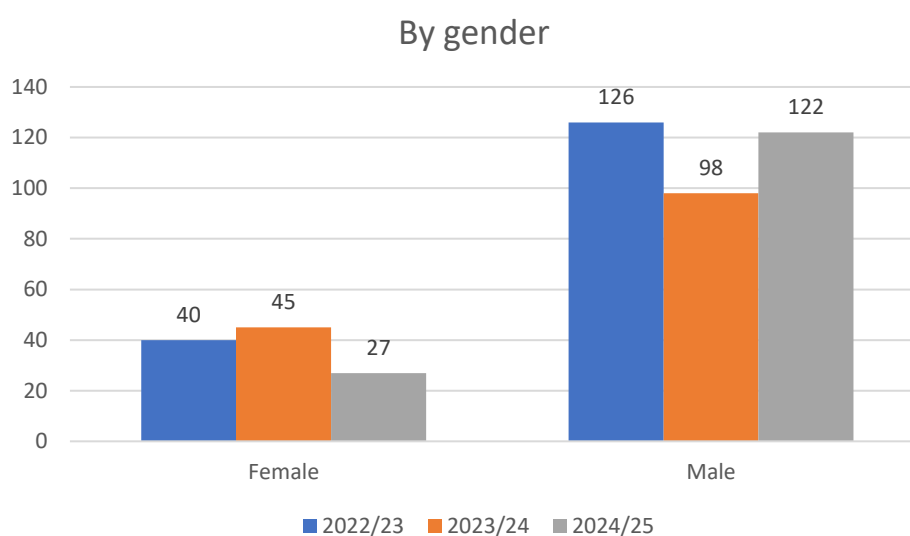## 15. Serious Violence Offences – Derby and Derbyshire Youth Justice

Over the last three years there have been 457 serious violence offences recorded by the Youth Justice Services in Derby and Derbyshire, with 149 in the last year. The highest number of offences was 'possess an offensive weapon in a public place', followed by 'assault by beating'.

| Offence type	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Total
Possess an offensive weapon in a public place	54	42	48	144
Assault by beating	51	31	30	112
Actual bodily harm	19	43	41	103
Possess offensive weapon on school premises	22	5	1	28
GBH wounding without intent	10	4	12	26
Robbery/attempt	5	8	2	15
Possess an imitation firearm	0	6	3	9
Threats to kill	1	2	4	7
GBH wounding with intent	2	1	1	4
Threaten a person with an offensive weapon on school premises	1	0	3	4
False imprisonment	0	0	2	2
Intentional strangulation	0	1	1	2
Kidnap	0	0	1	1
Total	165	143	149	457

Over the last three years youth justice cases have remained consistent overall - the City has seen small increases and decreases during that period whilst the County has seen year on year decreases, with 2024/25 seeing 33 cases.

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| Count of offences	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
City	122	105	116
County	43	38	33

On average over the last three financial years 75% of offenders were male, the below graph shows the count of offences each year.

The below graph shows the count of cases over the last three financial years by age, with 16-year-olds making up the highest number of cases.

