

Joint Strategic Intelligence Assessment 2025



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- Humberside Police service
- East Riding of Yorkshire council ASB, Environments, Streetscene and Education teams.
- Fraudwatch
- Safer Roads Humber
- East Riding Youth Justice services
- East Riding Consultation team
- East Riding of Yorkshire DVAP Team

Thank you to the organisations above providing us with the relevant information we were able to write this report to help identify the ongoing concerns and hotspots for the East Riding.

Executive Summary

The Joint Strategic Intelligence Assessment (JSIA) for the East Riding of Yorkshire evaluates crime trends, social issues, and systemic vulnerabilities across the region. This document informs strategy and investment for the East Riding Community Safety Partnership, using data from 2021–2024.

1. Support Victims and Protect Vulnerable People from Harm

- **Domestic Abuse:** A 14% increase in domestic abuse (vs a 6.6% national decline) underscores the urgent need for victim support, especially in **Bridlington South**. Most victims are women, and underreporting is high due to distrust in response systems.
- **Youth Justice:** High rates of youth in care involved in crime (14% of cohort) of the young people in the youth justice system. 35% were exposed to domestic abuse, 51% reported substance use and 53% were excluded from school highlighting systemic risks to vulnerable children
- **Surveys** reveal widespread perceptions of unsafety—especially among women after dark—and low confidence in reporting tools (e.g., only 11% awareness of the StreetSafe app).

2. Reduce Reoffending

- **Reoffending Rates:** 80% of youth reoffenders were excluded from school; 30% had missing-from-home episodes. A strategic focus on education and stable housing is critical.
- **Youth Justice Service (YJS):** Preventative work led to a 30% decrease in exploitation-related offences and maintained a low custody rate compared to national levels.
- **Restorative Justice:** 236 hours of reparation and 13 direct restorative cases reflect investment in diversionary approaches.

3. Tackle and Prevent Cyber Crime, Fraud and Scamming

- **Survey Insights:** Online harassment, especially targeting women and girls, was prevalent (79% experienced misogyny).
- **Social Media Harm:** Misuse of platforms like TikTok, Instagram, and Snapchat emerged as vectors for abuse, coercive control, and grooming.
- **Underreporting:** A majority of victims do not report due to perceived lack of police interest or fear of repercussions, underscoring the need for digital safety education and awareness campaigns.

4. Promote Being Safe and Feeling Safe

- **Perceptions of Safety:** 83% feel safe during the day, but only 27% after dark. Poor lighting, youth loitering, and low police visibility are top concerns.

- **ASB Hotspots:** Minster & Woodmansey and Bridlington South consistently report the most anti-social behaviour. A spike in ASB in 2022 (5,684 reports) has since declined by 18% in 2024.
- **Environmental Complaints:** ASB-related environmental issues (e.g., dog fouling, noise, arson) rose in 2024. Complaints in East Wolds and Coastal increased by 98.3%.
- **Community Engagement:** The “Clear, Hold, Build” model promotes long-term community safety through stabilisation, investment, and resident trust-building.

5. Countering Terrorism and Radicalisation

- While there was no data directly relating to counter-terrorism, it identifies early signs of **radicalising influences**:
 - **Youth Exposure:** Mentions of misogynistic influencers like Andrew Tate highlight growing ideological grooming risks.
 - **Distrust in Institutions:** Low confidence in public systems, especially among victims of gender-based violence, may create conditions for extremist ideologies to take hold.
 - **Bystander Inaction:** 64% of survey respondents said no one intervened during incidents, reflecting community disengagement—a known factor in radicalisation.

6. Alcohol and Substance Use Reduction

- **Substance Misuse:** 51% of youth in the justice system used drugs; 22% used alcohol.
- **ASB Linkages:** Residents heavily associate antisocial behaviour with drug dealing (89%), visible drug/alcohol use (61%), and vandalism.
- **Hospital Admissions & Crime:** Areas like South East Holderness saw a shift in substance misuse-related incidents. Increased drug offences (+28%) in 2024 also coincide with higher ASB.
- **Prevention Strategy:** The Making a Change service and YJS partnership led to a 30% decrease in exploitation linked to substance use.

Conclusion

While there are promising reductions in certain crime types—violence with injury and burglary the East Riding continues to experience elevated crime rates and community safety challenges compared to national averages. This JSIA presents a call to action for integrated, trauma-informed strategies that align closely with the six strategic priorities.

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Introduction

The Joint Strategic Intelligence Assessment (JSIA) for the period of 2023 to 2024 aims to provide the Community Safety Partnership with an accurate picture of the current, rising, and longer-term issues occurring in the East Riding of Yorkshire. This assessment allows us to evaluate the current situation of serious violence in the county and compare it against the aims set out in the outcomes. It also aids decision-making and strategy in relation to Partnership Priorities and outcomes, including additional factors like general health, debt, and bailiffs. This report assesses crime trends, social issues, and intervention strategies, using data comparison over multiple years. The assessment allows for better decision-making in alignment with strategic priorities.

Key areas of focus include:

- Levels and identifiable patterns of crime, disorderly behaviour, and substance misuse in the area.
- Changes in crime levels and patterns over the last three years.
- Areas and postcodes that should be prioritised by related parties.
- Local issues affecting residents living and working in the area and prioritisation decisions regarding the main target.
- Issues developing in the local environment.

Structure of the JSIA

The JSIA is divided into multiple sections:

- **Performance Comparisons:** This section includes statistics for each partner area, looking at the rate of overall crime over the last three years, the number of fires (intentional or accidental) with insights from the fire service, and data charts provided by the NHS.
- **In-Depth Analysis:** Detailed analysis of crime categories, including location, time, and day of each category to identify trends using three-year data sets to portray an appropriate timescale for identifying hotspots.

Economic Overview

As of 2021, the East Riding of Yorkshire reported a Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of £8.6 billion, translating to a GDP per capita of £25,071. This figure is below the UK's average GDP per capita, which stood at approximately £32,000 in the same year. The region's GDP growth rate between 2020 and 2021 was 8.6%, indicating a robust post-pandemic recovery.

The unemployment rate in the East Riding of Yorkshire is notably low at 2.1%, compared to the national average of 3.9%. This suggests a relatively healthy labor market within the region.

Industrial Composition

Manufacturing stands as the predominant industry in the East Riding of Yorkshire, accounting for 16.1% of employment. This is higher than the national average, where manufacturing comprises approximately 8% of the workforce. The region's strategic location and infrastructure have attracted significant investments in this sector.

Housing Market

In November 2024, the average house price in the East Riding of Yorkshire was £225,000, reflecting a 2.5% increase from the previous year. This growth rate is lower than the 5.7% observed across the broader Yorkshire and The Humber region. Private rents have also seen an uptick, with an average monthly rent of £672 in December 2024, marking a 7.6% rise from the prior year.

Comparison with National Averages

While the East Riding of Yorkshire exhibits a lower GDP per capita compared to the national average, its unemployment rate is significantly better, indicating a strong labor market. The dominance of the manufacturing sector contrasts with the UK's more diversified industrial composition. Housing price growth in the region is more modest than national trends, suggesting a more stable housing market.

Crime Categories and Priority Areas

Key Findings:

- The overall crime rate in the East Riding of Yorkshire is **93 crimes per 1,000 people**, higher than the **UK average of 84 crimes per 1,000 people**.
- Violence and sexual offences account for **43 out of 1,000 crimes**, with significant reductions in **violence with injury (-19%) and burglary (-25%)** but an **11% increase in shop theft**.
- **Anti-social behaviour (ASB) remains a concern**, with a **spike in reports in 2022**, particularly in Minster & Woodmansey, Bridlington South, and Goole South.
- **Youth justice concerns include an increase in first-time entrants into the system** and an overrepresentation of looked-after children in youth crime statistics.
- **Road traffic collisions have increased**, particularly in Hessle and Howdenshire, necessitating improved road safety measures.
- **Fire service call-outs rose by 4.5% in 2023**, exceeding the UK-wide 3% increase, highlighting a need for targeted prevention efforts.
- **Domestic abuse cases have increased by 14%**, against a national decline of 6.6%, requiring enhanced support systems.
- **Education and school attendance rates in East Riding are above national and regional averages**, but certain schools and wards, such as North Holderness and Bridlington North, exhibit declining attendance rates.

Crime Trends: Significant reductions in violence with injury (19%), robbery (16%), and burglary (25%) suggest effective policing and community safety measures. However, there was an 11% increase in shop theft.

Crime Rate Comparison: East Riding vs UK Average

Crime Category	East Riding (per 1,000 people)	UK Average (per 1,000 people)
Overall Crime Rate	93	84
Violence & Sexual Offences	43	36
Public Order Offences	8.5	8.2
Criminal Damage & Arson	6.2	8.2
Shoplifting	5.3	6.6
Burglary	3.1	4.3
Vehicle Crime	2.0	6.4
Anti-Social Behaviour	7.1	16.7

The East Riding's **higher crime rate** suggests ongoing challenges despite reductions in key areas. Notably, the **public order offences rate surpasses the national average**, indicating social disorder issues.

Hotspot Wards for Crime:

- **Bridlington South** – Highest levels of violent crime.
- **Goole North** – Rising shoplifting cases.
- **St Mary's** – Persistent burglary concerns.
- **South West Holderness** – High ASB reports.

The significant reductions in certain crime categories indicate successful local policing strategies and community safety initiatives. However, the increase in shop theft suggests economic factors or changes in retail security practices may need to be addressed.

The higher overall crime rate compared to the UK average highlights the need for continued focus on crime prevention and community safety initiatives

As of September 2024, the overall crime rate in the East Riding of Yorkshire is 93 crimes per 1,000 people. The most common crimes are violence and sexual offences, with reports from roughly 43 out of 1,000 people. In the 12 months ending March 2023, the total recorded crime in East Riding was 17,643, marking a 10% increase from the previous year.

Key statistics include:

- An 11% drop in violence against the person offences.
- A 19% decrease in violence with injury.
- A 15% decrease in less serious violence without injury.
- A 16% decrease in robbery.
- A 9% decrease in sexual offences.
- A 7% overall reduction in theft.
- A 10% decrease in vehicle offences.
- A 25% decrease in burglaries.
- An 11% increase in shop theft.
- A 17% drop in bicycle theft.
- A 10% decrease in criminal damage and arson.

Comparison to UK Average

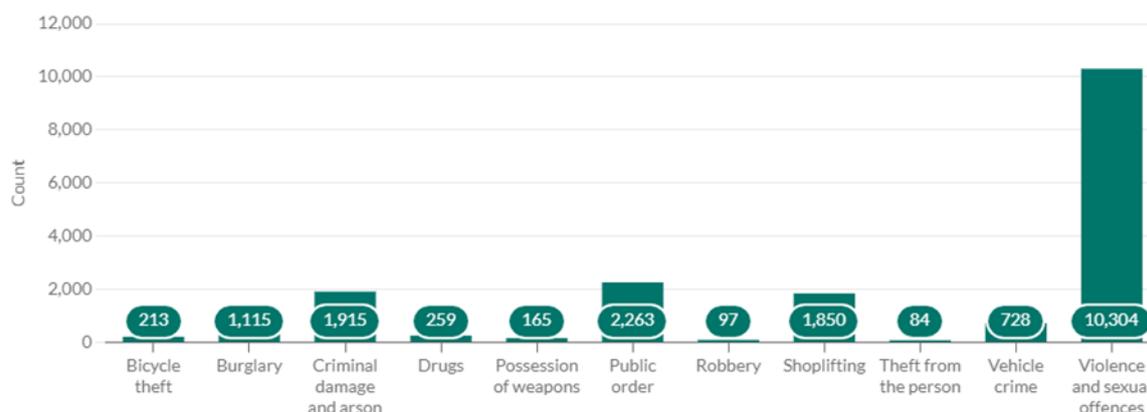
The overall crime rate in the United Kingdom is 84 crimes per 1,000 people as of September 2024. This represents a 4% decrease from the previous period ending September 2023. Among England, Wales, and Northern Ireland, England has the highest crime rate at 87 crimes per 1,000 people.

Key statistics for the UK include:

- Approximately 6.66 million crime offences recorded in England and Wales in 2023/24.
- The crime rate in England and Wales for 2022/23 was slightly lower than in the early 2000s due to population growth.
- The most common crimes in the UK are violence and sexual offences, with 1,968,992 incidents reported in the 12 months ending September 2024.

Analysis: East Riding's crime rate of 93 per 1,000 people is higher than the UK average, indicating a need for continued focus on crime prevention and community safety initiatives. The alignment of crime reductions in specific categories with national trends suggests that local efforts are in line with broader strategies. However, the higher overall crime rate highlights the importance of addressing local factors contributing to crime.

Crime count by type for East Riding of Yorkshire (Sep-23 - Aug-24)



The graph above, sourced from our Intel hub webpage, breaks down crime categories occurring in the East Riding using open-source police data for the most recent year. The six priority areas for criminal activity in the East Riding are:

- Violence and sexual offences
- Public order offences
- Criminal damage and arson
- Shoplifting
- Burglary
- Vehicle crime

Recent Crime Statistics (January 2025):

- The overall crime rate in East Riding of Yorkshire is 105.4 crimes per 1,000 people
- Violent crime rate is at 127% of the national crime rate, with 24,800 violent crimes reported, making up 42.2% of all crimes in the area
- Drug offences (Possession and Trafficking) decreased by 12.26% from 2023 to 2024
- Bicycle theft crime rate is at 161% of the national crime rate, with 898 cases reported

Regional Comparisons:

- **Yorkshire and The Humber:** The typical crime risk score ranges between 382 and 692
- **Kingston upon Hull:** The most dangerous area in the region, followed by Bridlington
- **National Averages:** East Riding's crime rate is higher than the national average for violent crime, public order offences, and burglary

Crime Statistics by Ward

Key Findings:

High Crime Wards: Bridlington South has consistently high crime rates, with a total of 8,977 incidents over the past four years.

Stable Crime Rates: Wards like Cottingham South and South West Holderness have relatively stable crime rates, indicating effective local strategies.

Analysis:

Bridlington South's high crime rates suggest persistent issues that may require targeted interventions, such as increased police presence or community programs. Understanding the specific challenges in each ward can help tailor interventions to address the root causes of crime.

The table below shows the top five wards for total incidents over the past four years. Despite an overall decrease in crimes since 2019, Bridlington South has kept a consistent level of reported incidents.

Ward Name	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Bridlington South	2027	2322	2338	2338	8977
Minster and Woodmansey	889	1159	1145	1145	4764
Goole South	1015	1042	1203	1129	4592
Bridlington Central and Old Town	790	845	1093	1093	3933
South East Holderness	755	805	1079	1000	3715

Survey findings relating to serious violence in the East Riding

In recent years the consultation team has created and ran surveys for various council teams, community groups and partner organisations in the past 2 years there have been 4 surveys conducted for members of the public to respond to and let their thoughts and feelings be know in relation to crime, serious violence and general public safety.

Safer East Riding Survey (VAWG)

This survey explores adult perceptions of safety across East Riding, examining both feelings of safety and actual experiences related to personal, public, and gender-based safety concerns. It combines quantitative data (e.g., multiple choice responses) with qualitative input from open-ended questions.

Key Findings by question

1. Feeling Safe at Home

- **Top Concerns:** Physical safety (82%), peaceful environment (72%), and neighbourhood reputation (67%).
- **Social Elements:** Knowing neighbours and family security were also noted.
- **Open Comments:** Echo concerns like visible policing and unwanted loitering.

2. Feeling Safe Out and About

- **Top Factors:** Lighting (85%), familiarity with area (68%), and safe pedestrian zones (67%).
- **Concerns:** Youth groups and lack of police presence (both ~50%).
- **Text Responses:** Emphasized community cohesion, group presence, and good lighting.

3. Feeling Unsafe at Home

- **Main Triggers:** Frequent disturbances (79%), bad neighbourhood reputation (75%), and poor structural security (72%).
- **Qualitative Themes:** Crime, antisocial behaviour, and neighbour quality.

4. Feeling Unsafe Outside

- **Main Issues:** Poor lighting (83%), unfamiliarity (67%), disturbances (60%), lack of CCTV (57%).
- **Notable Concerns:** Youth presence and lack of visible security.

5. Day vs Night Safety

- **Day vs Night Gap:** 34% more feel very safe during the day vs night; reflects significant unease after dark.

6. What Helps People Feel Safe

- **Top Supportive Factors:** Street lighting (85%), mobile phones (79%), presence of friends/family (73%).
- **Community and Surveillance:** Reputation, community ties, and CCTV matter.

7. Safety Perceptions by Location

- **Safest Locations:** Home and place of employment.
- **Least Safe:** Car parks and (for some) schools, though many selected N/A for schools due to survey age demographics.

8. Perception of Environmental Factors

- **Expected Results:** Working lights, quiet streets, and police presence improve safety.
- **Neutral/Negative Factors:** Public drinking, absent police presence noted as problematic.

9. Behavioural Adaptations for Safety

- **Common Actions:** Walking confidently (84%), avoiding areas (82%), alternate routes (82%), carrying keys (80%).
- **Social and Alertness Behaviours:** Calling loved ones and avoiding headphone use.

Gender-Based Violence and Abuse

10–12. Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG)

- **Most Common Experiences:** Catcalling (69%), leering (56%), unwanted touching (47%).
- **Perpetrators:** 96% identified as male.
- **Reporting:** 62% did not report incidents; top reasons were lack of belief in change, police interest, or severity.

13–14. Incident Timing and Perpetrator Info

- **Timeframe:** 41% incidents occurred over 10 years ago.
- **Acquaintance:** 41% knew the perpetrator; reporting was low.

19. Sexual or Emotional Abuse

- **Common Forms:** Spiking (24%), coercive control (21%), stalking (19%).
- **Rare Forms:** FGM, child marriage, and forced prostitution barely reported.
- **Reporting Barriers:** Fear of repercussions was notably high.

Online Harassment and Social Media

Key Experiences:

- **Common:** Misogyny (79%), inappropriate images (40%), nudity (37%), bullying (36%).
- **Most Affected Platforms:** Facebook, Instagram, TikTok, X (Twitter), Snapchat.

Awareness and Intervention

StreetSafe App & Reporting Knowledge

- **Low Awareness:** Only 11% had heard of the StreetSafe app.
- **Limited Knowledge:** 47% didn't know they could report pub/taxi safety issues to the council.

Bystander Intervention

- **Rare Help:** 64% said no one intervened during incidents.
- **Mixed Desire for Help:** Some preferred self-management or only wanted help from known individuals.

Open Text Themes

- **Trust Issues:** Widespread distrust in police/government support.
- **Misogyny & Influencers:** Mention of toxic male figures like Andrew Tate influencing youth behaviour.
- **Concerns Over Gender Identity Policies:** Criticisms of non-exclusive female spaces.
- **Perceived Ineffectiveness of Campaigns:** "Ask for Angela" seen as compromised.
- **Desire for Better Communication:** Need for clearer public info on reporting and support.

This survey was created to identifying Violence against women and girls in the East Riding it was not restricted to only women's response.

Demographic data was not mandatory.

Domestic violence is an issue that affects and can be male to male, female to female or male and female.

Summary Conclusions

- **Lighting, familiarity, and community cohesion** are central to safety perceptions.
- **Women disproportionately feel unsafe**, particularly after dark or when alone.
- **VAWG is widely underreported**, driven by distrust in response systems.
- **Youth behaviour, public drinking, and antisocial conduct** are recurring concerns.
- **Awareness of available tools and services is low**, suggesting a need for outreach.
- There is **strong demand for increased police visibility**, better reporting systems, and improved infrastructure (especially lighting).

East Riding Resident Feedback survey 2023

This survey that was completed in 2023 whilst not directly being about serious violence it provided the community sentiment towards the current issues that residents have with the East Riding area and council.

Key Points in relation to each question

1. Overall Satisfaction with the Council:

- 46.7% of respondents were fairly satisfied and 13.99% were *very satisfied* with how East Riding of Yorkshire Council is run.
- 18.25% expressed dissatisfaction (5.55% very dissatisfied, 12.7% fairly dissatisfied).

2. Trust in the Council:

- 62.49% have a positive level of trust (12.21% "a great deal", 50.28% "a fair amount").
- 17.43% have low trust (12.85% "not very much", 4.58% "not at all").

3. Perceived Value for Money:

- 47.7% agree the Council provides value for money (9.33% strongly agree, 38.37% tend to agree).
- 24.28% disagree (19.92% tend to disagree, 4.36% strongly disagree).

4. Feelings of Safety:

- **During the day:** 83.1% feel safe (50.16% strongly disagree with feeling unsafe, 32.96% tend to disagree).
- **After dark:** Only 27.15% strongly disagree with feeling unsafe. A significant number (41.1%) feel unsafe (4.5% strongly agree, 36.63% tend to disagree).

5. **Communication and Responsiveness:**

- 63.21% agree the Council keeps residents well informed.
- 45.66% agree the Council acts on the concerns of residents, while 28.39% disagree.

6. **Satisfaction with Specific Services:**

- **Waste Collection:** Very high satisfaction (87.9% satisfied).
- **Street Cleaning:** 66.96% satisfied.
- **Road and Pavement Maintenance:** Low satisfaction; over 50% dissatisfied.
- **Library Services:** High satisfaction (approx. 58%).

7. **Resident Suggestions (Open-ended):**

- Common themes included: more youth facilities, better public transport, improved mental health services, enhanced road maintenance, and more local attractions or events.
- Concerns about geographic inequality in investment (e.g., focus on Beverley vs. Goole/Driffield) were also noted.

Overall Summary

The East Riding Resident Feedback Survey 2023 reveals a generally positive but cautious perception of the Council's performance. Most residents express moderate satisfaction with how the Council is run, supported by a decent level of trust and belief in the value for money provided. Residents overwhelmingly appreciate waste collection and library services, but express clear dissatisfaction with road and pavement maintenance.

A majority feel safe during the day however, concerns about safety after dark persist. While communication from the Council is well-regarded, fewer believe the Council is responsive to public concerns.

Open-ended responses highlight areas for improvement including local investment disparities, accessibility to services, youth engagement, and safety infrastructure. The feedback points to a need for more visible responsiveness and community-based improvements to reinforce trust and satisfaction.

Antisocial behaviour survey

This survey was conducted to get resident views on what kind of behaviours they felt were associated with antisocial behaviour, this is important to identify as what may be considered anti-social behaviour by crime categorisation may not be thought of in the same light by residents of the East Riding. We also asked for what the main priority residents had from a list of common complaints that was made to try including as many common complaints as possible.

