

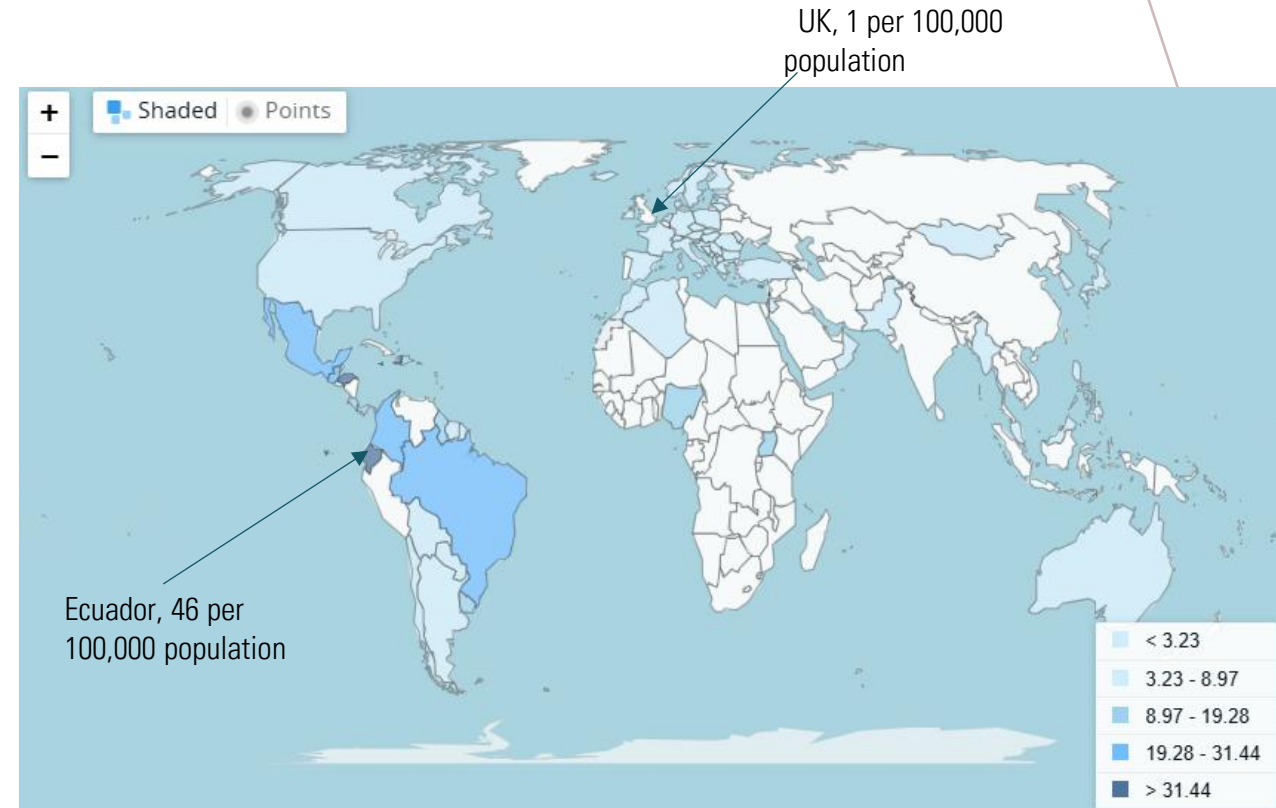


**TRAUMA AND INJURY
INTELLIGENCE GROUP**
LIVERPOOL JOHN MOORES UNIVERSITY