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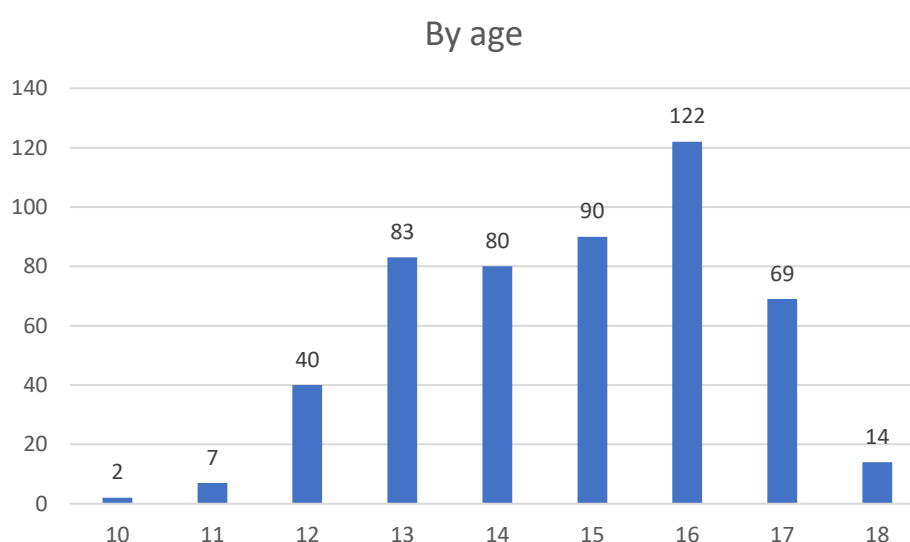
17. Derby and Derbyshire Probation data
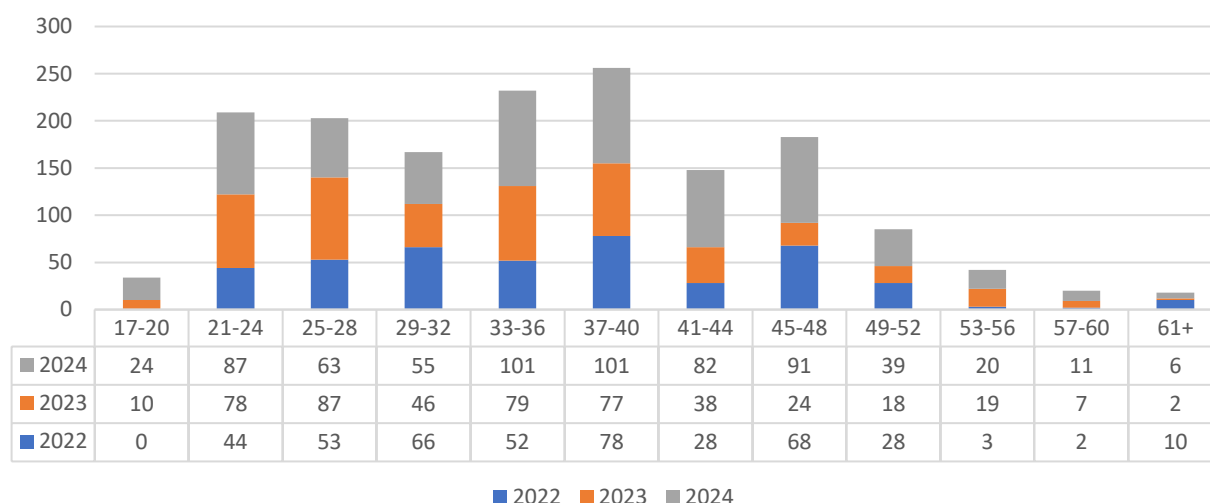
Serious Violence Probation cases
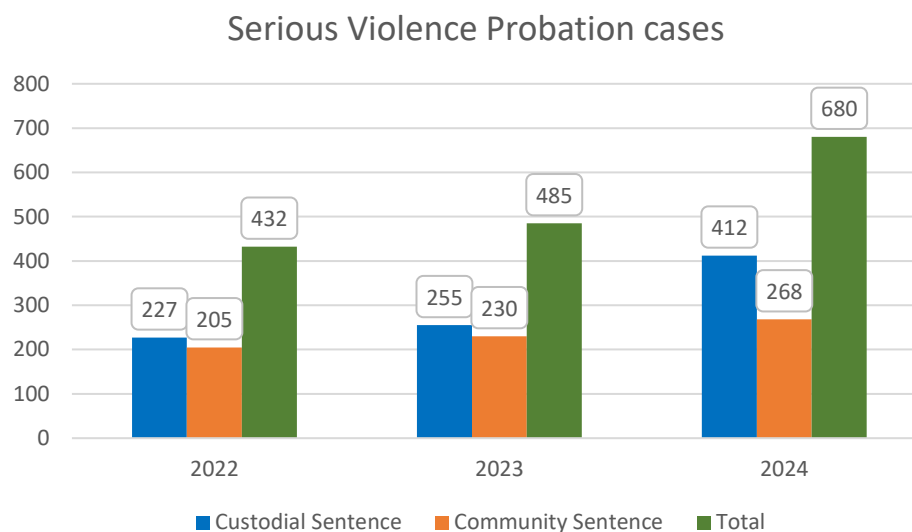
2024 saw the highest number of serious violence probation cases, with 680 cases. Both custodial and community sentences were at their highest during that period.

District	2022	2023	2024
Amber Valley	33	43	61
Bolsover	22	23	18
Chesterfield	36	54	50
Derby	198	232	339
Derbyshire Dales	5	13	10
Erewash	79	46	98
High Peak	13	16	26
North East Derbyshire	8	32	21
South Derbyshire	38	26	57

For cases by district, most districts have either seen their highest figure during 2024 or close to 2023 figures, with the exception of Bolsover.

The below graph shows cases by age group. The most common age group is 37-40 years old.

Probation cases by age group

	17-20	21-24	25-28	29-32	33-36	37-40	41-44	45-48	49-52	53-56	57-60	61+
2024	24	87	63	55	101	101	82	91	39	20	11	6
2023	10	78	87	46	79	77	38	24	18	19	7	2
2022	0	44	53	66	52	78	28	68	28	3	2	10

■ 2022   ■ 2023   ■ 2024

Data for cases by gender show that in 2024, 91% of offenders were male. For female offenders 2023 saw a low figure of 22 but this has since increased during 2024 to 63 cases.