1. How far do the following incident types fit with your perception of antisocial behaviour?

Respondents rated how strongly they associated various behaviours' with antisocial behaviour.

Key takeaways:

- **Strongest agreement (over 80% strongly agreed):**
 - Dealing drugs (88.91%)
 - Vandalism to personal property (82.22%)
 - Intentional fire setting/arson (80.72%)
 - Vandalism to community assets (79.23%)
- **Moderate to strong agreement:**
 - Feeling unsafe due to loitering (64.96%)
 - Vehicle-related nuisances (64.00%)
 - Signs of drug/alcohol use (61.36%)
 - Fly-tipping (both environmental and household waste ~60%)
 - Littering and noisy neighbours (~50%)
- **Less strong agreement:**
 - Graffiti (28.79% strongly agreed, 43.84% agreed)
 - Aggressive begging (41.73% both strongly agreed and agreed)
- Overall, **drug-related behaviour, vandalism, and threatening public behaviour** were most consistently seen as antisocial.

2. What are your top 5 antisocial behaviour priorities?

Respondents selected their top 5 concerns. The most prioritized issues were:

1. **Dealing drugs (64.79%)**
2. **Feeling unsafe due to intimidating groups (52.46%)**
3. **Vehicle-related nuisance (42.52%)**
4. **Vandalism to personal property (40.49%)**
5. **Vandalism to community assets (36.97%)**

Other notable concerns:

- **Signs of drug/alcohol use (28.26%)**
- **Intentional fire setting/arson (31.78%)**
- **Fly-tipping (household: 32.48%, environmental: 16.02%)**
- **Noisy neighbours (25.62%)**
- **Verbal harassment (group: 25.44%)**

3. Additional Behaviours Identified (Open Comments)

298 respondents contributed additional concerns. Common themes included:

- **E-scooters and bikes:** Usage on pavements, lack of lights, speed, and rider anonymity.
- **Dangerous driving:** Speeding, modified exhausts, aggressive driving.
- **Youth behaviour:** Intimidation, noise, vandalism, loitering in groups.
- **Animal-related issues:** Dog fouling, uncontrolled or aggressive dogs.
- **Fireworks misuse,** especially outside of expected times.
- **Inconsiderate parking:** Blocking access or on pavements.
- **Noise disturbances:** Parties, loud vehicles, domestic arguments.
- **Substance abuse:** Public intoxication, smell of cannabis.
- **Privacy concerns:** Security cameras, doorbell surveillance.

The findings show a clear public mandate for tackling high-impact antisocial behaviours—especially those that contribute to fear, disorder, and reduced quality of life in communities. While traditional concerns like drug dealing and vandalism remain top priorities, modern nuisances such as misuse of electric scooters, poor driving behaviour, and privacy issues are becoming increasingly prominent and should not be overlooked in future planning and enforcement.

Anti-Social Behaviour

Key Findings:

Spike in Reports: There was a spike in anti-social behaviour reports in 2022, with Minster and Woodmansey having the highest proportion of incidents.

High-Incidence Wards: Bridlington South and Goole South also had high numbers of anti-social behaviour reports⁴.

Analysis:

The spike in anti-social behaviour reports in 2022 may be linked to post-pandemic social dynamics, such as increased public gatherings and economic stress.

Focused community engagement and preventive measures are needed in high-incidence wards to address underlying issues contributing to anti-social behaviour.

The top five wards for anti-social behaviour reported to Humberside Police show a spike in reports during 2022. The top two wards have a much larger proportion of reports compared to other wards, indicating areas of concern. There were 3,463 reports in 2021, 5,684 reports in 2022, and 4,788 reports in 2023, totaling 13,935 incidents over the three years. 11.25% of incidents across the three years took place in the Minster and Woodmansey ward out of 26 wards that had recorded incidents.

Ward	2021	2022	2023	Total
Minster and Woodmansey	286	742	541	1569
Bridlington South	362	410	439	1211
Goole South	248	383	283	914
Tranby	133	404	341	878
Bridlington Central and Old Town	181	369	250	800

Minster and Woodmansey's high proportion of incidents suggests a need for focused community engagement and preventive measures. Bridlington South and Goole South also require attention to address underlying issues contributing to anti-social behaviour.

Engagement activities with the local community

The **Clear, Hold, Build** strategy has been used in various contexts, such as military operations, community regeneration, and public policy initiatives. If we're looking at the **East Riding of Yorkshire**, this strategy could refer to efforts aimed at improving local communities through a process of removing barriers (Clear), ensuring stability (Hold), and fostering long-term growth (Build).

Clear:

The "Clear" phase in East Riding could involve identifying and addressing key challenges, such as economic decline, social isolation, or specific areas of crime or poverty. For example, local authorities may focus on areas that have struggled with unemployment, poor infrastructure, or other social issues. Clear actions may include improving public safety or tackling environmental concerns in urban and rural settings.

- **Example:** In areas such as Bridlington or Goole, this phase could involve tackling unemployment or addressing vacant properties. Initiatives like crime prevention programs or targeted economic incentives for businesses might be part of this phase.

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Hold:

In the "Hold" phase, maintaining the progress made through earlier interventions is crucial. This involves consolidating gains, ensuring public safety, enhancing local governance, and continuing to provide necessary services and infrastructure improvements.

- **Example:** The local government may focus on maintaining or expanding public services such as healthcare, education, and transport links. Ensuring that residents feel safe, supported, and integrated into the local community could also be part of this phase.
- **Stats:** The population of the East Riding of Yorkshire was estimated at around **340,000** (2021 census). Some areas, like Beverley, have experienced steady growth, while more rural locations may see stagnation unless strategic interventions are put in place.

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Build:

The "Build" phase centres on long-term economic and community development. This can include projects to boost local economies, improve infrastructure, enhance education and job opportunities, and promote sustainable growth. The goal here is to create a thriving community where residents are empowered to contribute to local development.

- **Example:** Projects could include the redevelopment of vacant properties in towns like **Bridlington** or **Goole**, the creation of new business hubs, or upgrading transport infrastructure, such as improving road links or investing in digital infrastructure.
- **Stats:** The East Riding area has seen investments in regeneration projects. For example, the **Bridlington Town Centre regeneration** project, which is part of ongoing efforts to boost the local economy and enhance tourism and business opportunities. This investment is also reflected in the regional employment statistics, where areas like **Beverley** have lower unemployment rates, while coastal towns may see higher levels of economic challenges.

By integrating these strategies, the East Riding aims to balance short-term relief with long-term improvements, ensuring both immediate and future success for its communities

Anti-social behaviour police reports

Top Wards (Last 4 Years):

Ward	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Minster and Woodmansey	286	742	541	315	1884
Bridlington South	362	410	439	379	1590
Goole South	248	383	283	221	1135
Bridlington Central and Old Town	181	369	250	327	1127
Tranby	133	404	341	182	1060

Day and Time Analysis:

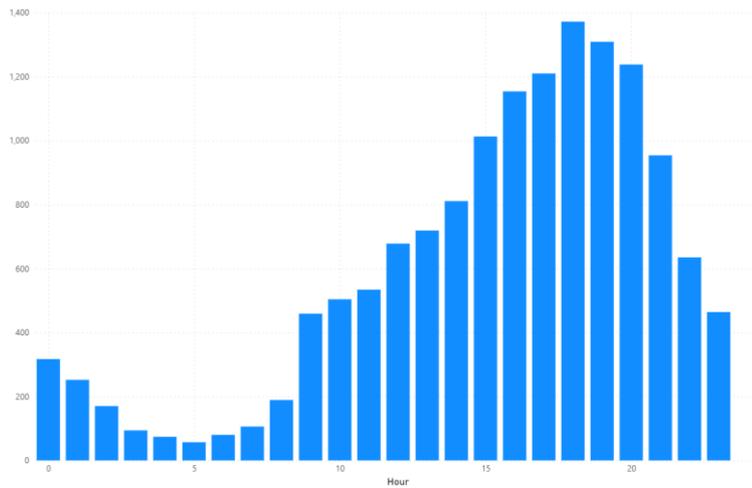
- **Day of the Week:** Highest on Saturdays.
- **Time of Day:** Peak at 6:00 PM, lowest between 10:00 PM and 8:00 AM.
- **Month:** Highest in May, lowest in December.

Analysis:

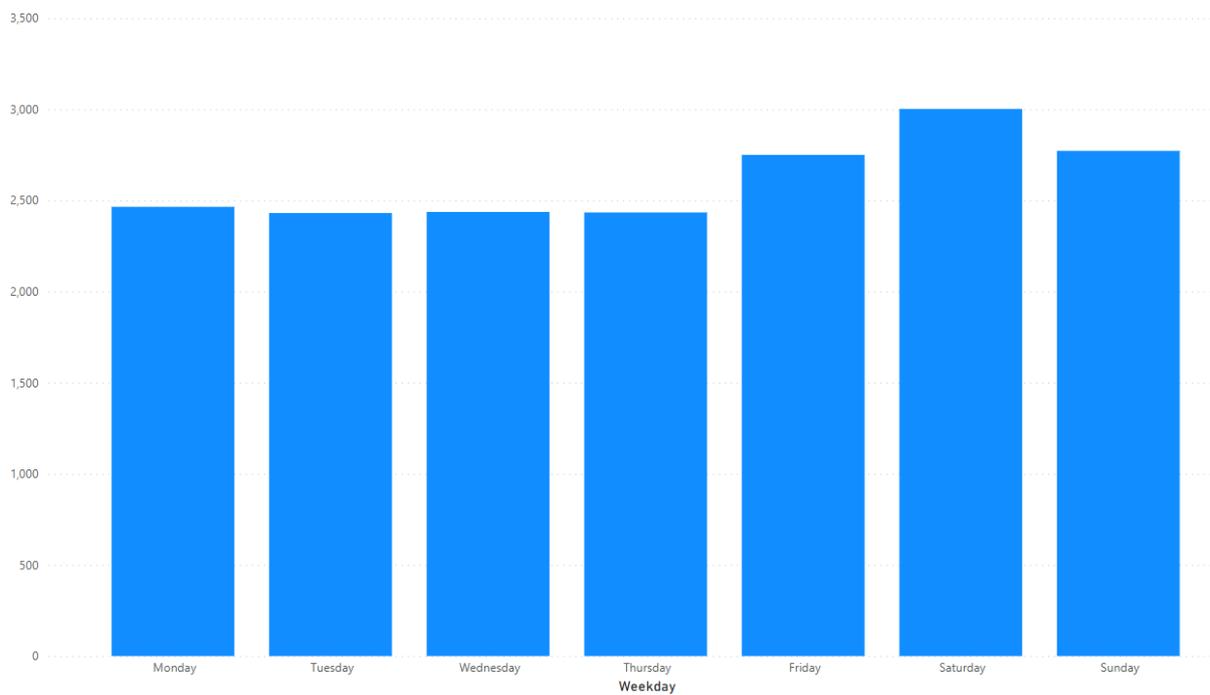
- Minster and Woodmansey and Bridlington South have experienced significant increases since 2021 but then experienced a decrease in 2024.
- Of the top 5 wards for Anti-social behaviour incidents Bridlington Central and Old town was the one ward to have an increase in incidents in 2024.
- The national average for anti-social behaviour reports decreased by 7% in 2024, while East Riding experienced an 18% decrease

The data shows most wards have experienced increases in ASB since 2021, whilst the top 5 could help identify specific hotspots It is occurring county wide.

Hour of occurrence for ASB 2022-2024

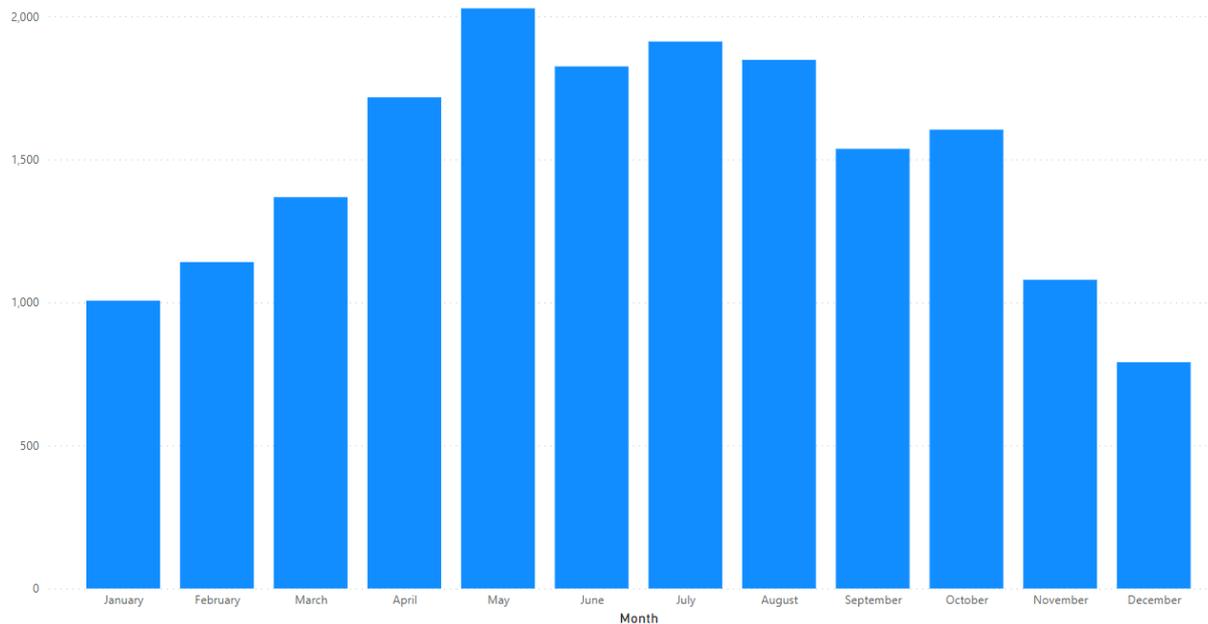


The period between 2200 and 0800 are the lowest points of incidents occurring with the peak being at 1800 and at the surrounding times of note this is accounting for the years of 2022-2024 due to the hour of incident not being recorded accurately for 2021.



The above chart shows the day of the week that the recorded Anti-social behaviour incidents occurred for 2021-2023 there are higher peaks around the weekend with Saturday having the highest amount of incidents which is expected due to it being the day of the week which people tend to attend gatherings, be out of school, collage or work and spend time with friends.

Month of occurrence for ASB incidents



This chart shows the month in which the Anti-social behaviour incidents have occurred throughout the years of 2021-2024. We can see that the reports are higher in the spring and summer months with the highest month being May and the lowest month being December.

Council Anti-Social Behaviour Team Report

Key Findings:

1. **Decrease in Calls:** Most wards saw a decrease in calls for service from 2020-21 to 2021-22, but some wards experienced significant increases in the following year.
2. **Consistent Hotspots:** Beverley Minster & Woodmansey consistently had high numbers of calls, indicating it as a persistent hotspot for anti-social behaviour.
3. **Fluctuating Trends:** Wards like Goole North and Mid Holderness experienced significant fluctuations in calls for service.

Analysis:

- The overall decrease in calls for service suggests improvements in managing anti-social behaviour, but the significant increases in some wards indicate ongoing challenges.
- Persistent hotspots like Beverley Minster & Woodmansey may require targeted community policing and youth engagement programs to address the root causes of anti-social behaviour.
- The fluctuating trends in some wards highlight the need for continuous monitoring and adaptive strategies to address emerging issues.

The Council Anti-Social Behaviour Team provided data on the number of calls for service, broken down by ward in the East Riding, including incidents caused by individuals from outside the county. The table below shows the number of calls for service from 2020-21 to 2022-23.

From 2020-21 to 2021-22, there was a decrease in the number of calls for service in most wards, with only five wards experiencing an increase. The largest increase was in South West Holderness. The following year's data shows a near even split between wards with positive and negative changes. Beverley Rural had the biggest drop in calls, while Goole North had the largest percentage increase. Notably, Beverley Minster & Woodmansey consistently had some of the highest numbers, indicating it as a major hotspot for anti-social behaviour.

Ward	2020-21	2021-2022	2022-23	2023-2024	2021-22 % change	2022-23 % change	2023-2024% change
Beverley Minster & Woodmansey	71	63	88	48	-11%	40%	-45%
Beverley Rural	23	15	7	8	-35%	-53%	14%
Beverley St Mary	59	38	36	33	-36%	-5%	-8%
Cottingham North	23	18	20	9	-22%	11%	-55%
Cottingham South	44	29	34	28	-34%	17%	-18%
Tranby	42	24	33	34	-43%	38%	3%
Willerby & Kirk Ella	25	30	19	15	20%	-37%	-21%
Hessle	57	34	42	32	-40%	24%	-24%
Dale	41	30	49	31	-27%	63%	-37%
South Hunsley	35	14	23	14	-60%	64%	-39%
Mid Holderness	33	20	33	25	-39%	65%	-24%
S W Holderness	30	55	30	19	83%	-45%	-37%
S E Holderness	34	25	19	28	-26%	-24%	47%
Bridlington Central & Old Town	41	38	38	47	-7%	0%	24%
Bridlington North	26	24	27	22	-8%	13%	-19%
Bridlington South	75	66	58	63	-12%	-12%	9%
Driffield & Rural	28	24	30	30	-14%	25%	0%
East Wolds & Coastal	24	20	15	19	-17%	-25%	27%
North Holderness	26	19	15	10	-27%	-21%	-33%
Goole North	32	29	48	26	-9%	66%	-46%
Goole South	43	50	31	30	16%	-38%	-3%
Snaithe, Airmyn, Rawcliffe & Marshland	14	17	15	5	21%	-12%	-67%
Howden	8	12	13	16	50%	8%	23%
Howdenshire	25	25	19	19	0%	-24%	0%
Pocklington Provincial	40	38	68	37	-5%	79%	-46%
Wolds Weighton	45	24	23	21	-47%	-4%	-9%
Out of County	37	23	42	42	-38%	83%	0%

Trends and Insights

Overall Decrease in Calls: From 2020-21 to 2021-22, most wards saw a decrease in calls for service, indicating a potential improvement in managing anti-social behaviour during this period this is repeated in 2022-2023 to 2023-2024 as well showing that calls went up after a year of decreases but then came back down.

Significant Increases: South East Holderness saw an 47% increase in calls from 2022-23 to 2023-24, suggesting a surge in incidents or reporting in that area.

Consistent Hotspots: Beverley Minster & Woodmansey and Bridlington South consistently have high numbers of calls, highlighting it as a persistent hotspot for anti-social behaviour.

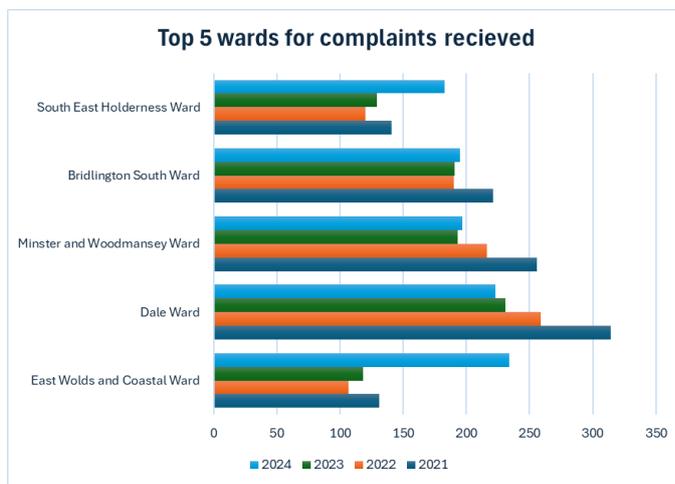
Fluctuating Trends: Some wards, like Goole North and Minster and Woodmansey experienced significant fluctuations, with large percentage increases in calls from 2021-22 to 2022-23.

JSIA Environmental Team ASB Complaints

It's important to note that the numbers referenced here are the number of complaints received, not the number of incidents. Multiple complaints can be made about a single incident. This data helps identify potential hotspots and issues in the East Riding.

In 2024, the top three wards for complaints were:

- East Wolds and Coastal Ward: 234 complaints (98.3% increase from the previous year)
- Dale Ward: 223 complaints (3.5% decrease)
- Minster and Woodmansey Ward: 197 complaints (2.1% increase)



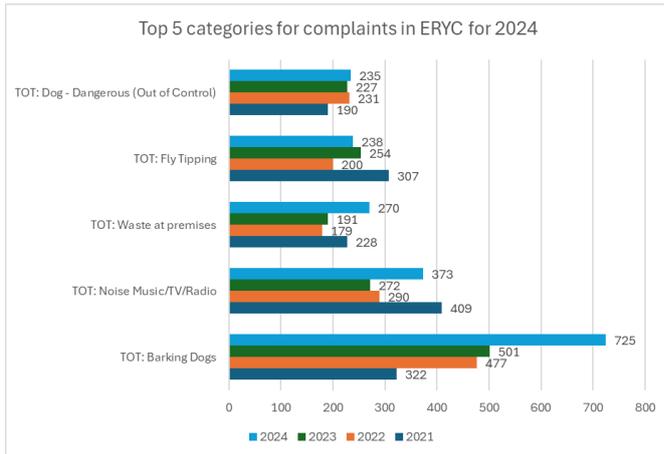
Out of the 26 wards recorded, 11 experienced a decrease in complaints, while 15 had increases. The largest increases from 2023 to 2024 were in:

- East Wolds and Coastal Ward: 116 more complaints (98.3% increase)
- South East Holderness Ward: 54 more complaints (41.9% increase)
- Mid Holderness Ward: 25 more complaints (19.4% increase)

Specific Categories of Complaints

The top five categories of complaints for 2021, 2022, and 2023 were:

- Barking dogs
- Dog fouling
- Noise from music/TV/radio
- Fly tipping
- Noise from machinery/plant/equipment



2 of 5 of these categories saw a decrease in complaints between 2021 and 2024. The ones that experienced increases were barking dogs, which saw a 125% increase, Waste at premises with a 18.4% increase and dangerous out of control dogs increased by 23.7%

Other categories with increased complaints were:

- Straying dogs: 69.6% increase
- Noise vehicles/repairs: 52.3% increase
- Nuisance other: 20.7% increase
- Dog Fouling – Odour/Flies: 158.3% increase
- Noise DIY: 29.4% increase
- Nuisance animal: 33.3% increase

A recurring theme is the rise in complaints related to dog ownership.

