



WEST MIDLANDS VIOLENCE REDUCTION UNIT

Strategic Needs Assessment – Solihull

An Assessment of the Risk of Violence in Solihull

April 2021.

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1.0: Introduction

This report by West Midlands Violence Reduction Unit (WM VRU) assesses the risk of people in Solihull experiencing violence and exploitation, especially children and young people.

It draws on data from a range of sources - data has been selected based on what it tells us about the extent of violence in Solihull, but also based on what it reveals about the risk factors that increase the likelihood of young people being drawn into violence and the threat of exploitation. Full details of the data used and the sources are available in the references on page 28.

The risk factors are varied and should not be considered direct causes, but there are strong correlations between rates of child poverty, adversity, mental health, school exclusions, and rates of violence.

The report focuses on youth violence and knife crime. It begins by looking at the extent of youth violence in Solihull in recent years, according to Police incident data and NHS data on hospital admissions for assault with a sharp object (usually knife wounds). There is a section on the threat of exploitation from County Lines, revealing parts of the West Midlands where young people are most at risk and the young people who are most at risk.

Public place violence reduced during lockdown as the night-time economy and places of education shut down, but data shows other forms of violence, such as domestic abuse, has increased over this time and the threat of County Lines and exploitation has remained consistently high over the same time period.

The longer-term impact of the pandemic on young people in Solihull, leading to an increased risk of experiencing violence, is likely to be most keenly felt in the education sector and in the economy.

Social, emotional and mental health (SEMH) needs of young people are understood to have a strong bearing on their chances of being permanently excluded from school, which elevates their risk of exploitation. The report examines SEMH rates in primary schools to help identify where best to invest in early prevention and support.

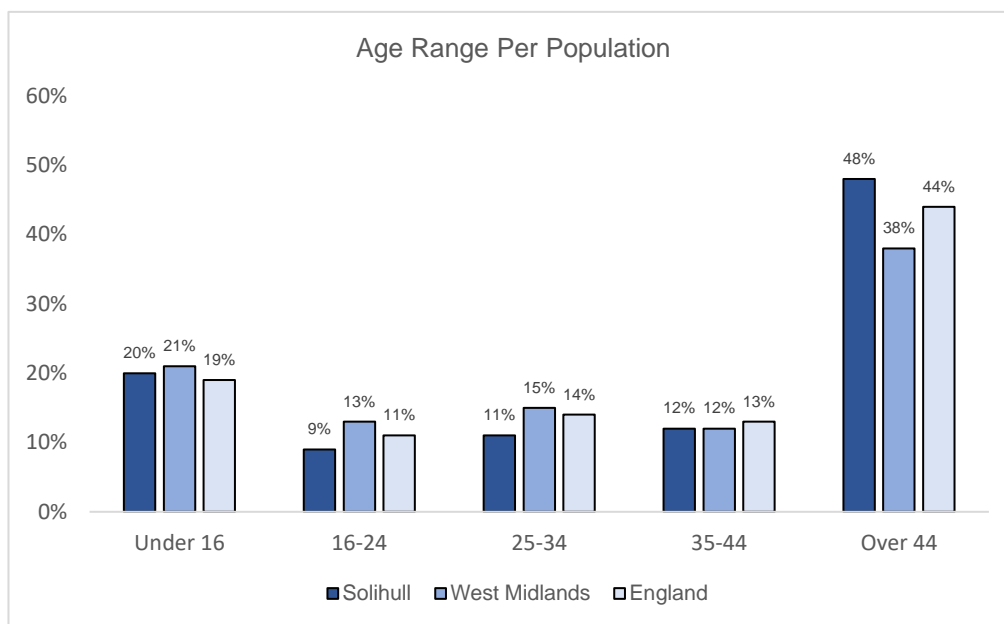
The West Midlands VRU supports placed-based work in pilot sites across the West Midlands, including one in Solihull, which is based in Chelmsley Wood. The VRU provides a community navigator who works closely with the community to deliver interventions which will be briefly looked at.

2.0: Context

Solihull is one of seven metropolitan boroughs in the West Midlands alongside Birmingham, Coventry, Dudley, Sandwell, Walsall and Wolverhampton. Solihull is 7.5 miles southeast of Birmingham and 13 miles west of Coventry.