Probation cases by gender

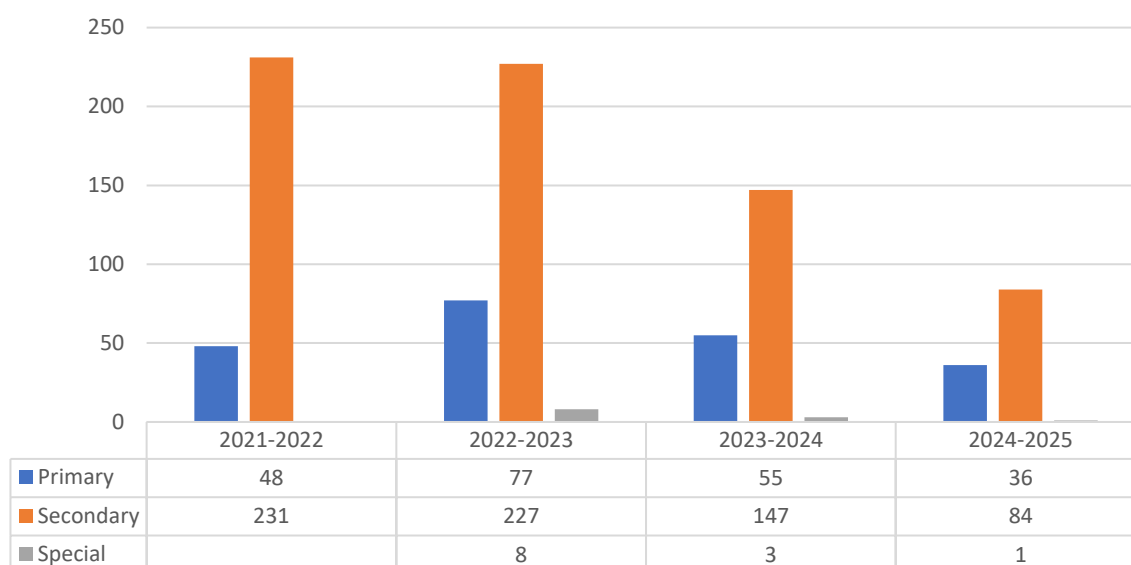|	2022	2023	2024
■ Female	66	22	63
■ Male	366	463	617
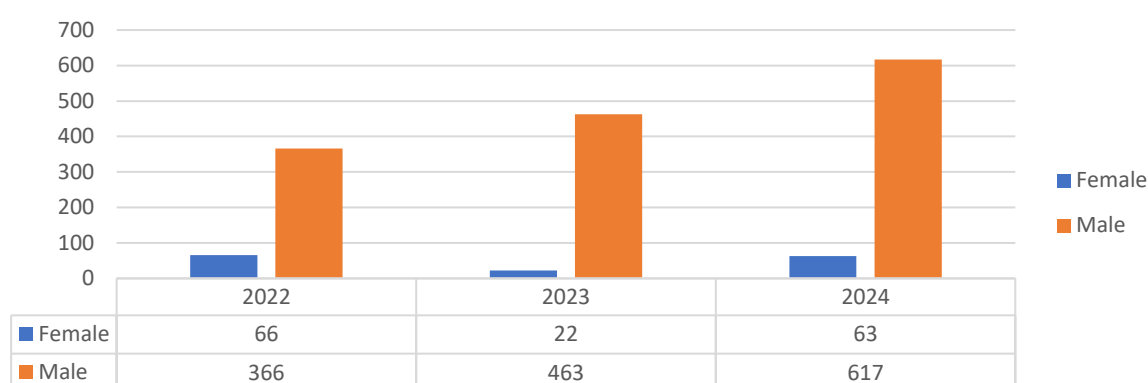
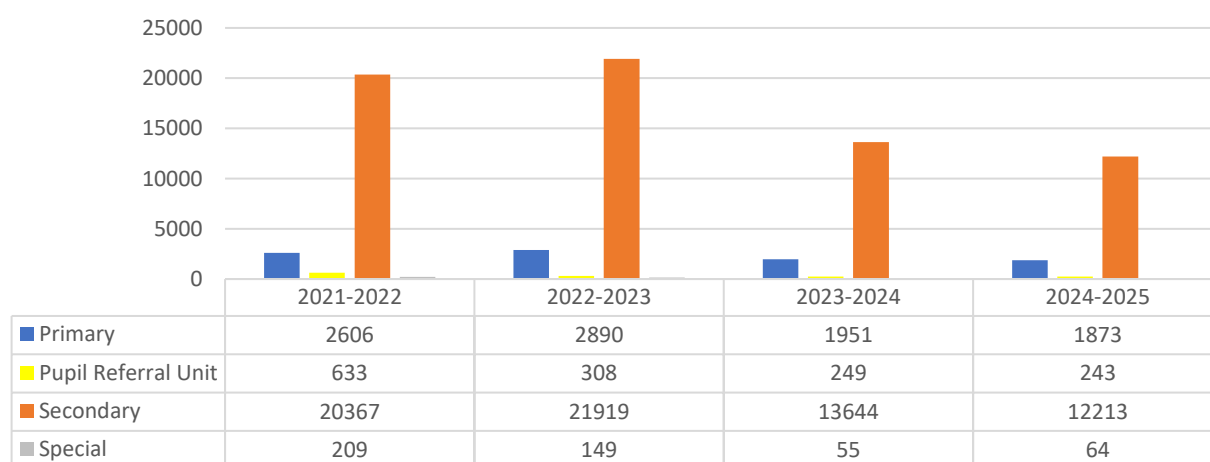# 17. Schools data –Exclusions and Suspensions

