



**2025/2026**  
**Strategic Needs Assessment:**  
**Public Summary**

**Publication date: May 2026**

# Foreword

We're committed to listening to the **voices of our community** – especially young people. That's why this Strategic Needs Assessment starts with a quote and poem from our Bridlington Hope Hack. A Hope Hack is a workshop that gives young people the opportunity to **discuss the issues that affect them**.

The poem describes many themes and findings covered in this report. You can view a video of students from Rise Academy narrating this **powerful poem** [here](#).

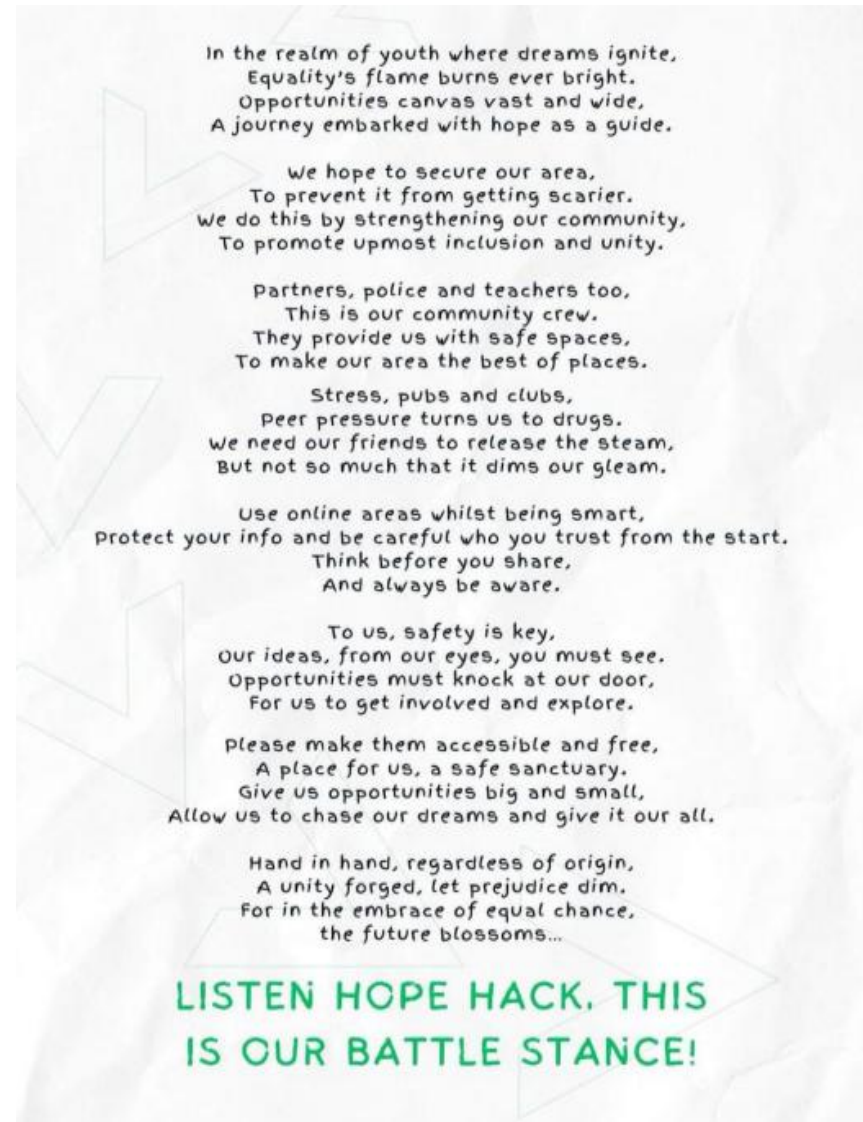
We hope you find the rest of this document just as engaging and thank you for taking the time to read it.

The Humber Violence Prevention Partnership Team



*"People always say, if you want to change the world you have to change your behaviour. However, we don't want to change the world. We want to change our future. Everyone should be allowed to achieve their aspirations."*

**Bridlington Hope Hack, November 2023**



# The Strategic Needs Assessment: Key Insights



The data suggests a **decrease** in the number of Hospital Admissions for assault with a Sharp Object in 24/25 (**55 from 60**).

Police recorded knife or sharp object enabled violence also decreased (**802 from 900 crimes, -11%**).



All VPP defined police serious violence decreased by **10%**. The same reduction was seen in the **under 25s**.



The level of recorded violence increases from **15:00 to 02:59**, with **one third** occurring during the **weekend**.

Hot times are associated with **night-time economy** and for our young people, **school leaving times**.



Violence is significantly more likely to occur in **urban, densely populated areas** with **high levels of deprivation**.



**Men and boys (52%)** are more likely to be a victim of a violent act when compared to **women and girls (46%)**. This likelihood increases when the outcome to the violent act is **more severe**. The opposite is true for **domestic abuse (DA) flagged crimes**.



**Men and boys are responsible for perpetrating almost three quarters (73%) of police recorded serious violence.**



Most people involved with serious violence were aged between **15 and 35**. **One third** of people suffering and perpetrating violence are **aged 25 and under**.



There has been an increase in prevalence of **children missing from education**. This is seen in the data as **more absences and suspensions** from school and more parents choosing to **provide education at home (elective home education)**.

**The evidence suggests that drivers of serious violence in the Humber region are:**

- Increased prevalence of Traumatic Adverse Childhood Experiences
- Increased exposure to violence in the family and neighbourhood
- Increased feelings of vulnerability and a need for self-protection
- Increased exposure to situational risk leading to an increased chance of experiencing violence
- Increased perception that status can only be gained through illegitimate means

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# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 What is a Strategic Needs Assessment?

The Strategic Needs Assessment (SNA) includes the analytical activity carried out by the Humber Violence Prevention Partnership (VPP) to understand serious violence in the Humber region.

An SNA<sup>1</sup> is a requirement of the Serious Violence Duty<sup>2</sup> and for Violence Reduction Units (VRUs) and Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs). It is submitted to the Home Office as part of the overall governance of the VPP.

The evidence in the SNA is used to better target our interventions, locations and cohorts most involved or at greatest risk of becoming involved in serious violence.

This 2024/2025 submission included 13 products (see Appendix 1 for the full list), which can be categorised into 3 main themes:

**Understanding Risk and Protective Factors in Relation to Serious Violence**

**Understanding the Humber Region**

**Understanding Intentional Injury Data**

This document aims to summarise the analysis from our public health approach to best understand serious violence in the region. For transparency we will publish individual chapters on our website, where restrictions do not apply.

## 1.2 The Humber Region

The Humber region is made up of the four Local Authority areas of Hull, East Riding of Yorkshire, North Lincolnshire and North East Lincolnshire. Hull and East Riding have formed a mayoral combined authority, while North Lincolnshire and North East Lincolnshire form part of the Greater Lincolnshire combined authority.

The Humber region consists of approximately 448,000 hectares or 1,728<sup>3</sup> square miles. It has an estimated population of 960,000, with 27% under the age of 25<sup>4</sup>. A key geographical feature is the River Humber, which separates Hull and the East Riding from North and North East Lincolnshire.

Overall, Hull has the highest population density, while Hull and North East Lincolnshire have a notably higher % of urban areas and deprivation (English indices of deprivation, IMD<sup>5</sup>) compared to the rest of the Humber. In contrast, the East Riding has a level of relative affluence and the lowest levels of deprivation and lowest population density in the region.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/serious-violence-duty-strategic-needs-assessments/serious-violence-duty-strategic-needs-assessment-guidance>

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/serious-violence-duty/serious-violence-duty-accessible#chapter-6-community-safety-partnerships--serious-violence-strategies>

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.arcgis.com/home/item.html?id=d6cc711f662940c59f1c7284448b52f6> – Based on the aggregation of Wards size in 2018.

