

POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER FOR LEICESTERSHIRE

POLICE AND CRIME PANEL

Report of	THE POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER
Subject	VIOLENCE REDUCTION NETWORK
Date	MONDAY 4 APRIL 2022 AT 1PM
Author	GRACE STRONG, STRATEGIC DIRECTOR, VIOLENCE REDUCTION NETWORK

Purpose of Report

1. The purpose of this report is to provide and update on the work of the local Violence Reduction Network.

Recommendation

2. The Panel is asked to consider and note the contents of this report.

Background

3. Established in September 2019, the Violence Reduction Network (VRN) is one of 18 Home Office funded Violence Reduction Units (VRUs) with the prescribed function to;

“offer leadership, establish a core membership and, working with all relevant agencies operating locally, provide strategic co-ordination of the local response to serious violence”.

We established our VRU as an inclusive and open Network in recognition that the causes of serious violence are multiple and complex and because whole system collaboration, including with communities, is critical to our collective ability to prevent and reduce its occurrence.

4. Importantly, the VRN is the partnership. The Home Office prescribe a core membership (see Appendix A) which are represented at the VRN's strategic board and they are collectively responsible for delivering on the prescribed function outlined above. They are supported by the Strategic Director and the VRN central team which provides dedicated leadership and resource to deliver on agreed workstreams and act as a system enabler and catalyst for change.
5. Whilst the VRN embraces the World Health Organisation's broad definition of violence, the current focus of the VRN's work is “public place violence resulting in significant physical injury with or without weapons”. This includes all ages although we have a priority focus on under 25s. Sexual violence and/or serious violence in domestic settings, such as domestic abuse, are currently excluded.

6. The VRN partnership does, however, recognise the multiple forms of violence affecting communities and young people, and the links between different types of violence. Research highlights that these also have common risk and protective factors and prevention strategies which simultaneously address these can be particularly effective. The VRN therefore continues to collaborate with other local Boards and partnerships and invests in strategies which seeks to address multiple forms of violence.
7. The VRN applies a public health approach which includes a strong emphasis on sharing and using multi-agency data, identifying and tackling the causes of violence, community involvement, the design of evidence-based strategies and evaluation. We have a set of core principles, all informed by public health values and methodology, and continuously follow the four-step public health approach to violence prevention. As the VRN's work is data and evidence driven, our targeted work focuses on the populations most at risk and/or affected by serious violence. We do, however, also invest in universal provision including in relation to our work with schools and our campaign activity. Appendix A provides more details on the VRN scope, approach and governance.
8. The VRN partnership is non-statutory but it is both taking the approach and delivering the strategic activity that will be expected by statutory partners when the new Serious Violence legal duty is implemented later this year. However, in contrast to the VRN's current definition of serious violence, duty holders will be expected to include Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence as well as Public Place Serious Violence in local definitions. In light of this, the VRN core membership will be re-visiting the focus and scope of the VRN's work during 2022/23.

Trends in Serious Violence

9. The data sharing and analysis work undertaken by the VRN central team enables the VRN partnership to compile annual Strategic Needs Assessments and monitor trends and patterns of serious violence locally. Our data work is becoming increasingly localised and granular with plans in 2022/23 to focus on additional thematic deep-dives and supporting localities to increase their understanding of the extent and nature of serious violence in their area. The information below is extracted from our internal dashboard and this year's Strategic Needs Assessment (SNA) and is intended to provide a snapshot of recent trends and findings. Further information can be found in the SNA¹ or through a request to the VRN central team.
10. In relation to trends in the rate of serious violence locally, the graph below (Figure 1) shows the rate for all ages (as well as for under 25s) between February 2019 and February 2022 using police data. The monthly trends seen over the most recent 24 months are reflective of the evolving lockdown restrictions observed throughout the Covid-19 pandemic. The peaks and troughs correlate with periods of restrictive measures and the times when these were lifted. There is an upward trend overall during this three-year period although the rate of increase has been lower for under 25 year olds. Whilst it is important to note that these figures are affected by a myriad of factors including changes to police recording standards, services have been reporting increases in many of the known risk factors of serious violence during the

¹ The latest Strategic Needs Assessment can be found here: <https://www.violencereductionnetwork.co.uk/reports>

pandemic which is likely to continue to influence the extent and nature of serious violence locally.