17.1 Exclusions and Suspensions Derbyshire County

The two graphs below 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, and then a further decrease during 2024/25.

Permanent Exclusions

	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025
Primary	48	77	55	36
Secondary	231	227	147	84
Special		8	3	1

Suspensions

	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025
Primary	2606	2890	1951	1873
Pupil Referral Unit	633	308	249	243
Secondary	20367	21919	13644	12213
Special	209	149	55	64

Suspensions have also decreased year on year, especially in secondary schools.

Top 5 reasons for Derbyshire County exclusions and suspensions are:

1. Persistent disruptive behaviour. (52.9%)
2. Verbal abuse/threatening behaviour against an adult. (17.1%)
3. Physical assault against a pupil. (12.1%)
4. Physical assault against an adult. (5.3%)
5. Verbal abuse/threatening behaviour against a pupil. (3.1%)

17.2 Exclusions and Suspensions Derby City

The two graphs below represent the number of exclusions and suspensions within Derby City.

Permanent exclusions

	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025
■ Exclusions	23	38	43	48
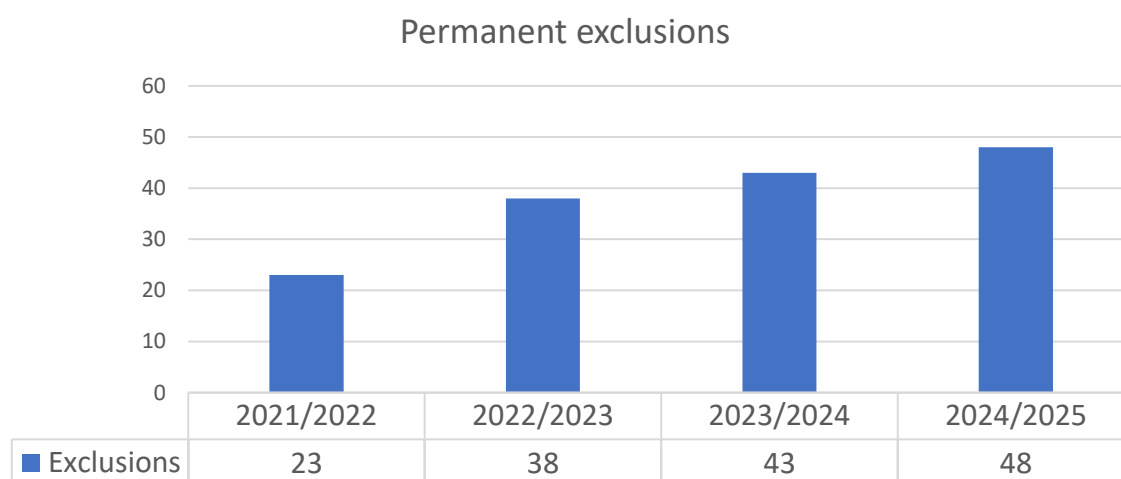
Exclusions have increased year on year, with five more in the most recent financial year than the previous 12 months.