<sup>4</sup> Population estimates -by single age of year. Downloaded from Nomis on 160126

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2025>

**FIGURE 1: ESTIMATED SIZE, POPULATION AND % OF URBAN LOWER SUPER OUTPUT AREAS (LSOA) OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN THE HUMBER REGION.**

	SIZE (HECTORS)	POP	POP (DENSITY PER KM <sup>2</sup> )	% URBAN LSOA
<b>EAST RIDING</b>	254,817 (57%)	343,143 (37%)	142	57%
<b>HULL</b>	37,636 (8%)	266,463 (28%)	3,370	100%
<b>NE LINCS</b>	56,638 (13%)	157,197 (17%)	815	90%
<b>N LINCS</b>	98,691 (22%)	169,940 (18%)	200	57%

**FIGURE 2A: % COUNT OF LOWER SUPER OUTPUT AREAS (LSOA) BY ENGLISH INDICES OF DEPRIVATION DECILE (IMD)**

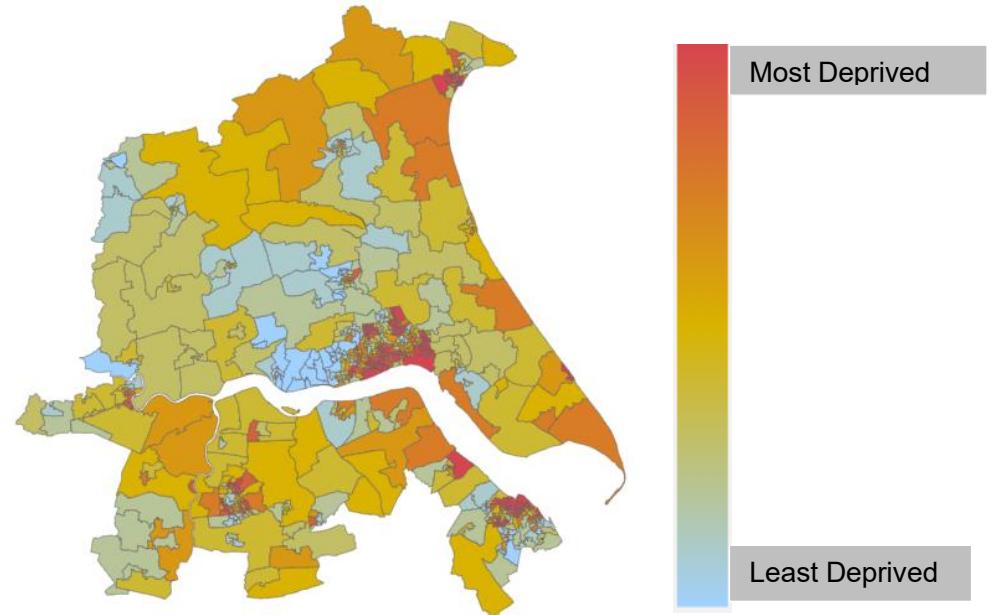
	IMD Decile (1=most deprived, 10 least deprived)										Total LSOAs
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
<b>East Riding</b>	13	9	13	10	18	24	35	25	30	36	<b>213</b>
<b>Hull</b>	70	17	10	19	11	13	9	9	9	1	<b>168</b>
<b>N Lincs</b>	12	10	7	12	15	15	10	13	9	0	<b>103</b>
<b>NE Lincs</b>	29	11	9	6	5	9	6	14	12	6	<b>107</b>
<b>Humber</b>	124	47	39	47	49	61	60	61	60	43	<b>591</b>

Key	
	Higher frequency
	Lower frequency

**FIGURE 2B: % OF LOWER SUPER OUTPUT AREAS (LSOA) BY ENGLISH INDICES OF DEPRIVATION (IMD) DECILE**

	IMD Decile (1=most deprived, 10 least deprived)										Total LSOAs
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
<b>East Riding</b>	8%	4%	6%	5%	8%	11%	16%	12%	14%	17%	<b>213</b>
<b>Hull</b>	42%	10%	6%	11%	7%	8%	5%	5%	5%	1%	<b>168</b>
<b>N Lincs</b>	12%	10%	7%	12%	15%	15%	10%	13%	9%	0%	<b>103</b>
<b>NE Lincs</b>	27%	10%	8%	6%	5%	8%	6%	13%	11%	6%	<b>107</b>
<b>Humber</b>	21%	8%	7%	8%	8%	10%	10%	10%	10%	7%	<b>591</b>

**FIGURE 3: HUMBER MAP OF LSOA IMD BY DECILE**



### 1.3 How have we tried to understand violence in the Humber region?

Throughout the SNA, we have tried to understand violence by asking these 5 questions:

- Why are people more likely to be involved in serious violence?
- What is it like living in the Humber region?
- Who is involved in serious violence?
- Where is serious violence occurring?
- When is serious violence occurring?

To answer these questions, we have analysed numerical data from our partner agencies, spoken to young people in our Hope Hacks, commissioned focus groups with the Humber Learning Consortium and Crest and analysed case studies with Youth Justice Services.

This summary document has followed this structure, with each question having a dedicated chapter.

### 1.4 How have we defined serious violence?

The VPP and the 4 CSP areas in the Humber Region (Hull, East Riding, North Lincolnshire and North East Lincolnshire) have agreed to use the World Health Organisation definition<sup>6</sup> of violence:

*“The intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community, that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, maldevelopment, or deprivation”.*

On a practical level, this has been translated to analysing: Ambulance callout data relating to violence; attendances for treatment at Emergency departments; and the following police recorded crime types:

**FIGURE 4: CRIME TYPES INCULDED WITH THE VPP SERIOUS VIOLENCE DATASET**

<b>Arson/Criminal damage/Miscellaneous crimes (where the offence includes endangering life)</b>
<b>Homicide</b>
<b>Manslaughter</b>
<b>Possession of weapon offences</b>
<b>Robbery</b>
<b>Violence with injury (excluding offences against emergency workers and common assault)</b>
<b>Threats to kill</b>

<sup>6</sup> <https://www.who.int/groups/violence-prevention-alliance/approach>

The VPP Response Strategy<sup>7</sup> acknowledges the higher prevalence of Domestic Abuse (DA) in Humberside in comparison to other areas. However, not all Police recorded DA crime (e.g. stalking), is included in the VPP serious violence definition. Therefore, a separate DA profile has been commissioned and included with SNA collection.

The VPP Response Strategy also acknowledges Antisocial Behaviour (ASB) as a pre-cursor to serious violence. At the time of publishing VRUs have been asked to consider implementing a Public Health Approach to reducing ASB. A separate profile has been commissioned and included with the SNA collection.

### 1.5 How do we measure outcomes?

The Home Office mandate 3 primary outcome measures for VRUs:

- **A reduction in hospital admissions for assault with a sharp object, and especially admittees under twenty-five;**
- **A reduction in knife-enabled serious violence, and especially among victims aged under twenty-five;**
- **A reduction in all non-domestic homicides, and especially victims under twenty-five involving knives.**

<sup>7</sup> <https://humbervpp.org/our-work/plans-strategies>

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-offensive-weapons-act-2019/statutory-guidance-offensive-weapons-act-2019-accessible-version>

<sup>9</sup>ONS Crime in England and Wales: Police Force Area data tables, Year ending March 2025: Tables P2, P4.

Overall, the data suggests **a reduction in both police recorded violence and hospital admissions for assault with a sharp object.** This **decrease** was also seen in the **under 25 cohort.**

On the other hand, the data also suggests an **increase in possession of weapon offences.** It is possible that this is linked to additional police activity associated with ‘Hotspot policing’ and changes under the Offensive Weapons Act 2019<sup>8</sup>, making it illegal to possess weapons in a private space.

**FIGURE 5: COUNT OF SERIOUS VIOLENCE INCIDENTS IN THE HUMBER REGION APR 23/MAR 24 VS APR 24/MAR 25**

Measure	23/24	24/25	% Difference
Homicides <sup>9</sup>	6	6	<b>No change</b>
Hospital Admissions for assault with a sharp object <sup>10</sup>	60	55	<b>-9%</b>
Knife-Enabled Violence <sup>11</sup>	900	802	<b>-11%</b>
Possession of Weapon Offences <sup>8</sup>	762	874	<b>+15%</b>
VPP Serious Violence <sup>12</sup> data set all ages	12,585	11,491	<b>-10%</b>

<sup>10</sup> Hospital admissions for assault by sharp objects April 2025 - NHS England Digital

<sup>11</sup>ONS Crime in England and Wales: Police Force Area data tables, Year ending March 2025: Tables P6.

<sup>12</sup>Data set provided by Humberside Police to the VPP.

## 1.6 How does the prevalence of serious violence compare with other police force areas?

To compare prevalence against other police force areas, a per population rate calculation was used. This calculation compares an area as if all populations were of the same size, thereby allowing a fair comparison.

When compared to other police force areas, the data suggests that the Humber region has a higher-than-average prevalence of knife/sharp object enabled violence, interpersonal violence and domestic abuse. Possession of weapon offences and Homicides are comparably fewer in Humberside.

**FIGURE 6: RANK OF PREVLANCE FOR THE HUMBERSIDE POLICE AREA USING PER POPULATION RATES: APR 23/MAR 24 AND 24/25<sup>13,14</sup>**

Measure	23/24 (Rank out of 37)	24/25 (Rank out of 37)
Homicide*	12 <sup>th</sup>	29 <sup>th</sup>
Knife-Enabled Violence	7 <sup>th</sup>	8 <sup>th</sup>
Possession of Weapon Offences	23 <sup>rd</sup>	15 <sup>th</sup>
Violence with Injury (used as a proxy for VPP's Serious Violence dataset)	3 <sup>rd</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>
Domestic abuse related crimes and incidents recorded by Police <sup>15</sup>	7 <sup>th</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>

\*Caution is recommended due to small sample size.

