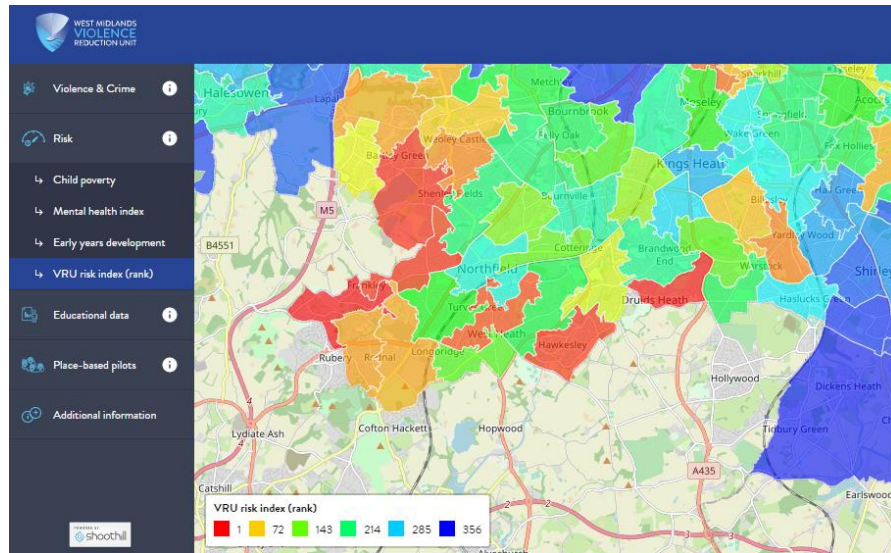


# DATA AND RISK – EARLY INDICATORS OF VIOLENCE

On **12<sup>th</sup> May 2021**, as part of the VRU Data workshop event, Jason Davies (Senior Analyst at West Midlands VRU) led a session focussed on how agencies with an interest in violence reduction might identify the best and **most suitable data** help them understand the nature and extent of **risk of violence** in their areas and populations.

## UNDERSTANDING, ACCESSING & VISUALISING DATA ON RISK



After a short presentation with examples of some of the existing research into the strongest **risk factors** associated with violence, from academics and organisations involved in violence reduction, including the **North West Public Health Observatory** and **Mayor's Office of Police & Crime** in London, there was a demonstration of how West Midlands VRU have selected and analysed data in their web-based **Strategic Needs Assessment**.

## IDEAS FOR IMPROVING THE USE OF DATA TO INFORM RISK OF VIOLENCE

There was then an opportunity for attendees to identify some of the **key challenges and opportunities** for better use of data to inform and understand the risks associated with violence.

**Possible Risk Factors for Data and Violence**

**Homelessness/Housing Challenges**

**Safeguarding referrals**

**Mental health, TBIs etc**

**Unregulated Supported Accommodation**

**ACEs**

**Where are suspects of VWI coming from?**

**How much more do we need to know before we can take action?**

**Impact of the pandemic on future employment prospects for YP will be interesting to look at**

**have you looked at any school attendance data during the pandemic? and for any relationship with violence**

**Geographical areas where there is mistrust of statutory services**

**alcohol and domestic abuse**

**CAMHS referrals**

**Loansharks and debt**

**First Time Entrants to YJS**

**Relationship between victim and assailant**

**Looked-after children are at higher risk - multiple issues leading to this status plus issues with resources/supervision may contribute to this.**

**overlapping and lack of co-operative approaches**

**Diagnosis of SEN can be limited by funding.**

**Physical injury especially head injuries increasingly recognised as contributing to behavioural issues includes ASB and violence.**

**do you liaise with your other neighbouring police forces to look at cross border issues?**

**Data related to Alternative Education provision / PRUs**

**School absenteeism and exclusion rates**

**Children & YP in care**

**coercion and exploitation of vulnerable young people/adults by criminals**

**Drug and alcohol abuse in the wider environment, direct environment, and family**

**CCE and CSE**

**County Lines and gangs**

**reduced timetables for students in full time education**

**Child Criminal Exploitation/Grooming**

**exposure to domestic abuse**

**Being a victim of crime is also criminogenic - cycle of violence and escalation recruiting people who are victims/by-standers into active violent behaviour.**

**A and E presentations - victims and perpetrators**

**NEACEs - the difficulty is that the evidence suggests we should be most interested in those with multiple ACEs (3/4+) but we can only really analyse ACEs on an individual basis. Interested in how you calculated your risk index.**

**Adults accessing MI services who are also parents**

**difficulties of getting some of this data at MSQA level - also difficult putting education data at this level**

**Relationship between violence and indices of deprivation well described.**

**early episodes with childrens services**

**What about protective factors?**

**Issue around inconsistent reporting of exclusions. Some schools / academy chains pursue ways of informally excluding students.**

**Not in Education Training (NEET)**

**Consideration that there is a need for a truly 'Strategic' approach with a view to a 25 year impact (And beyond)**

**lack of positive role models in education etc for empowering women / men of particular ethnic groups**

**LSOA level Universal credit claimant rates since COVID - identify LSOAs which have seen largest increases in unemployment (doesn't always correlate with IMD)**

**Long-term physical illness in the home/child carer**

**What about children from out of area who are at risk within WMP (like county lines or trafficking for CSE)? How do we capture and understand this cohort?**

**disproportionate exclusions and arrests on BAME community**

**Missing from home/care**

**Need to also consider protective factors alongside the risk factors - could present these in tandem on your GIS site.**

**Domestic abuse where there are children registered in the household**

**The pandemic**

**review of risk factors for offending and re-offending in children and young people published by PHE - Project CAMBICOIN https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/preventing-offending-and-re-offending-b**

**Families where the parent/carer/significant figure goes to prison**

**Child Criminal Exploitation/Grooming**

**Poor mental health either in the family or in the child which is unrecognised/unreated**

## CONTACT DETAILS

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