Anti-social behaviour is defined as behaviour that causes harassment, alarm, or distress to others. The council uses various tools to address anti-social behaviour, including Public Spaces Protection Orders (PSPOs) and community triggers. The data from the council's surveys and reports help in developing responses to reduce anti-social behaviour.

The East Riding Community Safety Partnership (CSP) plays a key role in addressing community safety issues, including anti-social behaviour. The CSP's Joint Strategic Intelligence Assessment (JSIA) identifies trends and helps in formulating strategies to tackle these issues.

Road Traffic Collisions

Key Findings:

Seasonal Variations: Higher collisions were observed in summer and winter, with a sharp increase from March to May 2021.

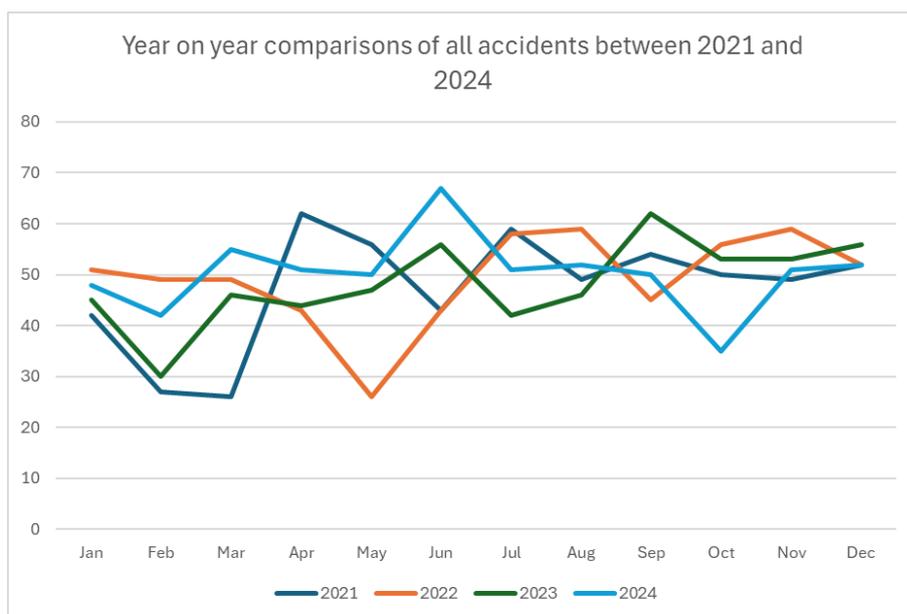
Collision Categories: Slight collisions increased by 6.9%, serious collisions increased by 11%, and fatal collisions remained low and consistent.

Analysis:

The increase in slight collisions suggests a need for improved road safety measures, such as better signage, speed control, and public awareness campaigns.

The stability in serious collisions indicates that while some progress has been made, ongoing efforts are needed to further reduce these incidents.

The low and consistent number of fatal collisions is positive, but continuous monitoring and preventive measures are essential to maintain this trend.

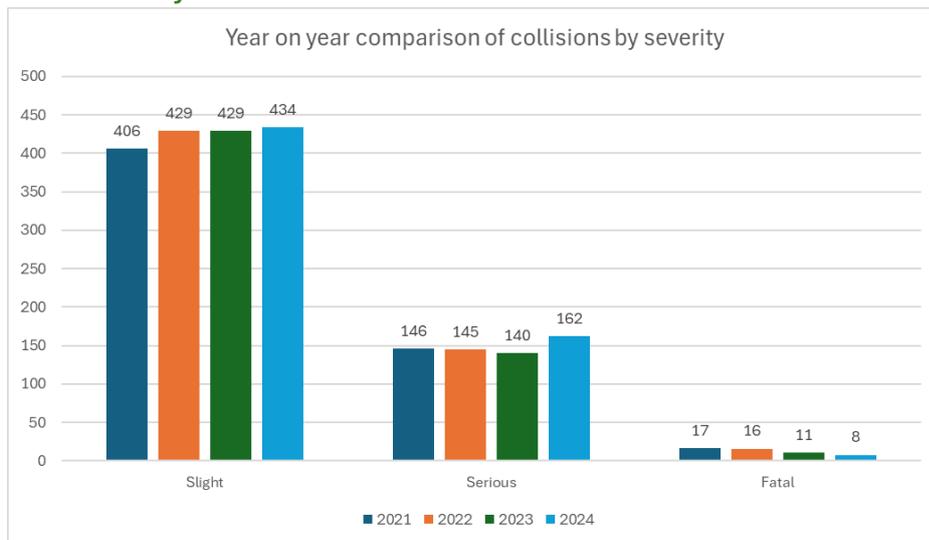


The graph above shows the total number of collisions over a four-year period. The data shows trends that indicate seasonal variations, with higher collisions in summer and winter. The data shows a sharp increase in collisions from March to May 2021, potentially due to increased vehicle usage post-COVID lockdowns.

For the number of collisions overall that have occurred in the East Riding please see the table below.

2021 collisions	2022 collisions	2023 collisions	2024 collisions
569	590	580	604

Road Safety Data

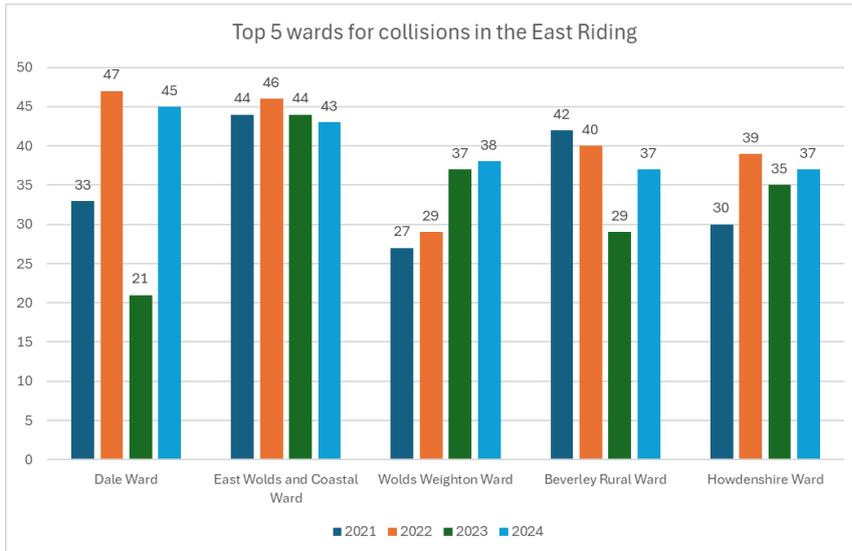


The graph above shows the total number of collisions over a four-year period specifying the severity of the incident that occurred. Slight collisions have been on a minor upwards trend in increasing incidents, whilst serious incidents have spiked in 2024 when compared against previous years. Fatal collisions have trended downwards since 2021 in 2024 the number of fatal incidents came down to single digits suggesting implemented measures are succeeding

Collision Categories

Collisions are categorized as slight, serious, or fatal. Since 2021, slight collisions have increased by 6.9%, then remaining at similar levels year on year. Serious collisions remained stable until spiking in 2024. Fatal collisions have remained low and consistent over the 2021-2024 period.

Analysis: The increase in slight collisions suggests a need for improved road safety measures, such as better signage, speed control, and public awareness campaigns. The stability in serious collisions indicates that while some progress has been made, ongoing efforts are needed to further reduce these incidents. The low and consistent number of fatal collisions is positive, but continuous monitoring and preventive measures are essential to maintain this trend.



Seasonal Trends and Anomalies

The line graph shows distinct seasonal trends in collision occurrences, with higher numbers typically observed during summer and winter months. This pattern is consistent across 2021 and 2024, suggesting that factors such as increased travel during holidays and adverse weather conditions may contribute to these peaks.

However, 2021 deviates from this pattern with a sharp increase in collisions from March to May. This anomaly could be attributed to the easing of Covid-19 lockdowns, leading to a sudden surge in vehicle usage as people resumed normal activities. This hypothesis is supported by the return to average collision numbers after this period.

Monthly Variances

From June to December, collision data across the years remains within a 20% variance, indicating a relatively stable trend during these months. In contrast, the months from January to May show slight variances between 2021 and 2022, particularly from March to June. This variance may be due to differing weather conditions each year, which can affect driving behavior and road safety.

Geographic Distribution of Collisions

Ward Analysis

The data highlights the top 5 wards for collisions for 2024 the changes from 2021 to the most recent were:

- **Dale:** Increased from 33 in 2021 to 45 in 2024.
- **East Wolds and Coastal:** decreased from 44 in 2021 to 43 in 2024.
- **Howdenshire:** Jumped from 30 in 2021 to 37 in 2024.
- **Wolds Weighton:** Rose from 27 in 2021 to 38 in 2024.

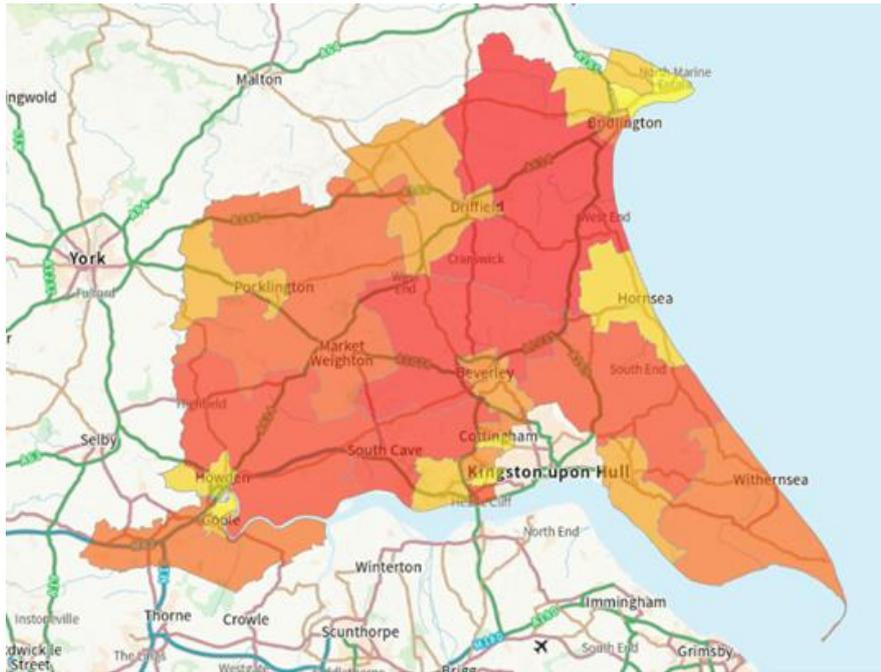
Beverley Rural is the only ward showing a consistent decrease, dropping from 42 in 2021 to 37 in 2024. The largest increases are seen in Dale and Howdenshire. These increases could be due to various factors such as changing road conditions, increased traffic, or specific events causing temporary spikes in collisions.

Heat Map Insights

The heat map visually represents collision hotspots, with the highest concentrations around Beverley and along the Bridlington corridor. Hessle also emerges as a significant hotspot, likely due to its proximity to major roads like the motorway and Humber Bridge. This geographic analysis helps identify areas that may require targeted road safety interventions.

Recommendations for Future Actions

1. **Enhanced Road Safety Campaigns:** Focus on periods with higher collision rates, such as summer and winter months, and areas with significant increases in collisions.
2. **Infrastructure Improvements:** Address specific hotspots identified in the heat map, such as Beverley and Hessle, to improve road conditions and reduce collision risks.
3. **Weather-Responsive Measures:** Implement measures to mitigate the impact of adverse weather conditions on road safety, particularly during the months with higher variances.
4. **Post-Pandemic Traffic Management:** Monitor and manage traffic patterns as they continue to evolve post-pandemic, ensuring that any sudden increases in vehicle usage do not lead to spikes in collisions.



Youth Justice

Youth Justice Plan 2023-2024 Key Findings:

1. Reduction in Violent Incidents: Violent incidents towards parents or carers decreased from 26% in 2021-22 to 21% in 2022-23.
2. Decrease in NEETs: The number of NEETs (Not in Education, Employment, or Training) reduced from 24% in 2021-22 to 22% in 2022-23.
3. 30 first-time entrants into the Youth Justice system (Oct 2021 - Sep 2022), marking an increase from previous years.
4. Reoffending rates are strongly linked to school exclusion, with 80% of reoffenders previously excluded from school.
5. Looked-after children are disproportionately involved in youth crime, emphasizing systemic gaps in social support.

6. Successful intervention strategies have reduced exploitation-related crime among young people by 30% over two years.

Analysis:

- The reduction in violent incidents and NEETs indicates that the Youth Justice Service's (YJS) initiatives are having a positive impact. The focus on prevention and community engagement appears to be effective in addressing key issues. Continued investment in these areas could further reduce these figures.

The Youth Justice plan for 2023-2024 outlines priorities and statistical measures for the Youth Justice Service (YJS). Key priorities include:

- Developing prevention and out-of-court offers
- Addressing domestic abuse (child to parent)
- Reducing the number of NEETs (Not in Education, Employment, or Training)
- Enhancing community projects and mentoring offers

Between April 2022 and March 2023, the YJS worked with 178 children. Key statistics include:

- A reduction in violent incidents towards parents or carers from 26% in 2021-22 to 21% in 2022-23.
- A decrease in NEETs from 24% in 2021-22 to 22% in 2022-23.

First-Time Entrants and Reoffending

Key Findings:

1. Increase in First-Time Entrants: East Riding had 30 first-time entrants between October 2021 and September 2022, an increase of eight children from the previous year.
2. Long-Term Decrease: The number of first-time entrants has significantly decreased from 106,000 in 2007 to around 8,400 currently.

Analysis:

- The long-term decrease in first-time entrants is a testament to the effectiveness of prevention and diversion strategies. However, the recent increase suggests emerging challenges, possibly related to post-pandemic adjustments. Monitoring these trends and adapting strategies accordingly will be important

East Riding had 30 first-time entrants between October 2021 and September 2022, an increase of eight children from the previous year. Despite this increase, the number of first-time entrants has significantly decreased from 106,000 in 2007 to around 8,400 currently, due to improved methods focusing on prevention and diversion.

Custody Rates

Key Findings:

1. Lower Custody Rate: East Riding has a much lower custody rate than the England average, with a steady increase from June 2020 to September 2022, followed by a downtrend.

Analysis:

- The lower custody rate in East Riding compared to the national average suggests that alternative measures to custody are being effectively utilized. The recent downtrend is promising and indicates that efforts to reduce custodial sentences are succeeding. Continued focus on rehabilitation and support services will be crucial

Over-Represented Children

Key Findings:

1. Overrepresentation of Looked-After Children: There is an overrepresentation of looked-after children within the cohort, with common offences including common assault and criminal damage.

Analysis:

- The overrepresentation of looked-after children suggests systemic issues within the care system that need to be addressed. Providing additional support and resources for looked-after children could help reduce their involvement in criminal activities. Collaborative efforts between social services and the YJS are essential.

The East Riding does not have an overrepresentation of children from black and minority backgrounds. However, there is an overrepresentation of looked-after children within the cohort, with common offences including common assault and criminal damage.

These statistics provide a comprehensive overview of the challenges faced by the youth in East Riding. The high rates of school exclusion, substance use, and domestic abuse exposure highlight the need for targeted interventions. Addressing these underlying issues through holistic and integrated approaches will be essential for improving outcomes for these young people.

- 13% were children in need
- 8% had WFS involvement
- 46% were involved in anti-social behaviour
- 38% had poor school attendance
- 53% were excluded from school

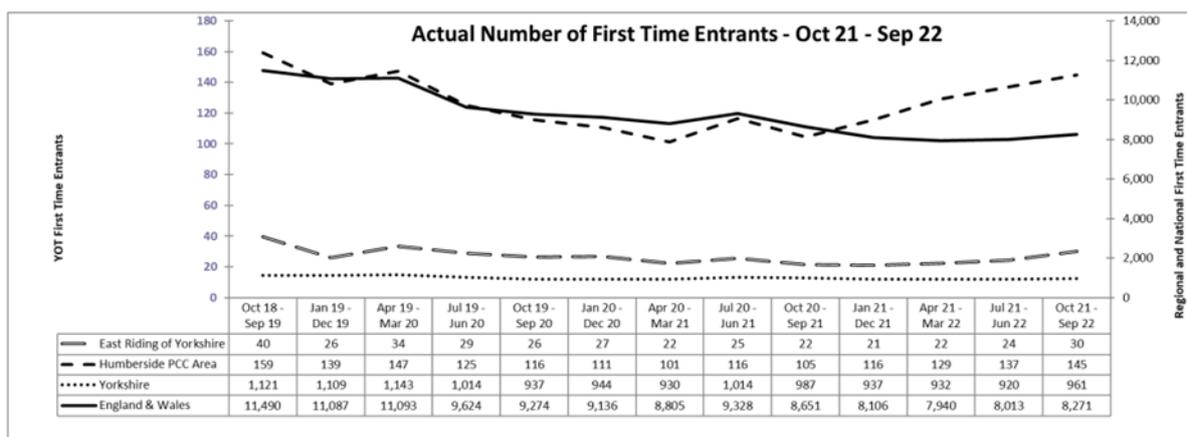
- 80% were male and 20% were female
- 22% self-harmed
- 17% had ADHD
- 51% used drugs and 22% had alcohol issues
- Peak age of offending is 16 years old
- 35% were victims of domestic abuse
- 29% experienced bereavement
- 20% had parents with mental health issues
- 57% had separated/divorced parents
- 30% were missing from home
- 11% had family in custody
- 28% had parents that misuse substances

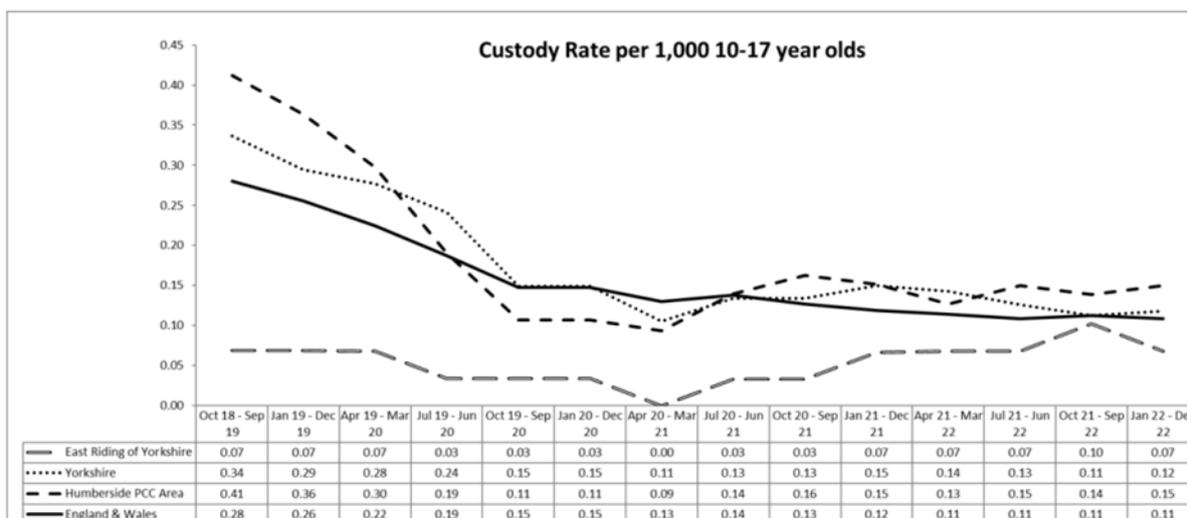
East Riding had 30 first time entrants between October 2021 and September 2022 which was an increase of 8 children from the previous year this was on top of a 23% increase in the same period from October 2020-September 2021.

After 15 years of reductions in the number of first-time offenders the number of children entering the youth justice system rose for the first time. This is stated as maybe being a result of working through cases back logs still present from the pandemic.

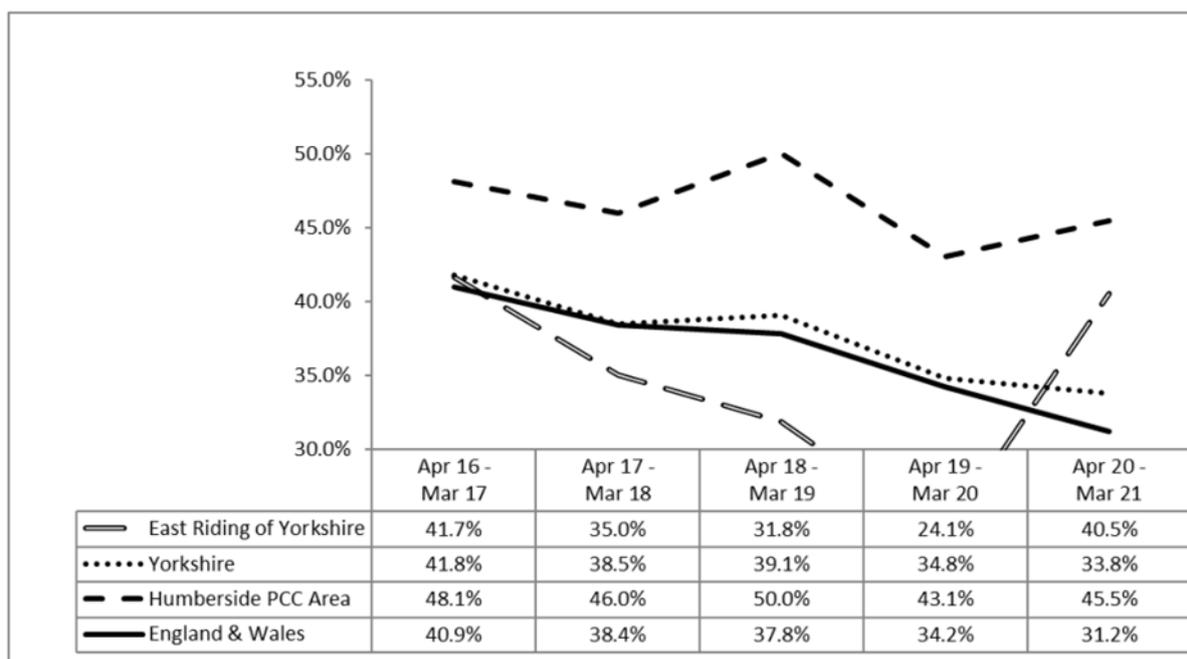
Whilst there is an increase in the first-time entrants, in 2007 the number of first-time entrants to the system was 106,000, however currently the figure has fallen to around 8,400. There is no single contributing factor to this reduction, this is the result of many elements and work of the partnership coming together using improved methods focusing on Prevention and diversion.