Suspensions

	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025
■ Suspensions	2901	4564	5050	3862
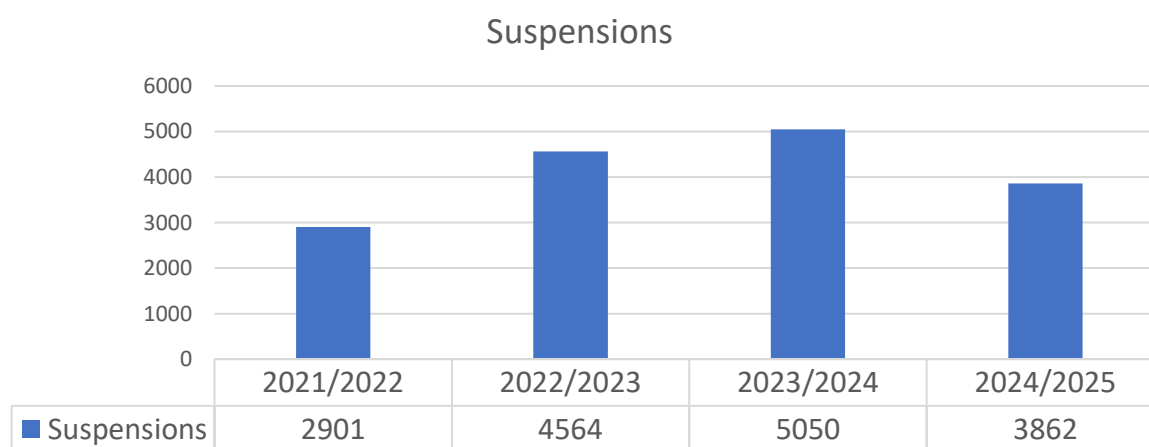
Suspensions were at a high during 2023/2024 and peaked at 5050, this figure then fell to 3862 during the most recent 12 months.

17.3 National school exclusion and suspension data

The most recent national data released is for 2023/2024 and was published during July 2025. Headline facts and figures from this data are as follows;

- There were 955,000 suspensions in the 2023/24 academic year. This is a 21% increase from the previous year, when 787,000 suspensions occurred, and equivalent to 1,131 suspensions per 10,000 pupils.
- There were 10,900 permanent exclusions in the 2023/24 academic year. This is a 16% increase from 9,400 in 2022/23 and equivalent to 13 permanent exclusions for every 10,000 pupils.
- The most common reason for suspensions and permanent exclusions was persistent disruptive behaviour. Persistent disruptive behaviour accounted for 51% of all reasons given for suspension and for 39% of reasons for permanent exclusions.

18. Children's Social Care

18.1 Derbyshire County Social Care referrals, Child Protection Plans, Admissions to Care and Care Leavers

The following tables show the figures for Derbyshire County:

	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	% change from 2022/23
Social Care Referrals	10319	10688	9811	-4.92%
Child Protection Plans	929	941	926	-0.32%
Admissions to care	488	491	410	-15.98%
Care leavers	830	915	997	20.12%
Male				
Social Care Referrals	5251	5373	4991	-4.95%
Child Protection Plans	490	452	487	0.61%
Admissions to care	282	274	235	-16.66%
Care leavers	482	559	623	91.49%
Female				
Social Care Referrals	4985	5150	4627	-7.18%
Child Protection Plans	438	487	439	0.22%
Admissions to care	205	217	175	-14.63%
Care leavers	345	353	371	7.53%

Social Care Referral Outcomes	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
NFA	1207	1110	1021
Passed to Early Help	288	264	0
Passed to Specialist Teams	87	94	149
Social Care Assessment	6716	6572	6124
Strategy Discussion	2021	2648	2517
Total	10319	10688	9811

The number of referrals in Derbyshire have remained high during the last three years, with a minor decrease during 2024/25. 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 2022/23 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 is an increase in complexity and severity of cases as well as an increase in volumes of referrals meeting the 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.

19. Not in Employment, Education, or Training (NEET)

There have been documented links between youth unemployment, civil unrest and crime[4]. 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).

The latest ONS data[5] shows that around 1 in 8 (12.5%) young people aged 16–24 are NEET (not in education, employment, or training). NEET levels remain stubbornly high, particularly compared to the recent low of 9.5% in April–June 2021, when 264,000 fewer young people were NEET.

[4] https://www.acevo.org.uk/reports/youth-unemployment-the-crisis-we-cannot-afford/

[5]

https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peoplenotinwork/unemployment/bulletins/youngpeoplenotineducationemploymentortrainingneet/august2025

Since NEET levels started to rise in 2021, both unemployment and economic inactivity have contributed to the increase. The rise in economic inactivity is mostly due to ill health, which is mostly driven by mental health difficulties.

