



# INSPIRE Webinar: SAFE ENVIRONMENTS

## Finding and Addressing “Hotspots”: The Cardiff Model

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**Violence is disfiguring,  
frightening, blights  
cities, disrupts health  
services and costs a  
fortune**



40% of people  
injured in  
violence  
develop PTSD

# INTRODUCTION

- Safety in public places allows children to move freely and fully participate in learning, working and playing
- Child friendly cities
- New partnerships: expanding the range of stakeholders
- Publicly accountable policing which protects the rights of children
- Violence can be prevented!

# INTRODUCTION

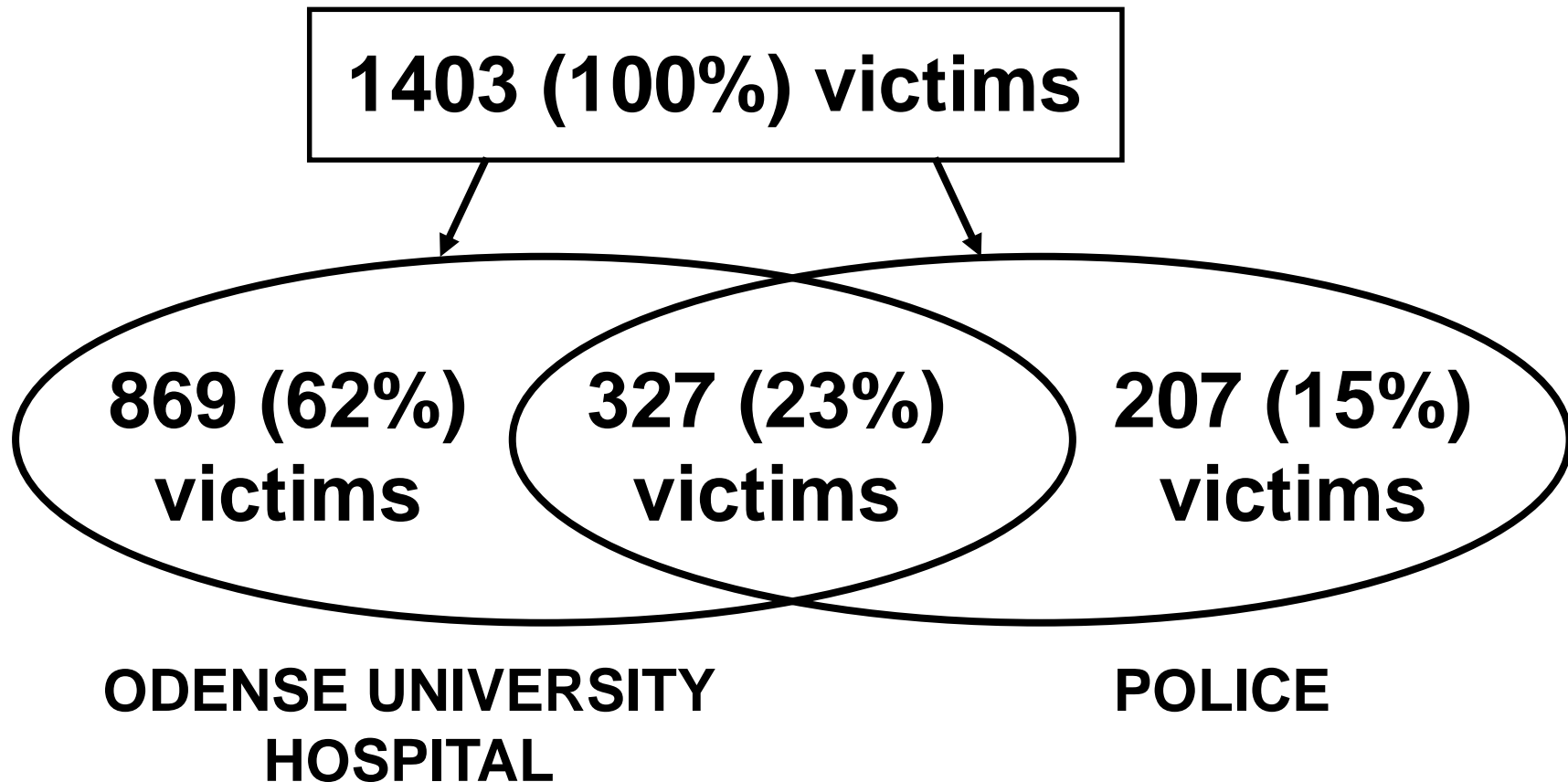
## Characteristics of INSPIRE programmes:

- Data informed
- Effects are immediate and aspirational
- Cost effective
- Sustainable
- Guided by and contributing to the evidence base

# DISCOVERY! POLICE DON'T KNOW ABOUT MOST SERIOUS VIOLENCE

- Even in high income countries, less than half of violent offences which result in ED treatment are known to police
- Police knowledge of violence depends on injured people reporting violence – but most don't report
- Police knowledge of violence varies by victim age and gender and violence location

# VIOLENCE IN ODENSE MUNICIPALITY (DENMARK)



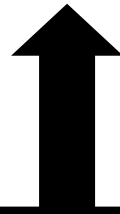
Source: *Faergemann et al, J Forensic Legal Med 2007*

- 89% of assaults in Georgia resulting in ED treatment not known to police. *Wu et al JAMA Int Med 2019*
- 9% of shootings resulting in ED care in Seattle, Memphis and Galveston not ascertained by police  
*Kellerman et al, N Engl J Med 1996*
- 13% of shootings resulting in Atlanta ED treatment not represented in police records  
*Kellerman et al, Arch Emerg Med 2003*



# Implications:

Measure Violence



Data from EDs could be used to



*Prevent Violence (the Cardiff Model)*

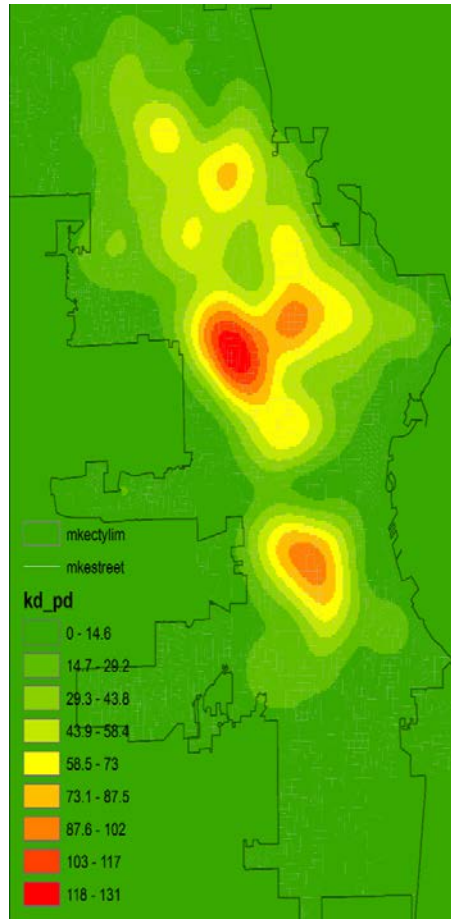
# KEY FEATURES OF THE CARDIFF MODEL

- Continuous *data collection* by ED receptionists - precise violence location, time and weapon
- *Data anonymised, shared and combined with police data*
- *Data summarised* by an analyst
- *Data translated into practical prevention* by a multiagency Violence Prevention Board