Solihull's name is commonly thought to originate from the position of St Alphege church, as it was built upon a 'soily' hill. The land which now covers Solihull once covered the ancient Forest of Arden and the earliest known settlement in the area dates back to the 1st Century BC. In contemporary times, Solihull is noted for its historic architecture which includes timber framed Tudor style houses and shops. Solihull is also renowned as the home of the Land Rover, as historically, the car was primarily produced at the plant in Solihull.

Around 215,000 people reside in Solihull, with the borough having a slightly older population with 48% of the population being over 44 which is higher than England and the West Midlands. This in contrast to the West Midlands which overall has a younger population, although Solihull has 20% of its population under 16% which is just above England at 19%ⁱ.

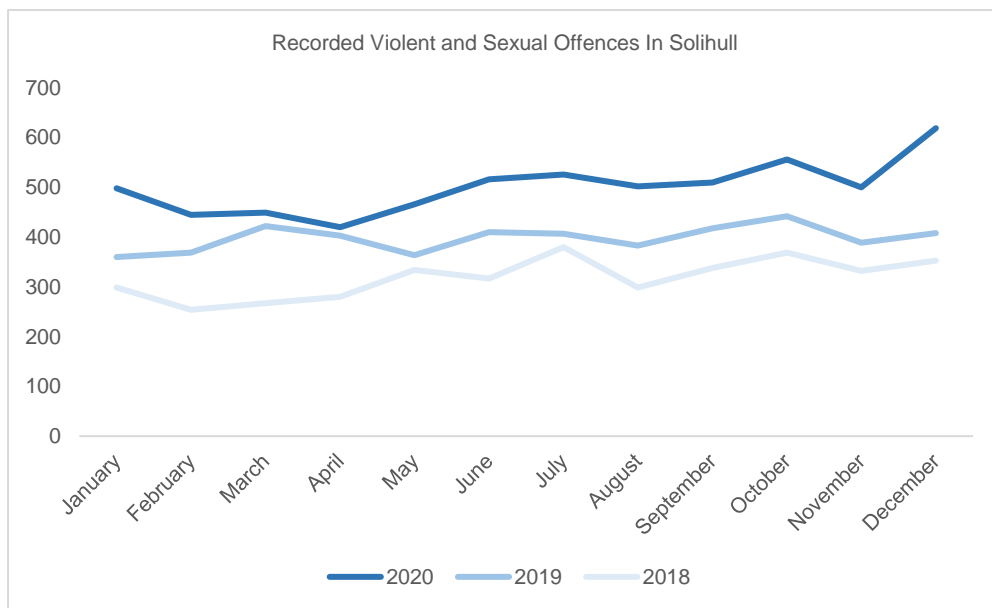
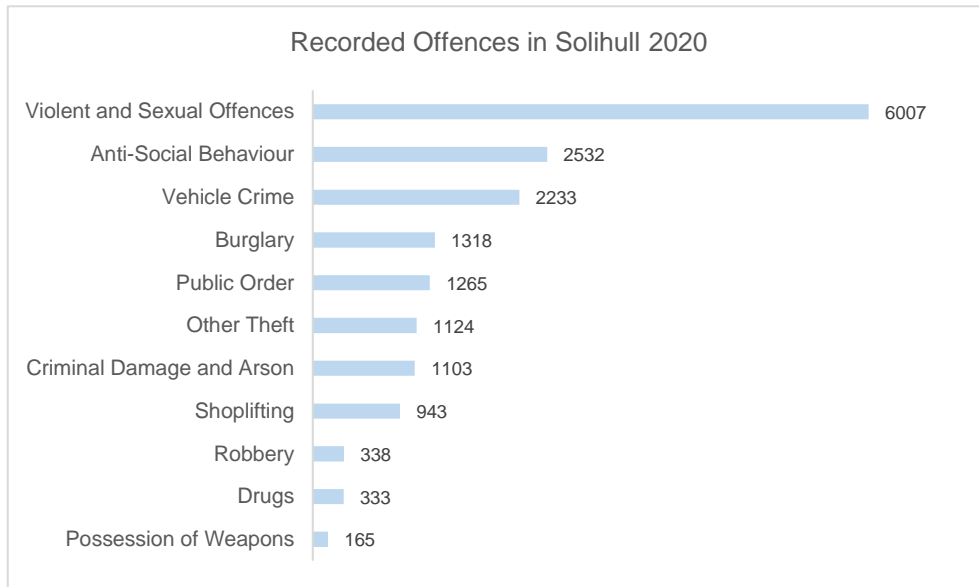