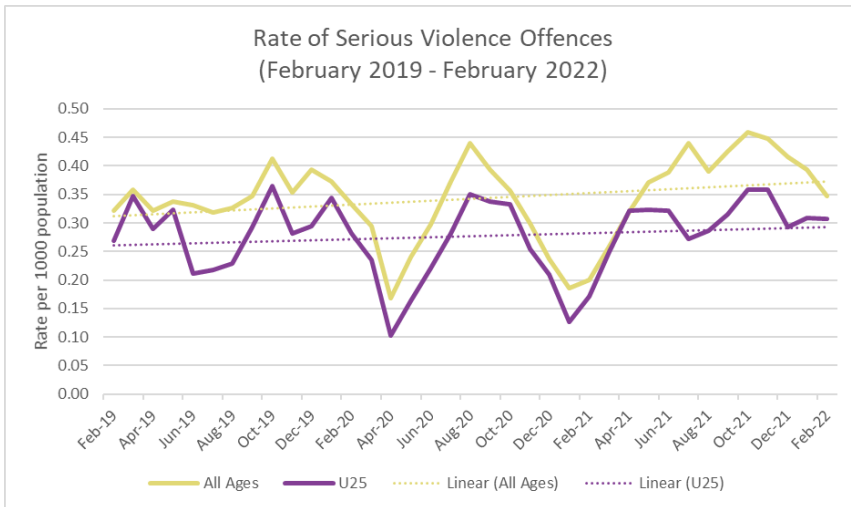


Figure 1: Rate (per 1000 population) of serious violence offences in public places across LLR, all ages and under 25s (February 2019 – February 2022) (Source: Leicestershire Police)

11. Health data provides further insights into the extent of serious violence locally through analysis of attendances and admissions for assault-related injuries. The graph below (figure 2) shows the rate of attendances between October 2018 and October 2021. Again, we have seen peaks and troughs reflective of the evolving lockdown restrictions observed from the end of March 2020. However, unlike police data where levels of serious violence breached peak levels in previous months, the highest rate of A&E attendances in the past 18 months reaches roughly 65% of the average seen in the year prior to the pandemic with an overall downward trend over the last three years.

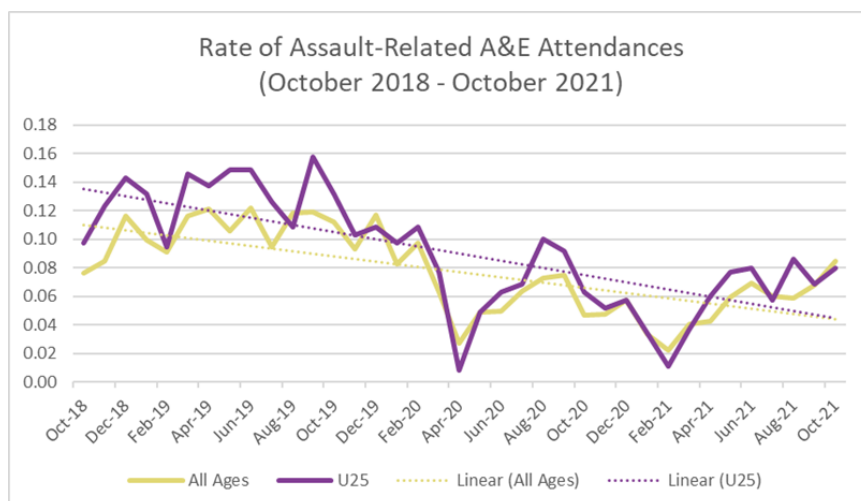


Figure 2: Rate (per 1000 population) of assault-related A&E attendances for all residents of LLR, all ages and under 25s (October 2018 – October 2021) (Source: Midlands and Lancashire Commissioning Support Unit)

12. The findings from the SNA (published in January 2022) provides more detailed analysis including deeper dives on different cohorts including in relation to the most frequent repeat perpetrators and young people who have committed murder or attempt murder offences. Key findings from the SNA include:
1. Serious violence remains a rare direct experience for the majority of LLR residents with 0.5% of residents recorded as victims and 0.3% as perpetrators over the 18 month² period. However, as highlighted below, significant inequalities exist with some parts of the population at much greater risk.
 2. 76% of offenders and 69% of victims of serious violence are male. However, females are a sizeable minority and a specific analysis was undertaken on this group as part of this year's SNA.
 3. Under 25s are most at risk of committing serious violence with a rate that is 1.6 times higher than over 25s. For robbery the rate is 3.5 times higher.
 4. 15-19 year olds followed by 10-14 year olds experience the highest rates as perpetrators and victims of serious violence.
 5. Almost 75% of ambulance call-outs for injuries arising from violence which also resulted in conveyance to A&E were for 25 year olds.
 6. The most common offences fall within the Assault with Injury grouping (with assault occasioning actual bodily harm making up the majority of these offences).
 7. 1 in 10 offences were recorded as involving a knife.³
 8. There are two notable peak times for serious violence; between 3-4pm and 11-12 midnight. These changed whilst schools and the night-time economy were closed.
 9. 31% of serious violence can be linked to the night time economy.

² April 2020 to September 2021

³ Knife enabled serious violence is recorded as an offence involving a knife or sharp instrument when the weapon is present during the offence or the threat is believed to be real. The weapon does not necessarily have to be used.