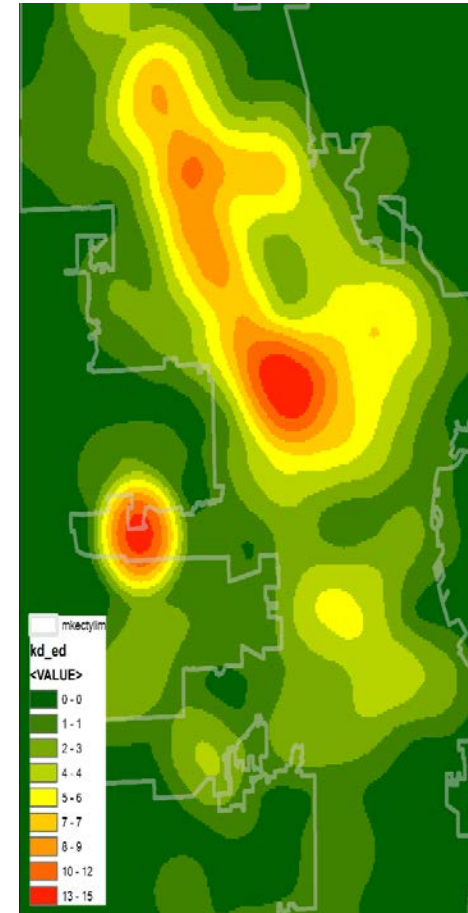


# The Cardiff Model in the United States: Milwaukee

## Police data



## Children's Hospital data



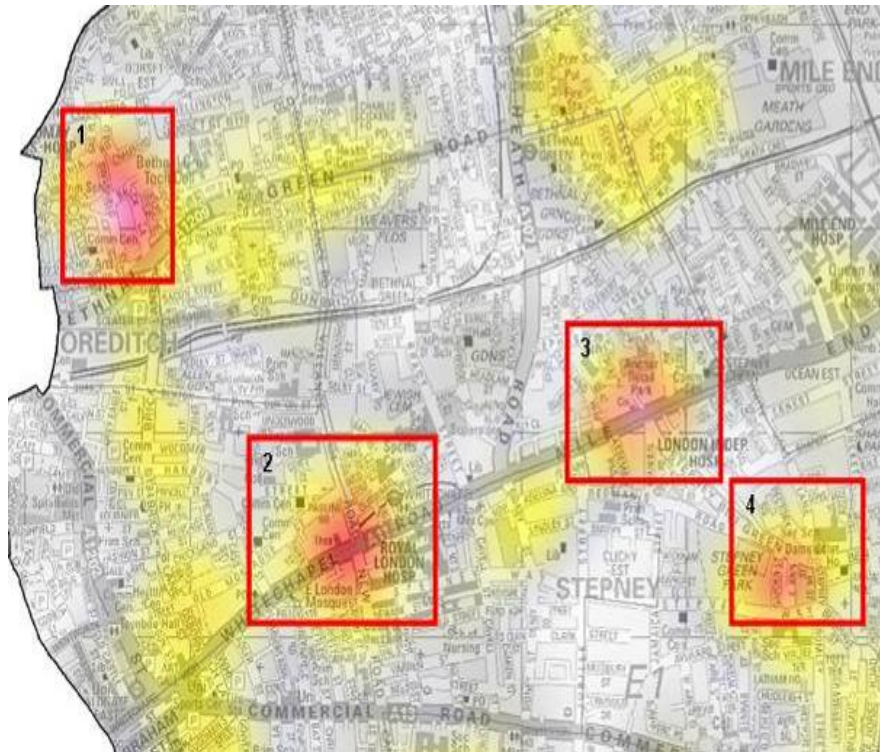
Source: Hernandez-Meier et al, Medical College of Wisconsin