The below chart shows the numbers of the first-time entrants in comparison to the overall numbers, the numbers have stayed much lower than England average, although the East Riding is slightly higher proportionally compared to Yorkshire overall. This indicates that that the East Riding is doing well in regard to first time entrants within the last three years as figures have remained relatively similar throughout that time period.



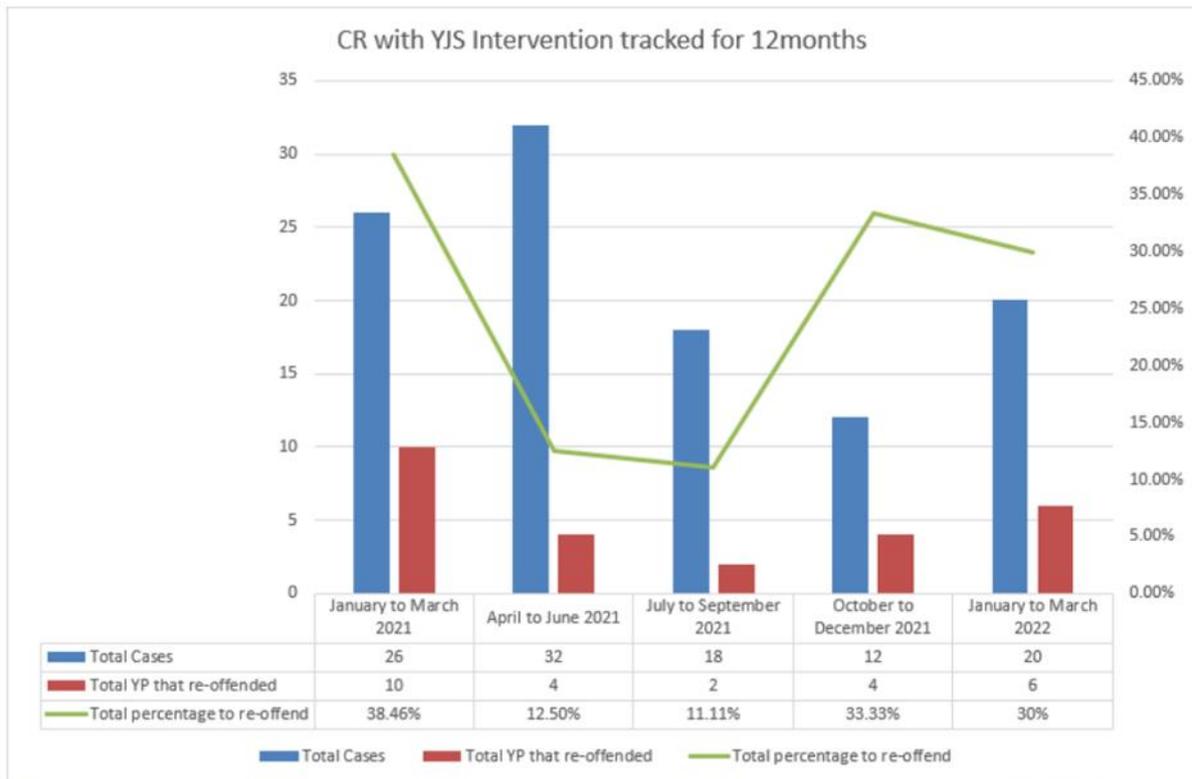


The chart above shows the Custody rate per 1,000 for 10-17 year olds, comparing against England average, against regional levels. As the report demonstrates, East Riding has got a much lower custody rate than England. From June 2020 there has been a steady increase, however we see an increase in October 2021 to September 2022 which then starts to down trend.



The reoffending rate has increased from 24.1% between April 2019 – March 2020 to 40.5% in the same period April 2021 – March 2022.

Youth Justice investigated factors of re-offending during April 2019 and March 2020 and found themes of child exploitation. Insight shows 80% of reoffenders had been excluded from school, with ages investigated ranging between 14 and 17. There were no patterns to identify across ages. 66% of these children received referral orders.



The graph above shows each quarter how many children were open to Youth Justice Service on Out of Court Disposals and how many of those children re-offended within a 12-month period. The Service manually tracks and updates these.

The YJS worked with 108 children between January 2021 and March 2022. Of these children, 26 reoffended within a 12-month period (24%).

There was a particular increase in reoffending in the period October 2021 – December 2021, with 33.33% of the cohort reoffending. Of the four children, two were male and two were female. The previous two quarters show a decrease in reoffending (12.5% and 11.11%). All four children had reoffended with Criminal Damage offences and three had also reoffended with additional offences Common Assault. One of the children is a Child Looked After and the offences were committed within the children’s home setting.

The period January 2022 – March 2022 showed 30% of the cohort reoffended. There had been a decrease in reoffending in the few months prior to this period. All children apart from one had re-offended by committing acts of violence against others, predominantly in the North region. All but two children had also been open to the exploitation team and work completed to minimise exploitation concerns. It is known that violence and exploitation can go hand in hand and the East Riding also had the identification of a police operation targeting an OCG in the North region during this time which is still active.

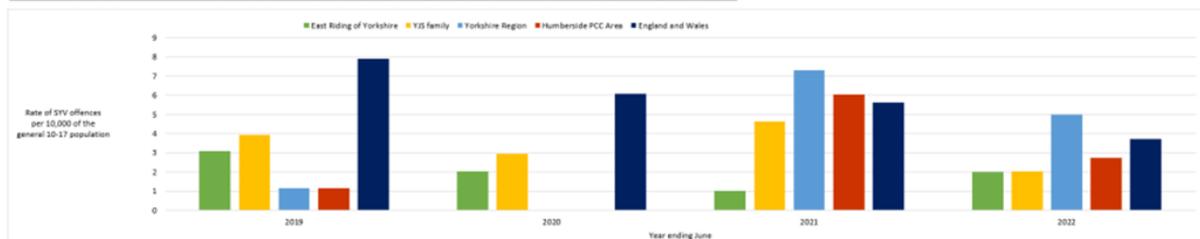
The Youth Justice Service has seen an overrepresentation of children looked after within the cohort. A thematic was undertaken based on the figures from April to November 2022 which identified 23 looked after children being open to Youth Justice Service, equating to 14% of the cohort.

The most common trend in offences committed by Looked After Children in this cohort was the offence of common assault, which equated to 50% of all the offences. The second most common offence is Criminal Damage which equates to 30% of all the offences.

After analysing the cohort of children and offences committed, it is evident that there is a trend in children committing assaults against staff within their accommodation provision, assaults against other children who reside in their accommodation, or assaults against others in authority, generally Police Officers or Ambulance Staff. The Criminal Damage offences largely relate to damage caused within the care home. 80% of the offences committed by Children Looked After in the cohort were committed within their residential homes thus identifying that children are being criminalised within their home.

In the period April 2022-march 2023 the service worked with 178 children. Of the 178 children 35% were subject to an EHCP plan and 14% had SEN support.

Graph 3: The rate of serious youth violence offences per 10,000 children aged 10-17 by YJS, YJS family, YJS region, PCC area and national average, Year ending June 2019 to 2022



The East Riding saw an increase in the number of young people suspected to be groomed into exploitation in the 2020-2021 Youth Justice cohort. There were exploitation concerns identified in 61% of the 2020-2021 YJS cohort.

The East Riding saw a decrease in the number of young people suspected of being groomed into exploitation, from 61% in the 2020-2021 cohort to 31% in the 2022-2023 cohort. This reduction is attributed to positive work between the Youth Justice Service and the Making a Change service.

Analysis: The significant reduction in exploitation concerns is a positive outcome of the coordinated efforts between the YJS and the Making a Change service. This highlights the importance of multi-agency collaboration in addressing complex issues like exploitation. Continued focus on these partnerships will be crucial for sustaining and furthering these gains

1. **Reduction in Exploitation Concerns:** The number of young people suspected of being groomed into exploitation decreased from 61% in the 2020-2021 cohort to 31% in the 2022-2023 cohort.

Analysis:

- The significant reduction in exploitation concerns is a positive outcome of the coordinated efforts between the YJS and the Making a Change service. This highlights the importance of multi-agency collaboration in addressing complex issues like exploitation. Continued focus on these partnerships will be crucial for sustaining and furthering these gains

East Riding Youth Justice has since seen a decrease in the number of young people where exploitation is identified as a characteristic within the assessment. In the Youth Justice cohort 2021-2022 there were exploitation concerns identified in 45% of children. This has further reduced to 31% in the year 2022-23. This could be attributed to the positive work between the Youth Justice Service and the Making a Change service, which includes a co-ordinated multi agency response when children are open to both services. This is an overall decrease of 30% over a two year period (from 61% to 31%).

Youth Justice investigated factors of reoffending during April 2019 and March 2020, finding themes of child exploitation. Insight shows 80% of reoffenders had been excluded from school, with ages ranging between 14 and 17. The YJS worked with 108 children between January 2021 and March 2022, with a reoffending rate of 24%.

Analysis: The high percentage of reoffenders who had been excluded from school highlights the critical link between education and reoffending. Addressing educational exclusion and providing targeted support for at-risk youth could significantly reduce reoffending rates. The focus on child exploitation is also vital, as it addresses underlying issues that contribute to criminal behavior.

There were 236 Reparation hours and 13 Direct Restorative justice.

The YJS service is under risk from staff retention as there are wider reaching services and opportunities arising for staff members as well as other local authorities offering higher salaries compared to the East Riding so YJS are looking to a grow your own model to try and address this issue. This is leading to the specialist knowledge and experience that is required for these roles to be lost to other departments/authorities

Education

Key Findings:

1. Increase in Referrals: There was a significant increase in the total number of referrals from 410 in 2020-21 to 482 in 2022-23. The most notable increase was in the "Not found" category, which rose from 10 to 78.
2. Impact of COVID-19: The pandemic led to a rise in emigration numbers and an increase in children found but remaining in the same school. This suggests that many families moved back to their home countries or stayed put due to uncertainties.
3. High Transience Areas: Bridlington, Pocklington, and Goole had the highest number of referrals, indicating these areas have high mobility rates.
4. East Riding's overall school attendance is **92.6%, above the UK average (92.4%)**.
5. **Bridlington North has one of the lowest attendance rates (~82%)**, correlating with economic deprivation.
6. **A sharp rise in Fast Track penalty notices (2,826 issued in 2022-23)** reflects increased enforcement efforts post-pandemic.

Analysis:

- The increase in "Not found" cases could indicate a need for better tracking and communication systems between local authorities and schools.
 - The rise in emigration and home schooling (EHE) suggests that families are seeking alternative education methods or moving due to economic or health concerns.
 - High transience in specific areas may require targeted interventions to ensure children are not lost in the system during moves.
1. **High Rates of School Exclusion and Substance Use:** 53% of the youth were excluded from school, and 51% used drugs.
 2. **Exposure to Domestic Abuse:** 35% witnessed domestic abuse, and 29% experienced bereavement.

These statistics provide a comprehensive overview of the challenges faced by the youth in East Riding. The high rates of school exclusion, substance use, and domestic abuse exposure highlight the need for targeted interventions. Addressing these underlying issues through holistic and integrated approaches will be essential for improving outcomes for these young people

Education Data

Data from the council's education teams relates to student attendance and wider determinants leading to serious violence and poor attendance, as well as the outcomes for those exhibiting poor behaviour. The table below shows overall attendance for the 2023-2024 academic year, the last full academic year of published data available.

	Primary	Secondary	Special	Overall
East Riding	94.68%	91.25%	91.14%	93.00%
England	94.00%	90.70%	86.90%	92.50%
Yorkshire & Humber	93.99%	90.06%	87.70%	90.68%
Statistical neighbours	94.53%	90.87%	87.44%	90.95%

Analysis: The attendance rates in East Riding are the highest of all comparable areas both locally and nationally showing that for attendance across all categories of education facilities/schools we have made improvements to attendance and should look to continue in this fashion to maintain the levels we have obtained.

Fast Track Process

Data below shows the number of cases that entered the Fast Track process during the last three academic years and the number of penalty notices issued within the same period. It also shows the number of these cases that resulted in prosecutions in the Magistrates Court.

Academic Year	Cases Entering Fast Track	Fast Track Cases Prosecuted	Penalty Notices Issued	Penalty Notices Unpaid and Prosecuted
2020-2021	120	0	394	9
2021-2022	594	49	1653	19
2022-2023	1446	19	2826	7
2023-2024	1574	106	3250	9

The above table shows a low number of cases and Penalty Notices during 2020-2021, likely due to the pandemic. After the lockdown, the number of cases increased significantly.

Analysis: Under the 'Working Together to Improve School Attendance' legislation that became statutory in August 2024, the support first approach has been adopted by all education settings. However there has been an increase in cases entering the Fast Track process where this is the 'appropriate' for this course of action. The number of penalty notices issued post-pandemic indicates that parental attitude towards absence for the purpose of term time holidays has not altered with the introduction of the new National Framework for Penalty Notices and the increase in

the monetary value of the fine attached. This trend underscores the importance of addressing the root causes of absenteeism and providing support to families to ensure children attend school regularly.

East Riding has maintained an education welfare service with education welfare officers who work alongside schools and wider partner agencies to improve school attendance and challenge cases of irregular school attendance where appropriate. Officers work closely with schools and partner agencies to identify and remove barriers to attendance. Where appropriate, enforcement sanctions are considered and used.

Data above shows the number of cases that entered the Fast Track process during the last three academic years and the number of penalty notices issued within the same period. It also shows the number of these cases that resulted in prosecutions in the Magistrates Court.

The above table shows a low number of cases and Penalty Notices during 2020-2021. This was directly linked to the pandemic that caused a delay and shutdown of many schools and systems throughout the country. Since the academic year 2021 – 2022 to date there has been a 96.61% increase in the number of penalty notice fines issued, however a 52.63% decrease in the number of cases entering the Fast Track system.

Children Missing Education

The table below shows data for children over a three-year period classified as 'Children Missing Education' and referred to Children Missing Education services. The largest types of referrals were moving out of the East Riding to a new area, moving into the East Riding and attending a new school, and finally not found, suggesting that most of the children referred to this service are due to household moves in or out of the area. No case is left with the status 'not found' and since this data was produced new stakeholder partners have become part of the tracing process. These are HMRC, Health, Police and Border Force. The LA process is revisited until a pupil is located and confirmation that they are accessing education is received.

CME Referrals	2020-21	2021-22	2022-2023	2023- 2024	2024-2025
Not found	10	15	78	98	81
Became EHE	19	17	32	25	28
Moved out ER	142	130	150	185	102
Found - Remained in same School	35	49	19	29	8
Moved into ER & New School	120	80	140	94	62
Moved between ER School	0	39	0	52	12
EHCP- Consult for new School Place	2	2	0	3	8
Emigrated	39	21	28	49	40
Still Active Carried over	25	51	10	41	0
Not CME	18	5	25	27	58
Total	410	409	482	603	407

COVID-19 had a large impact on the data, leading to a rise in the number of families who returned to their country of origin, increasing emigration numbers. There was also an increase in the number "found - but still at the same school" this is due to schools incorrectly referring attendance issues as a Child Missing in Education. The highest number of referrals continues to be seen in locations around the edge of the county, particularly Bridlington, Pocklington, and Goole, historically areas with high transience.

Since September 2020, the Education Welfare service has coordinated the 'Operation Encompass' scheme, ensuring that notifications are shared with schools across the East Riding within 24 hours of receipt. There are occasions when an Operation Encompass notification leads to a CME being found.

Absences and Free School Meals

Key Findings:

1. **Lowest Attendance Wards:** Bridlington North remains the area with consistent low attendance. The demographics of the pupils that attend schools in Bridlington tend to those that experience additional barriers to accessing education.
2. **Best Attendance Schools:** The overall average attendance across the best-performing schools was between 91.90 - 93.802%, which is an increase on previous year's figures. Data availability due to the introduction on the DFE WONDE portal has resulted in there being no significant data gaps.
3. **Areas of Concern:** We have decreased the number of schools that are below 90%, having only Bridlington in this concern bracket. Goole, Driffield and Woldgate sit between 90.30% - 91.10%.

Analysis:

- The significant drop in attendance in North Holderness and consistent low attendance in Bridlington North suggest that these areas may have specific challenges, such as health issues or socio-economic factors, impacting attendance.
- There has been an improvement in the reduction of data gaps in attendance records since August 2024 when the DfE made it statutory for all schools to be signed up to WONDE. We are now able to consistently collect data from all schools' management systems.
- Schools with attendance below 90% continue to have support from the LA to assist with interventions

In the academic year 2022-23, 2826 penalty notice fines were issued to parents due to absences accrued for the purpose of term-time holidays. This was an increase of 1173 compared to the academic year 2021-22. The East Riding proactively works with headteachers of all schools to ensure a consistent approach to the decision-making process when absence requests are submitted. In line with the new National Framework for Penalty Notices issued in August 2024, headteachers are having a more consistent approach to referring parents for fines however there continues to be still resistance from some school settings particularly academy schools.

Since the introduction of WONDE we no longer have an issue with schools not sharing attendance data, which previously created a natural barrier and inhibiting proactive case management. This has had a positive impact on attendance case management and other aspects of the education welfare service, such as tracking CME cases.

See below, data provided by the education team relating to absences. This shows additional context regarding Free School Meals and EHCP. Please note 2020-21 was not recorded for each of the categories due to COVID resulting in data recording issues.

Year	Unauthorised late rate %
2021-22	0.07
2020-21	0.05
2018-19	0.05

The following table shows the % of all state-funded and special schools' attendance rates combined. The data shows the number of unauthorised lates increased by 40% in 2021-22 compared to the two years previous.

Year	FSM Eligible absence rate %
2022-23	10.2
2021-22	11.15
2020-21	7.19
2018-19	7.16

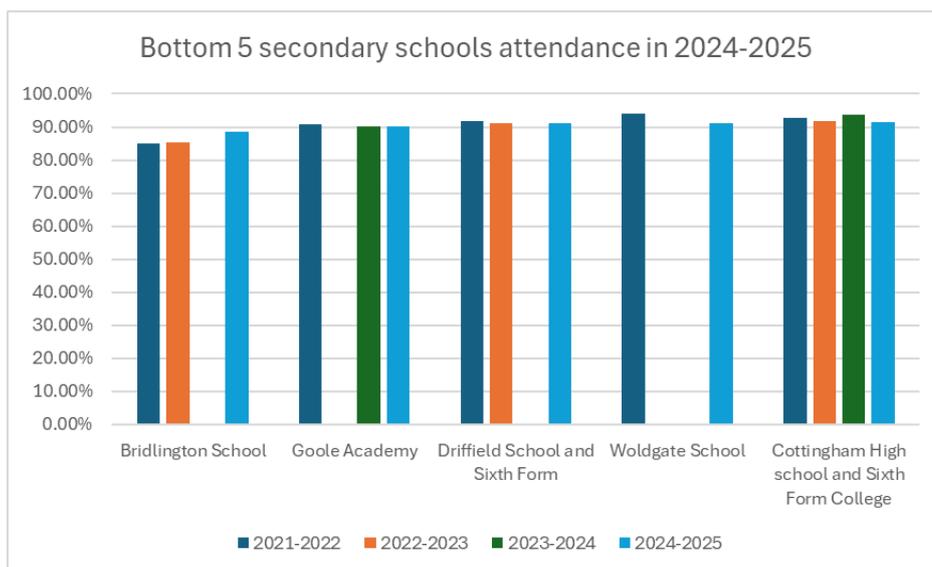
Of the absences, the % eligible for Free School Meals was at a similar level over the previous four years. However, the most recent year recorded shows an almost 60% increase in absences eligible for Free School Meals. The cost-of-living crisis could be related to the number of households affected by increased bills, resulting in more families being eligible for Free School Meals.

When considering absences in children with EHCP, there is no specific trend in those with EHCP and the increase in absences, as the percentage has fluctuated between the three-year ranges. However, this does not mean it does not factor into absences.

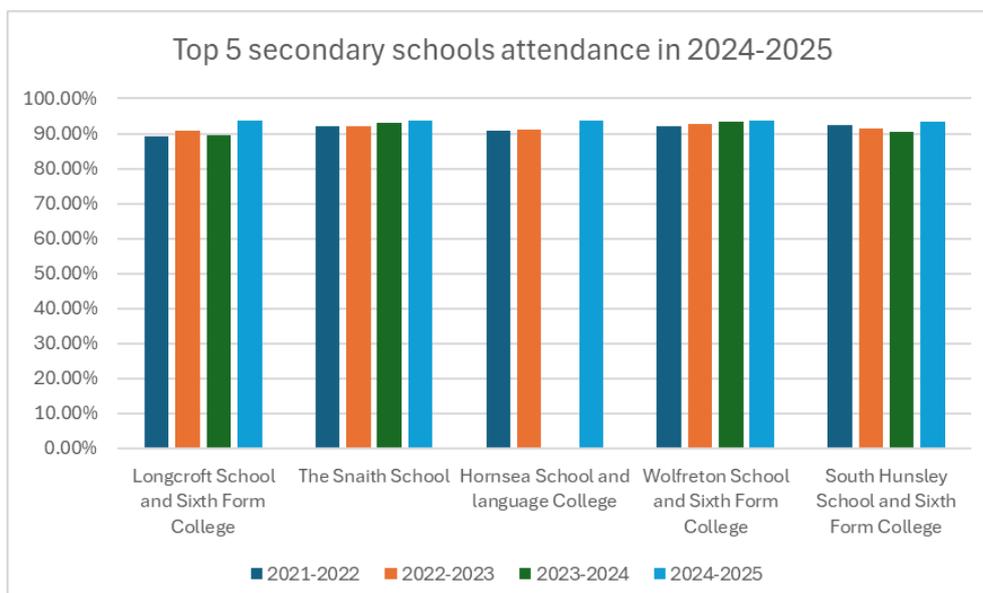
Year	Pupils with an EHCP absence rate %
2022-23	11.3
2021-22	9.89
2020-21	10.21
2018-19	7.30

School Attendance in the East Riding

The chart below shows the five wards with the worst average attendance for the years 2021-2024. North Holderness has had the largest drop in attendance of 25%. These figures were calculated based on the average attendance of pupils depending on the region they currently reside in. Throughout the three-year period, attendance levels remained stable for the top five wards, suggesting that areas experiencing a decrease in attendance in 2023-24 may have had a specific occurrence, such as an outbreak of a virus. Bridlington North, however, seems to have remained consistently around 82-84%. Bridlington is in the top 10 most deprived areas for deprivation in the UK, so broader determinants may correlate with absence due to illness, issues with access to school, and potentially financial and transport issues.