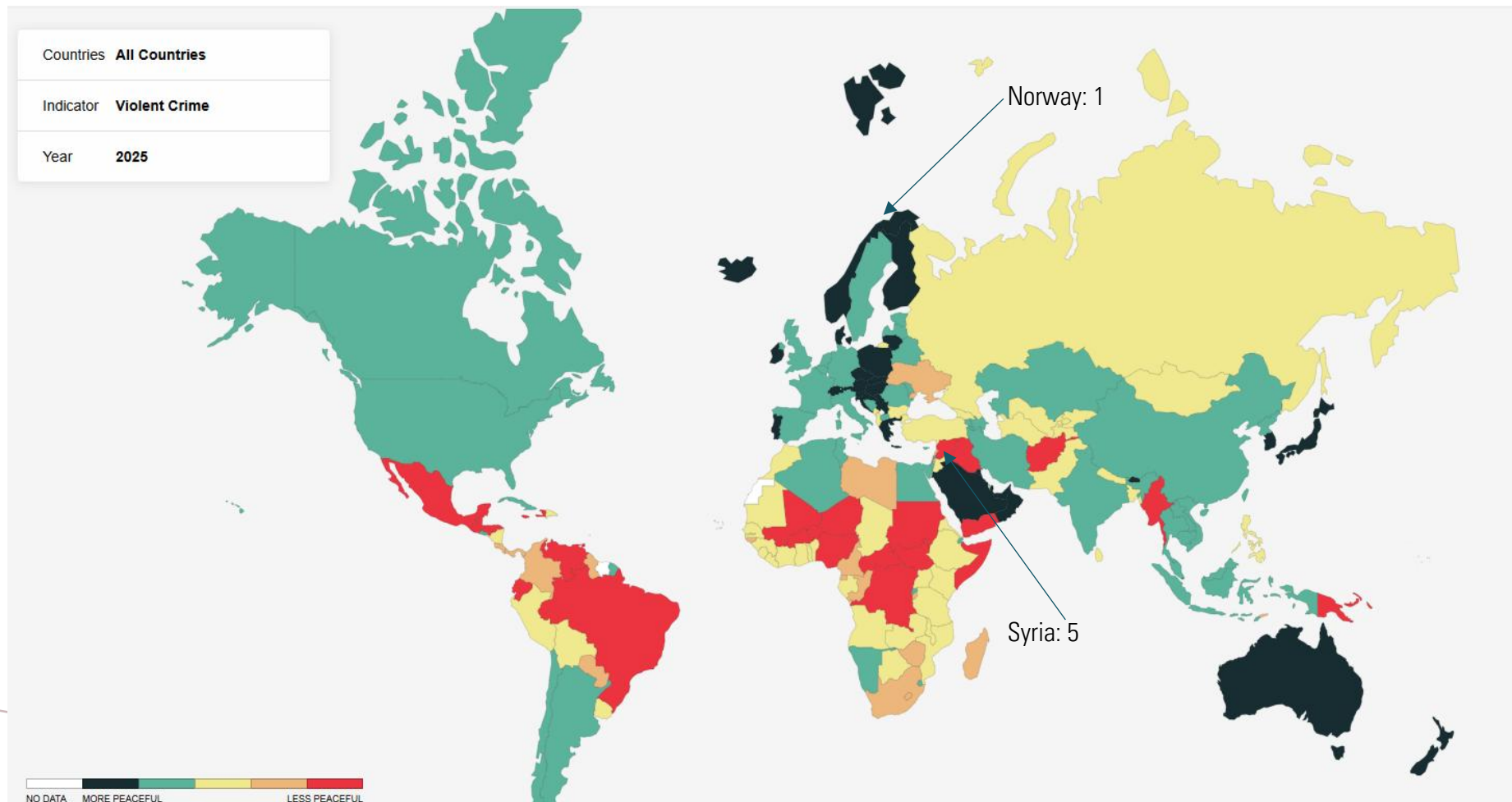
The Role of Data in Informing Violence Prevention