# The Cardiff Model in London: ED data reveal more violence hotspots

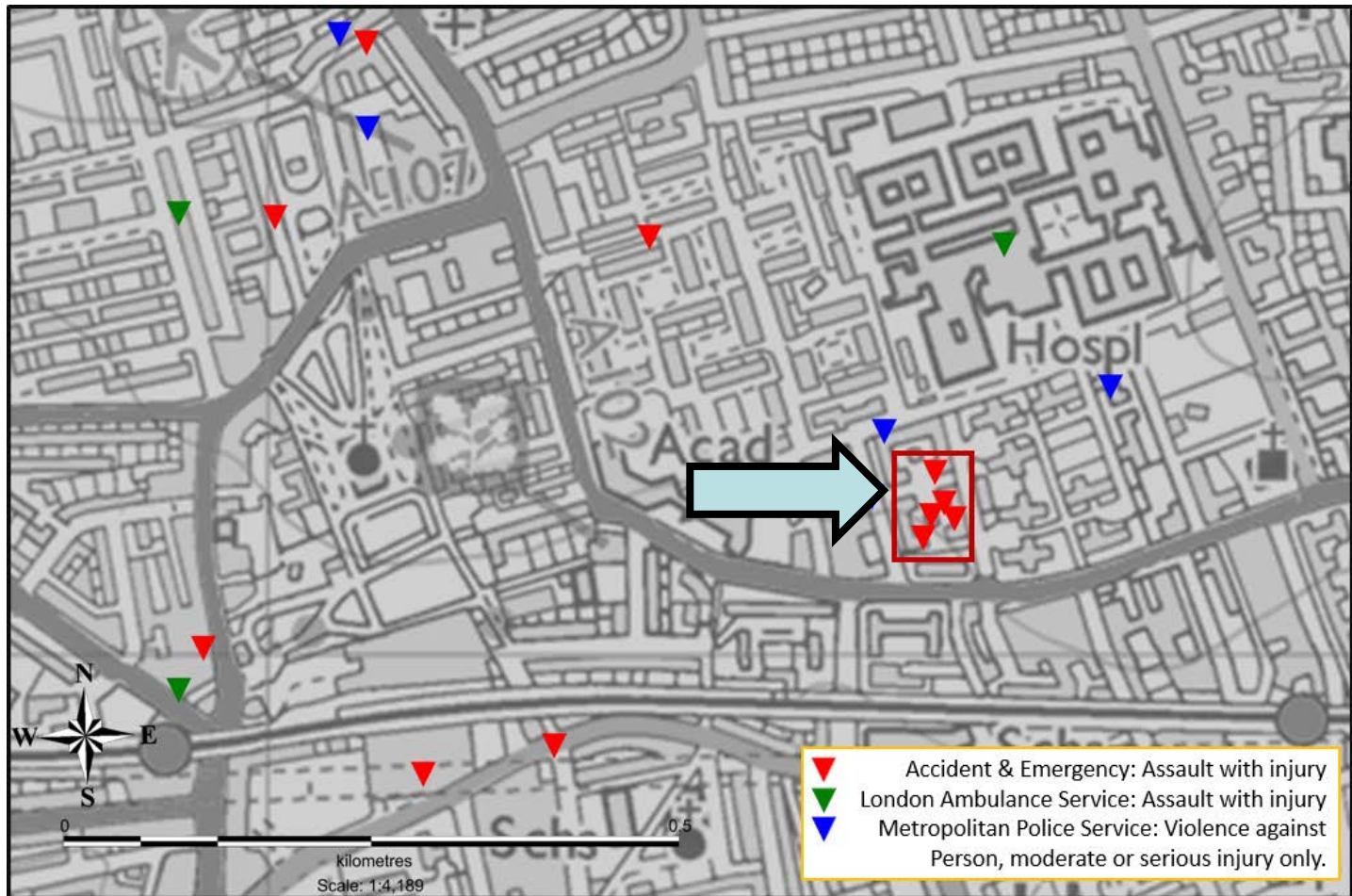
## ED Data

## Police Data



Source: *Shepherd et al, Police Professional 2016*

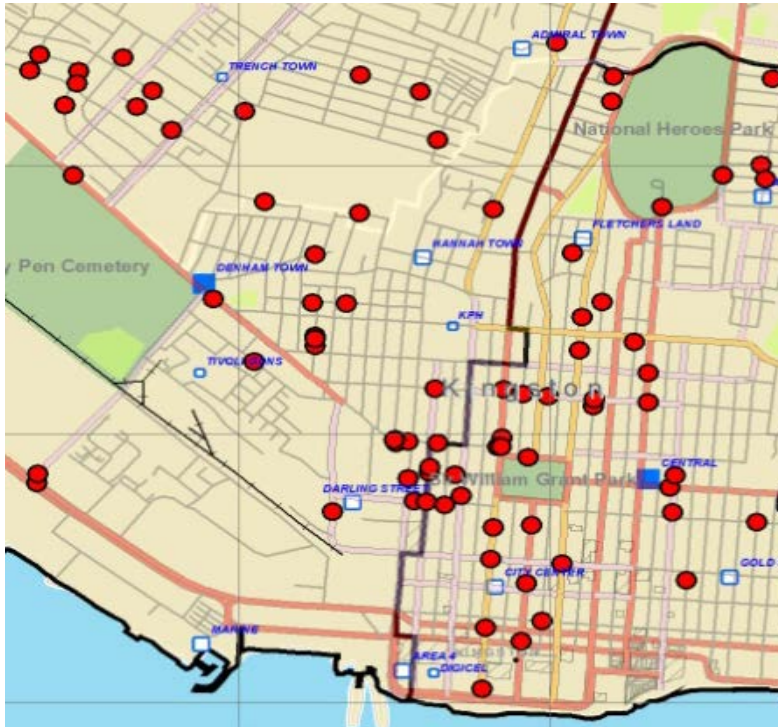
# The Model reveals drug markets and gang violence locations invisible to police