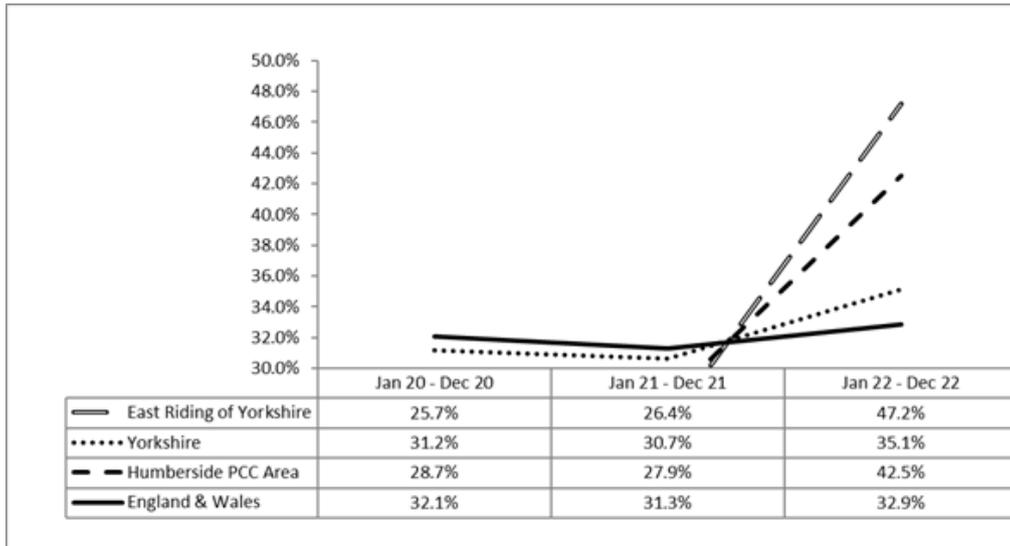


The below bar chart shows specific secondary schools with the best attendance. Overall, the total average attendance across these schools was around 93% consistently. There is one school for which we didn't have data for the year 2022-2023.



The data in the table below shows schools and their average attendance throughout the three years we have available to identify attendance trends. Data suggests schools with an average attendance of 92.1%, There was only one school we have data for which 2024-2025 attendance was below 90% which was Bridlington school. There is some correlation with the hotspots policing areas and higher levels of recent antisocial behaviour as opposed to deprivation in areas such as Hessle and Beverley, which are otherwise affluent areas, while coastal areas such as Withernsea score higher in deprivation.

School Name	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025
Beverley High School	93.13%	91.77%	88.64%	91.90%
Beverley Grammar School	NA	NA	NA	92.4%
Bridlington School	85.12%	85.33%	N/A	88.50%
Cottingham High school and Sixth Form College	92.64%	91.67%	93.63%	91.50%
Driffield School and Sixth Form	91.66%	91.21%	N/A	91.10%
Goole Academy	90.92%	N/A	90.12%	90.30%
Headlands	NA	NA	NA	90.1%
Hessle High school and Penshurst Primary School	92.64%	90.03%	89.51%	93.40%
Holderness Academy and Sixth Form College	94.40%	96.54%	96.30%	92.10%
Hornsea School and language College	90.68%	91.08%	N/A	93.70%
Longcroft School and Sixth Form College	89.15%	90.78%	89.38%	93.80%
South Hunsley School and Sixth Form College	92.51%	91.41%	90.54%	93.50%
The Market Weighton School	93.56%	90.32%	90.61%	91.70%
The Snaith School	92%	92.18%	92.96%	93.80%
Withernsea High School	87.18%	87.63%	87.96%	91.80%
Woldgate School	93.95%	N/A	N/A	91.10%
Wolfeaton School and Sixth Form College	92.06%	92.61%	93.49%	93.70%
Average	91.44%	90.97%	91.19%	92.13%



Data from 2019/20 to 2022/23 Shows East Riding experienced a decrease in the number of young people in this category.

Regardless of whether they lived in coastal or urban areas, when asked about the causes of serious violence, young people said lack of resources, limited opportunities, and a sense of disconnection within their communities as well as negative peer influences contributing to riskier behaviours.

Domestic Abuse Data

- Domestic abuse cases increased by 14% in East Riding, while the national average declined by 6.6%.
- Bridlington South reports the highest domestic abuse rates, requiring targeted interventions.
- Substance misuse admissions indicate a shift in hotspots from Bridlington South to South East Holderness.

- Knife crime-related NHS admissions increased in 2023, with most incidents occurring in the afternoon.
- Fluctuations in Incidents: Domestic abuse incidents fluctuated over the years, with a significant increase in 2023.

- High-Incidence Areas: Bridlington South had a 66% higher total count of incidents compared to Goole.

- National vs. Local Trends: While the national average for domestic violence incidents decreased by 6.6%, the East Riding experienced a 14% increase.

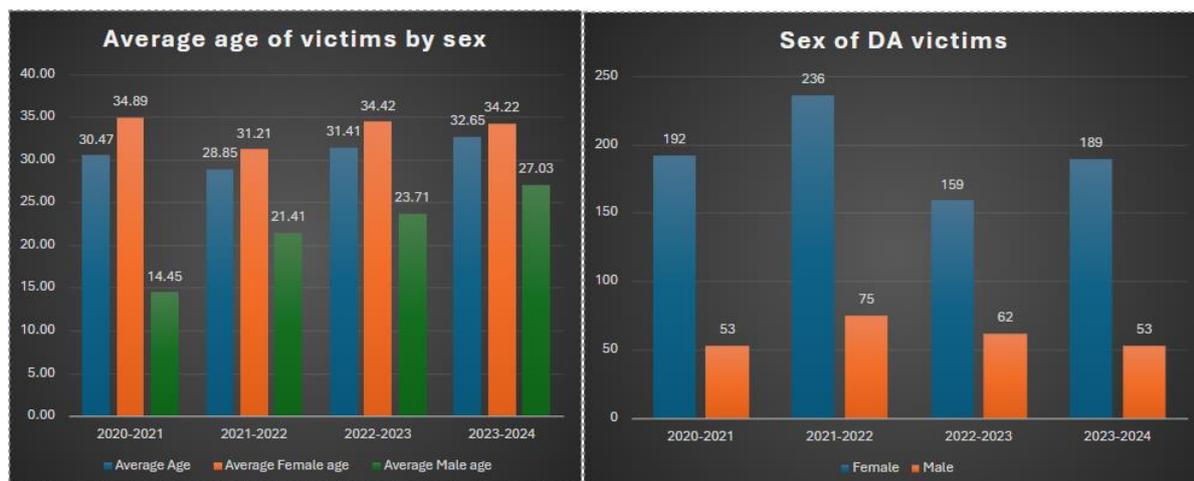
Analysis:

- The increase in domestic abuse incidents in 2023 suggests a need for enhanced support services and awareness campaigns, particularly in high-incidence areas like Bridlington South.
- The disparity between national and local trends indicates that local factors, such as economic pressures or social isolation, may be contributing to the rise in incidents in the East Riding.
- The consistent higher percentage of female victims compared to male victims highlights the need for gender-specific support services and interventions.

The number of domestic abuse incidents showed fluctuations over the past few years. The numbers were slightly higher in 2021, fell in 2022, and rose significantly in 2023. Bridlington South had a 66% higher total count compared to Goole. The national average for England and Wales for the year ending March 2024 saw a 6.6% decrease in domestic violence (DV) incidents, while the East Riding experienced a 14% increase, with 3,551 incidents in the East Riding compared to 851,062 across the UK.

Ward	2021	2022	2023	2024	Grand Total
Bridlington South Ward	444	379	443	415	1681
Goole South Ward	227	229	234	248	938
Bridlington Central and Old Town Ward	219	233	203	274	929
Minster and Woodmansey Ward	181	152	273	262	868
South-East Holderness Ward	143	165	237	204	749
Hessle Ward	160	122	205	180	667
Goole North Ward	120	133	145	155	553
St. Mary's Ward	137	95	138	162	532
Driffeld and Rural Ward	138	119	133	136	526
Bridlington North Ward	94	139	124	129	486
Pocklington Provincial Ward	76	102	114	141	433
Howdenshire Ward	102	99	115	108	424
East Wolds and Coastal Ward	102	101	104	93	400
Tranby Ward	79	105	101	111	396
South-West Holderness Ward	109	83	113	84	389
Dale Ward	96	88	97	99	380
Wolds Weighton Ward	113	81	75	99	368
Mid Holderness Ward	85	88	81	98	352
Cottingham South Ward	63	105	98	83	349
North Holderness Ward	91	76	115	62	344
Howden Ward	55	83	96	57	291
Beverley Rural Ward	76	60	79	75	290
Cottingham North Ward	37	42	91	94	264
Snaith Airmyn Rawcliffe and Marshland Ward	53	66	74	63	256
Wiltonby and Kirk Ella Ward	51	57	79	56	243
South Hunsley Ward	33	35	63	63	194
Grand Total	3084	3037	3630	3551	13302

Over the last five years, the East Riding has seen around 12,000 domestic abuse-related offences each year. In 2022/23, there were just under 12,000 such offences, slightly lower than the preceding four years. In comparison, the UK saw 1,500,369 domestic abuse-related incidents and crimes in the year ending March 2022, with a 7.7% increase compared to the previous year. For the year ending March 2023, the Crime Survey for England and Wales estimated that 2.1 million people aged 16 years and over experienced domestic abuse.



After a slight drop, the overall average age of victims increased annually from 2020 to 2024. The average age of female victims remained around 34 years, while the average age of male victims ranged from 14.5 years, increasing annually to 27 years.

The four organizations primarily operate in Bridlington, the Holderness area, Brough, and the Beverley/Cottingham area. The percentage of female victims compared to male victims remains consistently higher.

Gender	2020-21 Number of DA Cases	2021-2022 Number of DA Cases	2022-2023 Number of DA Cases	% change from 2020-2021 to 2021 - 2022	% change from 2021-2022 to 2022 - 2023	% change from 2020-2021 to 2022 - 2023
Male	52	63	46	21%	-27%	-12%
Female	171	225	117	32%	-48%	-32%

The data above shows the overall progression of domestic abuse cases that have worked with council services over the years. There was an increase from 2020-21 to 2021-22, followed by a decrease the following year. Overall, there was a 12% decrease in the number of male domestic abuse cases and a 32% decrease in female cases. This overall reduction may be attributed to increased awareness, better support, and the end of the pandemic.

Gender	2021	2022	2023	2024	Grand Total
Female	2158	2105	2521	2407	9191
Male	792	783	943	971	3489
Grand Total	2950	2888	3464	3378	12680

The table above represents the number of domestic abuse crimes recorded by the police over the four years.

Fire Service

Fire Service Call-Outs Report: Last 5 Years

Over the past 5 years, there has been a notable increase in fire service call-outs. From 2021 to 2022, call-outs rose by 11.3%. This was followed by a further 6.7% increase for 2022 to 2023. Although there was an decrease in the most recent year, suggesting that the efforts being undertaken are positively impacting the number of incidents.

Priority Areas and Trends

The Fire Service has identified Bridlington South Ward as their main priority area, as it has consistently had the highest number of call-outs across all three financial years under analysis. This focus is likely due to the high incident rate in this ward, necessitating targeted interventions.

Top 5 Wards Analysis

The chart below shows the top 5 wards for fire service calls from 2024, with comparisons to previous years. Notably, Howdenshire is the only area in the top 5 to experience an increase in 2024, with a 10.4% rise in call-outs. This significant increase warrants further investigation to understand the underlying causes and to develop appropriate mitigation strategies.

Overall Trends

Overall, there was a 6.5% decrease in call-outs across East Riding in 2024 year. This decrease is the first decrease year on year since 2020. The table below illustrates the trends for each ward, with green-highlighted cells indicating decreases and red-highlighted cells indicating increases. The majority of wards have experienced decreases in 2024, highlighting that ongoing measures are reducing the number of calls/incidents.

Comparison with UK Average

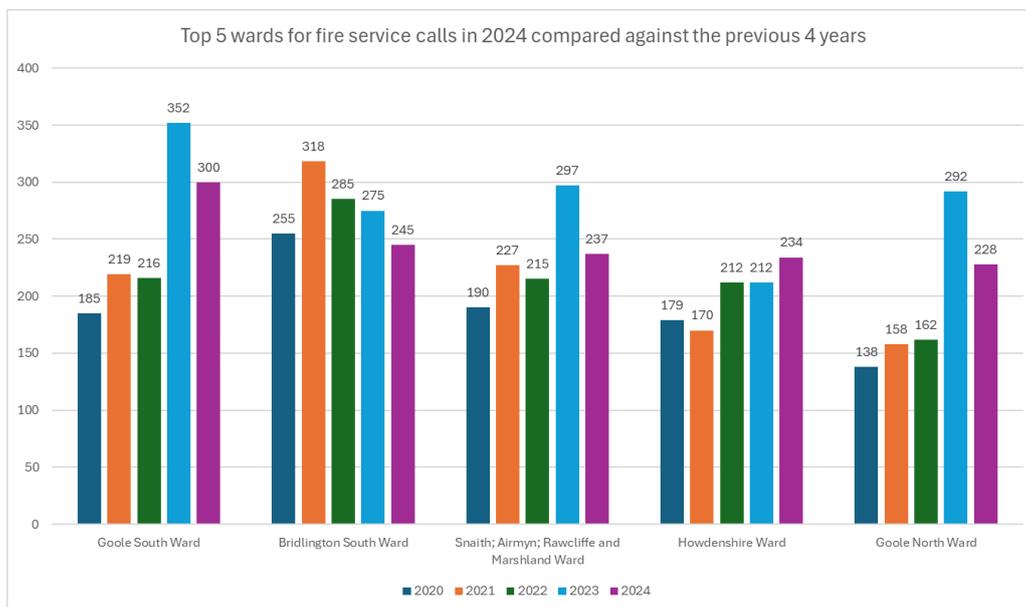
According to the latest data from the Home Office, the average increase in fire service call-outs across the UK was approximately 3% from 2021-2022 to 2022-2023. This is lower than the 4.5% increase observed in East Riding, indicating that the region is experiencing a higher-than-average rise in incidents. The average response time to primary fires in the UK was 9 minutes and 13 seconds in 2022-2023 which is a useful benchmark for evaluating the efficiency of the East Riding Fire Service.

Detailed Ward Analysis

- **Bridlington South Ward:** Consistently the highest number of call-outs, indicating a persistent issue that requires ongoing attention.
- **Howdenshire:** A 10.4% increase in call-outs, the highest among the top 5 wards, suggesting emerging risks or challenges in this area.
- **Other Wards:** While some wards have seen increases, most have experienced decreases, indicating that efforts across the county may be effective.

Recommendations

1. **Enhanced Monitoring:** Increase monitoring and data collection in high-risk wards to identify specific causes of incidents.
2. **Targeted Interventions:** Develop and implement targeted intervention programs in wards with rising call-out trends, particularly Howdenshire.
3. **Community Engagement:** Strengthen community engagement and education programs to raise awareness about fire safety and prevention.
4. **Resource Allocation:** Allocate resources efficiently to ensure high-risk areas receive the necessary support and intervention.

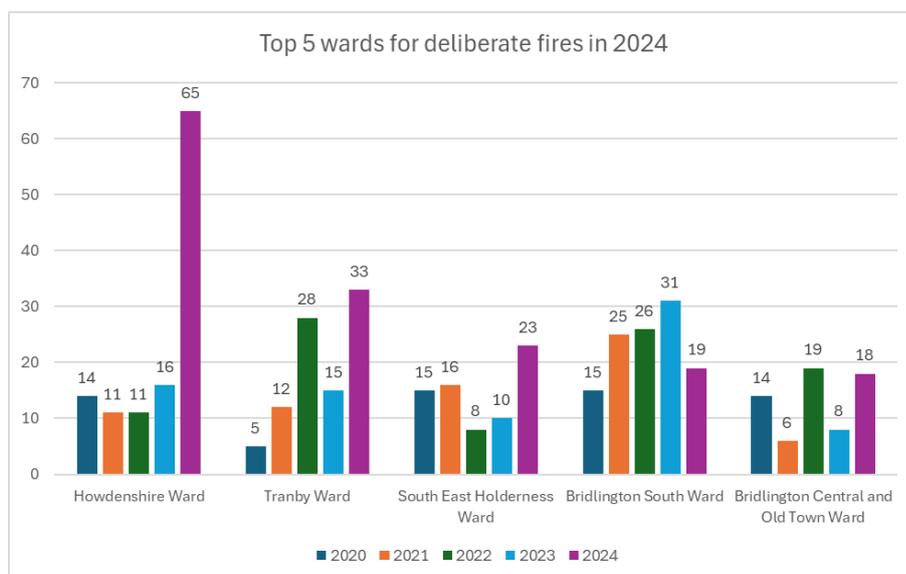


The table below shows the number calls the fire service received by wards over the last 5 years, included with the percentage change of calls by ward between 2022-2023 and 2023-2024. There was an overall decrease in calls across the ward for 2024. 9 wards experienced an increase in call outs from 2023 to 2024 compared to 14 wards having increased numbers of calls year on year.

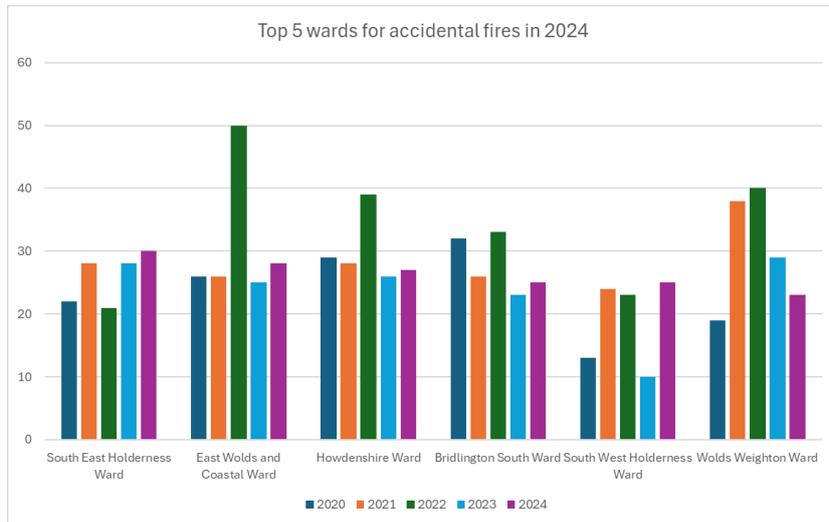
Ward	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2022-2023 % change	2023-2024 % change
Howdenshire Ward	179	170	212	212	234	0.0%	10.4%
Hessle Ward	106	129	139	158	150	13.7%	-5.1%
Cottingham North Ward	123	154	167	122	113	-26.9%	-7.4%
Mid Holderness Ward	118	103	126	101	106	-19.8%	5.0%
South West Holderness Ward	80	113	112	124	140	10.7%	12.9%
St. Mary's Ward	152	114	174	123	159	-29.3%	29.3%
Minster and Woodmansey Ward	123	148	197	172	161	-12.7%	-6.4%
Bridlington Central and Old Town Ward	153	175	160	150	128	-6.3%	-14.7%
South Hunsley Ward	88	74	77	75	77	-2.6%	2.7%
Bridlington South Ward	255	318	285	275	245	-3.5%	-10.9%
Howden Ward	102	112	110	151	94	37.3%	-37.7%
Wolds Weighton Ward	139	140	163	165	161	1.2%	-2.4%
East Wolds and Coastal Ward	106	122	170	159	149	-6.5%	-6.3%
Goole North Ward	138	158	162	292	228	80.2%	-21.9%
Snaitch; Airmyn; Rawcliffe and Marshland Ward	190	227	215	297	237	38.1%	-20.2%
Driffield and Rural Ward	149	156	190	192	196	1.1%	2.1%
Bridlington North Ward	115	151	153	130	121	-15.0%	-6.9%
Dale Ward	97	106	132	150	145	13.6%	-3.3%
Willerby and Kirk Ella Ward	80	50	92	95	100	3.3%	5.3%
North Holderness Ward	82	72	108	112	132	3.7%	17.9%
Pocklington Provincial Ward	100	87	122	156	126	27.9%	-19.2%
Beverley Rural Ward	80	77	86	90	85	4.7%	-5.6%
Goole South Ward	185	219	216	352	300	63.0%	-14.8%
Cottingham South Ward	58	91	80	86	80	7.5%	-7.0%
South East Holderness Ward	178	237	212	186	201	-12.3%	8.1%
Tranby Ward	82	74	120	120	101	0.0%	-15.8%
Grand Total	3258	3577	3980	4245	3969	6.7%	-6.5%

When looking at the scope of crime across the county it is important to show the identified deliberate fires across the county and have put the top 5 wards into a chart to show the changes over the last 5 years.

The main hotspot for concern with deliberate fires is in Howdenshire Ward which accounts for 19.4% of all deliberate fires across the 26 wards in the East Riding for 2024. we can also see that the areas with the most deliberate fires have experienced a large spike in incidents for 2024 compared to previous years, the exception being Bridlington south that had a decrease for the first time since 2021.



The final chart shows top 5 wards for accidental fires, whilst these are not a direct indicator for crime, but it does have an impact on resources and the safety of residents in those areas. We can see that there isn't a single hotspot of concern among the top 5 wards and the year on year changes are not trending and seem to be fluctuating across the region.



The final table is a breakdown of all incidents over the last 5 years (2020-2024) by the category of assistance that was provided as not every single call out where assistance is provided is related to fire. We can see that fire incidents only account for 20.4% of the callout outs across the 5 years.