The 2011 Census data revealed that the West Midlands is an ethnically diverse area however, Solihull seems to be less ethnically diverse. Nevertheless, this data is from 2011 and these areas have most likely become more ethnically diverse as time has passedⁱⁱ.

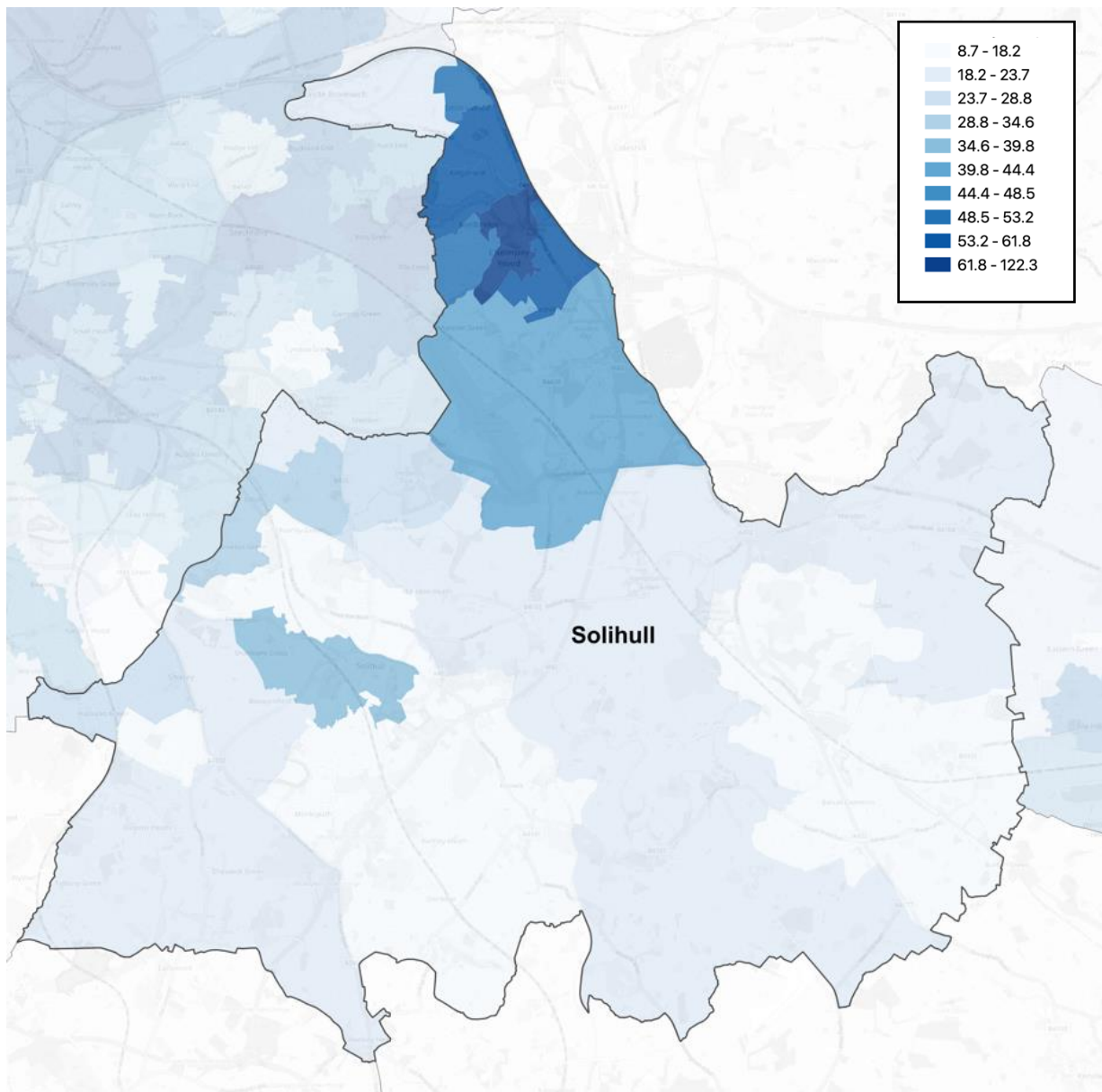
Solihull is the least deprived area out of the seven metropolitan boroughs, although, similar to the whole of the West Midlands, some areas are more deprived than others. This is true for Solihull, with some parts of Solihull being in the 10% most deprived in Englandⁱⁱⁱ.