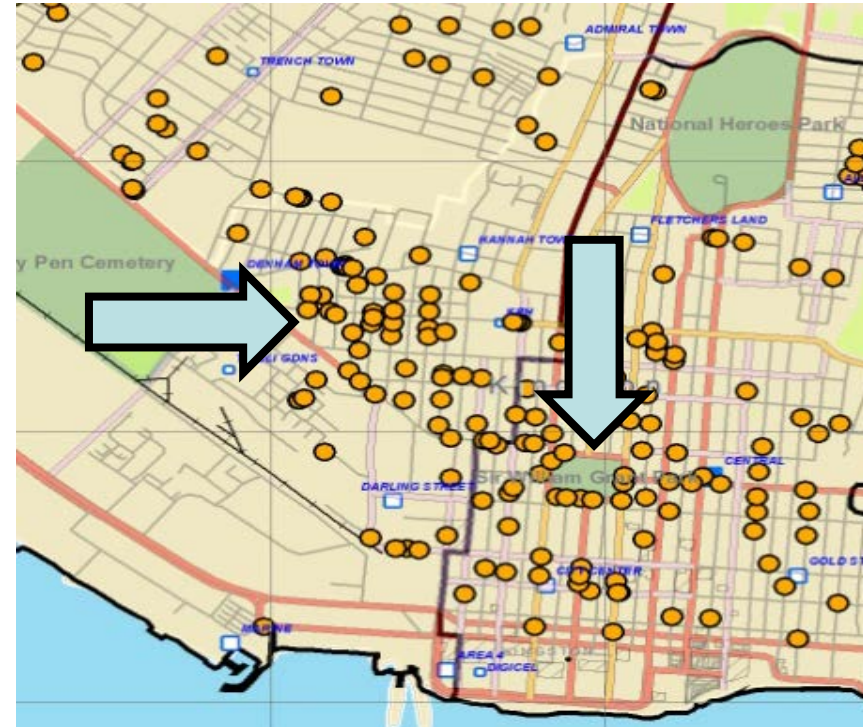


# The Cardiff Model in Kingston, Jamaica

## Police data



## ED data



Source: Lyew-Ayee, GeoInformatics Institute, University of the West Indies



# CARDIFF's VIOLENCE PREVENTION BOARD





# *EFFECTIVE VIOLENCE PREVENTION*

**Targeted policing and CCTV**