10. Leicester saw the highest rate of serious violence with 56.7% of serious violence occurring within the City. For under 25s, West Leicester had the highest proportion (19.2%) followed by Central Leicester (16%), Charnwood (13%) and East Leicester (12.8%).
11. Repeat offenders contributed to 38% of all serious violence (all ages) and 52% of all serious violence for under 25s.

The VRN Programme 2021/22

13. This year was the second year of delivery of the VRN's three-year Response Strategy. Based on the findings from the annual Strategic Needs Assessment (SNA) and insights from partners, the Response Strategy outlines the work that the VRN partnership and the central team will undertake to strengthen the local violence prevention system⁴. This is then translated into an annual programme which is driven by the VRN team with partnership delivery, oversight and scrutiny provided by the core membership.
14. The Response Strategy and Programme is based around four inter-related strategic themes:
 1. **Leadership and Cultural Change** with an aim to secure system-change through investing in the leadership and cultural change necessary to prevent violence in the long-term.
 2. **Data, Evidence and Evaluation** with an aim to maximise our impact on serious violence through making the best use of multi-agency data, insights and evidence.
 3. **Prevention** with an aim to prevent serious violence through developing responses that address its causes, reduce known risk factors and strengthen protective factors. This theme includes six areas of focus which, in combination, span all levels of prevention (e.g. primary, secondary, tertiary):
 - i. Parenting and Families
 - ii. Communities
 - iii. Schools and Education
 - iv. Health
 - v. Youth work and Diversion
 - vi. Rehabilitation and Recovery
 4. **Criminal Justice and Enforcement** with an aim to secure reductions in serious violence through evidence-informed criminal justice and enforcement approaches
15. Each theme has a set of agreed priorities. Consistent with a public health approach, the VRN has a programme-level Theory of Change and a Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Framework to ensure short, medium and long-term success measures are identified and monitored. These are monitored on a quarterly basis and reported to the Board annually (next due in Q1 of 2022/23).

Progress in 2021/22

⁴ The Response Strategy and an Executive Summary of the latest Strategic Needs Assessment can be found here: <https://www.violencereductionnetwork.co.uk/reports>

16. This year has been productive and fast-paced not least due to partners being in a stronger position to engage in the work of the VRN in comparison to the first year of the pandemic. The VRN team has also led several successful bids which has secured additional funding for the Trauma Informed Practice training programme and two new interventions; the Reach Project in schools and the extension of the Violence Intervention Project into police custody, all of which have had challenging mobilisation periods but are now operational.
17. The VRN's annual report, which outlines key achievements including the findings of external evaluations and the outputs and outcomes achieved by VRN interventions, will be available from mid-April 2022.
18. Some examples of the VRN's work against each strategic theme are outlined below. A summary of all the VRN's supported interventions for young people is also provided in Appendix B.

19. Leadership and Cultural Change

This strategic theme recognises that applying a public health approach to serious violence requires the whole system to think and act differently and shift the focus to tackling root causes and investing in upstream prevention. This includes arriving at a shared understanding and commitment to the VRN's approach and a willingness to truly collaborate, including with communities as partners. In 2021, the VRN's multi-agency working was nationally evaluated in 2021 by ECORYS and Ipsos MORI the following key strengths were highlighted as:

- Ensuring that all partners and delivery organisations understand and share the VRN's vision, strategic and operational aims;
- Creating culture change and ensuring that all partners were equally accountable for delivering and leading key workstreams relevant to their areas;
- Minimising duplication of efforts and resources across the different boards by merging and streamlining their focus and strategies.

This theme also includes equipping everyone with the necessary knowledge to play a role, challenging the social norms which can signal violence is acceptable and the importance of promoting alternative narratives for young people so that we do not inadvertently perpetuate the problem. Some examples of the partnership's work this year includes:

1. The establishment of a sector-wide Health Violence Reduction Group and the production of an action plan which outlines the work health will undertake to strengthen their response to serious violence. Chaired by the health representative on the VRN Board, this is already playing an invaluable role in the broader partnership's work (including in relation to data sharing and health-based interventions) and is a model which the VRN team is keen to support in other sectors.
2. Collaborative working between Leicester City Council and the VRN team to ensure synergy, where appropriate, between the City Knife Crime and Serious Violence Strategy and the wider LLR Response Strategy. This has resulted in seven areas of joint working including co-investment in a new Community Mentoring project. It has also demonstrated how locality-based responses to serious violence can be developed alongside a sub-regional approach.