Trends in NEET, unemployment and economic inactivity levels from 2002 to 2025, in thousands, ages 16 to 24, UK
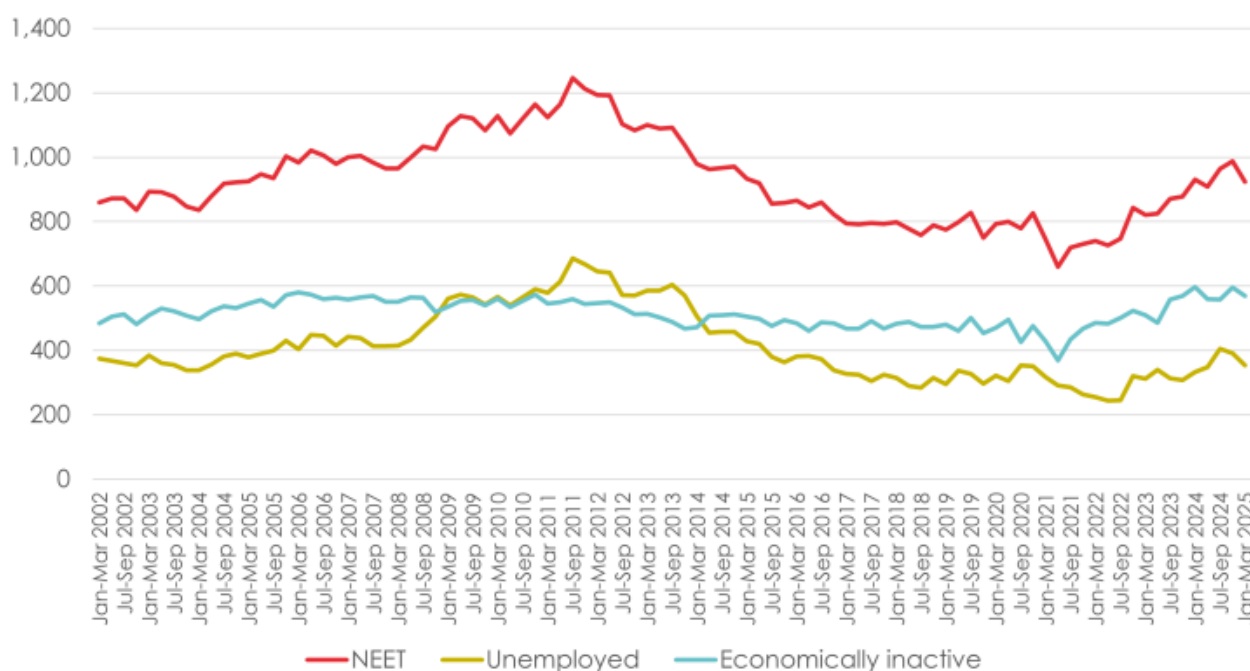
Source: Labour Force Survey from the Office for National Statistics

The below figures are drawn from the 'Participation in Education, Training and NEET aged 16 to 17 years by Local Authority[6]' report.

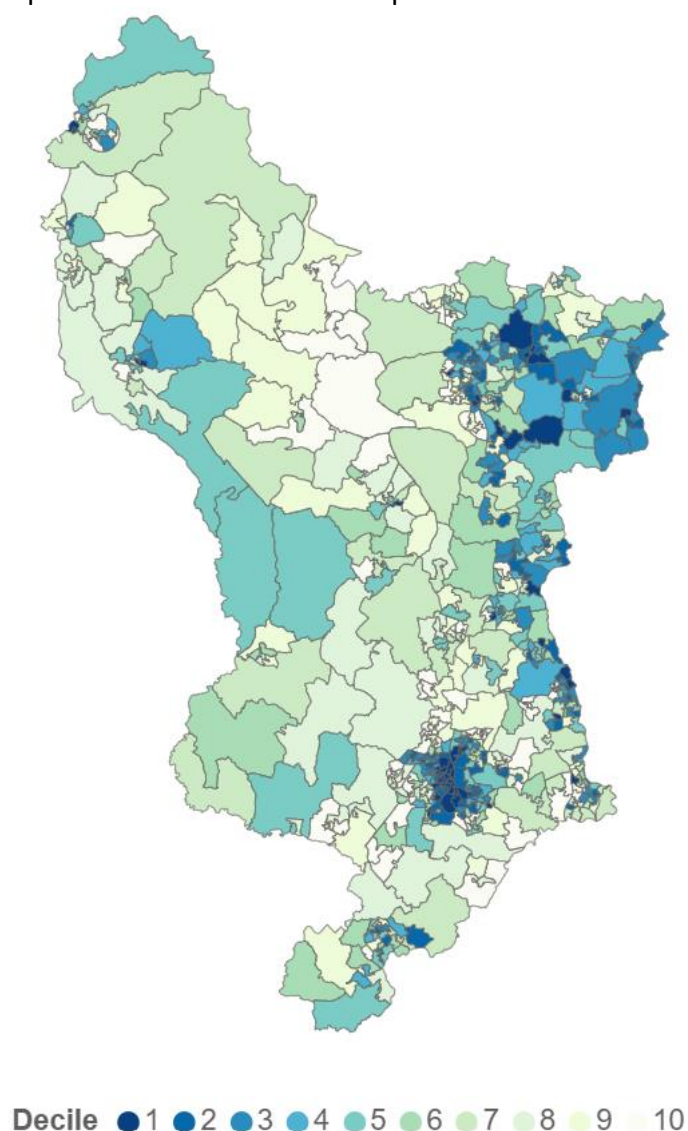|	2023			2024			2025		
	Cohort	NEET	%	Cohort	NEET	%	Cohort	NEET	%
Derby	6240	269	4.31	6606	271	4.1	7034	556	7.91
Derbyshire	16188	403	2.49	16836	384	2.28	17530	1292	7.37