Incident type	Count	% of calls
SPECIAL SERVICE	5733	30.1%
FADA	3851	20.2%
CO RESPONDER	3420	18.0%
FIRE SECONDARY	1936	10.2%
FIRE PRIMARY	1796	9.4%
FAGI	1688	8.9%
SPECIAL SERVICE MEDICAL	314	1.7%
FIRE CHIMNEY	150	0.8%
FAM	91	0.5%
SPECIAL SERVICE INSPECTION	50	0.3%

Revised Incident Type	Example Incidents
FIRE CHIMNEY	Fires within the chimney only. If fire spreads beyond the chimney the incident becomes a Fire Primary.
FAGI	Includes incidents where people thought that there was a fire but were mistaken.
FAM	A false alarm incident which was malicious in nature. Includes those by telephone and malicious activation of call point or detector head.
FADA	All false alarm incidents where a detector has activated. Includes cooking/overheated appliance incidents.
FIRE PRIMARY	Primary fire involving property eg domestic dwellings, vehicle, garage, shed, agricultural machinery, commercial properties.
FIRE SECONDARY	Secondary fire eg loose refuse, wheelie bins, grassland, derelict property
SPECIAL SERVICE	Any non-fire, non-false alarm incident eg RTC, assist other agencies, affect entry/exit, water rescue, animal assistance, drone use
FA NO ATTENDANCE	Incident is a false alarm due to apparatus or good intent but no attendance is made by a fire service resource
ADVICE GIVEN	Advice given to caller. No resources mobilised.
FAM NO ATTENDANCE	Incident is a false alarm malicious and no attendance is made by a fire service resource.
SS NO ATTENDANCE	Incident is a special service but no attendance is made by a fire service resource.
CO RESPONDER	Incident is a special service to attend to a medical emergency
SPECIAL SERVICE MEDICAL	Incident is a special service to attend to a person who has fallen in their home.

Type of Prevention Activity/Engagement	Volume	Explanation
Home Fire Safety visits, Alarm / Equipment delivery / replacements. Advice given. Revisit - Advice Only, No HSV/ No Action	2317	Home fire safety visits are completed within the homes of those that are most at risk from fire. Sensory alarms may be provided by local authority for residents that are hard of hearing. These are fitted by HFRS. Where the occupier cannot replace a faulty alarm that has been issued by HFRS, we will return to the property to provide a replacement. Where a home fire safety visit is declined or not required advice may still be given. Following a full home fire safety visit, where fire risk and vulnerability remain a revisit may be completed at a later date.
Leaflet Drop / Hotshots	62	Completed following a house fire to offer home fire safety visits to properties in proximity. Leaflet drops are also used to offer a home fire safety visit.

other activities	37	These included fire safety & road safety talks delivered to the public.
Post Fire Activities & Post Incident Reflection Forms completed	58	Following a house fire a home fire safety visit is offered to the occupier either at the time or at a later date. A post incident reflection form is also completed to gain more insight into the incident, including actions taken by the occupier at the time.
Partnership Engagements and arson activities	101	Prevention teams work alongside partners to keep communities safe and reduce deliberate secondary fires and arson. Patrols are completed in hotspot areas by Prevention Advisors and crews. Fire Stoppers signage placed in appropriate places.
School education activities	194	Physical School talks completed to key stages 2 & 3. Schools have also received water safety and bonfire & fire work educational packages which was delivered by teachers.
Prevention Activities that were unable to be carried out.	2112	It may be that the occupier declined a visit, was unable to receive the visit or it was no longer required.

Fire Service provided Literature relating to their service provided in the year

“The East Riding is a geographically large area to cover, utilising 11 On-Call stations and 2 Wholetime. It has varying demands to the urban areas of the Humberside area with a larger proportion of serious RTC’s often on remote rural roads and more recently significant challenges with unpredictable flooding of smaller villages and farmland. An increased demand compared to some other areas of the service area also comes from the Emergency First Responder scheme, since its inception in 2013 it has provided an additional lifeline for those hard to reach communities when in need of assistance with numerous calls for service each month.

In addition to this, there is a dedicated Falls Team who respond to those patients who have fallen, with a Hull G.P, irrelevant of the address. They respond to patients who reside in HU10/HU12/HU13/HU14/HU15/HU16/HU18/HU19/YO25 post-codes who have fallen and who do not have Lifeline. There are 21 responders with 2 covering call outs 24/7. The Better Care Fund provides funding for ER post-codes

Prevention activity is ongoing in the area with a heavy focus towards Goole and Bridlington where our wholtime crews operate. A dedicated analyst monitors for patterns and trends in incident demand and in liaison with the prevention team creates bespoke Problem Solving Plans (PSP's) to dynamically react to and prevent further incidents. A recent example of this was the positive intervention of a young firesetter referred to us, eliminating his behaviour in the community that had escalated to several fires over the course of a month.

Where a dynamic response to a PSP is not in process, there are several ongoing initiatives and responsibilities the teams work through that are included in the list below:

- Advisor and Crews complete patrols in hotspot areas in a bid to reduce deliberate secondary fires / anti-social behaviour.
- Prevention Advisors link in with Partners to share intelligence & identify opportunities for working in collaboration.
- School talks on the consequences of fire setting completed prior to the School Holidays to encourage young people to make better life choices. Analysis is undertaken as to which are the priority for fire education.
- Where appropriate K9 Fire dogs are used as part of a fire setter intervention or school talk.
- Where appropriate incident data shared during multi-agency meetings
- Attendance at ER Independent Advisory Group meetings, this gives us the opportunity to engage with its members who are from local communities.
- Following the drownings at Eske we had Advisors visit the sight to give advice to members of the public on the dangers of swimming in the open. Patrols around bodies of water to be completed by Advisors whilst out on Prevention activities.
- There are 8 throwlines located at High Eske south, High Eske north, Beverley Beck south, Beverley Beck north, Tickton Bridge, North Frodingham Wharf, Sugar Mill Ponds Rawcliffe, Goole Marina. These are inspected monthly by Prevention Advisors or Operational Crews.
- Prevention Advisors have worked on a project to offer water safety education to all schools within the East Riding. Education will include face to face talks, demonstration of the HFRS river simulator and newsletter distribution.
- We continue to identify hard to reach groups through stakeholders to promote fire safety and referral pathway.
- We took part in the Withernsea Blue Light weekend at Withernsea in August to promote home fire safety / give advice.
- We attended the Foundations Live Bishop Burton event and demonstrated the HFRS water simulator to 500 children and young people.
- Bonfire Night, Schools were sent out appropriate presentations on bonfire / fire work safety.

- We attended the RLNI's Women in the Emergency Services event and engaged with young people to provide education on Fire and Road safety.
- We have commenced visiting mobile library sites, to engage with members of the public to promote fire safety and home fire safety visit referral pathways.
- We continue to offer fire safety talks to all year five students.

An example of our ongoing engagement with communities is the Goole boxing club which is held on a Wednesday evening for young people. This is organised by Goole Youth action. The aim of the project is to support young people and to reduce or stop young people who are on the cusp of or already committing Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) and who want to stop and choose another more positive path. On call crews occasionally visit the project to engage with the young people. As a service we also consider referring a young person into the club if they are known to us for fire setting.

We are also supporting the "clear, hold, build" plan for Bridlington South, this ward is a continual high volume area for incident demand in the East Riding and as such any benefits to reductions in ASB and improvements in community empowerment to improve the situation will be a valued outcome. "

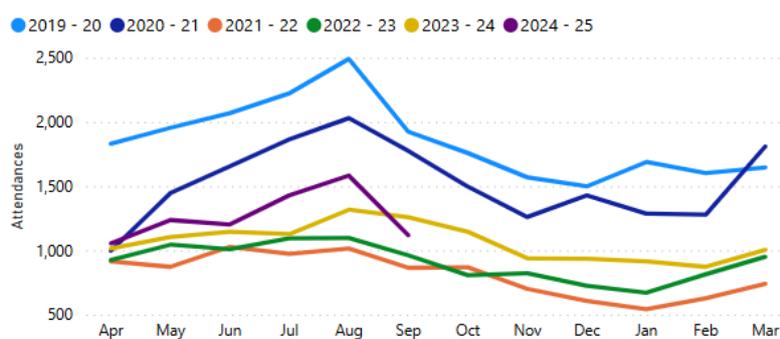
NHS data

This next section will include data from the NHS in relation to suspected admissions due to serious violence and other relating factors, there is a caveat involved with the data provided by the NHS as they have to take what is reported to them at face value, so even if the incident is highly likely to be assault, domestic abuse or an attack If they state it was an accident it is recorded as such.

Therefore, the data provided is classified as A&E attendances potentially resulting from each of the categories we have been provided data for.

This is a line graph representing the number of attendances to NHS sites around the East Riding as we can see there has been an increase in the number of Knife crime related incidents so far this year compared to the 3 years previous financial years we can also see from the trends that the spring and summer months have a much higher rate of knife related attendances compared to the autumn and winter months. These are during the times where there are more people outside and around on the streets compared to the colder winter months. This could suggest a targetting effort made during these warmer months.

Knife Crime-Related A&E Attendances



The table below shows the top 10 sites for Potential knife crime that were attended by patients that reside within the East Riding most of the locations have experienced a downward trend in the number of cases that have been admitted with the occasional spikes at certain locations during a particular year like the Goole & District Hospital in 2022-23 and Bridlington with its inconsistent admission numbers. However, if we look at overall numbers we can see that it was on a downward trend from 2019 until 2022. But following this trend it has now started to trend upwards with a 20% from 2022-2023 to the following year.

Site Name	2019 - 20	2020 - 21	2021 - 22	2022 - 23	2023 - 24	2024 - 25
BRANSHOLME HEALTH CENTRE	576	624	306	518	794	440
BRIDLINGTON HOSPITAL	3,286	1,802	916	1,674	2,626	1,604
DONCASTER ROYAL INFIRMARY	144	148	52	36	44	28
EAST RIDING COMMUNITY HOSPITAL	5,804	4,816	2,788	2,530	3,286	2,346
GOOLE & DISTRICT HOSPITAL	2,766	2,670	1,822	2,418	2,662	1,444
HULL ROYAL INFIRMARY	6,256	5,392	1,958	1,946	2,098	886
SCARBOROUGH GENERAL HOSPITAL	554	562	264	292	302	320
SCARBOROUGH URGENT CARE CENTRE			140	50	114	
SCUNTHORPE GENERAL HOSPITAL	308	348	214	222	192	146
YORK HOSPITAL	1,460	1,326	736	604	108	58
Total	21,154	17,688	9,196	10,290	12,226	7,272

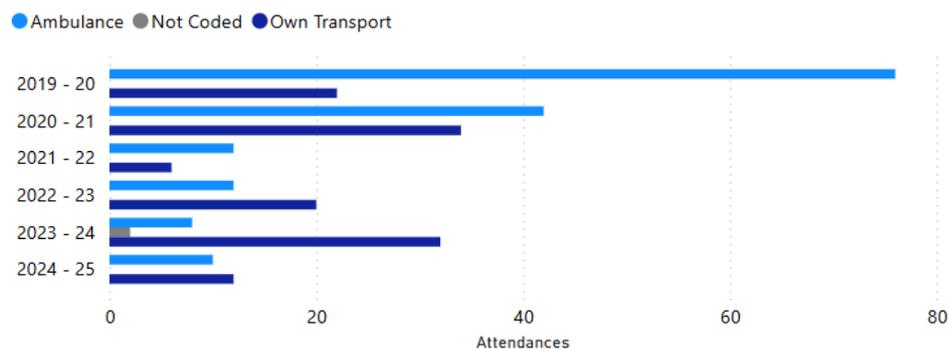
There is also data available for A&E attendances per 1000 and as we can see there was a decrease in attendances from 2020-2021 but there is a trending increase of knife crime related incidents year on year since the same year. The current data for 2024-2025 are recorded incidents up to September 2024.

A&E Attendances per 1000 population and Ward of Residence

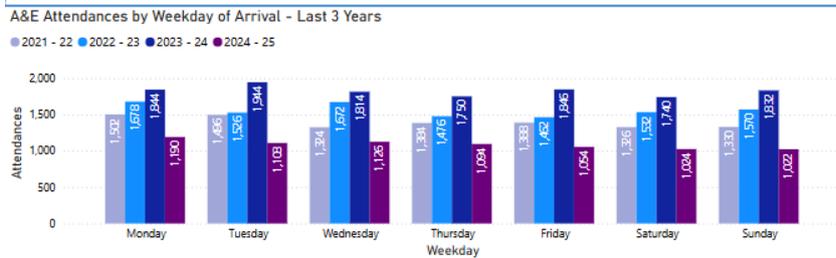
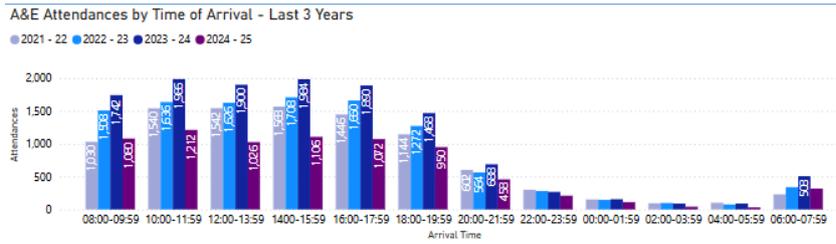
Local Authority	2019 - 20	2020 - 21	2021 - 22	2022 - 23	2023 - 24	2024 - 25
ERYC	3.14	2.59	1.38	1.54	1.80	1.08

The next chart is showing the attendances mode of arrival for each of the year ranges, we can see that the majority arrived via ambulance and own transport, however 2023 -24 is the first year where the number of those arriving via their own transport was higher than ambulance arrivals. Of note there hasn't been any arrivals to A&E via Police transport during the 6 year period with 2020-2021 being the year with the most Public transport arrivals to A&E. This also shows that there has been a gradual decrease in the number of ambulance arrivals/usage for specifically Knife related incidents.

Mode of Arrival at A&E



We have also been provided the data relating to knife crime relating A&E attendances showing the Time and day of Arrival in the current year that has still not completed we can see that most admissions are occurring on Monday although this is not by a large difference of every other day then relating that to the time of day we can see that there is similar numbers of admissions between 10:00 and 15:59 which can potentially suggest that most of these incidents are occurring from those that are either not in education or employment as these are the times of day that would only be accessible for these groups.



Similar trends can also be noted for the unintentional and deliberate injuries in that there was a decrease in the number of admissions with an increase back towards previous levels in 2022/2023 and has continued on an upwards trend. there isn't stats recorded for the year 2020-21 mainly for the reason that this was during the COVID lockdown so the statistics would be much lower than would naturally occur during the year so it would skew the results too much due to this factors.

Financial Year	Assault	Brought in dead	Deliberate self-harm	Other	Other accident	Sports injury	Total
2019/20	389	7	511	86,224	84,616	19	171,766
2021/22	323	6	336	84,969	79,298	23	164,955
2022/23	309	2	319	86,219	64,411	21	151,281
2023/24	283	6	367	88,275	64,495	26	153,452
2024/25	240	1	242	44,298	37,380	17	82,178

Looking through the alcohol and substance abuse data provided by the NHS we can see that over the 6 previous years there is there had been a decrease in the number of alcohol related inpatients which suggests that the drink relating matters were decreasing or being handled better as years go by however for the most recent full year of data is has spiked to the highest levels in 6 years.

Financial Year / LA	Ward with Max Activity	Activity
2019 - 20	Bridlington South	1,447
2020 - 21	Bridlington South	1,236
2021 - 22	Bridlington South	1,460
2022 - 23	Bridlington South	1,398
2023 - 24	Bridlington South	1,641
2024 - 25	Bridlington South	732

Looking through the same data style provided for Substance misuse we can see that there is a similar trend in the numbers over the years however, it does differ from the alcohol is the ward with the most activity where we can see that for 5 of the 6 year ranges had Bridlington south as the ward with the most activity but in 2022-2023 we can see that the hotspot for Substance misuse is South East Holderness which may be an appropriate location to focus resources following this trend.

Financial Year / LA	Ward with Max Activity	Activity
2019 - 20	Bridlington South	5,796
2020 - 21	Bridlington South	4,224
2021 - 22	Bridlington South	5,423
2022 - 23	South East Holderness	5,300
2023 - 24	Bridlington South	5,861
2024 - 25	Bridlington South	2,310

Criminal Activities

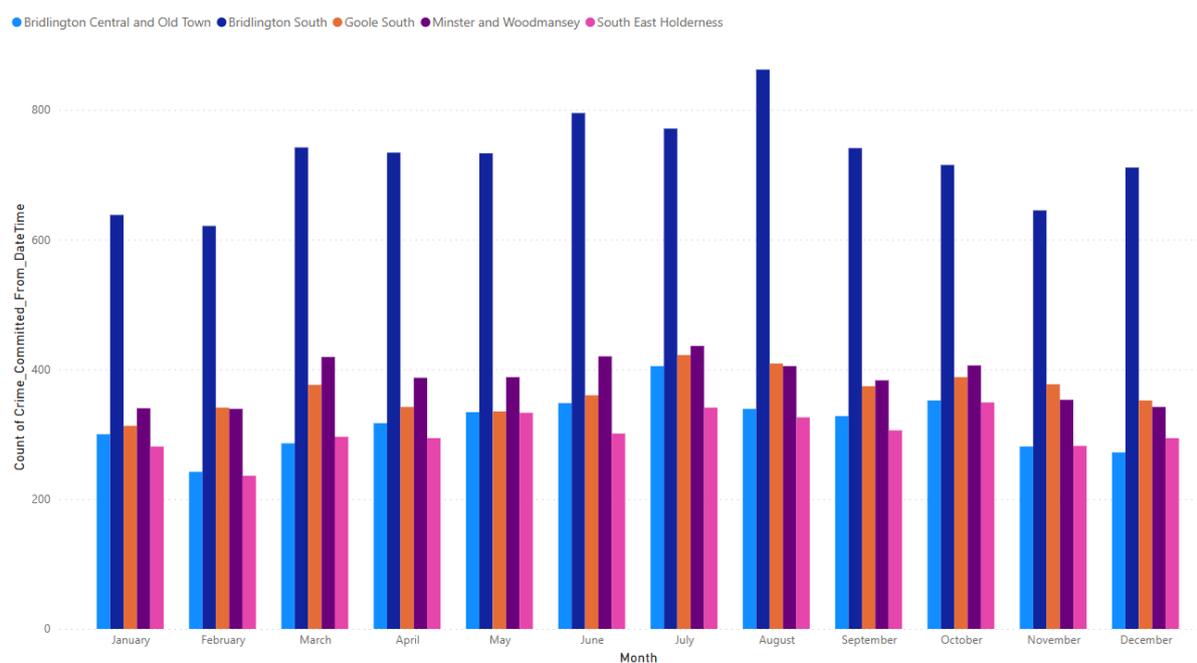
This report provides a detailed analysis of various crime categories in the East Riding of Yorkshire, comparing local data with national averages. It includes a five-year trend analysis, top wards for each crime category, and insights into the days and times when these crimes occur.

Below is a table comparing the number of incidents per 1000 for the East Riding to the national Average

Crime Categories	ERYC Crime per 1000	England & Wales Crime per 1000
Violent and sexual offences	29.19	35.97
Public Order	8.48	8.21
Criminal Damage and Arson	6.22	8.22
Shoplifting	5.26	6.57
Burglary	3.11	4.34
Vehicle Crime	2.04	6.41
Anti-Social Behaviour	7.07	16.68

Key Findings:

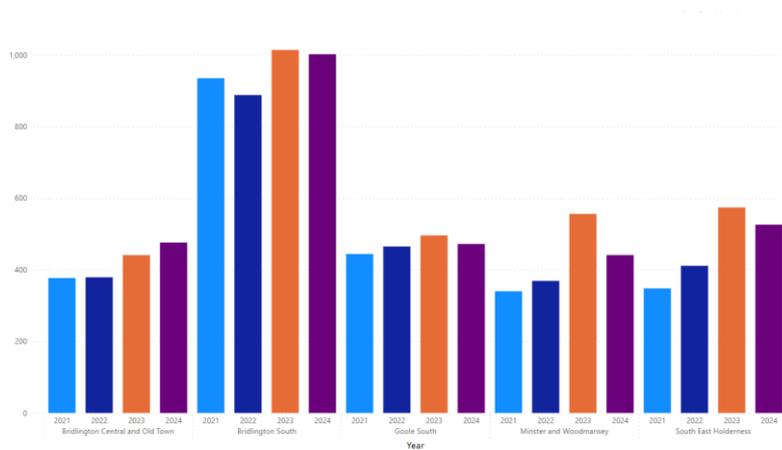
- The only crime type more common in the East Riding than the national average is Public Order offences.
- The overall crime rate in Bridlington in 2023 was 125 crimes per 1,000 people, 27% higher than the East Riding of Yorkshire rate of 98 per 1,000.



The chart above shows the incident levels within the 5 highest areas for reported incidents by month of occurrence for the years of 2021-2024. Bridlington south remains highest.

Violence against the person

Top 5 wards for Violence against the person

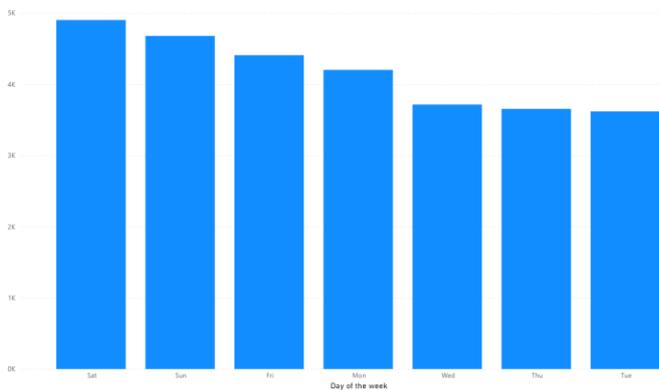


The above bar chart shows the comparisons for the violence against the person offences committed in the East Riding, Bridlington South is consistently the ward with the highest number of this category of incidents. This is more than 50% more than the second most prominent area.