DR JEN GERMAIN | J.S.GERMAIN@LJMU.AC.UK | 0151 231 4500

GLOBAL LEVELS OF VIOLENCE: INTENTIONAL HOMICIDES



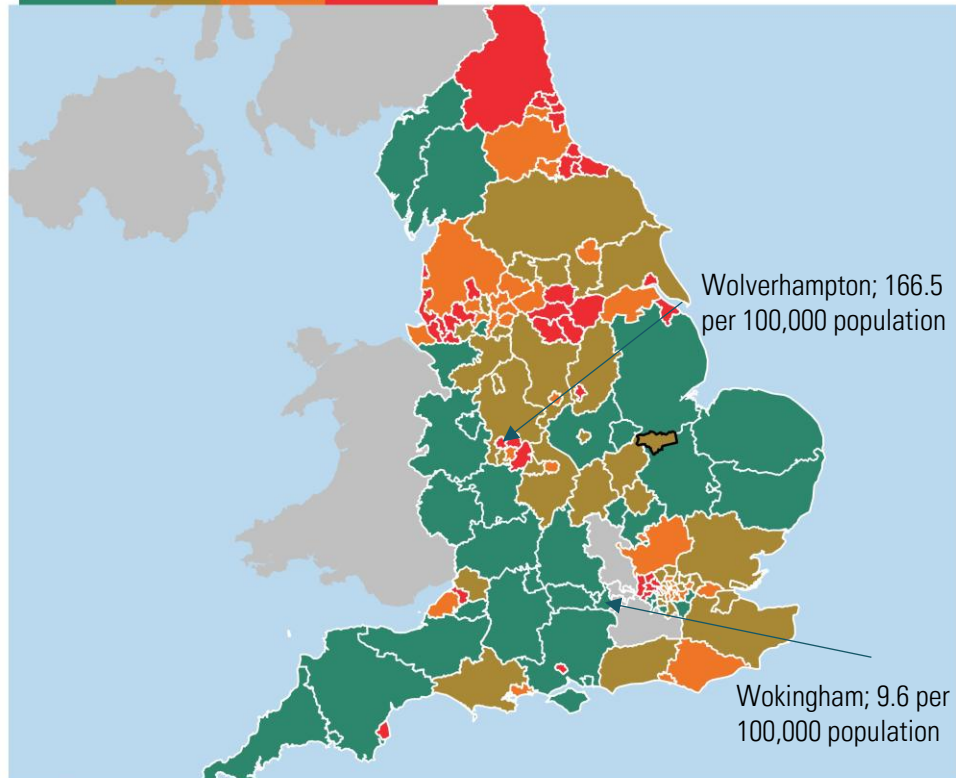
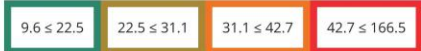