The tables shows that both Derby and Derbyshire are matching the national trend, and those who are NEET have increased year on year for the last three years.

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[6] https://explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk/find-statistics/participation-in-education-training-and-neet-age-16-to-17-by-local-authority/2024-25

20. Indices of multiple deprivation (IMD)[7]

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

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: 1 is the most deprived and 10 is the least deprived.

Decile ●1 ●2 ●3 ●4 ●5 ●6 ●7 ●8 ●9 ●10

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[7] https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019

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Derby City
- Ranked 67th area in England out of 317.
- The most deprived wards include Arboretum, Normanton, Sinfin, Alvaston and Derwent.

Derbyshire County
- Ranked 103rd area in England out of 151 upper-tier authorities.
- The most deprived neighbourhood is Hopewell Farm, in the Cotmanhay ward.

The Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) are important for understanding serious violence because they highlight a strong association between deprived areas and higher rates of serious violence and crime.

Here's why this is important:

- Identifying high-risk areas: IMD helps identify geographical areas that experience higher levels of deprivation across multiple domains, including income, employment, health, education, and crime.
- Understanding contributing factors: Deprived environments are believed to foster conditions conducive to violent behaviour, such as promoting polarisation and eroding trust and a sense of community, potentially leading to increased violence.
- Targeting resources and interventions: Understanding the link between deprivation and serious violence allows policymakers and agencies to:
  - Allocate resources more effectively: Focus prevention programmes and support services on the most deprived areas to address underlying social issues contributing to violence.
  - Develop targeted interventions: Implement initiatives designed to tackle specific aspects of deprivation (e.g., lack of opportunity, poor health, or inadequate education) that can influence violence rates.

Key considerations:

- While there is a strong association, it's important to note that deprivation is a predictor of crime, not necessarily a direct cause.
- Addressing multiple domains of deprivation, rather than just focusing on crime, can create a more holistic approach to reducing violence.

21. Interventions 2024-2025

21.1 The Hope Collective (Hope Hacks)

A Hope Hack is a day-long workshop that gives young people a voice and focuses on their hopes for the future. They involve groups of young people aged 13-25 discussing their thoughts and potential solutions on issues that affect them, their lives, and their communities.

Over the last few years, the Hope Collective, typically in conjunction with Violence Reduction Units, have been running a series of Hope Hack events across the length and breadth of the UK. The Hope Collective formed to support the campaign for Damilola Taylor, a 10-year-old boy who wrote of his hope to change the world, shortly before his untimely death in 2000. Hope Hack events honour his memory by dedicating the campaign to young people and their aspirational stories of ambition and hope.

On 11th November 2024, Derby Theatre hosted the 35th Hope Hack, an impactful event organised by Derby and Derbyshire's Violence Reduction Unit (VRU), with support from the Serious Violence Partnership and the Hope Collective, to bring young people from Derby City together to voice their opinions. This event, aimed at fostering hope among young people vulnerable to negative influences, provided participants with valuable opportunities to have their voices heard by individuals in decision making positions.

The topics for the 35th Hope Hack were racism, connection, social media, and relationships with the police. These topics were chosen based on feedback gathered from focus groups held across schools in Derby City by VRU staff. These themes reflect the pressing concerns and experiences of young people in the community, offering a platform to explore their perspectives, foster dialogue, and drive meaningful change on issues that directly impact their daily lives and future opportunities.

The Chesterfield Hope Hack was held on 12 February 2025 at Chesterfield Football Club, in collaboration with Chesterfield Football Club Community Trust (CFCCT). As with the Derby City Hope Hack, the VRU were supported by the Hope Collective, as well as the wider Derbyshire Serious Violence Partnership. Preparation for the Chesterfield Hope Hack involved the VRU's Community and Young Person Engagement Officer completing focus groups within schools around the Chesterfield area. This gained feedback directly from the young people about their concerns and the topics they would like to discuss at the event. The topics covered were substance use, connection, social media and relationships with police.