3. Supporting the delivery of an area-wide Trauma-Informed strategy including the design and delivery of a workforce development programme (see Item 6 on the agenda).
4. Applying public health principles to local campaign work which has so far led to the re-design of the 'Lives Not Knives' campaign and the new active bystander campaign designed with and for young people: 'Make a Stand Against Violence'. Our learning from this has recently informed the 'You're Right, That's Wrong' campaign (Violence Against Women and Girls). All of these focus on the behaviours we wish to see, use data to inform design and targeting and include a call to action with accompanying resources so the audience also has the necessary tools. None of these campaigns include organisational logos, recognising this can adversely affect engagement with the content. Some of the results from the 'Make A Stand'⁵ campaign are outlined below.
5. The design and launch of the Live safe website. This fills a local gap of a 24/7 platform for resources and signposting relating to keeping young people safe. It includes accurate and up-to-date information on a range of topics including knife crime, exploitation and on-line bullying. The principal audience is young people but it includes a section for parents and carers. Phase 2 will include additional topics and a section for professionals. Live Safe will also be the brand for multi-agency workshops and webinars including those coproduced with communities. There are also a series of social channels which we can use for directed communications.

20. Data, Evidence and Evaluation

This strategic theme focuses on multi-agency data sharing and analysis to improve strategic planning and operational delivery. As well as ensuring we understand the epidemiology of serious violence locally, it also ensures we are designing strategies and interventions using the best available evidence of effectiveness and building evaluation in from the start so we can understand impact over time. Some examples of the partnership's work this year includes:

1. The identification and sharing of multiple data sets which has significantly improved our overall understanding of serious violence locally and the prevalence of risk and protective factors. This includes securing agreement over the collation and use of police, ambulance and hospital data to be able to implement Injury Surveillance in 2022/23.⁶
2. The design of an internal dashboard with Police colleagues to support operational delivery and a partnership inter-active dashboard so core members can directly access multi-agency data and explore trends and factors at locality level. We will shortly be publishing this and offering briefings.
3. The production of a SNA, thematic deep dive analysis and cohort analysis work to improve understanding of the young people and adults most at risk of involvement in violence.
4. The implementation of an outcome framework for all VRN funded interventions which enables on-going monitoring and external evaluation at an appropriate juncture. Two of our interventions are currently subject to external evaluation (report due in April 2022). The VRN team also holds the national

⁵ Over 2million impressions on social content; over 18,000+ genuine clicks on social advertising; over 5,000 unique visitors to the website; over 270,000+ views on YouTube; 246,000 genuine impressions with the radio advert ; at a 95% listen through rate; and 1 award nomination

⁶ <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/cardiffmodel/what-is508.pdf>

VRU lead role for evidence and evaluation due to the quality and maturity of our approach.

21. Prevention

This strategic theme has priorities which focus on a particular part of the system wherein valuable opportunities exist to pursue prevention activity. Some of these relate to universal services and assets such as parenting and families, communities, health, education, whereas others are more targeted such as youth work and diversion as well as rehabilitation and recovery. Some examples of the partnership's work this year includes:

1. The role of schools in the VRN's work has increased significantly. The VRN's lead for children and families has established a VRN Schools Forum which is supporting the design and roll-out of a Schools Guide to Violence Prevention (in preparation for the SV duty). We now have 13 secondary schools implementing the Mentors in Violence Prevention programme and we have mobilised a new project (Reach) in selected schools. This involves youth workers supporting young people at risk of exclusion and involvement in violence.
2. The breadth and strength of the VRN's partnership with communities has also increased. A second cohort have completed the PCC's Community Leadership Programme and the alumni network of leaders continue to support the VRN's work in a variety of ways including representation on the strategic board. A collaboration between the City Council, OPCC, VRN team and Charnwood Community Safety Partnership has led to the co-design and commissioning of a Community Mentoring Project which is now being delivered through The Y.
3. A continued focus on the concept of the 'reachable moment' and how we can design and test interventions which provide offers of concrete and credible support and opportunities at points in the system when young people are most likely to accept these. Alongside continuing to invest in the City's Early Intervention Service and the Unlocking Potential project delivered by Leicestershire Cares (both currently subject to external evaluation), we have also extended our Violence Intervention Project (VIP) in the hospital to police custody (see below).

22. Criminal Justice and Enforcement

This strategic theme recognises that whilst prevention activity is critical to ensure the causes of violence are addressed and longer-term change is secured, the criminal justice system and civil and criminal enforcement play a critical role, particularly in relation to addressing and responding to the criminal drivers and immediate risks relating to violence. The link between this theme and the prevention theme is also pursued to ensure upstream prevention and early intervention opportunities are routinely identified and pursued within the peer groups and families of those already involved in violence. Some examples of the partnership's work this year includes:

1. Data to strengthen the identification of cohorts who may benefit from targeted intervention and design work with the partnership to ensure strategies and interventions as consistent with the best available evidence of effectiveness. This has included a recent bid for just under £1million to the Youth Endowment Fund for a cohort management project.
2. The extension of the Violence Intervention Project (VIP) into the police custody suite at Euston Street Police Station. Delivered by Turning Point, children and young people are seen by youth workers to offer swift and tailored support. This includes an Education, Training and Employment and a Sports and Physical Activity offer delivered by specialist providers. This is still a very new intervention but outcomes achieved so far are very encouraging.