3.0: Violence in Solihull

The graph below shows the recorded offences in Solihull throughout 2020^{iv}. The most common recorded offence was violent and sexual offences. From 2019 to 2020 incidents involving violent and sexual offences increased by 25%.



The map below shows recorded violent and sexual offences per 1,000 of the population. The map is divided into MSOA areas, darker blue MSOA's signify higher rates of recorded violent and sexual offences throughout 2020^y.

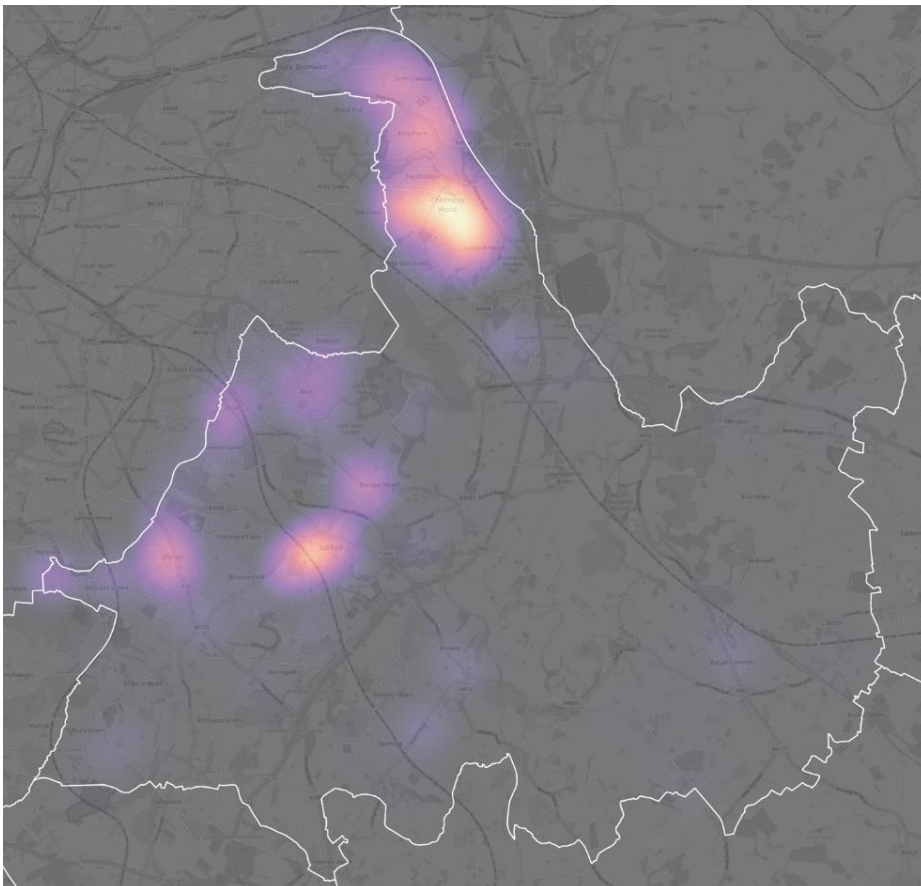


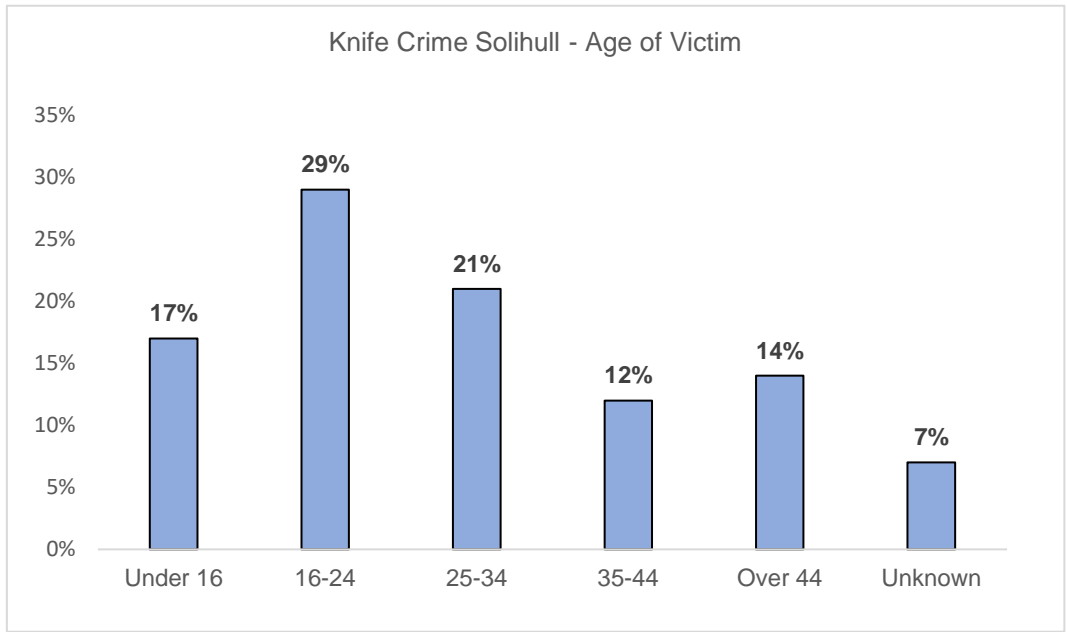
Key Findings

- Most of the recorded offences in Solihull are violent and sexual offences and the amount of these offences has been rising over the past three years.
- Northern areas of Solihull have higher amount of recorded offences than the rest of Solihull.
- Another dark section on the map which is not in the northern part of Solihull is near Touchwood.
- The NEC and airport are in the northern part of Solihull. These areas will have more recorded crime as large amounts of people will be visiting this area and there will be more police presence. This is similar to touchwood, as there are many shops and parks in this area.
- Areas such as Chelmsley Wood, Fordbridge and Smiths Wood are residential areas in the northern section of Solihull which do have higher recorded offences.