The VRU has received a significant amount of positive feedback from the two events, both from the professionals and young people who attended.

The suggestions for change provided by the young people have been collated and are being addressed with support of partners in Derby City and Chesterfield, who already have established working relationships with young people in their areas. Relationships with police were discussed at both Hope Hacks, suggesting ways to build trust between police and young people. As a result, partners are supporting the VRU to invite Police Youth Engagement Team Officers to activities being delivered in community settings and schools. This is helping to build positive relationships between young people and police officers in their communities.

Additional work is also being completed through partner organisations to support young people to have safe relationships with trusted adults and peers, which can improve self-esteem, emotional regulation and promote a sense of belonging.

21.2 Chesterfield Hope Hack – Focus Group results

The Violence Reduction Unit attended schools and Adult Education Centres within the Chesterfield area to gain information regarding local issues surrounding serious violence and knife crime.

- 89 young people attended focus groups meetings.
- Aged 15 to 21
- Educated via Derbyshire Adult Education Centres – Clay Cross, Alfreton, Bolsover and the Quad at Chesterfield, or by school education at St Mary's and Hasland.
- Key discussion themes; education, social media, poverty and inequality, racism, mental and physical health and relationships with the police.

Below is a summary of findings;
- Young people felt that the education system does affect youth violence.
- There was strong feeling that is was the responsibility of teachers and staff in schools to make young people feel safe whilst at school.
- Young people felt that social media plays a strong role in both bullying and violence.
- It was felt that poverty and inequality are leading factors for violence in communities.
- Generally, young people do feel safe where they live.
- It was felt that mental and physical health is important, but young people felt that there could be more support services available and that they would benefit from additional support.
- Some young people did not feel that the police do enough to make them feel safe and some would not engage with initiative/projects provided by the police.

Young people had some ideas about how communities could work together to reduce violence;
- Schools should not ignore bullying until the victim fights back.
- Have lessons on what is not acceptable, have more consequences in place for unacceptable behaviour.
- Have a nominated Police Officer for each area, and an increased police presence. Provide free therapy in local town halls.
- Provide an anonymous crime box for people to report issues/crime.

Young people were asked if there were any other topics they would like to review, responses included;
- Harassment.
- Violence Against Women and Girls.

- More housing for people fleeing violence; restraining orders, abuse etc.
- Misogyny.
- Alcohol/Drugs.

Young people were asked to share experiences about anything else that had not been covered, some of the responses were around;

- Hate crime.
- Job opportunities.
- Childhood trauma.
- Impacts of violence crime on people's lives.
- Gang culture.

21.3 Youth Mentoring- Remedi

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

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.

21.4 Active Bystander Training – Safe and Sound

Safe and Sound are working with more than 10,000 school pupils across the city and county to empower them and give them the confidence to stand up for their friends and intervene safely where appropriate. Safe and Sound have devised an active bystander programme called 'I Can I Will' with the objective of keeping young people safe from harm.

Pupils aged 10 to 18 will benefit from the delivery of Safe and Sound's 'I Can I Will' workshops during 2025/26 which will be adapted dependant on the age group and Special Educational Needs 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.

21.5 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.

21.6 Schools Exclusion Programme

This programme has extended and expanded the work being done by the New Communities Achievement Team in the City 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 documented that young people excluded from school have a much higher chance of becoming involved in serious violence and criminal activity.

21.7 Virtual Decisions Schools Programme

The Virtual Decisions programme is a virtual reality (VR) intervention that offers young people in the City 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.

21.8 Leaving Care Service

Funding has been allocated to a dedicated Wellbeing Worker in the County, 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.

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.

21.9 Walk Away Campaign

The Walk Away Campaign was successfully used in four key areas for NTE violence in Derbyshire during the 2024-25 financial year. These areas were Derby City, Chesterfield, Ripley and Ilkeston. These four areas have the highest amount of NTE violent incidents, as evidenced by the Derby and Derbyshire Strategic Needs Assessment 2024. The campaign was well-received and had significant stakeholder engagement from both partners and the public. Phase one (Derby City and Chesterfield) and phase two (Ilkeston and Ripley), both used physical and digital campaign methods to best reach the target audience. Both phases were completed in full within their respective campaign timelines.

- The Walk Away campaign was first developed by Leicestershire Police and subsequently rolled out nationally by the Home Office.
- 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. This campaign aims to target potential offenders by encouraging them to simply 'walk away'.
- The campaign prompts perpetrators and bystanders to recognise the links between characteristics, behaviours, and potentially violent incidents. 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 NTE.