Risks and Issues

23. The VRN programme has a risk and issues register which also outlines mitigation activity. The most significant risks to delivery are:
1. Short-term funding undermines the stability and sustainability of the programme. This impacts on continuity in staffing in both the central team and interventions due to fixed-term contracts as well as our ability to commission for sufficiently long-enough to maximise value for money and enable good quality evaluation activity. To mitigate this risk, the current PCC has underwritten staff contracts to provide extensions sooner than if we awaited confirmation of Home Office funding. The VRN partnership has also ensured some investment in building capacity (for example, through workforce development and improving data sharing capability) and focusing on securing cultural change (for example, increasing the local focus on evidence-based working and evaluation).
 2. A shortage of experienced youth workers causes recruitment and service quality issues in VRN (and other) youth interventions. Through the development of additional interventions, we have noticed an increasing issue with recruiting staff to our interventions. This will partly be related to the temporary contracts but there also appears to be a general shortage. This is being mitigated by investing in relevant workforce development, particularly within the Voluntary and Community sector. The VRN team is also intending on approaching local colleges and universities to explore opportunities for collaboration and recruitment.
 3. The ambition, reach and influence of the VRN partnership is insufficient to tackle the systemic causes of serious violence. This is becoming more challenging in the aftermath of the pandemic given its adverse impact on the risk (and protective) factors. Mitigation includes collaborating with the national VRU network to raise issues of concern with relevant government departments as well as engaging with local elected members and chief officers over wider community and societal factors.

The Year Ahead

24. The VRN Response Strategy was refreshed in February 2022 and will form the basis for the VRN's programme of work over the next year. This will include the co-production of a new strategy to reflect any changes required as a result of the new Serious Violence duty, particularly in relation to the scope of the VRN's work. A verbal update on funding will be provided at the Panel meeting as this had not been announced at the point of writing this report.
25. A significant focus of the VRN team and wider partnership this year will be mobilising for the new serious violence duty which will also enable the partnership to deliver on a priority relating to articulating organisational and sector responses to serious violence. The VRN team will be offering input and support to organisations and community safety partnerships including learning events on the various elements of applying a public health approach.
26. There will also be a notable shift from creating assets such as the multi-agency dashboard and the Live Safe website to supporting the use of these across the partnership. The VRN team will also be sharing learning arising from local and national evaluations and research.

Implications

Financial: A verbal update on funding will be provided at the Panel meeting as this had not been announced at the point of writing this report.

Legal: None until the new Serious Violence legal duty is imposed.

Equality Impact Assessment: A full EIA will be completed for the 2022/23 programme and for any new interventions developed over the next year.

Risks and Impact: As outlined above.

Link to Police and Crime Plan: Curbing Violent Crime; Supporting Victims of Crime; Partnerships, Collaboration and Joint Ventures; Getting the most out of our Partnerships.

Communications: No specific implications.

List of Appendices

Appendix A: Additional Background Information on the Violence Reduction Network

Appendix B: VRN Supported Interventions

Persons to Contact

Grace Strong

Tel: 07814616123

Email: grace.strong@leics.pcc.police.uk

Additional Background Information on the Violence Reduction Network



1. Vision and Mission of the Violence Reduction Network (VRN)

1.1 Vision: We believe violence is preventable. Our vision is for Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland to be a place where people can lead their lives free from violence and the fear of violence.

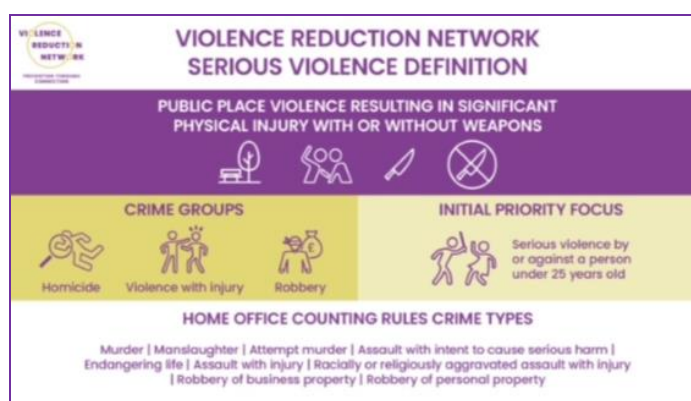
1.2 Mission: Our mission is to achieve 'prevention through connection' by building an inclusive, collaborative and courageous network which will drive the short and long-term change required to successfully tackle the causes and consequences of violence.