<sup>13</sup> 37 English Police force areas excluding City of London

<sup>14</sup> ONS Crime in England and Wales: Police Force Area data tables, Year ending March 2025: Tables P3.

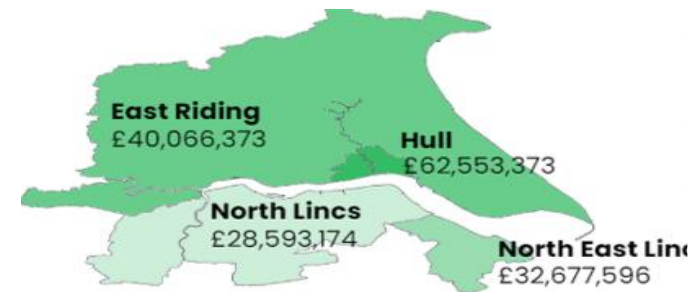
<sup>15</sup> Domestic Abuse in England and Wales – Data Tool, Year ending March 2025

## 1.7 Financial costs of serious violence

Analysis conducted by the VPP<sup>16</sup>, suggests that in 2021/2022 serious violence cost the region an estimated £159 million, which equals approximately £4,300 per police recorded offence.

These costs were highest in Hull, accounting for approximately 39% of serious violence in the region.

**FIGURE 7: ESTIMATED COSTS OF VIOLENCE IN THE HUMBER REGION 2021/2022**



<sup>16</sup> <https://humbervpp.org/our-work/research-analysis/the-cost-of-serious-violence>

## 1.8 Areas for development in 2026/2027

There are five areas prioritised for development in 26/27:

- 1) To better engage with our communities, especially our most under-represented communities, to validate the findings presented in the SNA.
- 2) To increase our understanding of children who are missing education.
- 3) To continue to improve our geographical mapping of violence to better enable the Cardiff model of violence prevention.
- 4) To better understand the vulnerability factors associated with previous victimisation, modern day slavery and organised crime groups.
- 5) To better quantify the types of weapons used to cause harm.

## 1.9 Acknowledgments

The VPP would like to thank the following organisations and committees for their help in providing data and suggesting improvements for this year's SNA:

The Public Health Team at Hull City Council / the Performance, Information Governance and Intelligence teams at Humberside Police / the 4 Local Authority Youth Justice Teams / the 4 Community Safety Partnerships / Humberside Fire and Rescue / Yorkshire Ambulance Service / East Midlands Ambulance Service / Humber and North Yorkshire Integrated Care Board / the Humber Serious Violence Data Analytics Group.

We would also like to thank everyone who took part in our focus groups and the young people who attended our Hope Hacks for sharing their thoughts and ideas.

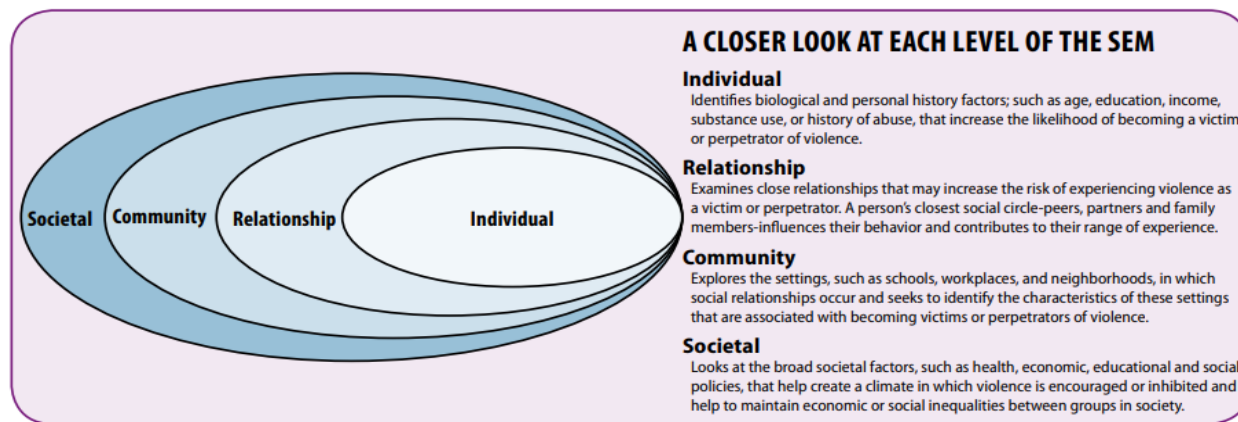
## 2. Why do we think people living in the Humber are more likely to be involved in serious violence?

### 2.1 Risk factors relating to violence

With a public health approach, we believe it is possible to reduce the risk factors and increase the protective factors relating to an individual's likelihood of becoming involved in serious violence. These have been detailed in our 'Public Health' approaches to violence reduction product on the VPP website.<sup>17</sup>

Evidence suggests that serious violence arises from a complex interplay of risk factors across individual, relationship, community and societal levels. The interaction between these levels was modelled by the Centre for Disease Control and Prevention<sup>18</sup> (CDC, see Figure 8A).

**FIGURE 8A: CDC SOCIAL-ECOLOGICAL MODEL (SEM): A FRAMEWORK FOR VIOLENCE PREVENTION**



<sup>17</sup> <https://humbervpp.org/our-work/research-analysis>

<sup>18</sup> Taken directly from ERIC - ED556109 - The Social-Ecological Model: A Framework for Violence Prevention, Centre for Disease Control and Prevention, 2002

## 2.2 Drivers of serious violence in the Humber region

As part of developing our theory of change (see appendix 2) we have considered 5 problem statements, which we consider the main drivers of the population involved in serious violence in the Humber region. Independently, these themes have been discovered in our qualitative research.

**FIGURE 8B: PROBLEM STATEMENTS IN THE VPP THEORY OF CHANGE**

Drivers of Violence in the Humber Region	Why we think they are a driver of violence
<b>Increased prevalence of Traumatic Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)</b>	There is a well-established evidence base, linking 4 or more ACEs to an increased likelihood in harmful behaviours, worse health outcomes and increased involvement with the criminal justice system <sup>19</sup> .
<b>Increased exposure of violence in the family and neighbourhood</b>	Prevalence of domestic abuse and interpersonal violence is higher than average in the Humber region, potentially leading to a normalisation of the use of violence and a feeling there is a lack of safe spaces for our young people.
<b>Perception of unattainable status through legitimate means</b>	There are unmet social-economic needs leading to feelings of low aspirations and lack of opportunities. Quantitatively this can be seen by comparably high levels of deprivation, cost of living vulnerabilities and unemployment in the region, most notably in Hull and North East Lincolnshire. <sup>20</sup>  Analysis of 16- and 17-year-olds who are Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEETs) generally found the ratio of NEETs were higher in Hull, North Lincolnshire and North East Lincolnshire when compared to the national average. <sup>21</sup>
<b>Increased need for self-protection</b>	The feelings that danger is routine, and a violent reputation is a deterrent. Research by the Youth Endowment Fund (YEF) suggested that carrying of weapons and knives is motivated by concerns for personal safety. <sup>22</sup>
<b>Situational Risk(s) leading to increased chance of violence</b>	There is a notable increase in violence during night-time economy periods and potentially an increased opportunity for recreational drug taking. Prevalence of violence in the region is higher in densely populated, urban areas.  The Humber region is classified as a 'Coastal Community,' <sup>23</sup> where the evidence suggests living in a coastal location leads to worse health outcomes. Our qualitative research also suggests an 'end of the line feeling,' where there are feelings of reduced opportunities.

<sup>19</sup> <https://www.eif.org.uk/report/adverse-childhood-experiences-what-we-know-what-we-dont-know-and-what-should-happen-next>

<sup>20</sup> <https://humbervpp.org/our-work/research-analysis/reports>: Overview of the Humber Region.

<sup>21</sup> <https://explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk/data-tables/participation-in-education-training-and-neet-age-16-to-17-by-local-authority/2022-23>

<sup>22</sup> <https://youthendowmentfund.org.uk/behind-the-knife-crime-statistics-understanding-children-who-carry-weapons/>

<sup>23</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/chief-medical-officers-annual-report-2021-health-in-coastal-communities>

## 2.3 Vulnerability factors and behaviours linked to an early entry into the criminal justice system

As part of the SNA, we performed a chronological review of 8 case studies provided by the 4 Local Authority Youth Justice Service teams.<sup>14</sup> We also analysed quantitative data relating to children and young adults getting released from the criminal justice system. The analysis found the below individual, relationship, community and societal factors, suggesting a link to an increased likelihood of entering the Criminal Justice System.