Top Wards (Last 2 Years):

- Bridlington South
- Bridlington Central and Old town
- Minster and Woodmansey
- Goole South
- South East Holderness

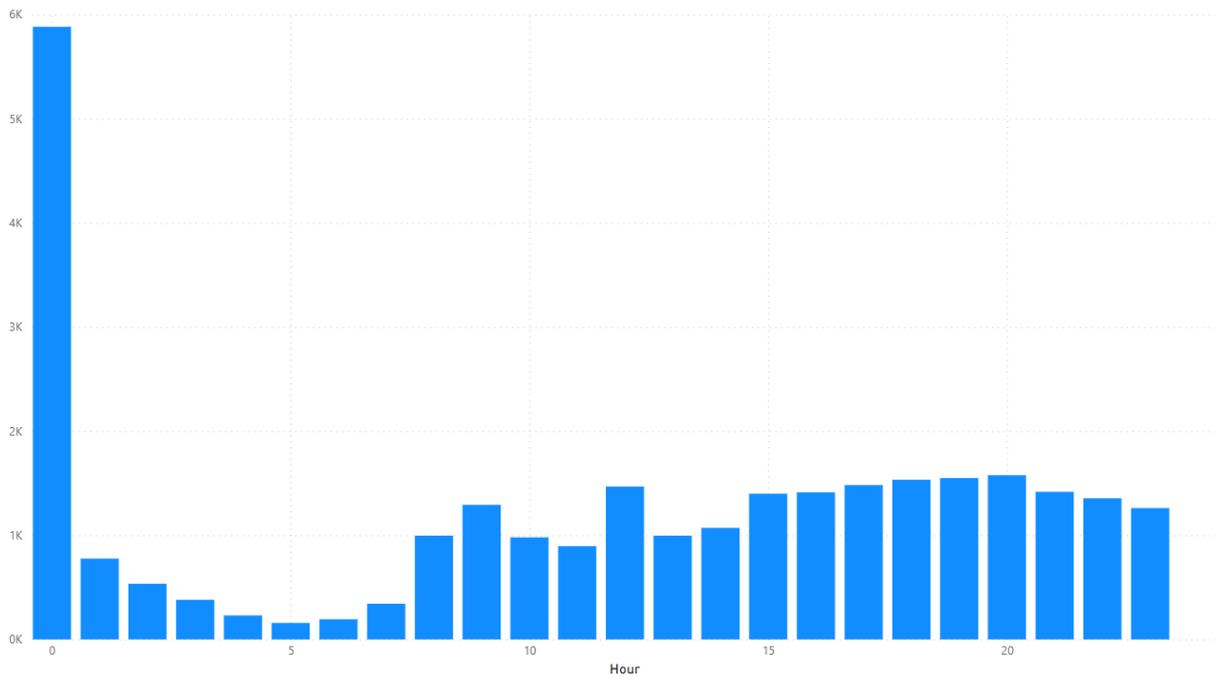
Weekday of occurrence for violence against the person offences



Day and Time Analysis:

- **Day of the Week:** Highest peak on Saturdays.
- **Time of Day:** Majority of incidents occur between 12:00 AM and 01:00 AM, with consistent levels from 3:00 PM until midnight.

Hour of occurrence for violence against the person offences

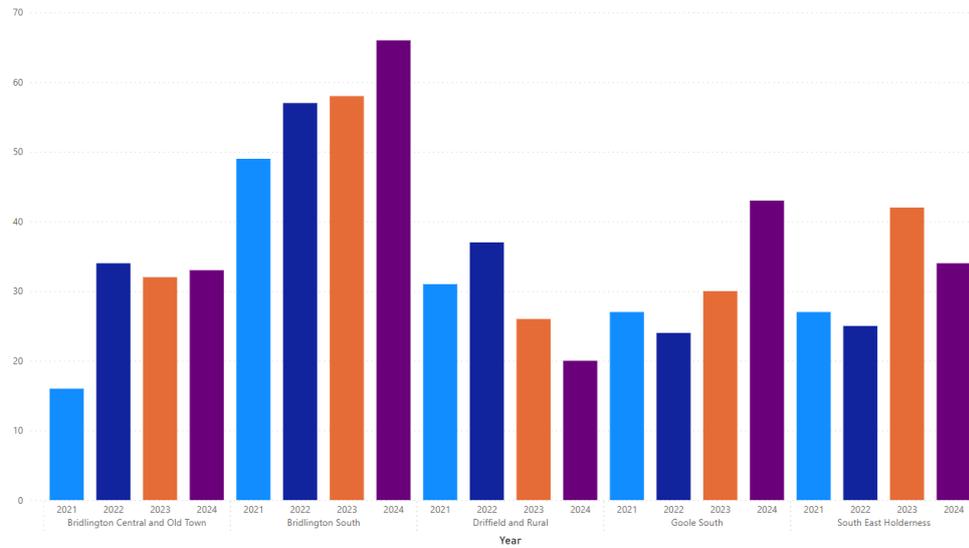


Analysis

- Bridlington South is consistently the ward with the highest number of violence against the person offences, more than 50% higher than the second most prominent area
- The peak on Saturdays and late-night hours suggests targeted interventions during these times could be effective.

Sexual offences

Top 5 wards for sexual offences incidents

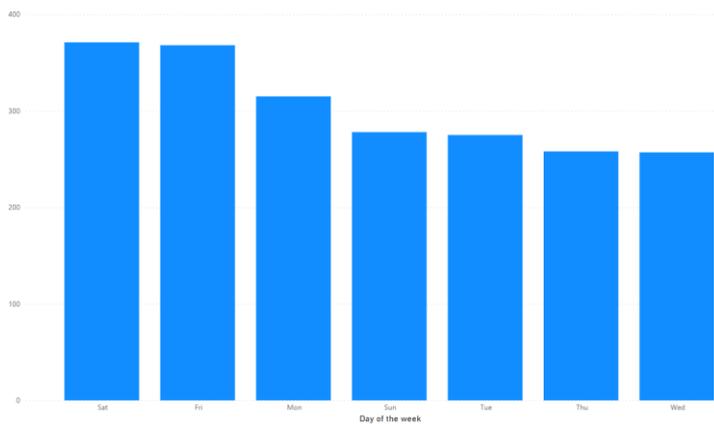


This above bar chart shows the comparisons for the sexual offences committed in the East Riding. Bridlington South is consistently the ward with the highest number of this category of incidents. This is more than 30% more than the second most prominent area.

Top Wards (Last 2 Years):

- Bridlington South
- Bridlington Central and Old town
- Driffield and Rural
- Goole South
- South East Holderness

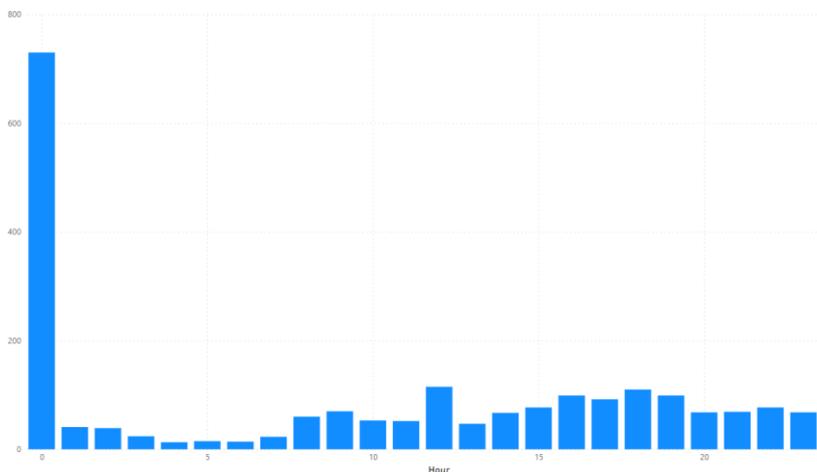
Weekday of occurrence for sexual offences



Day and Time Analysis:

- **Day of the Week:** Highest peak on Saturdays.
- **Time of Day:** Majority of incidents occur between 12:00 AM and 01:00 AM, with consistent levels from 3:00 PM until midnight.

Hour of occurrence for sexual offences

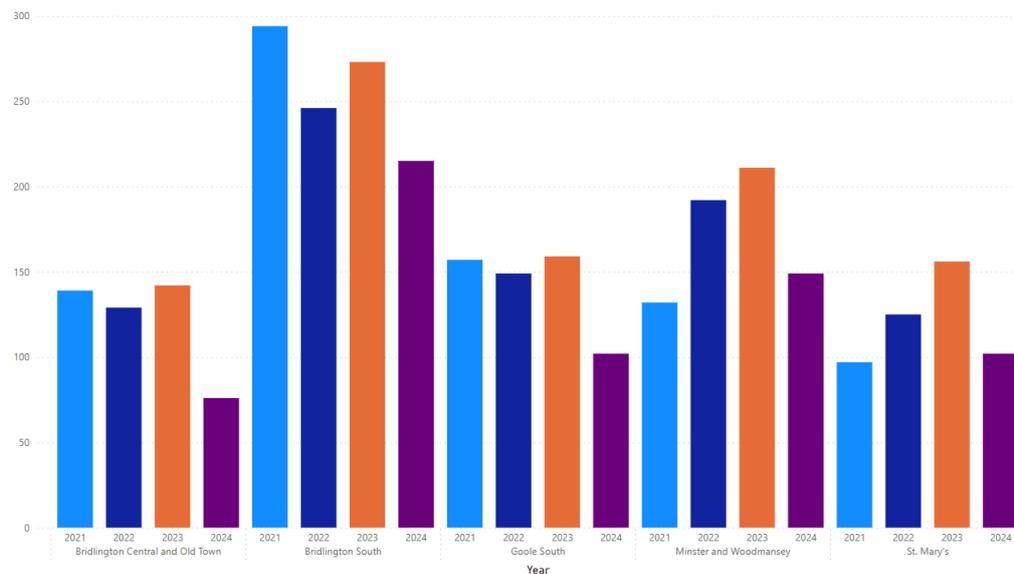


Analysis

- Bridlington South is consistently the ward with the highest number of violent and sexual offences, more than 30% higher than the second most prominent area
- The peak on Saturdays and late-night hours suggests targeted interventions during these times could be effective.

Public order offences

Top 5 wards for public order offences



Public order offences (definition) are the second most common incident occurring in the county, Bridlington South is the biggest outlier for these offences with nearly 50% more incidents occurring over the last 4 years when compared to Minster and Woodmansey which was the ward with the second highest number of incidents. Overall Public order offences have experienced a decline in 2024 across all wards although public order offences have had a change in the way they are classified in 2024 which may be a factor for the change in numbers

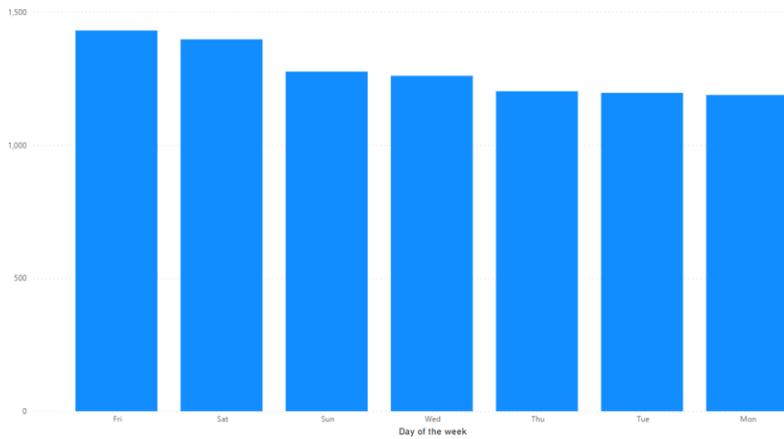
Top Wards (Last 2 Years):

- Bridlington South
- Minster and Woodmansey
- Goole South
- Bridlington Central and Old Town
- South East Holderness

Day and Time Analysis:

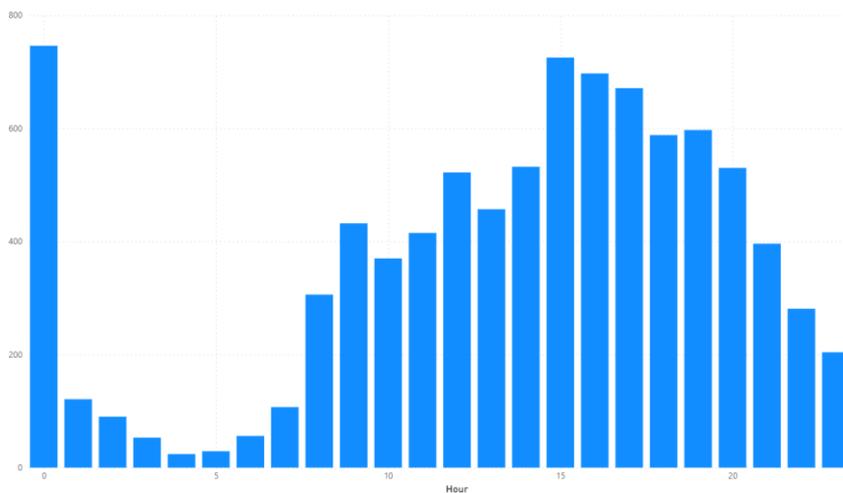
- **Day of the Week:** Slightly higher occurrences towards the end of the week.
- **Time of Day:** Peak in the afternoon and early evening.

Weekday of public order offences



From the chart showing the day of the week the public order incidents, whilst there is a slightly higher amount of occurrence towards the end of the week the isn't any specific trend in relation to days.

Day of the week for public order incidents

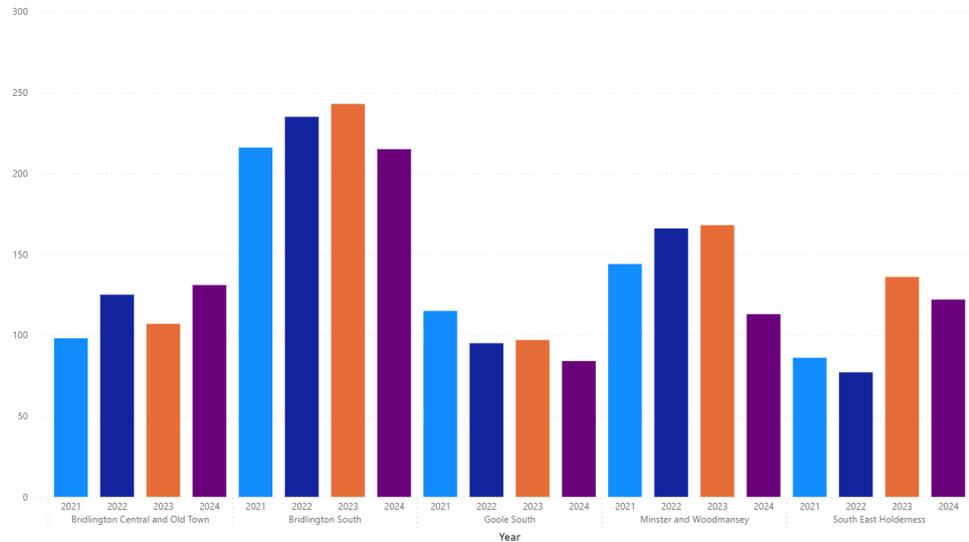


Analysis:

- Bridlington South has nearly 50% more incidents compared to Minster and Woodmansey, the second highest ward
- Public order incidents are more common in the afternoons, suggesting focused measures during these times.

Criminal Damage and Arson

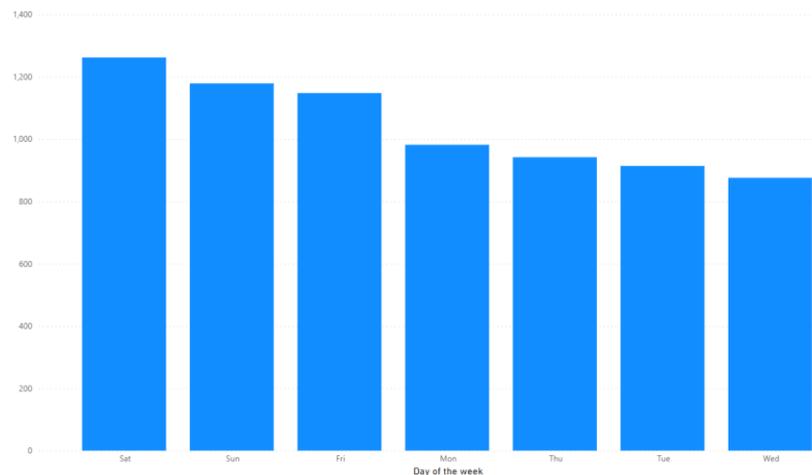
Top 5 wards for Criminal Damage and Arson incidents



Top Wards (Last 2 Years):

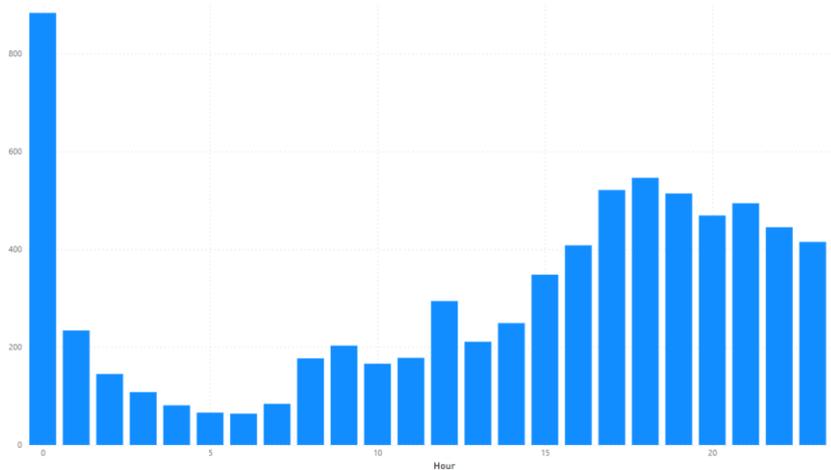
- Bridlington South
- Minster and Woodmansey
- Goole South
- Bridlington Central and Old Town
- South East Holderness

Day of the week for Criminal damage & Arson incidents



The day with the highest level of occurrence is Saturday but the weekend is the most common for these incidents.

Hour of occurrence for Criminal damage & Arson incidents



This is a visualisation of the hours in which criminal damage and Arson have occurred in the East Riding, between midnight and 1 in the morning has the highest prominence of incidents with the levels going to a low amount in the morning and rising towards an additional peak that starting around the end of a standard working day.

Day and Time Analysis:

- **Day of the Week:** Highest on Saturdays, with a slight spike on Wednesdays.
- **Time of Day:** Highest between midnight and 1:00 AM, with another peak around the end of the working day.

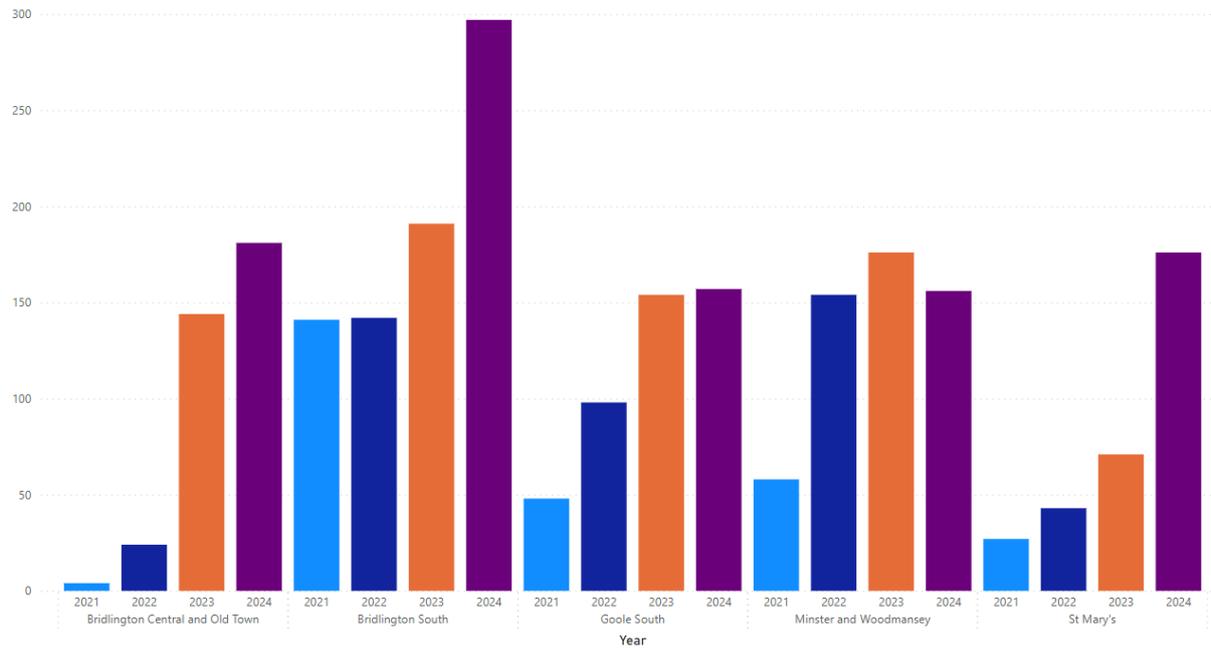
Analysis:

- Bridlington South remains a hotspot with consistent incidents since 2021.
- The unusual spike on Wednesdays warrants further investigation.

For criminal damage and arson incidents Bridlington South is a recurring hotspot for this incident type. This has been consistent since 2021. St Mary's ward has seen a slow decline in the number of incidents relating to criminal damage and arson since 2022 4 of the top 5 wards for these incidents experienced a decline from 2023 to 2024 with exception of Bridlington Central and Old Town.