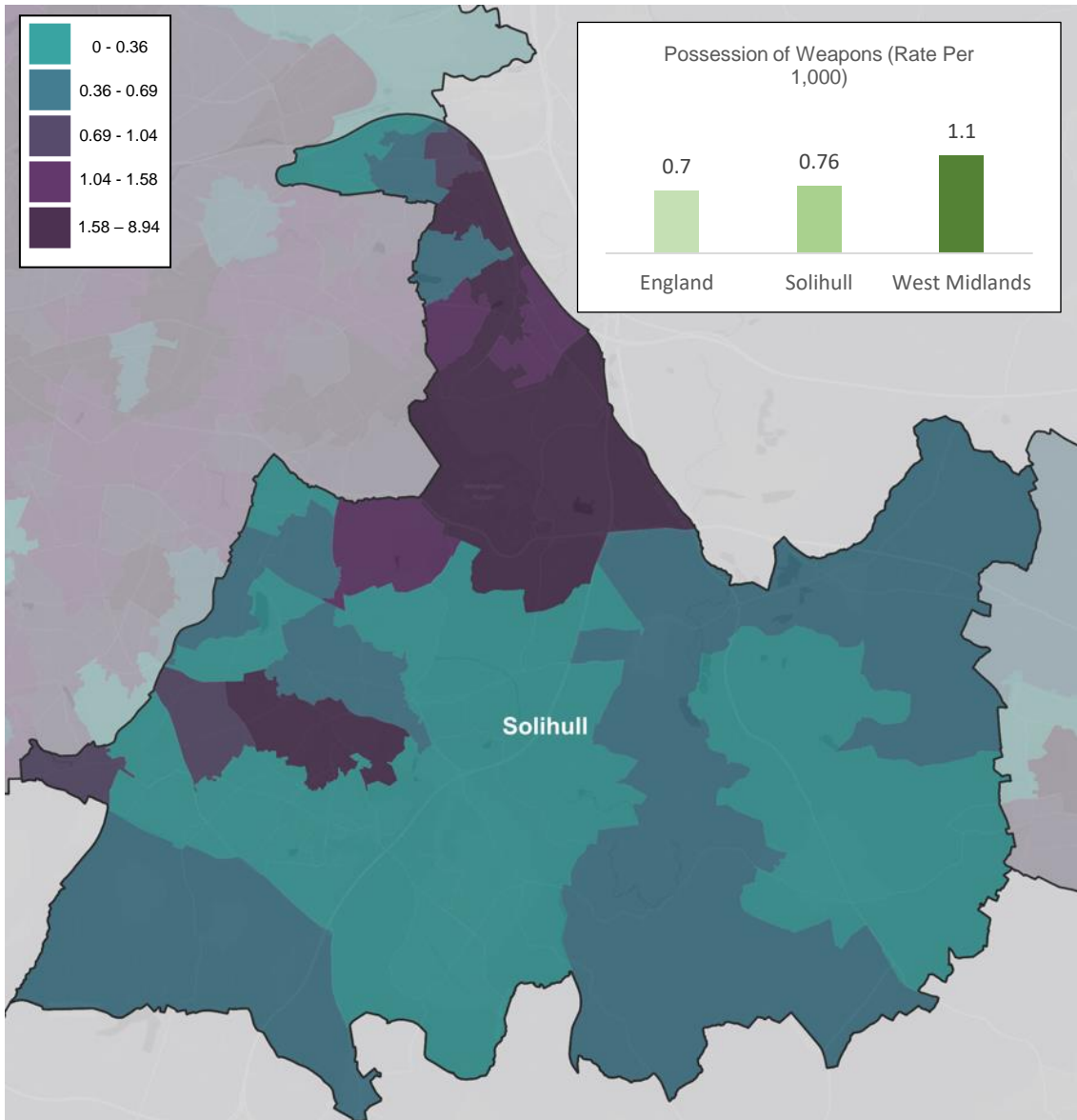
3.1: Knife Crime

The following map shows West Midlands Police recorded incidents of knife crime from January 2018 to March 2021 aggregated to show hotspots^{vi}.





Map of possession of weapon offences in Solihull in 2020^{vii}.



Key Findings

- The main hotspot for knife crime in recent years is in the northern parts of Solihull such as Chelmsley Wood, Fordbridge and Smiths Wood. Also, another main hotspot for knife crime is around touchwood and nearby areas.
- Other areas where knife crime has occurred but slightly less prevalent is Olton, Shirley and Elmdon Heath.
- The West Midlands has a young population which is in contrast to Solihull which has an older population. Nevertheless, most victims of knife crime are still aged 16-24.
- Solihull has a lower rate of possession of weapon offences than the West Midlands but the rate is still higher than England.