**Family influences and influencers:** The young person's attitude towards crime and the criminal justice system was heavily influenced by their family dynamics and their family's experiences.

**Peer influences and influencers:** The young people's attitudes toward crime were also influenced by their peers and social networks.

**Training, education and support:** Poor attendance and behaviour within education settings were identified as an early indicator for anti-social behaviour and further criminal activity. Prior to a custodial release, 4 out of 5 young adults had employment, training and education as a criminogenic need.

**Weapons:** The evidence suggests that possession of a weapon was not always coupled with an intent to harm. The VPP aims to carry out future qualitative work to better understand the motivations and reasons why young people carry/possess weapons.

**Effectiveness and consistency of consequences:** In some instances, a perceived lack of consequence or accepting of responsibility may have been a motivation or encouragement to continue offending.

**Experiences of, or witnessing, domestic abuse or violence within the home:** Evidence suggests that these early life experiences impacted the young person's perception of what a 'healthy' relationship looks like.

**Communication skills, attitudes and thinking:** This manifested in a variety of difficulties such as processing and dealing with grief and loss, handling conflict resolution, expressing emotions and frustrations and engaging with services.

**Drug and alcohol use:** More than half of the case studies referred to drug and/or alcohol use, which in some cases contributed to their reoffending. This was also reflected in the release data as 65% had drugs and 38% had alcohol as criminogenic need.

## 2.4 Vulnerability factors linked to education

It is acknowledged that education plays a major role in how our children and young people experience the world around them. The research also tells us that children with poor attendance have a higher likelihood of experiencing violence. For this iteration of the SNA, we carried out a quantitative analysis of open-source data relating to children missing education and the cohort of children that are home educated.

### 2.4.1 Elective Home Education (EHE)

Elective Home Education (EHE)<sup>24</sup> is the term used to describe the choice that parents can make to provide education for their children at home, or in some other way, instead of attending school.

This dataset became mandatory for local authorities to collect in August 2024 and therefore lacks validity prior to this date. However, the data does suggest an increase in the number of parents choosing to education their children outside of attending a school.

Further analysis found that the prevalence of EHE children was greatest in the secondary phase of education (11-16), with 'mental health' and 'lifestyle choice' given as the most common reason for this decision.

**FIGURE 9: COUNT OF ELECTIVE HOME EDUCATED CHILDREN FOR THE ACADEMIC YEARS 21/22 TO 23/24**

	EHE at any point in the year			New starts in the year			Returning to school in the year		
	21/22	22/23	23/24	21/22	22/23	23/24	21/22	22/23	23/24
East Riding	660	730	940	290	300	420	100	130	190
Hull	670	*	1050	190	*	390	170	*	180
NE Lincs	350	520	670	180	270	350	120	160	80
N Lincs	320	410	510	110	150	220	70	50	60

<sup>24</sup> <https://explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk/data-tables/elective-home-education/>

### 2.4.2 Children Missing Education

Children Missing Education (CME)<sup>25</sup> is the term used for those children who are of compulsory school age but are either not registered at a school or receiving education outside a school setting.

There has been an increase of **49%** in the CME cohort between 21/22 and 23/24. This increase was highest in North Lincolnshire. Further work to understand this cohort is planned for next years SNA.

**FIGURE 10: COUNT OF CHILDREN MISSING EDUCATION COHORT FOR THE ACADEMIC YEARS 21/22 AND 23/24**

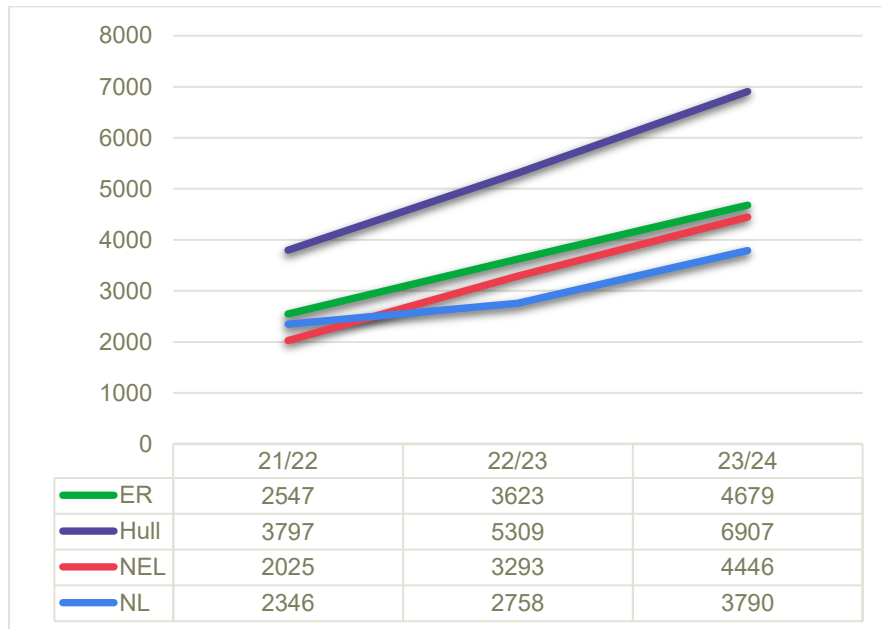
	East Riding	Hull	NE Lincs	N Lincs
2021/22	410	540	750	110
2022/23	480	*	960	360
2023/24	600	700	1100	300

<sup>25</sup> <https://explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk/data-tables/children-missing-education>

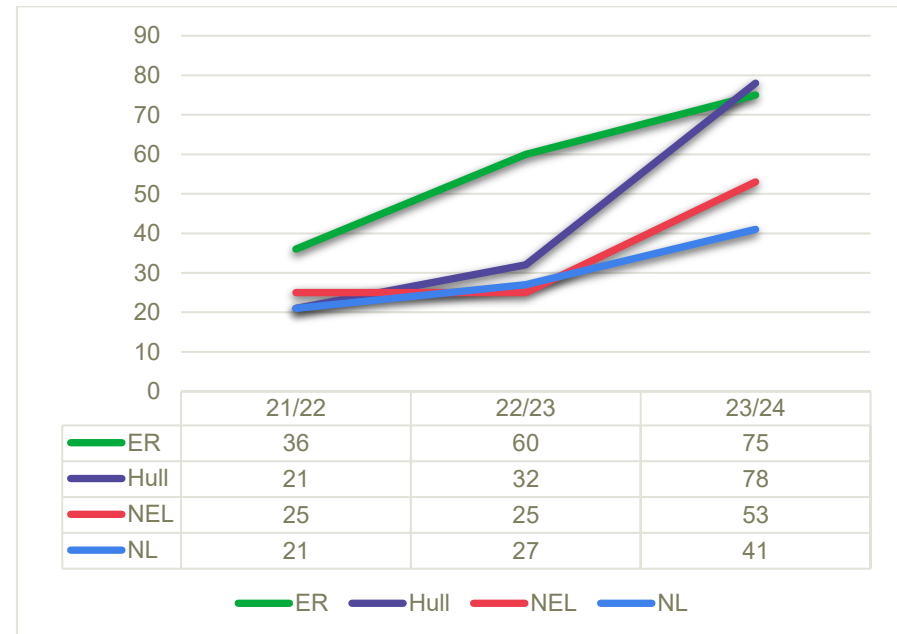
### 2.4.3 Suspensions and permanent exclusions

There has been an increase in both suspensions and exclusions when comparing 21/22 to 23/24. This increase can be seen across all local authority areas. The most common reasons provided in the data include 'Persistent disruptive behaviour', 'Verbal abuse' and 'Physical assaults against pupils'<sup>26</sup>.