**Disrupting drug supply and gang activity**

**Alcohol and entertainment licensing**

**Situational interventions:**

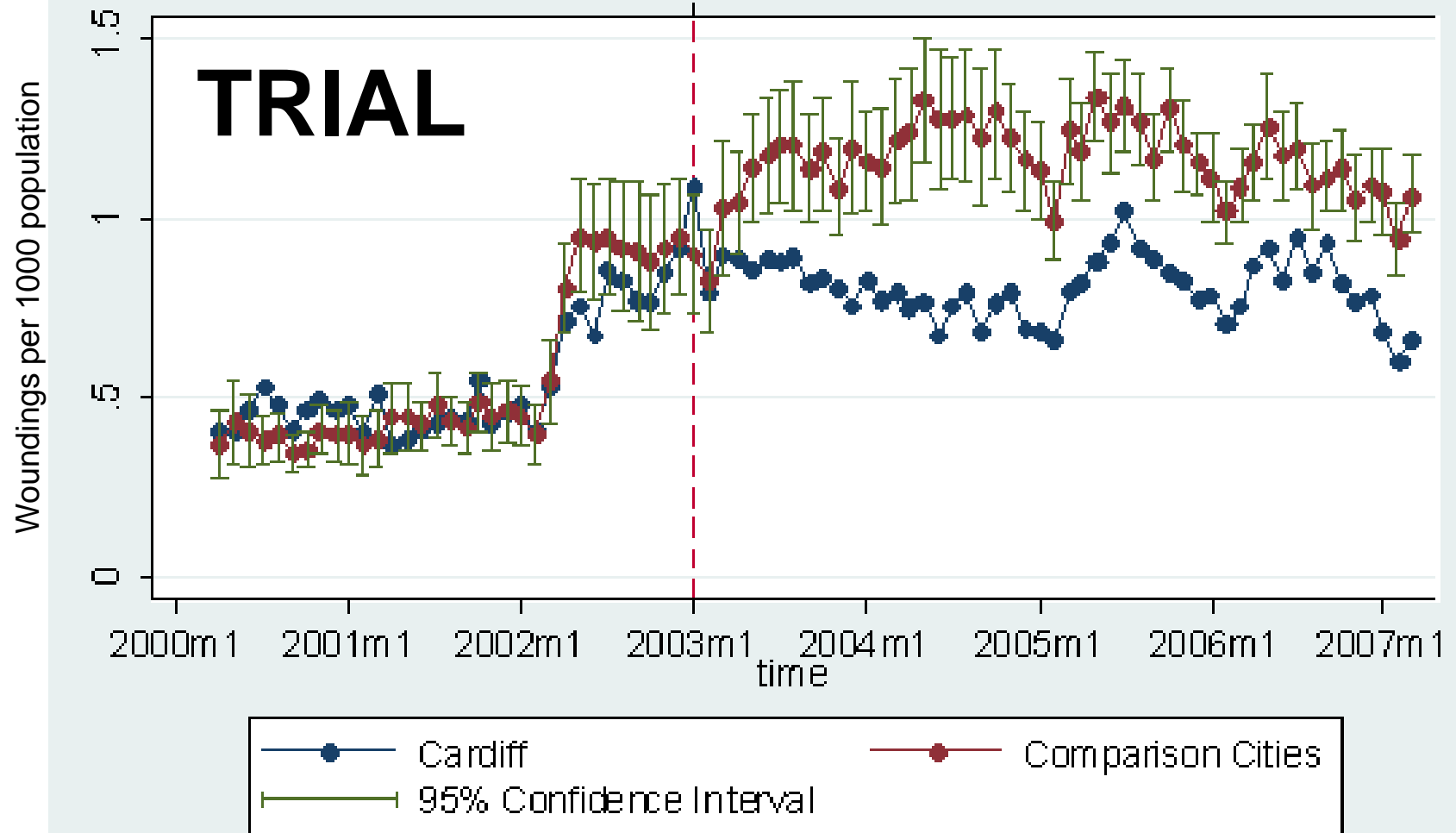
- Park redesign
- School based child safeguarding
- Transport hub interventions
- Pedestrianisation of entertainment streets
- Fast food outlet relocation