GLOBAL LEVELS OF VIOLENCE: VIOLENT CRIME



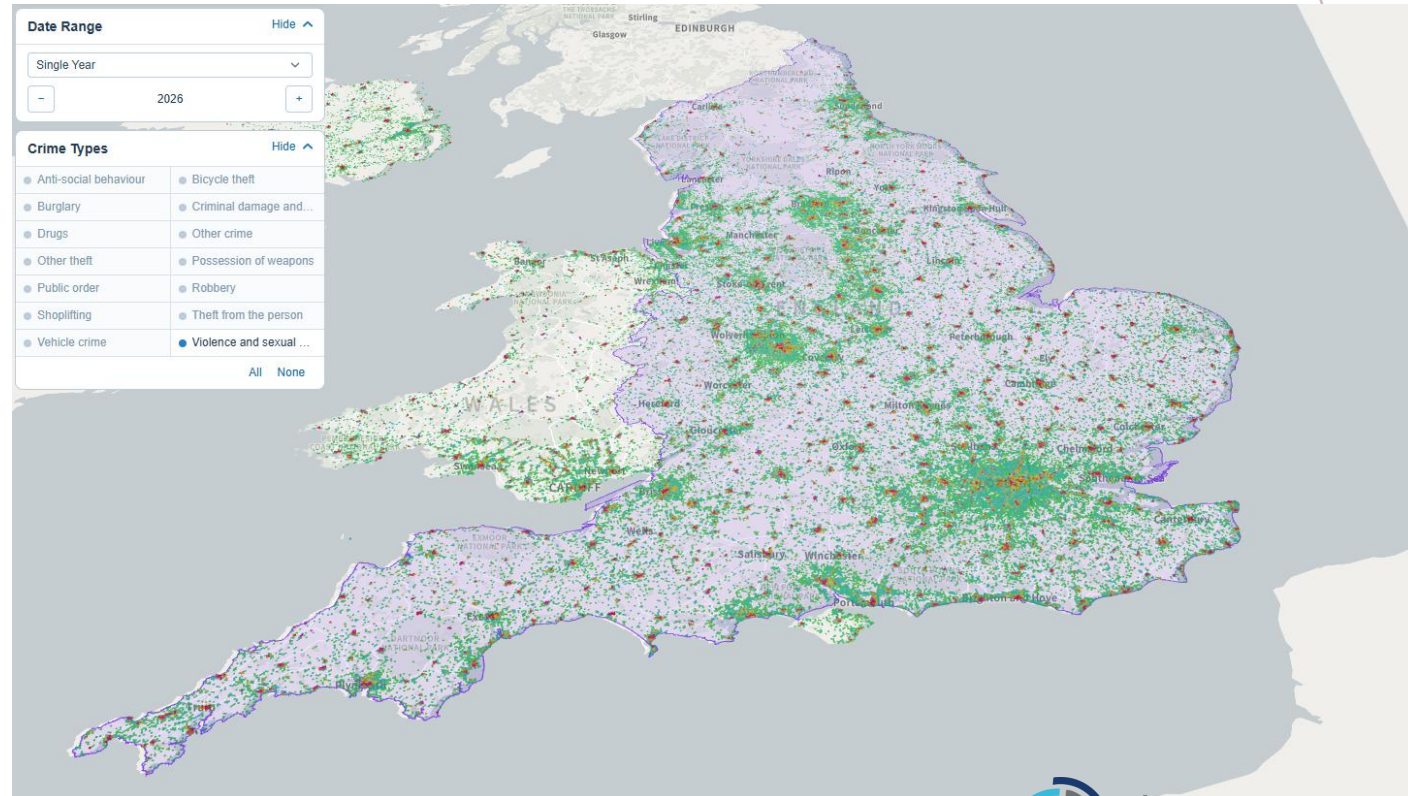
NATIONAL LEVELS OF VIOLENCE: HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS

Hospital admissions for violence (including sexual violence) per 100,000 population (2022/23-2024/25) for All English single tier and county councils

Quartiles for All English single tier and county councils



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DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS

Share of male and female homicide victims, overall and killed by intimate partners/family members, 2021

Male and female shares of all homicide victims
2021



Shares of male and female homicide victims killed by intimate partners or other family members
2021



SERIOUS YOUTH VIOLENCE

Factors associated with rates of victimisation and offending in London boroughs

■ Benefits ■ Health ■ Food ■ School ■ Employment ■ Living Environment



Source: Serious Youth Violence Regression Modelling (GLA City Intelligence Unit, 2021)

CITY INTELLIGENCE

COSTS OF VIOLENCE

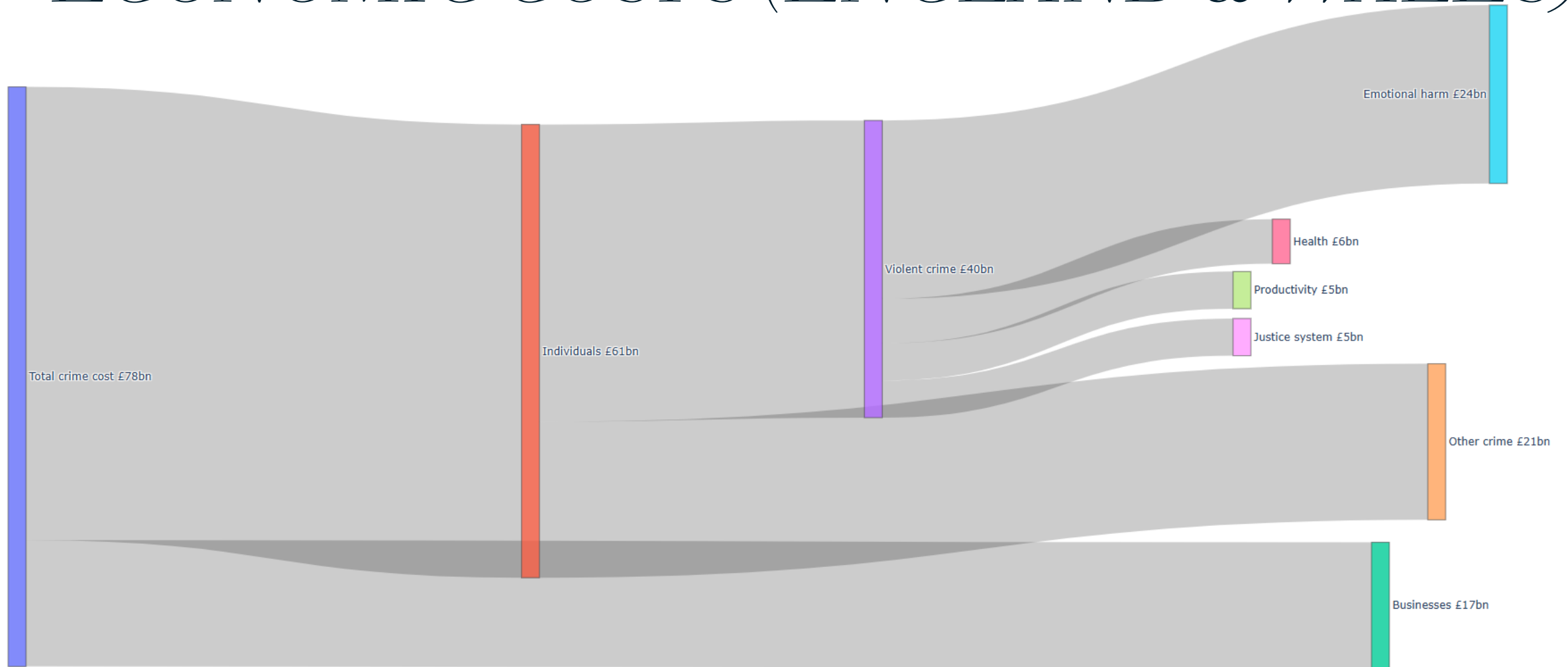
Direct costs

Medical
Mental health
Emergency response
services
Law enforcement services
Judicial services

Indirect costs

Premature deaths
Lost productivity
Absenteeism
Economic development
Quality of life
Other intangible losses

ECONOMIC COSTS (ENGLAND & WALES)



COSTS OF VIOLENCE IN MERSEYSIDE

- In 2022/23, violence cost an estimated £209.6 million on Merseyside, through costs to the healthcare system, police and criminal justice system, and in lost productivity.
- Health data previously under-utilised in violence statistics, however between half and three quarters of assaults are not reported to police

Healthcare System

£33.5 million

Incidents of violence that result in physical injuries may require medical attention, or the need for treatment for the emotional impacts and follow-up in primary care. In the year ending March 2023, almost 6,000 A&E attendances for assault were recorded across Merseyside.

Interpersonal violence

£27.2 million



£0.16 million

Ambulance
call outs



£0.93 million

A&E
attendances



£1.2 million

Emergency hospital
admissions



£2.0 million

Treatment for
physical injuries



£21.5 million

Counselling for
anxiety &
depression



£1.4 million

Follow-up in primary
care

Self-directed violence (including A&E attendances,
hospital treatment, and hospital ward/critical care unit stays)

£6.3 million

USE OF DATA TO SUPPORT VIOLENCE PREVENTION ACTIVITY

Agencies must proactively share relevant data and information—lawfully and proportionately—to jointly understand, prevent, and reduce serious violence



Home Office

Serious Violence Duty

Preventing and reducing serious violence
Statutory Guidance for responsible
authorities

England and Wales

December 2022

Legal requirement

Routine, multi-agency data sharing is required to build a comprehensive, intelligence-led understanding of violence. Partners including police, health, and local authorities should pool and analyse data to create a shared problem profile, identify risk factors and hotspots