**FIGURE 11A: COUNT OF SUSPENSIONS FOR THE ACADEMIC YEARS 21/22 TO 23/24**



**FIGURE 11B: COUNT OF PERMANENT EXCLUSIONS FOR THE ACADEMIC YEARS 21/22 TO 23/24**



<sup>26</sup> Suspensions and permanent exclusions in England, Academic year 2023/24 - Explore education statistics - GOV.UK (explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk)

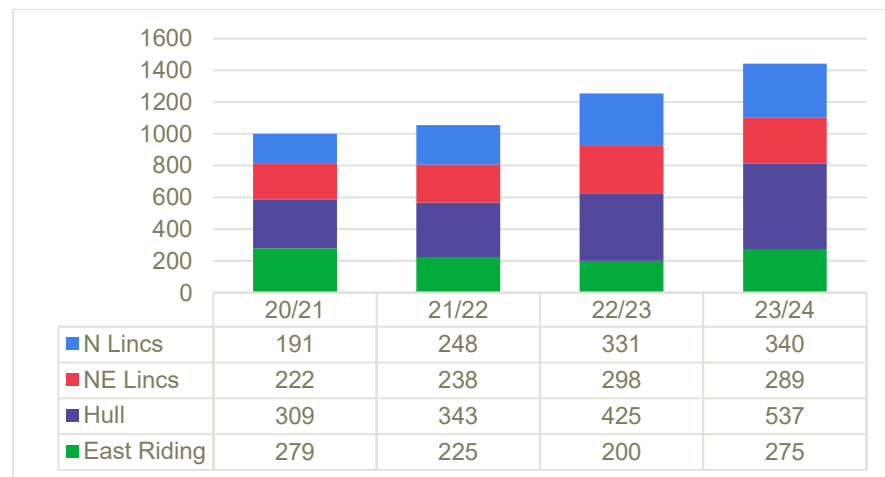
### 2.4.4 Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET)

The Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET)<sup>27</sup> cohort are defined as 16- to 17-year-olds when:

- They are not in education, employment or training
- Their current situation is unknown

In the last academic year (22/23 to 23/24) the data suggests a **15%** increase in the NEET/Activity not knowns cohorts across the Humber region. This increase was the highest in Hull and East Yorkshire.

**FIGURE 12: COUNT OF THE NEET COHORT/ACTIVITY NOT KNOWN FOR THE ACADEMIC YEARS 21/22 TO 23/24**



## 3. What are our young people's experiences?

### 3.1 Coastal vs Urban Locations

Our young people told us that where they live - and their local community - are significant to their experiences, perceptions and attitudes towards serious violence.

Those living in coastal areas expressed that the infrastructure and resources in their communities are not designed with the inhabitants in mind, focusing primarily on the tourism industry and the older population. In contrast, those living in urban areas that have seen considerable resource and investment to build stronger, more cohesive communities, expressed a sense of security, togetherness and community.

Regardless of living in a coastal or urban location, when asked to share their thoughts on serious violence and the motives behind it, young people gave examples of lack of resources, opportunities and community togetherness, along with negative peer influences leading to riskier behaviours.

<sup>27</sup> <https://explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk/data-tables/permalink/c96fe7ec-a810-4402-ac10-08de532c2243>

### 3.2 Exposure to violence

Young people at times described the areas where they lived as being “scary,” giving examples of witnessing alcohol and drug misuse on a regular basis, police raids and gang-related activity.

Whilst many described avoiding areas where these activities are known to take place, others described experiencing or witnessing these issues on the streets and neighbourhoods where they live.

In addition, young people are increasingly exposed to violence through differing means, including violence in safe spaces, such as their homes though domestic abuse and violence within the home, increased viewing of harmful material online and bullying and harassment in schools.

### 3.3 Gendered experiences

Most notably at our Grimsby Hope Hack, the feedback was that gender played a role in how violence is experienced, with women and girls feeling less safe and having experienced harassment by men and boys.

### 3.4 Perceptions of policing

Most young people we spoke to would like to see a greater policing presence and more engagement from the Police. The young people also felt that the current policing response and engagement was below their expectations, leading to lower levels of trust. This was also found to be the case nationally<sup>28</sup>.

### 3.5 Education

At our Hope Hacks, the young people told us that schools needed to increase their feelings of safety and inclusivity. This was evidenced by their experiences of ineffective responses to bullying and discrimination.

There was also a feeling that schools need to commit more to trauma-informed approaches, to better understand the ‘why’ behind behaviour.

### 3.6 Recommendations to the VPP

The below recommendations are taken from the consultation with our young people:

**More trauma-informed practice in schools:** This includes a move away from consequence systems and isolation and towards using nurture rooms.

**More safe spaces for young people:** The analysis suggests that more resources or capacity - such as increased operating hours - for organisations and groups that already have existing relationships with young people would be more beneficial than creating new ones to address gaps in provision.

**Make sport sessions accessible to girls and LGBTQI+ young people:** Our young people told us they avoid sessions due to a lack of skills and body shaming.

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<sup>28</sup><https://youthendowmentfund.org.uk/reports/children-violence-and-vulnerability-2024/police-stop-search/>

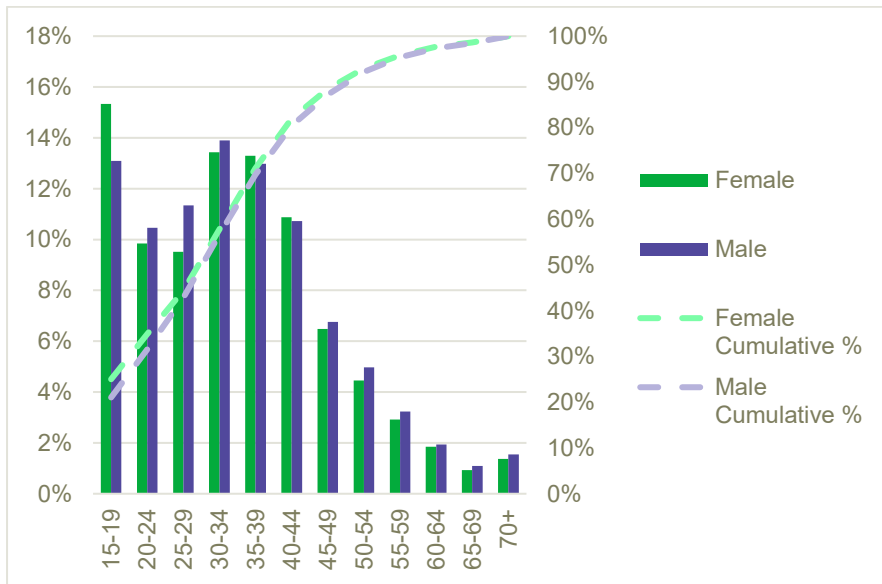
# 4. Who is involved in serious violence?

## 4.1 Who is perpetrating violence?

When analysing crimes in VPP serious violence dataset, the data suggests that **1 in 3** suspects were aged **under 25** at the time of the offence. This increases to just under **3 in 5** when the age range is increased to include **under 35s**.

For girls and women, the count of offences was earlier **15- to 19-year-olds** compared to boys and men at **30- to 34-year-olds**

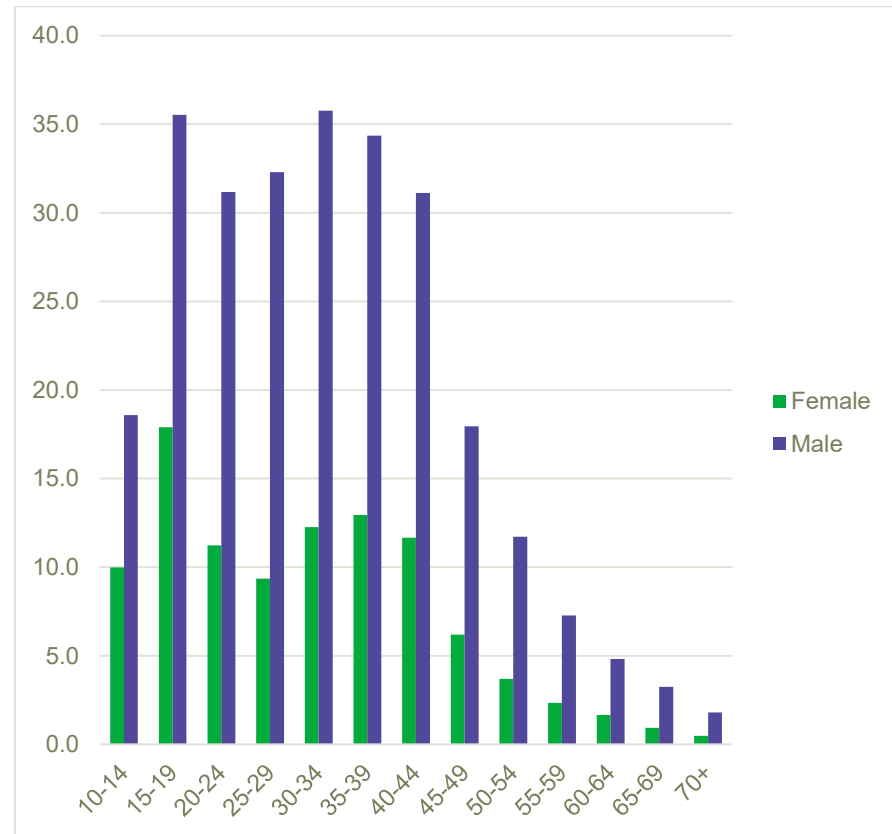
**FIGURE 13A: % AND CUMULATIVE % OF NUMBER OF SUSPECTS BY AGE-BAND IN HUMBERSIDE 21/22 TO 24/25 (4 YEAR AVERAGE)**



In respect of prevalence, the per 1,000 rates peaks can be seen in **15-19** and **30-34 age bands** for boys and men. The peak for women and girls remains at the **15-19 age band**.