# Does this approach work?

## Wounding Rates, by Month

CVPP Implemented



Source: *Florence et al BMJ 2011*

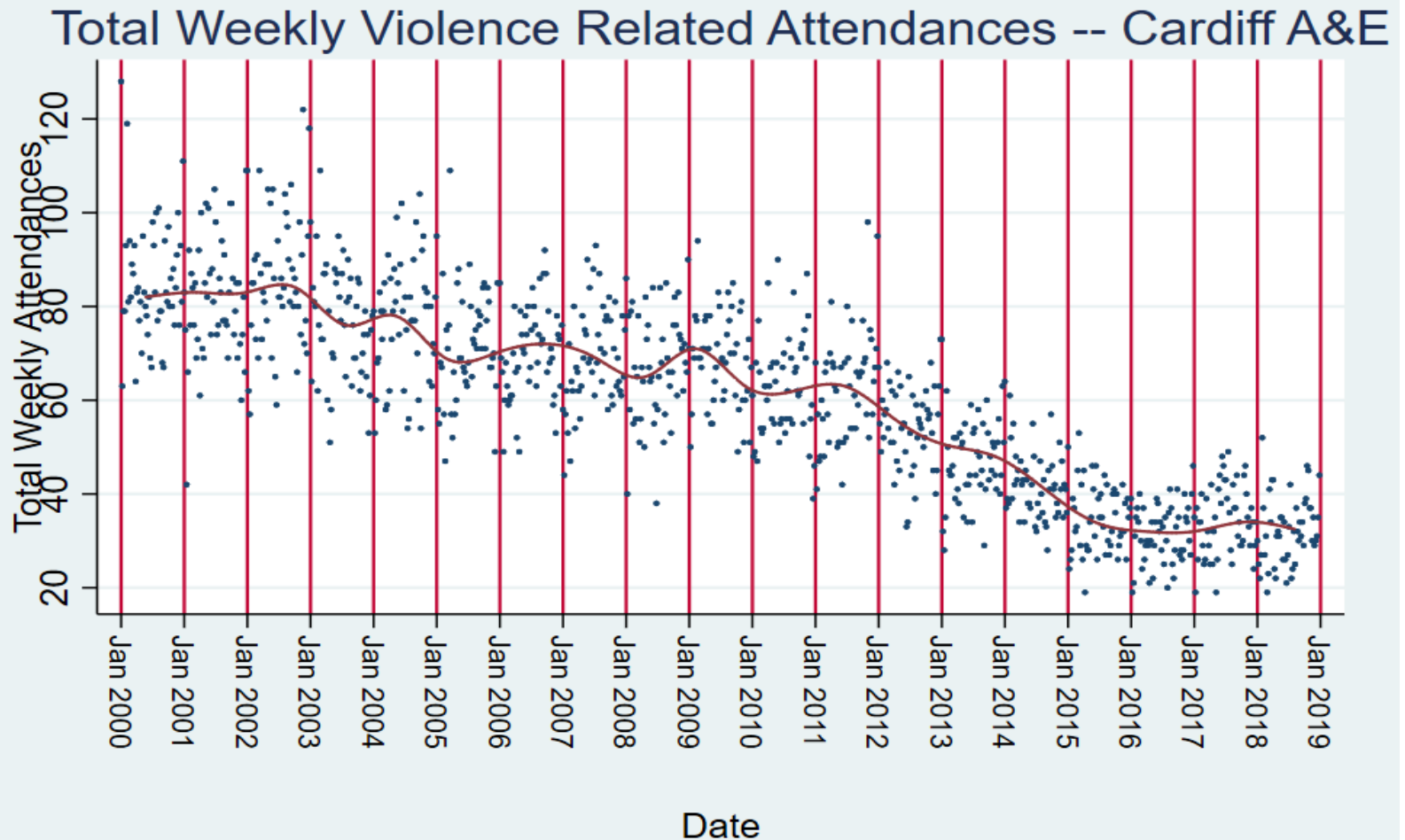


## Hospital Admissions:

Down 24/year/100,000 population in Cardiff

Up 36/year/100,000 in comparison cities

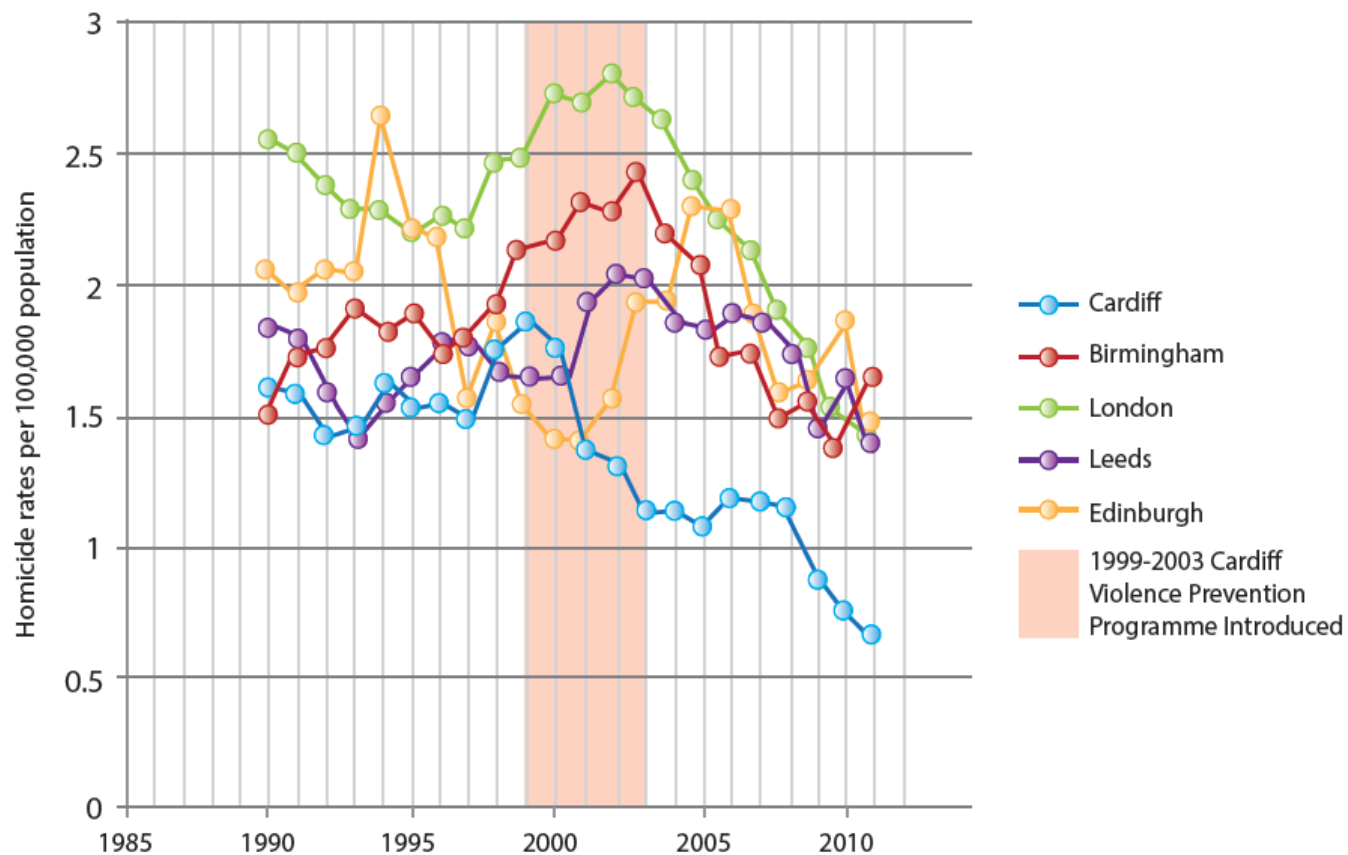
# INDICATOR: ED Attendances



Source: Violence & Society Research Group

# INDICATOR: Homicide rate

## Homicide rates in major UK cities



Source: Eisner 2015

# Costs and benefits

- Annual cost of Intervention: £5,176
- Annual cost of woundings avoided (benefits): £789k
- Cost/Benefit Ratio - total costs avoided = 1:82
- Cost/Benefit Ratio - criminal justice costs avoided = 1:19
- Cost/Benefit Ratio – health service costs avoided = 1:15

Source: *Florence et al. Injury Prevention 2014*

# HOW THE MODEL WORKS

- Earlier and more frequent police intervention – **reduces harm**
- Identification of weapon trends – **informs weapon control**
- Identification of park, walkway and school violence locations – **informs local authority actions**
- Identification and support of people injured in domestic violence – **prevents repeat victimisation**



# Key Elements of Success

- Leadership
- Time to develop partnership
- Adequate data quality
- Purposeful data analysis
- Explain the purpose of data collection
- Keep the process simple

# International implementation

## WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION

**Implementation of the recommendations of the World Report on Violence and Health**  
e.g. In the UK, Netherlands, United States,  
Australia, Colombia, Jamaica

# The Cardiff Model: Resources

- <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/about/fundedprograms/cardiffmodel/toolkit.htm>
- <https://www.cardiff.ac.uk/crime-security-research-institute/publications/research-briefings/the-cardiff-model>
- [https://www.who.int/violenceprevention/about/participants/vctg\\_cardiff/en/](https://www.who.int/violenceprevention/about/participants/vctg_cardiff/en/)