Home Office

Violence Reduction Unit Interim Guidance

Violence Reduction Unit Interim Guidance

March 2020

Operational process



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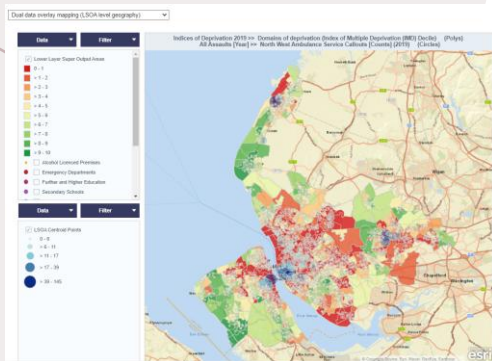
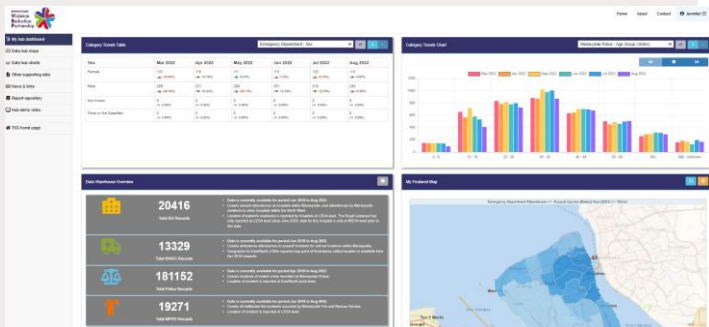
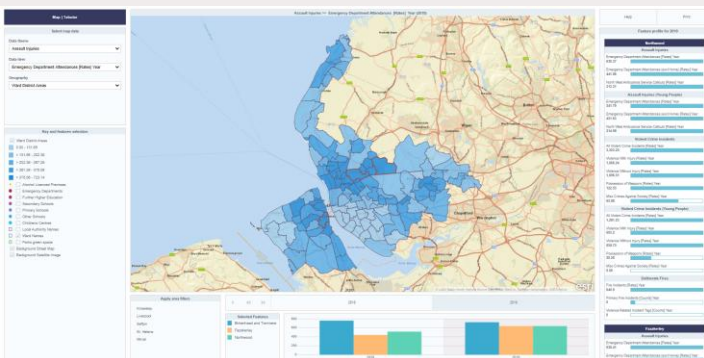
MERSEYSIDE VRP DATA HUB