The data also suggests that approximately **3 in 4 suspects are male**.

**FIGURE 13B: PREVALENCE OF SUSPECTS IN THE VPP CRIME DATASET BY AGE-BAND USING PER 1,000 RATES IN HUMBERSIDE FOR 21/22 TO 24/25 (4 YEAR AVERAGE)**



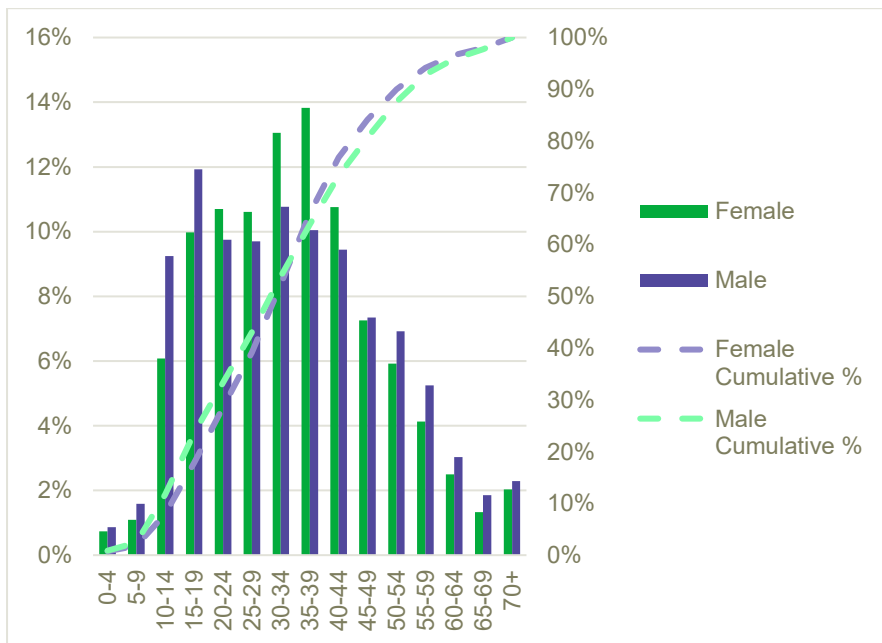
## 4.2 Who is suffering violence?

### 4.2.1 Victimization by age

Analysis of police and ambulance callout data found that that **3 in 10** people suffering violence were **aged under 25**. This was found to be higher for Emergency Department attendances in which **2 in 5** of attendees were **aged under 25**.

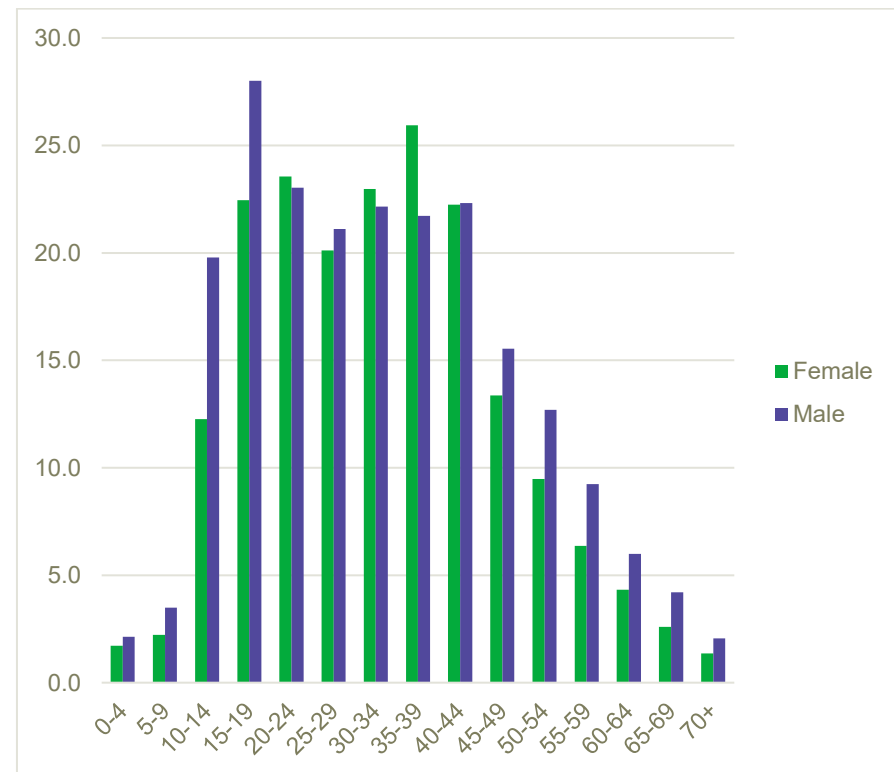
Further analysis of the police data found that male victimisation is visibly higher in the **10-14 age band** in comparison to female victimisation. Female victimisation peaks at the **30-34 age band**.

**FIGURE 14A: % AND CUMULATIVE % OF POLICE RECORDED VICTIMS BY AGE-BAND IN HUMBERSIDE 21/22 TO 24/25 (4 YEAR AVERAGE)**



In terms of prevalence the per 1,000 rates found victimisation was highest between the **15-19 and 35-39 age-bands**. Higher rates of victimisation were found to have occurred earlier in **boys and men (15-19)** compared to **girls and women (35-39)**.

**FIGURE 14B: PREVALENCE OF POLICE RECORDED VICTIMS USING PER 1,000 RATES BY AGE-BAND IN HUMBERSIDE 21/22 TO 24/25 (4 YEAR AVERAGE)**



### 4.2.2 Victimization by gender

Analysis of all crimes in the police data set found a small difference in the amount of victimisation between men and boys and women and girls. This was also the case for the under 25 cohort.

However, **male victimisation was higher** in the **ambulance and emergency department data sets**. Male victimisation was also higher in the police data when the **violent act was more harmful** (Section 18 /Section 20 assault/Robbery), **when a weapon was used** or if the violence **occurred in a public space/outside**.

In contrast, **female victimisation** was found to higher in police recorded **domestic abuse**.

**FIGURE 15: PERCENTAGE OF MALES AND FEMALES SUFFERING VIOLENCE BY REPORTING MEASURE**

	Male	Female
Grimsby and Scunthorpe Emergency Departments: Violence related attendances, where the incident occurred outside ***	78%	22%
Police VPP dataset: Most serious assaults (Section 18 and 20)*	76%	22%
Police VPP dataset: Personal robbery*	74%	24%
Hull Royal Infirmary Emergency Department: Weapon enabled violence attendances***	74%	26%
Hull Royal Infirmary Emergency Department: Violence related attendances***	72%	28%
Police VPP dataset: Recorded knife or sharp object enabled violence (ADR 160)*	67%	31%
Police VPP data set: Recorded in a public or open space*	66%	32%
East Midlands Ambulance service: Violence related callouts****	66%	32%
Yorkshire Ambulance service: Violence related callouts**	65%	30%
Grimsby/Scunthorpe Emergency Departments: violence related attendances***	63%	37%
<b>Police VPP dataset: Victim is aged under 25*</b>	54%	43%
<b>Police VPP dataset: All crimes*</b>	52%	46%
Police VPP dataset: Crimes flagged as DA	23%	74%

\* VPP dataset contains data from 21/22 to 24/25 and uses distinct URN counts. Total will not add up to 100% due to Gender recorded as unknown or was recorded as a non-binary gender.

\*\* Yorkshire Ambulance call out dataset is 23/24 to 24/25 and covers Hull and East Riding only. Total will not add up to 100% due to Gender recorded as unknown or was recorded as a non-binary gender.

\*\*\* Demographic data only measured from 24/25 – therefore caution is recommended.

\*\*\*\* East Midlands Ambulance dataset from November 2023 to March 2025. Total will not add up to 100% due to Gender recorded as unknown or was recorded as a non-binary gender. Caution is recommended due to a small sample (n=84).