Shoplifting

Top 5 wards for shoplifting incidents



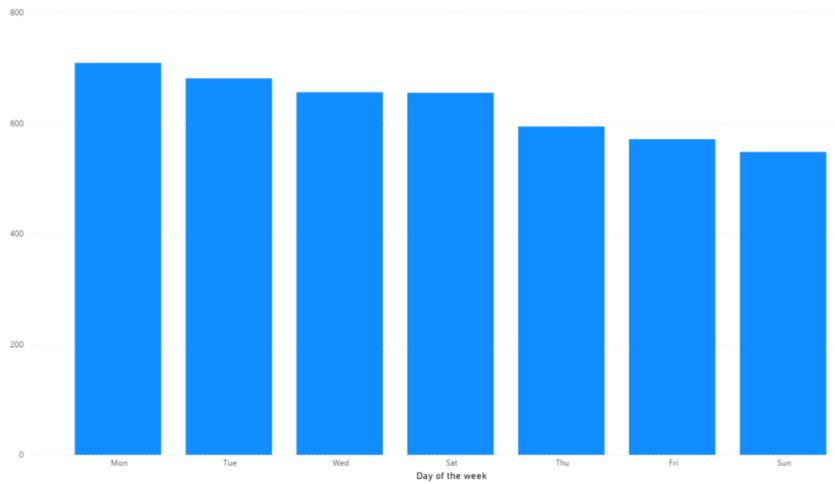
Top Wards (Last 2 Years):

- Bridlington South
- Goole South
- Minster and Woodmansey
- Bridlington Central and Old Town
- St Mary's

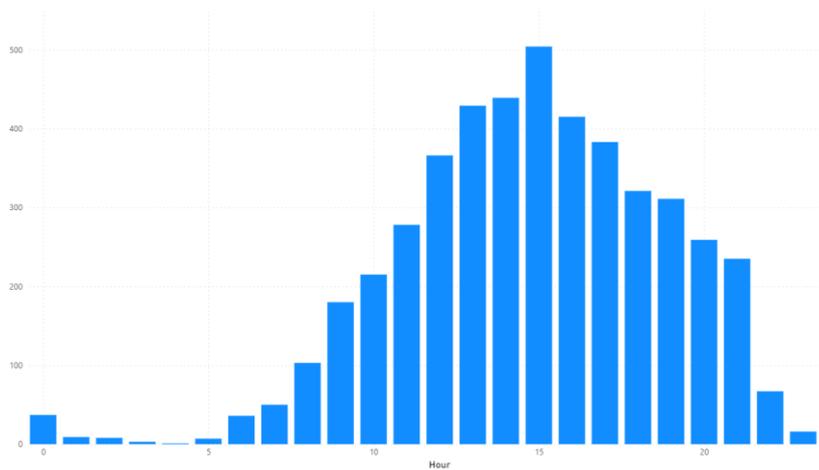
Analysis:

- Shoplifting levels have remained consistent in Minster and Woodmansey and Goole South, with significant increases in St Mary's and Bridlington south since 2021 across the 4 year range with St Marys and Hessle experiencing a large deviation in incidents reported. St Marys and Bridlington South experienced gradual increases in the reported incidents following a low levels of shoplifting throughout the East Riding in 2021.

Day of the week of shoplifting incidents



Hours of occurrence for shoplifting incidents



Day and Time Analysis:

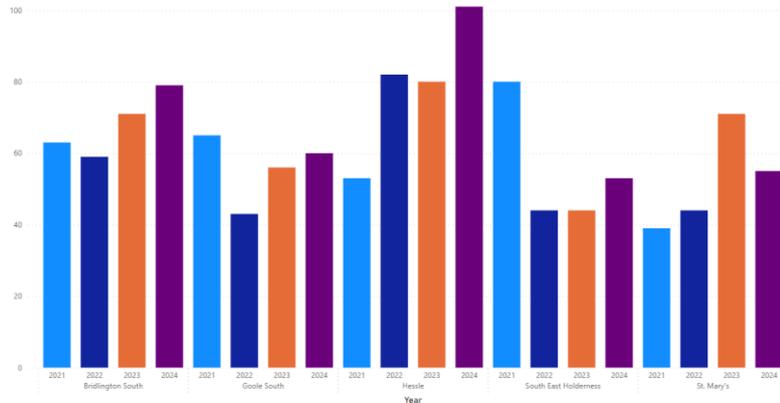
- **Day of the Week:** Highest on Mondays and early weekdays with Sunday having the least incidents.
- **Time of Day:** Highest between 3:00pm and 4:00pm, with another peak with a gradual decrease until 10:00pm

Analysis:

- Bridlington South remains a hotspot with consistent incidents since 2021.
- The unusual spike on Wednesdays warrants further investigation.

Burglary

Top 5 wards for burglary incidents



Top Wards (Last 2 Years):

- Hessle
- Bridlington South
- Goole South
- South East Holderness
- St Mary's

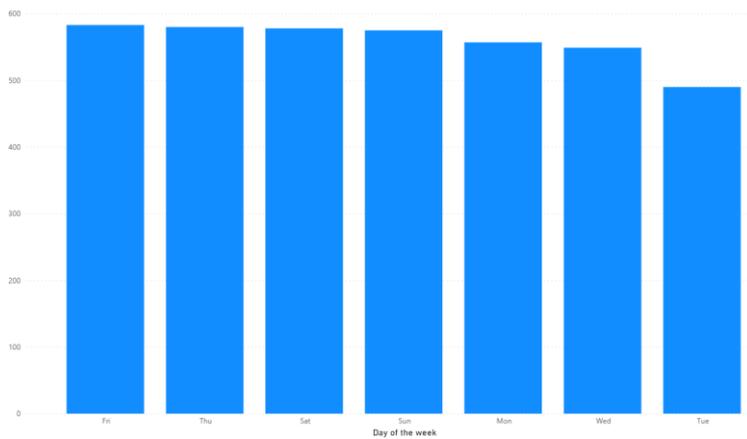
Day and Time Analysis:

- **Day of the Week:** Highest on Fridays, lowest on Thursdays.
- **Time of Day:** Spike between 12:00 AM and 1:00 AM.

Analysis:

- Burglaries have been on a downward trend since 2019, with Bridlington North showing the largest decrease
- Hessle has had the largest variance in the number of incidents occurring
- South East Holderness has had the most consistent decline in burglaries occurring.

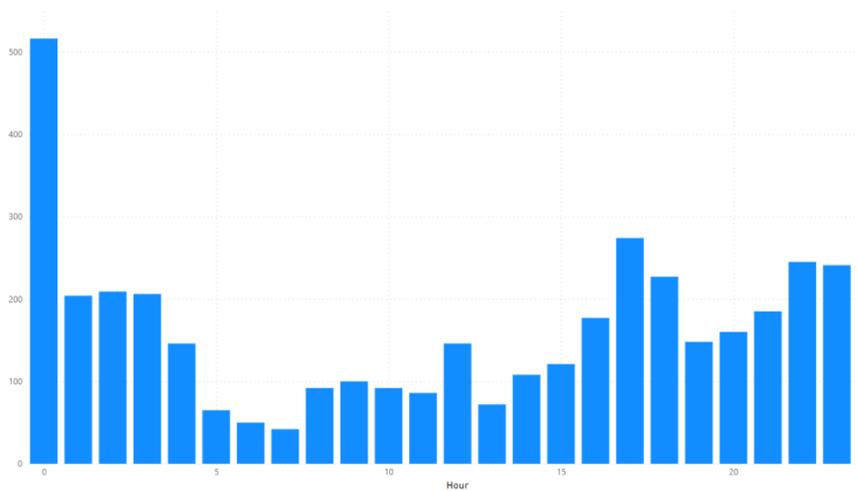
Weekday of occurrence for Burglary incidents



Looking at the days in which Burglaries during 2023 occurred the highest number occur on Fridays and Thursdays with Tuesday being the least common day for burglaries.

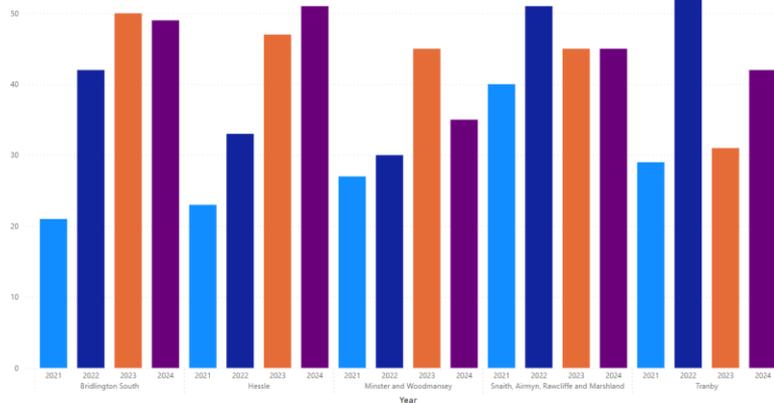
(1 is any time between 01:00 and 01:59). There is a spike in burglaries between 00:00 and 00:59 and does appear to show times that are more prolific in terms of planning to prevent burglaries.

Hour of occurrence for Burglary incidents



Vehicle Crime

Top 5 wards for Vehicle Crime Incidents



Top Wards (Last 2 Years):

- Snaith, Airmyn, Rawcliffe and Marshland
- Bridlington South
- Hessele
- Tranby
- Goole South

Day and Time Analysis:

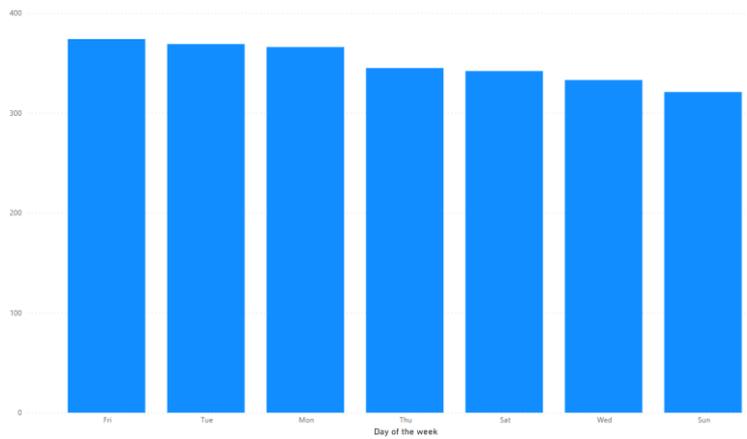
- **Day of the Week:** Highest on Fridays, Tuesdays and Mondays, lowest on Sundays.
- **Time of Day:** Peaks at 5:00 PM, remaining high until 3:00 AM.

Analysis:

- Vehicle crime trends are inconsistent, with Snaith, Airmyn, Rawcliffe and Marshland showing the highest number of incidents in 2021 and have remained consistent year on year.

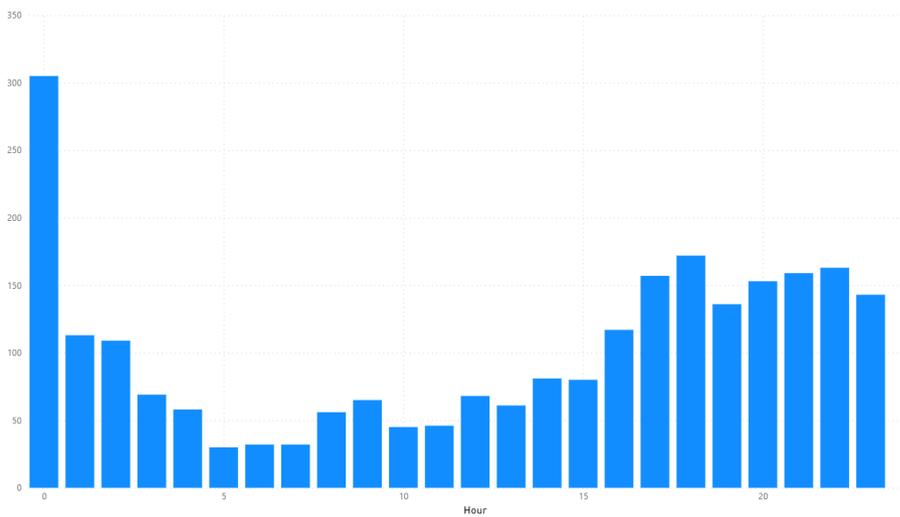
Whilst the overall number of incidents have not been consistent over the years and there may be extraneous factors at play such as weather conditions and road maintenance. Snaith, Airmyn, Rawcliffe and Marshland had the highest number of incidents in 2021 the overall incidents have remained the same between 2023 and 2024 however, the wards that have the highest number of incidents changed between the years.

Day of the week for vehicle crime incidents



The following chart shows the hour of occurrence for recorded incidents of vehicle crime that were reported since 2021.

Hour of occurrence for vehicle crime incidents



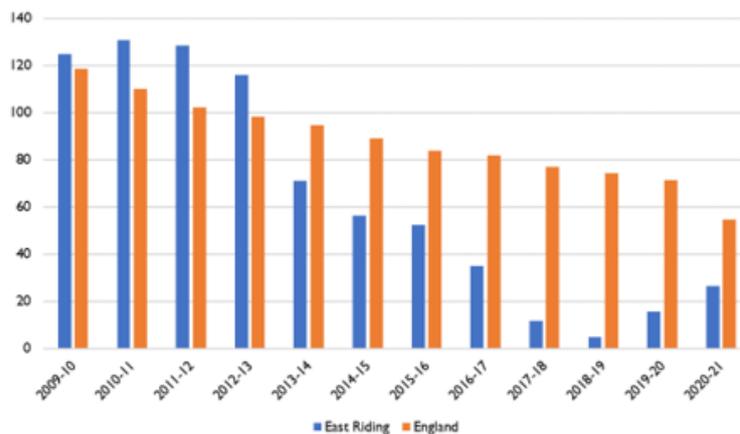
Looking at the hours of occurrence for vehicle crime in the East Riding since 2021 reports for vehicle crime peak at 6 o'clock and remain consistent until spiking at midnight but during the working day there is a low level of incidents reported.

Drug use

Key Findings:

- The East Riding has a lower rate of drug and alcohol treatment per 100,000 for young people compared to the national average
- The NHS provides support through core teams, school liaisons, and programs like PuP to assist parents managing stress due to substance misuse
- A&E attendances for poisoning, including overdoses, are significantly lower than the national average

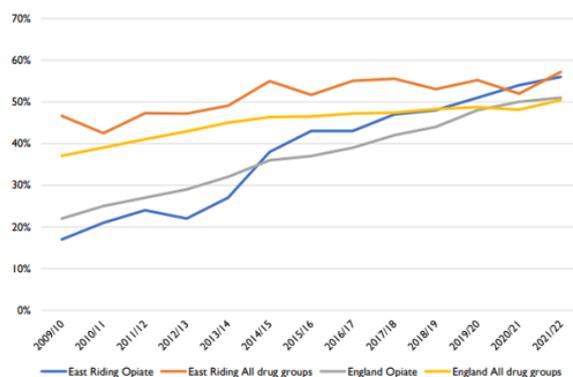
Figure 2.3 – New presentations to young people’s drug and alcohol treatment, rate per 100,000 population aged 0-24 for East Riding and England, 2009-10 to 2020-21.



The East Riding has a lower rate of drug and alcohol treatment per 100,000 for young people.

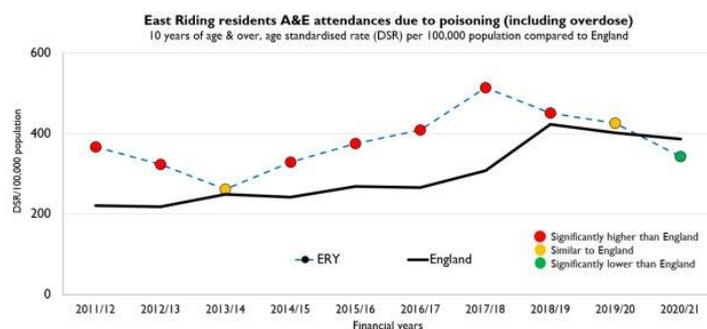
The NHS has a core team to help support young people with these issues, school liaisons to educate and communicate with young people as well as PuP which is a program to assist parents managing stress due to substance misuse and other challenges.

Figure 3.2 - Proportion of new drug treatment presentations aged 40+, all drug groups and opiates only, for the East Riding and England, 2009/10 to 2021/22.



For new treatments in over 40s the East Riding and England they have reached similar levels although the East Riding is higher than England average for all drug groups and Opiate treatment.

Figure 5.1 - A&E attendances where any diagnosis field mentions poisoning (including overdose) between 2011/12 and 2020/21.



In the latest available data there the amount of A&E attendances for poisoning which includes overdoses is now at a level significantly lower than England.

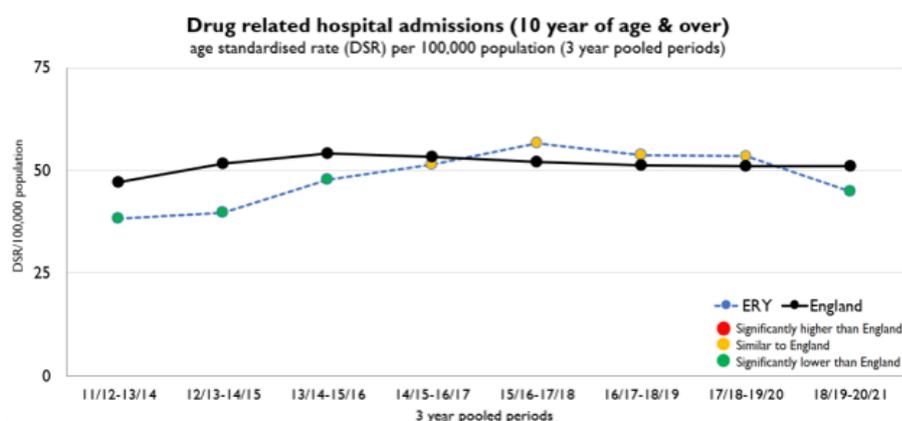
Table 5.1 - Age of East Riding residents admitted to hospital due to substance misuse, 2018/19-20/21.

Age band	Count of admissions	Crude rate per 100,000 population
0-9	7	6.9
10-19	45	41.7
20-29	64	71.9
30-39	88	87.2
40-49	63	50.1
50-59	44	27.6
60-69	11	7.6
70-79	25	19.9
80-89	14	23.7
90+	6	53.9
Total	367	35.8

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The table above is the most recent available data for the East Riding residents admitted to hospital for poisoning which includes overdoses. The most prominent age band for these incidents were 30-39 year olds which may have changed since 2021 but suggests this could be a point of focus for drug support groups and services.

Figure 5.3 – Drug related hospital admissions involving East Riding residents (10yrs+) over time



This shows 3 year periods of drug related incidents 18/19-20/21 dipped below England levels for the first time since 14/15-16/17 and suggests that interventions may have been successful.

Fraud Watch

The FraudWatch project although covers the whole of the Humber area, started in the East Riding.

As part of our work, it is split into 3 main strands:

- **Awareness Raising:-** We provide fraud and cyber awareness workshops and webinars that are open to anyone looking to increase their knowledge on the subject.
- **Reporting & Alerts:-** We provide support to victims to report fraud and cyber crime to Action Fraud after they have called 101 and spoken with Humberside Police.
 - **Reporting:-** As part of the reporting process we ensure that the victims report is submitted to Action Fraud for review, we support victims to access the Op Signature programme if they are deemed to be vulnerable and meet the criteria for face to face support, and we also provide the initial technical support before ensuring that victims get access to the wider voluntary sector services, such as Victim Support, AgeUK/Citizens Advice etc.
 - **Alerts:-** Based on the information gained from victims, we can create trigger fraud alerts to inform local communities about the types of fraud happening in their area. This is done on a Humber wide scale, as we find that the fraudsters often target multiple areas within the force area at once.
- **Victim Advocacy:-** We provide support to victims to ensure that they are getting the best possible service from the police and other agencies.

In addition to this work above, they also created a number of new resource leaflets to explain the different types of fraud, as well as maintaining a presence on Social Media to raise awareness as part of the wider campaign too.

Within their own report they also included links to two victim case studies, both of who have been from the East Riding, where we have linked the victims up with trading standards, Humberside police and other agencies too.



Across the whole Humber region in the last 12 months they delivered 38 fraud and cyber awareness events engaging with 789 individuals. They also engaged with 1834 victims that they then supported to make reports to Action Fraud. The victims were supported and signposted to Victim support and other relevant agencies. Of those assisted 531 of them were from the East Riding, this is 29% of the victims that they helped in the year.

Below are tables showing the age breakdown as well as the gender breakdown for victims in the East Riding. the most affected age group was 55-74 year olds which was 29% of the victims the service assisted with. When it came to gender of victims there is an even split between male and female victims suggesting no specific targeting in victims this way.

Area/Age	12 U	13-17	18-34	35-54	55-74	75+	NS
East Riding of Yorkshire	0	2	134	131	154	106	4

Area/Gender	Male	Female	Not Stated
East Riding of Yorkshire	260	266	5

Recommendations:

- **Targeted Interventions:** Focus on high-crime wards like Bridlington South with increased police presence and community programs.
- **Economic Support:** Address the increase in shoplifting by supporting local businesses with improved security measures and economic incentives.
- **Community Engagement:** Enhance community engagement and preventive measures in high-incidence wards for anti-social behaviour.
- **Road Safety Campaigns:** Implement road safety campaigns during periods with higher collision rates, such as summer and winter months.
- **Infrastructure Improvements:** Improve road conditions in collision hotspots like Beverley and Hessle.
- **Weather-Responsive Measures:** Mitigate the impact of adverse weather conditions on road safety.
- **Post-Pandemic Traffic Management:** Monitor and manage traffic patterns post-pandemic to prevent spikes in collisions.

Crime & Public Safety

- **Expand Community Policing & ASB Initiatives** – Deploy more officers in high-crime areas, particularly Bridlington South and Goole.
- **Enhance Retail Crime Prevention** – Work with local businesses to curb shoplifting and public order offences.
- **Targeted Youth Interventions** – Strengthen support for looked-after children and at-risk youth to reduce reoffending.
- **Increase Fire Prevention in High-Risk Wards** – Conduct community outreach in Cottingham North and Minster & Woodmansey.
- **Improve Road Safety Measures** – Focus on Hessle and Howdenshire to address rising collisions.
- **Enhance Public Awareness on Road Safety** – Implement speed control and better signage.
- **Domestic Abuse** - East Riding saw a 14% increase in reported domestic abuse, contrasting with a 6.6% national decline. Victimization remains highest in Bridlington South. Female victims continue to be disproportionately affected, and underreporting remains a concern.
- **Expand Domestic Abuse Support Services** – Prioritize Bridlington South for intervention programs.

- **Monitor and Address Substance Misuse Trends** – Allocate resources to South East Holderness for rehabilitation services.
- **Strengthen Knife Crime Prevention Programs** – Implement school and community awareness campaigns.
- **Increase Attendance Monitoring & Support** – Provide additional resources for North Holderness and Bridlington South schools.
- **Tackle Barriers to Education** – Address socio-economic factors affecting attendance through targeted welfare programs.

Conclusion

- The East Riding of Yorkshire faces unique challenges in crime, youth justice, road safety, and education. While some crime categories have seen improvement, the overall crime rate remains **higher than the UK average**, necessitating continued investment in law enforcement and community programs. **Rising domestic abuse rates and shifting public health concerns** further underscore the importance of proactive intervention.
- By **enhancing community policing, strengthening youth justice initiatives, improving infrastructure, and expanding public health services**, East Riding can achieve meaningful reductions in crime and improved community well-being. These strategic measures will contribute to a safer, more resilient, and prosperous region for all residents.