

Northamptonshire
Teaching School Hub



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Northamptonshire
Safeguarding Children Board



Main Stage //

Serious Violence

Duty 2024

Paul Fell //

#RISINGTOTHECHALLENGE

Serious Violence Duty 2024



Serious Violence Duty What is it?

- Commenced on 31st January 2023
- Introduced by the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022
- Creates 5 specified authorities (SA) that have the legal responsibility to deliver the duty
- Creates 2 Responsible Authorities (RA) who need to be consulted and have a duty to collaborate
- Requires SA to **WORK TOGETHER, SHARE DATA, DEFINE SERIOUS VIOLENCE, UNDERSTAND THE CAUSES, WORK TO ADDRESS THEM.**

Who are the Authorities?

Specified Authorities

- Police
- Fire and Rescue
- Local Authorities
- Health
 - ✓ Integrated Care Boards
- Justice
 - ✓ Probation Service
 - ✓ Youth Offending Teams

Responsible Authorities

- Education
 - ✓ LA maintained
 - ✓ Academies
 - ✓ Independent and Free Schools
 - ✓ Alternative Provision
 - ✓ Further Education
- Prisons and Youth Custody Provision

NSVPP

Northamptonshire
Serious Violence
Prevention Partnership

Where are we in Northamptonshire?

- Agreed an Senior Lead from each of the specified authorities
- “Steering Group” convened and meeting monthly as a Northamptonshire Serious Violence Prevention Partnership.
- Delivery overseen through the 2 Community Safety Partnerships
- Agreed the terms of reference for and have delivered the first Strategic Needs Assessment
- Have developed and launched the first Serious Violence Reduction Strategy

<https://northantspfcc.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2024/01/Northamptonshire-Serious-Violence-Duty-Strategy-and-Action-Plan-Jan-2024.pdf>

NSVPP

Northamptonshire
Serious Violence
Prevention Partnership

Strategic Needs Assessment

Headlines

Place

Crime Types

Mental Health

18-25's

Substance Misuse

Under 18's

Key Findings - Drivers and Risk Factors of Serious Violence

Deprivation and Poverty



Serious Violence is more likely to occur in the most deprived LSOAs (36%) than in the least deprived (13%).

Perpetrators are more likely to live in the most deprived LSOAs (33%) than in the least deprived (13%)

Victims are more likely to live in the most deprived LSOAs (30%) than in the least deprived (13%)

There were over twice as many A&E attendances from the most deprived LSOAs (32%) than in the least deprived (12%)

The number of children living in low-income families from 2020/21 to 2021/22 increased by 53% in North Northants and 42% in West Northants.

Emotional and Mental Health



35% of the probation cohort involved in SV have a marker for mental illness

From 2017/18 to 2021/22 there was a 108% increase in concerns for a child's mental health identified at the end of a Child in Need assessment.

Between April 2019 and March 2023, 82% of children that had an Early Help Assessment had a flag for 'mental health or emotional wellbeing'

Between April 2018 and March 2023, 39% of children that had a Section 17 Assessment had a flag for both 'mental health' and 'risk of criminal behaviour'

58% of the YOS cohort that had a first assessment between April 2018 and March 2023 had substance misuse issues.

Substance Misuse



41% of children that had a section 17 assessment between April 2018 and March 2023 had a flag for both 'drug child' and 'risk of criminal behaviour'

32% of children that had an Early Help Assessment had a flag for both 'substance misuse' and 'risk of criminal behaviour'.

30% of people aged 18-24 that attended A&E for an assault related injury had an alcohol factor/involvement.

53% of Looked After Children in Northants by March 2022 had a primary need of 'abuse or neglect' and 33% had a need of 'family disfunction'.

39% of Children in Need by March 2022 had 'abuse or neglect' as a primary need

Adverse Childhood Experiences



50% of children subject of a Child Protection Plan by March 2022 had a category of 'neglect' and 38% had a category of 'emotional abuse'

81% of S17 assessments completed had a flag for DA in the household. Of these 49% also had a flag for 'parent/carer's mental health'.

Young People and Mental Health

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Young People and Mental Health

155 Young People having a Full Assetplus Assessment (Outcomes of Youth Caution, Referral Order, Youth Rehabilitation Order, or a Custodial Sentence), between 01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023.

- 92 (59%) were assessed as being at risk of Child Criminal Exploitation.
- 58 (37%) were assessed as having concerns about their Mental Health.
- 61 (39%) were assessed of having current feelings of sadness/anxiety/stress or irritability.
- 60 (39%) have previously or currently had contact with mental health services.
- 42 (27%) have a history of deliberate self-harm.

Of this cohort, 85.2% were male and 75.5% were White British. Of the 92 individuals that are at risk of CCE, 87% were male and 70.7% were White British.

Young People and Mental Health

- Mental health is prevalent amongst all the data sets, particularly in data relating to children and young persons.
- Poor emotional and mental health is both a risk factor and consequence of serious violence.

Young People - Adverse Childhood Experiences

Negative experiences throughout childhood and the teenage years, such as abuse or neglect, witnessing domestic violence, or where substance misuse and mental health problems are present in the household, have a detrimental effect on a child's wellbeing and life opportunities through adolescence and into adulthood

Children with ACE's are more vulnerable to youth violence, substance misuse and exploitation, and are more likely to become perpetrators of serious violence.

49% of those where concerns regarding domestic violence in the household were identified also had a concern identified for parent/carer's mental health.

There are a significant number of looked after children (53%), children in need (39%), and children subject of a Child Protection Plan (50%) that have a category of abuse and/or neglect.

34% of those with a concern regarding risk of criminal behaviour also had concerns regarding domestic violence in the household and similarly, 34% of those identified with concerns regarding gangs also had concerns regarding neglect.

Young People - Risk and Protective Factors

Risk Factors

- Adverse Childhood Experiences
- Abuse and emotional or physical neglect
- Parental substance abuse or criminality
- Exposure to violence and conflict in the family
- Unemployment in the family
- Low socio-economic household status

Protective Factors

- Positive relationship between parent and child
- Good and consistent parenting skills
- Commitment to school
- Positive relationships with teachers and other caring adults



Young People and Mental Health

What does this mean for offending and life chances?

Using Police data only

5-year period between March 2019 and February 2024

Occurrences where there was an under 18 involved either as a victim or a suspect/offender or both

11588
occurrences

Involved 2582
individuals

1914 suspects or
offenders

And this is an increasing trend from 1738 occurrences in 2019/2020 to 2877 in the 12 months ending February 2024

NSVPP

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**VIOLENCE IS
PREVENTABLE,
NOT INEVITABLE**