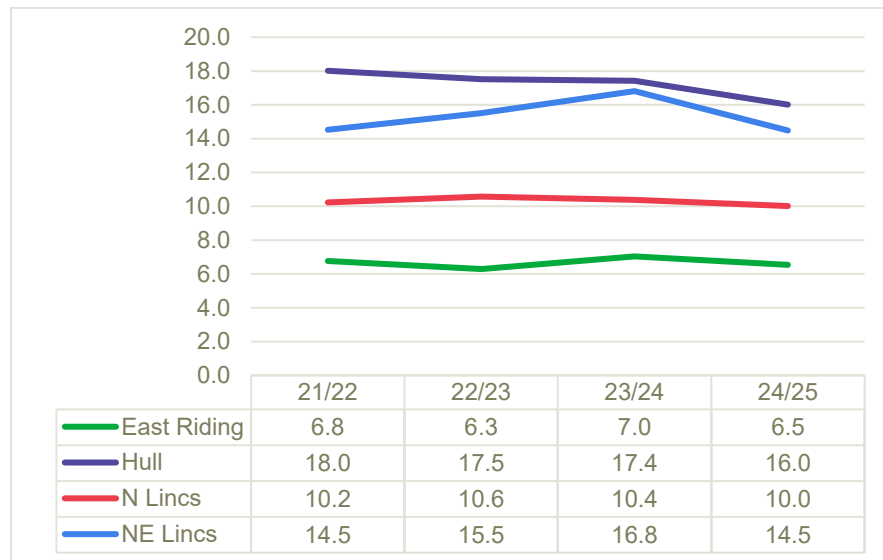
## 5. Where is serious violence occurring?

### 5.1 Geographical areas

#### 5.1.1 Police recorded crime at CSP level

At CSP/local authority level, the majority (40%) of VPP defined police recorded violence was recorded in Hull. Prevalence using per 1,000 rates was also highest in Hull (16 crimes per 1,000 population in 24/25) and NE Lincs (14.5 per 1,000). This is more than double when compared to the East Riding (6.5 per 1,000).

**FIGURE 16: PER 1,000 RATE OF OFFENCES FOR VPP CRIME BY LA 21/22 TO 24/25**



#### 5.1.2 Police recorded hotspots at LSOA level

We have defined a hotspot location as a small geographical area with a disproportionately high level of violence. To be classified as a police-recorded hotspot, a Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) must be in the first or second decile (top 20%) for police recorded violence in the Humber region.

Hull has the highest count and percentage of hotspot areas in the Humber, with just **over one-third (36%)** of its LSOAs defined as a serious violence hotspot. Similarly, North East Lincolnshire also has a disproportionate number of LSOAs (**27%**) defined as a hotspot. The opposite is true for the East Riding which had one-third of its LSOAs in the lowest quintile for serious violence.

Further analysis found a link between a **higher level of deprivation** and recorded serious violence.

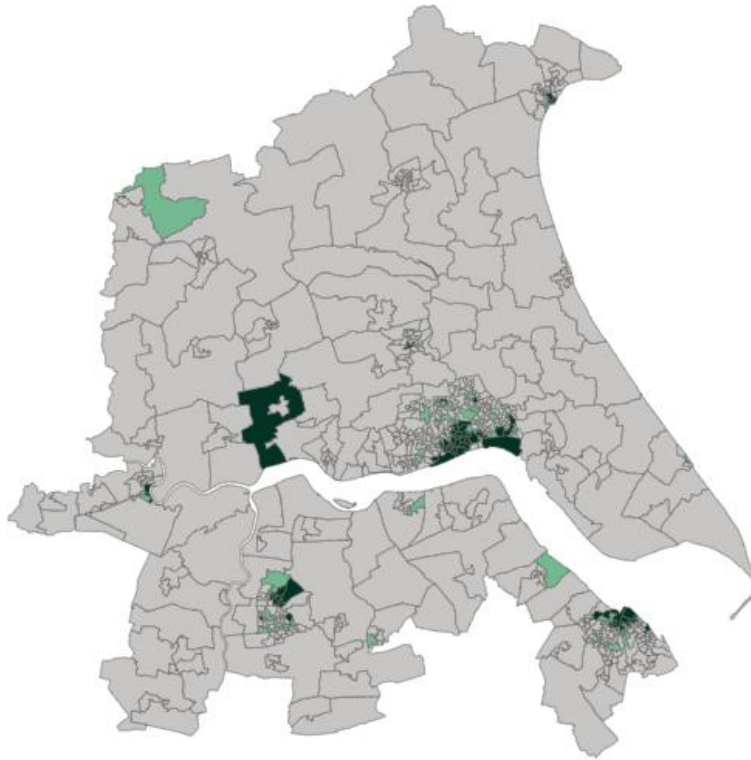
Of the hotspot locations, **98%** are in an **urban LSOA**. These are clustered around the more densely populated city/town areas of **Hull, Grimsby, Scunthorpe, Bridlington and Goole**.

**FIGURE 17A: COUNT OF LSOA BY SERIOUS VIOLENCE DECILE**

	Violence Decile (1=most violence, 10 =least violence)										Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
East Riding	6	6	12	14	20	19	25	34	33	44	213
Hull	32	24	26	24	14	18	9	9	7	5	168
N Lincs	9	12	8	12	10	14	14	8	11	5	103
NE Lincs	13	16	13	9	15	8	11	9	8	5	107
Humber Total	60	58	59	59	59	59	59	60	59	59	591

**FIGURE 17B: HUMBER REGION MAP OF POLICE RECORDED VPP HOTSPOT AREAS**

VPP Violence Decile ● 1 ● 2



## **5.2 Public space recorded violence**

The police recorded data suggests that just **under 1 in 3 (32%)** of VPP defined serious violence offences occurred in a public space

## 6. When is the violence occurring?

### 6.1 Recorded month

There is an increase in violence in the summer months, which is a well-established trend. Research suggests that it is related to temperature-aggression theory and increased access to associated risk factors such as alcohol.<sup>29</sup>

**FIGURE 18: % VPP DEFINED VIOLENT CRIMES PER MONTH**

	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	4 Year average
January	7.4%	8.1%	7.3%	7.4%	7.5%
February	7.5%	7.6%	7.7%	6.7%	7.4%
March	8.5%	8.6%	8.6%	7.6%	8.3%
April	7.4%	8.5%	8.9%	8.7%	8.4%
May	8.3%	8.9%	8.9%	8.7%	8.7%
June	9.0%	9.0%	8.8%	9.8%	9.2%
July	9.0%	9.2%	8.6%	10.0%	9.2%
August	9.1%	8.6%	8.3%	9.5%	8.9%
September	8.9%	7.7%	8.7%	8.0%	8.3%
October	8.8%	8.8%	8.3%	8.4%	8.6%
November	7.8%	7.8%	7.4%	7.5%	7.6%
December	8.3%	7.2%	8.5%	7.7%	7.9%

<sup>29</sup> [https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lanplh/article/PIIS2542-5196\(21\)00210-2/fulltext](https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lanplh/article/PIIS2542-5196(21)00210-2/fulltext)

### 6.2 Hotspot times and days

Across all the intentional injury datasets (Police recorded crime, Hospital attendances and Ambulance callouts) there is a link to the 'night-time economy'. Hot times occurred late on a **Friday evening and the early hours of Saturday and Sunday morning**, with between **one-sixth and one-quarter of incidents** recorded at these times.

However, when analysing the school-aged cohort (10-to-18-year-olds), in the police data there was an increase in violence between the times of **15:00 to 19:59 Monday to Friday**.

These findings have also been made by other VRUs<sup>30</sup> and the previous SNA. Additional research is required, but it is possible that this could be associated with school leaving times.

<sup>30</sup> <https://www.violencereductionnetwork.co.uk/reports>

## 7. VPP commissioned interventions

This section outlines the current VPP interventions and the reason why we commissioned them. It must also be noted that there is a requirement to spend a **minimum of 30%** on interventions evaluated in the YEF Toolkit<sup>31</sup> that have been estimated to have a high impact on violent crime, or a moderate impact on violent crime with a high level of evidence quality (rated 4 or 5 out of 5).