2. Definition and Scope

The VRN embraces the World Health Organization's (WHO) broad definition 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". (WHO, 2002)

The current focus of the VRN's work and this strategy defines serious violence as *public place violence resulting in significant physical injury with or without weapons*. This includes all ages although we have a priority focus on under 25s. Our definition is drawn from applicable crime types within Home Office crime groupings: Homicide, Violence with Injury and Robbery. Sexual violence and/or serious violence in domestic settings, such as domestic abuse, are currently excluded.



3. Principles, Approach and Violence Prevention Framework

The VRN website provides details of the VRN and its work including an animation on the how we apply the public health approach to our work <https://www.violencereductionnetwork.co.uk/>

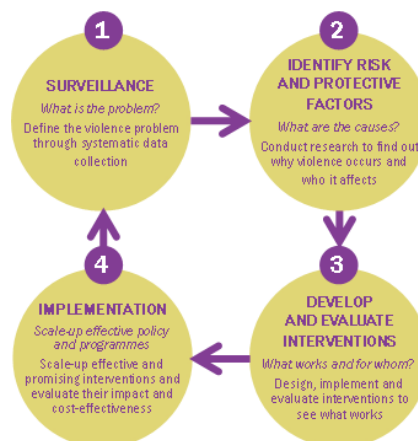
3.1 Our Core Principles

- i. **Empower everyone, including young people and communities, to play a role in preventing violence.** We will seek to widen involvement, particularly amongst those most affected by violence, so that solutions are more relevant, responsive and effective. We will also promote leadership amongst young people, communities and at all levels in organisations to build capacity and the reach of our work.

- ii. **Secure maximum impact through maintaining a population focus.** When allocating resources and targeting prevention activity we will ensure this reaches the populations most at risk and impacts positively on reducing inequalities.
- iii. **Ensure our work is evidence-informed.** We will use data and gather knowledge from a range of sources to improve our understanding of the nature and causes of violence locally and shape our response. We will seek to share this knowledge across and beyond the Network so to promote a shared understanding and improve effectiveness.
- iv. **Adopt a life-course approach.** We recognise that prevention holds the greatest potential if we invest in healthy child and adolescence development, actively support transitions and promote resilience in individuals, families and communities. We will seek to prevent violence at the earliest opportunity and within each developmental stage in life with a particular emphasis on early year's development and relational, contextual and trauma-informed approaches.
- v. **Promote and support whole-system thinking and action.** We will continuously seek to lead and collaborate across the whole system, promoting joint working and problem-solving between agencies and within communities where challenges or barriers arise.
- vi. **Add value and create sustainable solutions.** We will seek to strengthen existing structures and services wherever possible including investing in capacity and asset-building. We will invest additional resource only where there are identified gaps and with a view to making the case for mainstream investment.
- vii. **Aim to continuously learn and improve.** We will assess the effectiveness and impact of our work including seeking stakeholder feedback, evaluating interventions and sharing learning across the local and national violence reduction and prevention network.

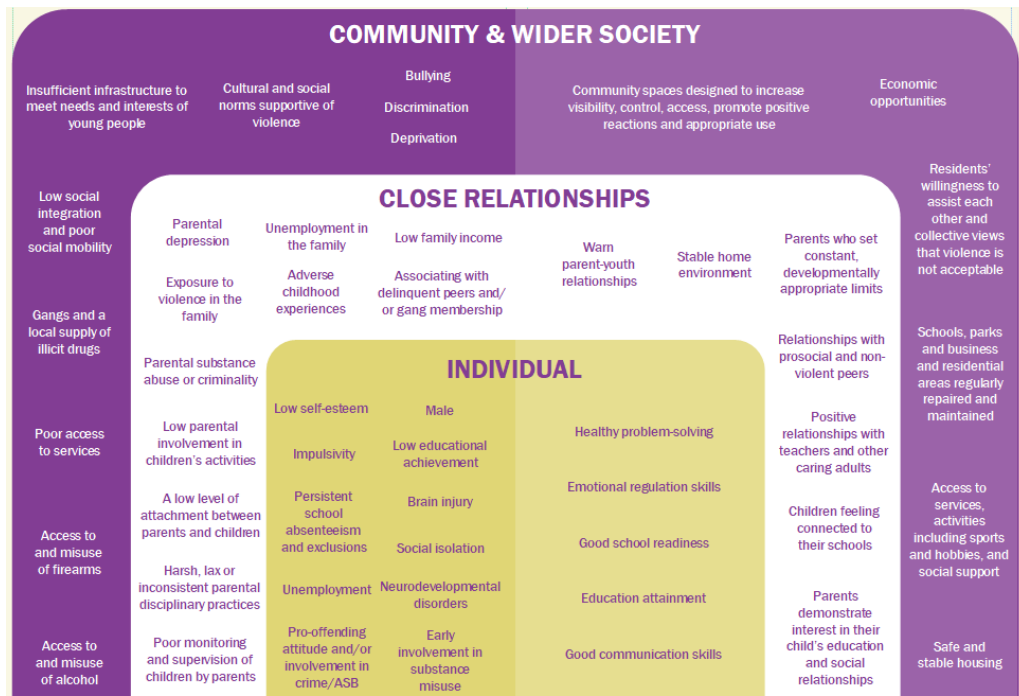
3.2 Our Approach

The VRN has incorporated a public health approach into its processes, principles and framework. Our work continuously follows the public health four-step process as outlined below:



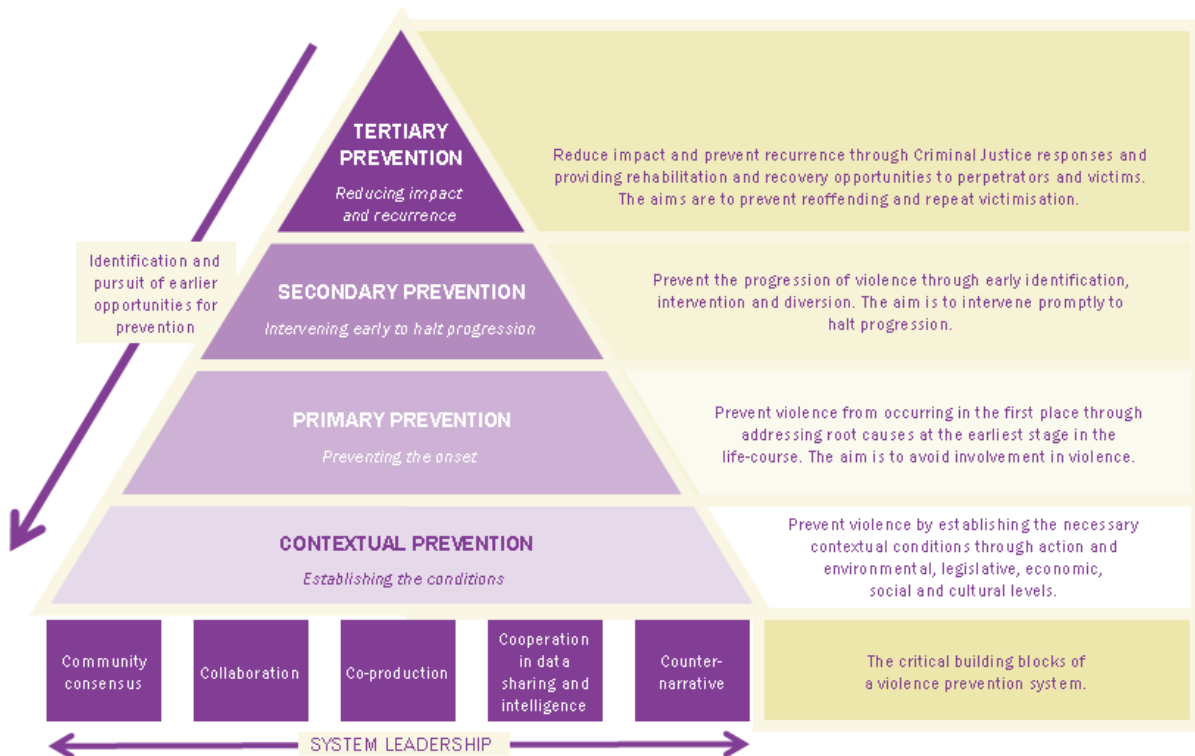
The four steps of a public health approach to violence prevention (World Health Organization, 2002)

In understanding and responding to the risk and protective factors of serious violence, the VRN continuously operates across all four levels of the public health ecological framework to ensure that strategies address not only individual level factors but also those that occur within relationships and the wider community and societal context. The SNA highlighted the known risk and protective factors relating to violence affecting young people and a summary is provided below. The VRN continuously seeks to align resource to reducing risk factors and strengthening protective factors in the design and delivering of strategies and interventions.



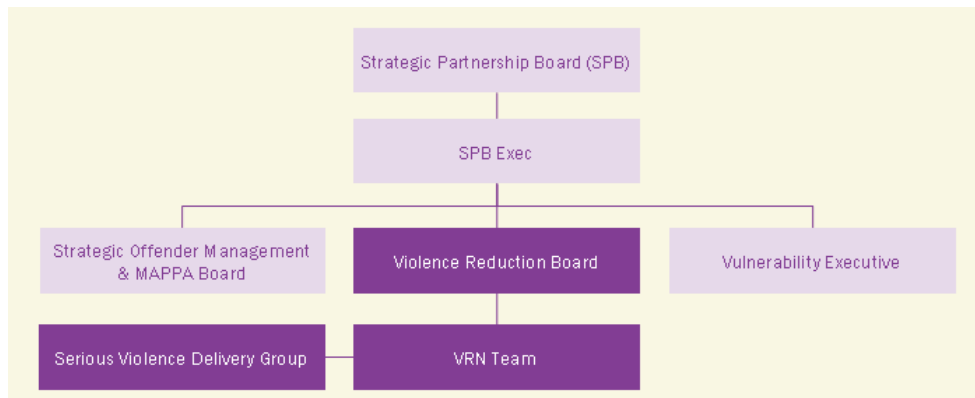
3.2 Our Violence Prevention Framework

Through drawing on public health approaches, Office for Health Improvement and Disparity (OHID) guidance and our core principles, the VRN has developed and adopted a framework which has been used to develop this strategy and continuously guides implementation and delivery.