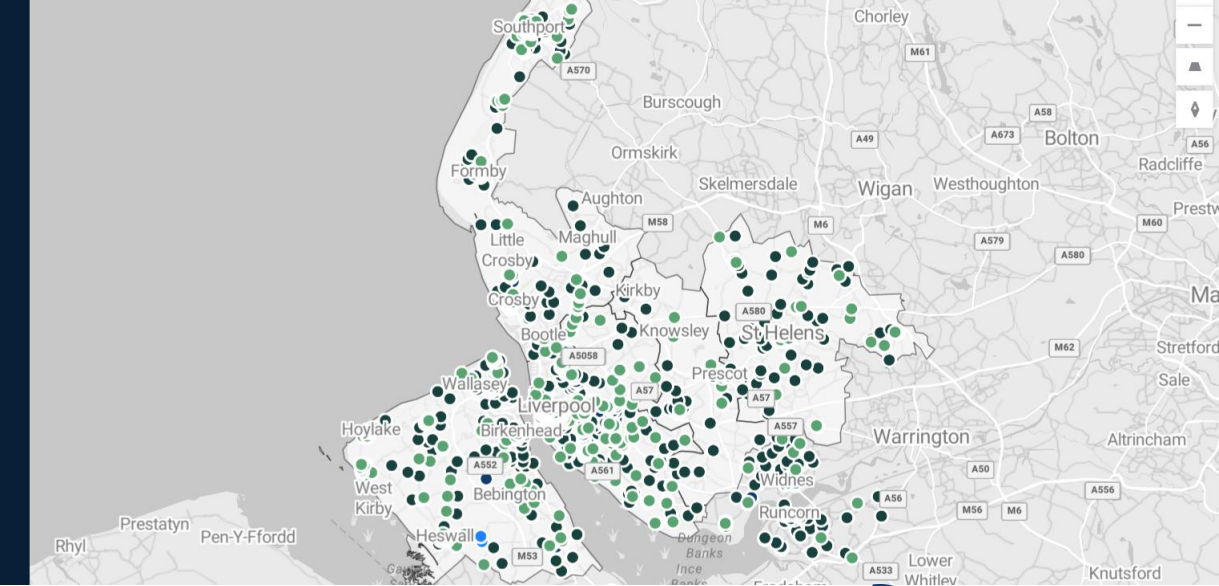
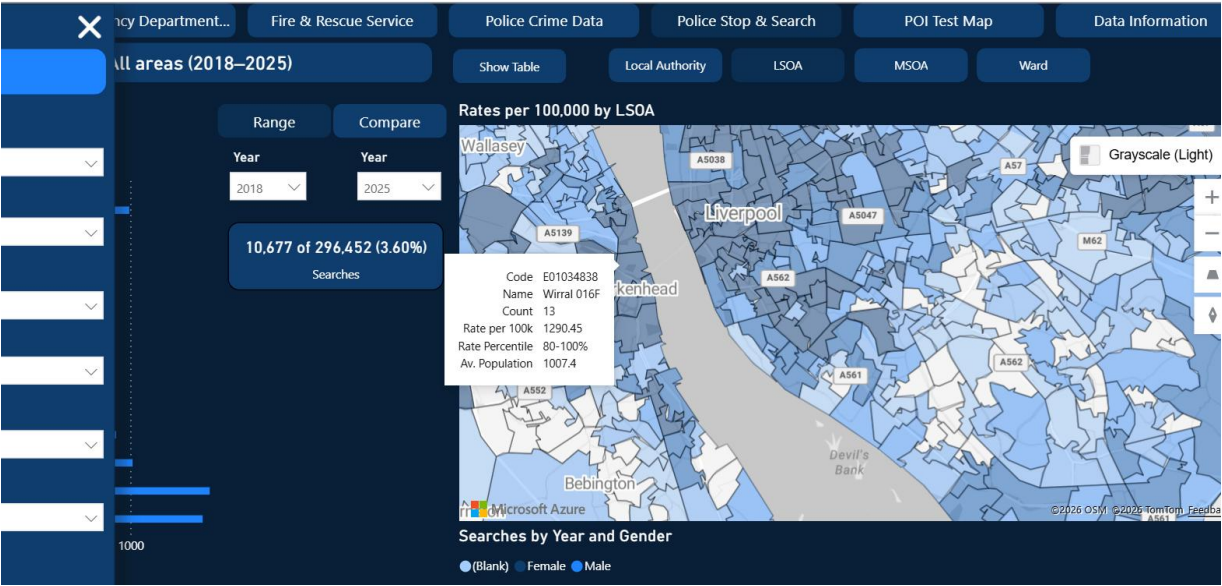
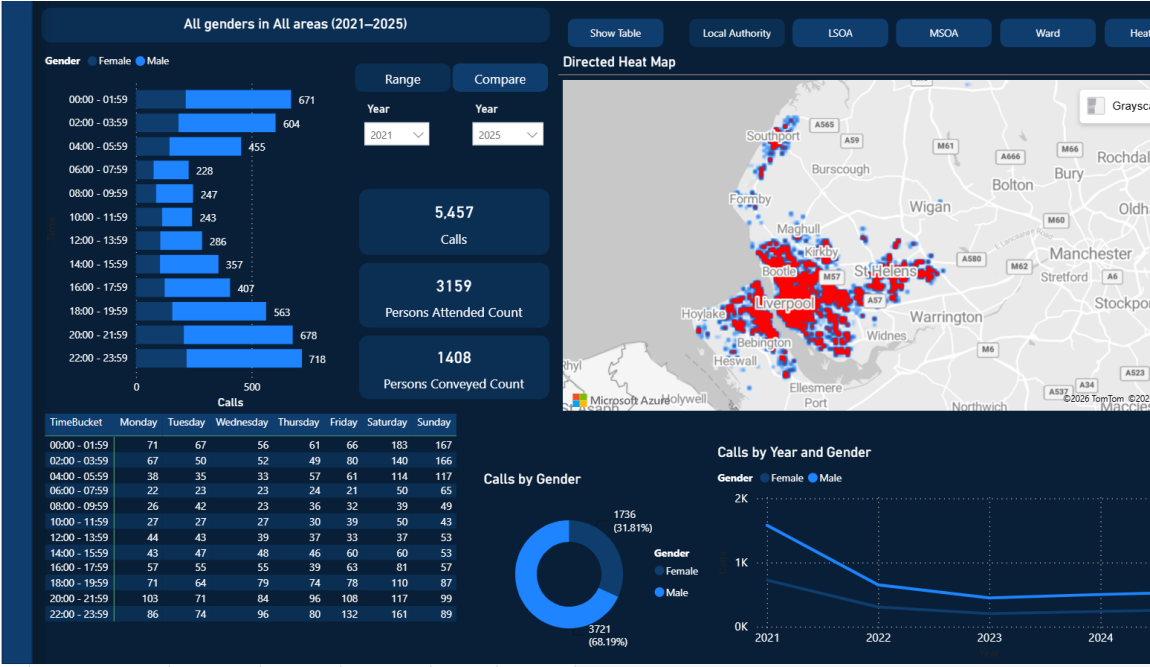
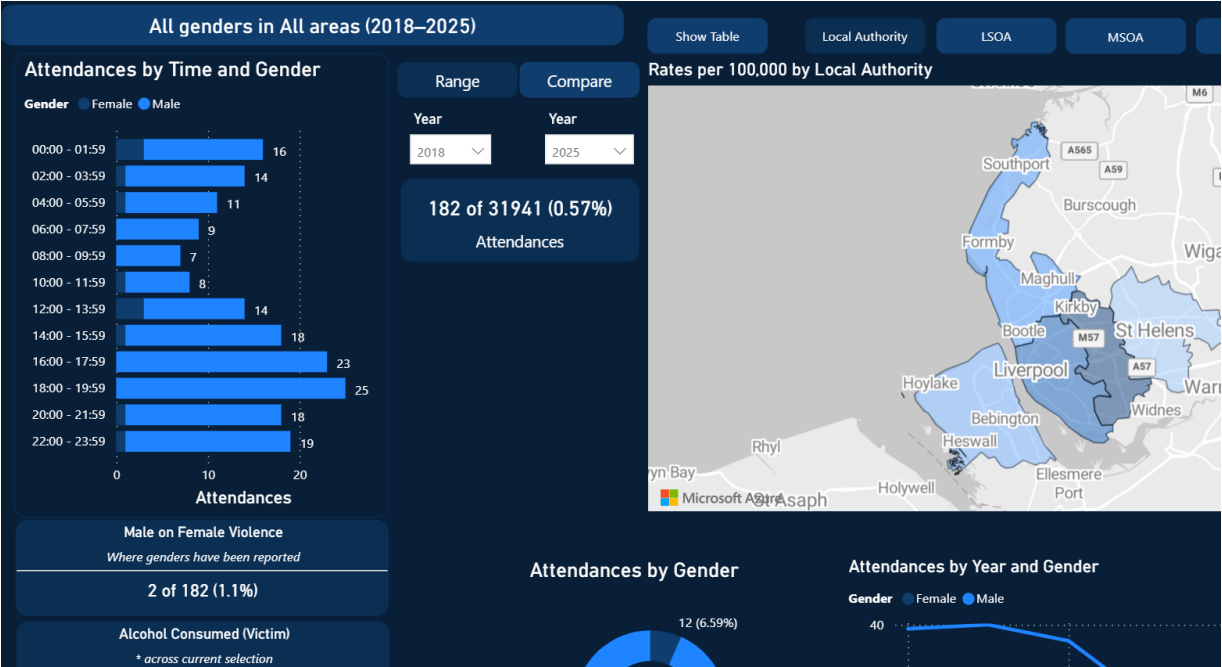
- Bespoke interactive web-based data repository and dashboard – aggregates violence data from several sources including:

- EDs & UTCs – assault attendances
- Ambulance Service
- Police
- Fire and Rescue Service
- Other contextual data e.g. deprivation, school exclusions/attainment

- This allows for the development area profiles, highlighting:

- ✓ Where serious violence is taking place
- ✓ Who is most at risk
- ✓ Recommendations for future work







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