**FIGURE 20: CURRENT VPP COMMISSIONED INTERVENTIONS**

Intervention type	Included in the YEF Toolkit?	How does the intervention link to the risk factors in the SNA?	Potential outputs
<b>Social skills training</b>	Yes: High impact	<p>The schools chosen for delivery of this intervention are in VPP hotspot areas for serious violence and domestic abuse. They also have a comparably higher rate of suspensions and exclusions.</p> <p>Schools selected for this intervention included Pupil Referral Units (PRUs). The research suggests that the PRU population has a higher risk of entering the criminal justice system.</p> <p>Analysis from the Humber Learning Consortium (HLC) focus groups<sup>32</sup> found that there was an acknowledgement by the young people that staying in school was a protective factor against serious violence.</p>	<p>Improved attendance, behaviour and/or progress within an educational setting.</p> <p>An improvement in mental health and/or wellbeing.</p>
<b>A&amp;E Navigators</b>	Yes: High impact	<p>Research has found that individuals that attend an emergency room for treatment after an assault, do not always report this to police<sup>33</sup>.</p> <p>This gives the A&amp;E Navigators a unique opportunity to divert this cohort into referral services and other VPP interventions.</p>	<p>Reduced re-offending and re-victimisation.</p> <p>Improved mental health and/or wellbeing.</p> <p>Increased diversionary opportunities through referral pathway with sports and other outreach programmes.</p>

<sup>31</sup> <https://youthendowmentfund.org.uk/toolkit/>

<sup>32</sup> [VPP HLC focus group study - Young people's experience of violence in the Humber region.](#)

<sup>33</sup> <https://www.cardiff.ac.uk/documents/2665796-the-cardiff-model-for-violence-prevention>

<b>Sports programmes</b>	Yes: High impact	<p>The delivery locations for this intervention are in VPP hotspot areas for serious violence and domestic abuse and have a comparably higher rate of suspensions and exclusions.</p> <p>Participants of the Crest lived experience focus groups<sup>34</sup> believed that extra-curricular activities would be a protective factor in reducing offending behaviours.</p> <p>This connects young people to trusted adults and safe spaces. It also increases diversion opportunities to other support services.</p> <p>There was an ask from our young people at the Hope Hacks<sup>35</sup> to have more access to sporting and engaging activities.</p>	<p>Reduced re-offending and re-victimisation.</p> <p>Improved mental health and/or wellbeing.</p> <p>Improved attendance and behaviours in an educational setting.</p> <p>Increased involvement with other protective services.</p> <p>Improved health outcomes.</p>
<b>Youth outreach and life skills</b>	No	<p>The delivery locations for this intervention are in VPP hotspot areas for violence and domestic abuse.</p> <p>The findings from the HLC focus group<sup>8</sup> found that young people felt there was a lack of safe spaces.</p> <p>The intervention connects young people to trusted adults, activities and safe spaces.</p>	<p>Increased diversionary opportunities through contact with youth workers.</p> <p>Increased links to trusted adults.</p> <p>Increased life skills.</p>
<b>Young responders programme</b>	No	<p>The sessions are targeted to areas with a higher level of VPP defined violence.</p> <p>These sessions connect young people to trusted adults, activities and safe spaces.</p>	<p>Increased links to trusted adults.</p> <p>Increased community engagement and first aid skills.</p>
<b>Crime education programme</b>	No	<p>This is a primary level intervention, with an offering to all schools in the Humber region.</p>	<p>Improved attendance and behaviours in schools.</p> <p>Increased understanding of the drivers involved in violence.</p>

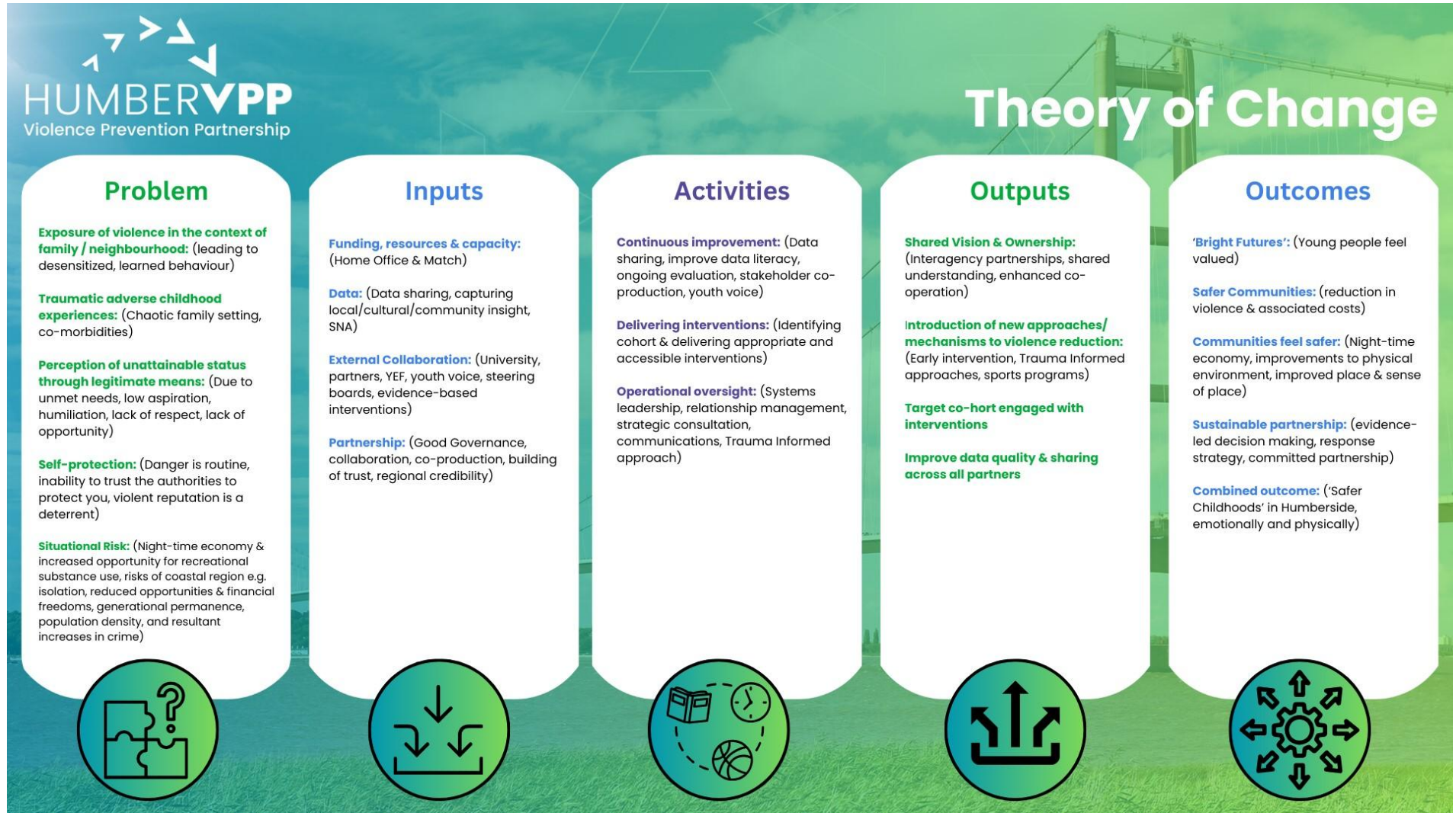
<sup>34</sup> [Crest lived experienced focus groups](#)

<sup>35</sup> [VPP Hope hack analysis](#)

## Appendix 1: Products submitted as part of the 2025/2026 SNA

Theme(s)	Product	Update
<b>Executive Summary</b>	Product 1: Executive Summary of Products	Updated to reflect changes in data and research in the SNA submission.
<b>Understanding the Humber Region</b> <b>Understanding Risk Factors</b>	Product 2: Overview of the Humber Region	No update
<b>Understanding the Humber Region</b>	Product 3: Costs of Serious Violence in the Humber Region	No update
<b>Understanding the Humber Region</b>	Product 4: Young people's experience of violence in the Humber region	No update: commissioned by the VPP, delivered by Humber Learning Consortium (HLC)
<b>Understanding the Humber Region</b>	Product 5: Vulnerability, offending and the voice of the lived experience	No update: delivered by Crest Advisory
<b>Understanding the Humber Region</b>	Product 6: Youth Justice Service case studies	No update
<b>Understanding the Humber Region</b> <b>Understanding Risk Factors</b>	Product 7: Humber Hope Hacks	No update
<b>Intentional Injury data</b>	Product 8: Intentional injury data	Fully updated and is now fully reflective of police, ambulance and emergency department attendances.  Additional section on primary measures added.
<b>Intentional Injury data</b>	Supplemental product 1: Police Recorded Data: Domestic Abuse Prevalence Profile  Supplemental product 2: Antisocial behaviour SNA	Fully updated with new research and increased multi-agency data.  New product
<b>Understanding risk factors</b>	Product 9: Children and young adults in the criminal justice system	Fully updated with new research and increased multi-agency data
<b>Understanding risk factors</b>	Product 10: Children and young people in education	Fully updated with new research and increased multi-agency data
<b>Understanding Risk Factors</b>	Product 11: Public health approaches to violence reduction	No update.

## Appendix 2: VPP Theory of Change Model





  
**HUMBERVPP**  
Violence Prevention Partnership