4. Governance and Core Membership

The VRN's governance sits with the Strategic Partnership Board (SPB) structure. It has its own dedicated Board, the Violence Reduction Board, which is supported by the VRN central team and a Delivery Group.



The Board is chaired by the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) and members are senior officers from the following organisations/sectors:

- Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner
- Leicestershire Police
- Clinical Commissioning Group
- Leicester City Council
- Leicestershire County Council
- Rutland County Council
- Charnwood Borough Council (district rep)
- Department of Health and Social Care, Office for Health Improvement and Disparities
- School Headteachers x 2
- HMP Leicester
- Leicestershire Fire and Rescue
- East Midlands Ambulance Service
- University Hospital Leicester
- Turning Point (substance misuse provider)
- Community Leaders x 2
- National Probation Service
- Voluntary Action Leicester(shire)

Members of the Board are responsible for discharging the prescribed function and:

- i. Championing and applying the priorities, principles and methodology of the VRN within and beyond their own organisation
- ii. Leading the cultural change required to secure a paradigm shift towards prevention and earlier intervention
- iii. Acting as a sponsor for relevant VRN initiatives to support design and mobilisation
- iv. Ensuring their organisation contributes to this response strategy, where relevant leading on agreed areas of activity
- v. Monitoring and scrutinising VRN performance and finances
- vi. Providing accountability for the VRN, including the VRN central team and delivery against the Home Office grant agreement

VRN Supported Interventions

	Mentors in Violence Prevention (MVP)	The Reach Programme	Early Intervention Service <i>(formerly CRP Team)</i>	Community Mentoring Project	Unlocking Potential (UP) Project	Violence Intervention Project (VIP)
DESCRIPTION	The MVP project is a peer-led leadership and bystander programme. MVP trains students as Mentors and equips them with the confidence, knowledge and skills to identify and speak out against bullying, abusive behaviour and violence. It aims to tackle the beliefs, attitudes and culture which can give the message that violence is acceptable. Ultimately MVP promotes the healthy social norms and culture which is known to prevent violence.	The Reach Programme is an intensive six-month mentoring programme aimed at preventing exclusions. At-risk young people receive Social Skills Training, support with their confidence and wellbeing, and opportunities to participate in recreational activity (e.g. sports, arts and music). The Youth Worker will also provide support to the young person's family and work with their friends.	The Early Intervention Service is delivered by Prevention Officers who provide a 12-week tailored programme for young people who receive a community resolution or are at risk of offending. It seeks to prevent offending through improving well-being, offering emotional support and increasing engagement in positive activities such as education, training and employment. Support is also offered to the families and carers of those engaged with the programme.	The Community Mentoring Project provides sustained mentoring support from a credible mentor within the community. Mentors will work with individuals at risk of involvement in violence to encourage positive social norms, offer emotional support and aim to improve young people's social skills, whilst supporting them to navigate and access support across the system in order to achieve their goals.	The Unlocking Potential (UP) Project focuses on improving education, training and employment for young people contact with the Criminal Justice system and currently/previously involved in violence. UP project workers offer holistic support to address social, practical, economic, and emotional needs which can prevent young people from accessing education, training and employment opportunities.	VIP provides timely and tailored support to young people attending the A&E department or in police custody. Commonly referred to as a "reachable moment", support workers engage with the young person at this critical point and offer support to assist recovery and address pressing issues such as safety and emotional well-being. The workers will continue to support the young person in the community, offering mentoring and practical assistance to empower them to achieve their goals.
REACH	11-16 year olds in Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland	11-16 year olds in Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland	11-17 year olds in Leicester	15-25 year olds in the East and West of the Leicester, and Charnwood	16-25 year olds in Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland	11-25 year olds in Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland who attend A&E for violence related injuries or custody for committing serious violence offences
CURRENT DELIVERY PARTNERS	Secondary schools across LLR Funded by: the VRN	Leicester City, Leicestershire County Councils and Schools Funded by: the VRN	Leicester City Council Co-funded by: Leicester City Council and the VRN	The Y and community partners Co-funded by: Charnwood CSP, Leicester City Council, the PCC, and the VRN	Leicestershire Cares Funded by: the VRN	Turning Point, Leicestershire Cares and Leicester Riders Funded by: the VRN
	PRIMARY PREVENTION		SECONDARY PREVENTION		TERTIARY PREVENTION	