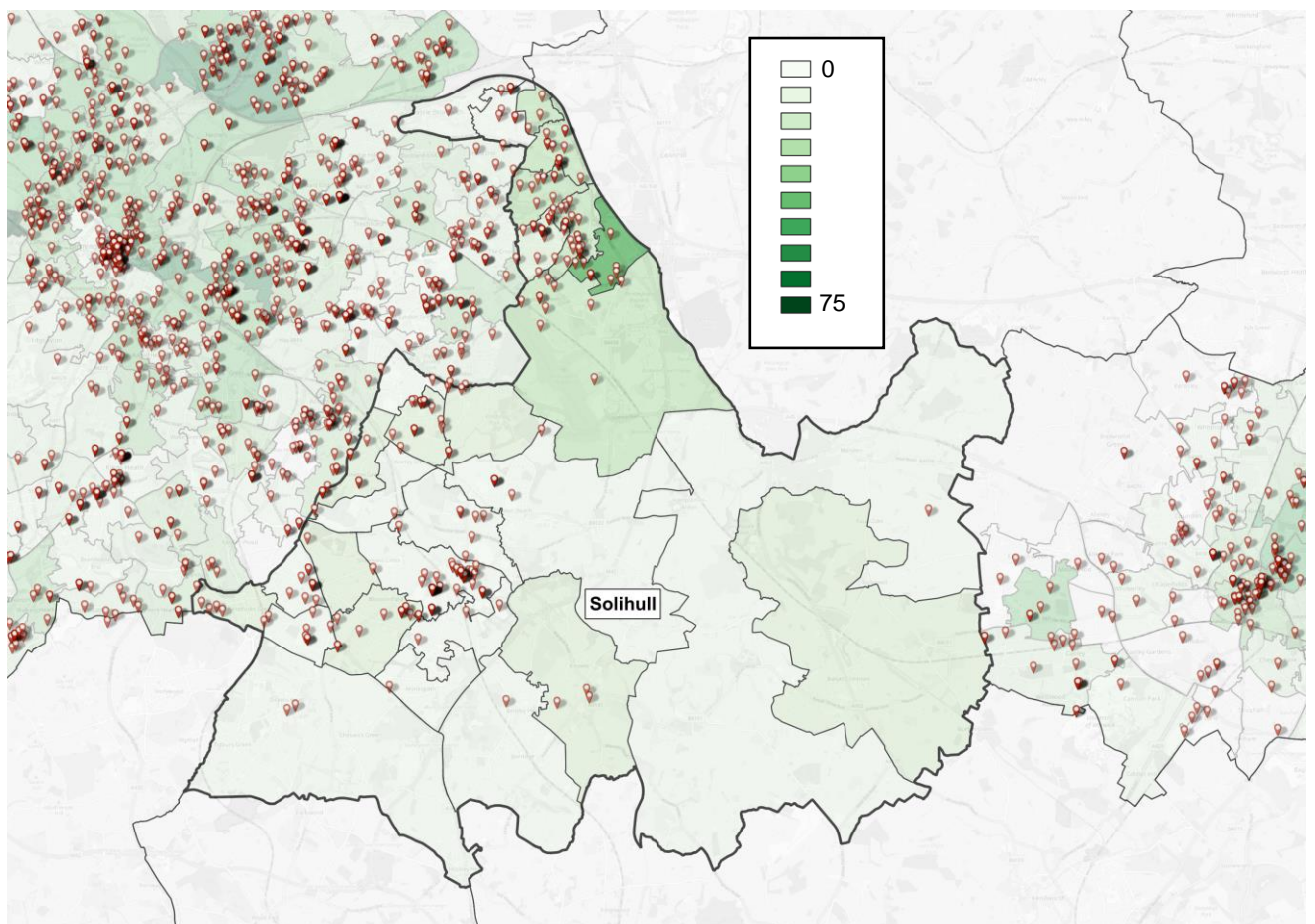
3.2: Hospital admissions for Assault with a sharp object and Youth Violence^{viii}

The map below shows three years of hospital admissions data for assault with a sharp object based on where the patient lives and aggregated to neighbourhood level. Darker green means higher numbers of people from that neighbourhood being admitted to hospital for assault with a sharp object during the three year-period.

Youth violence increases between the hours of 3.00pm and 6.00pm.

The red pins illustrate approximate locations of police recorded violence between the hours of 3.00pm and 6.00pm where the age of the victim or suspect was 18 or less.

The map has youth violence pins from January 2019 to January 2020.



Key Findings

- The map highlight the overlaps between police and NHS data, which show that the hotspots for youth violence are often the same neighbourhoods with the highest numbers of people attending hospital for assault with a sharp object.
- Chelmsley Wood is an area of focus for West Midlands VRU placed-based pilot activity and is an area with the darkest green section in Solihull and has many incidents of youth violence.
- Touchwood area also has more recorded incidents of youth violence than other areas but has similar amount of hospital admissions to other areas in Solihull.
- Although public place violence and hospital admissions reduced during the first lockdown, rates started climbing again in the respite in the summer of 2020 and are expected to increase again as lockdown is eased in 2021.

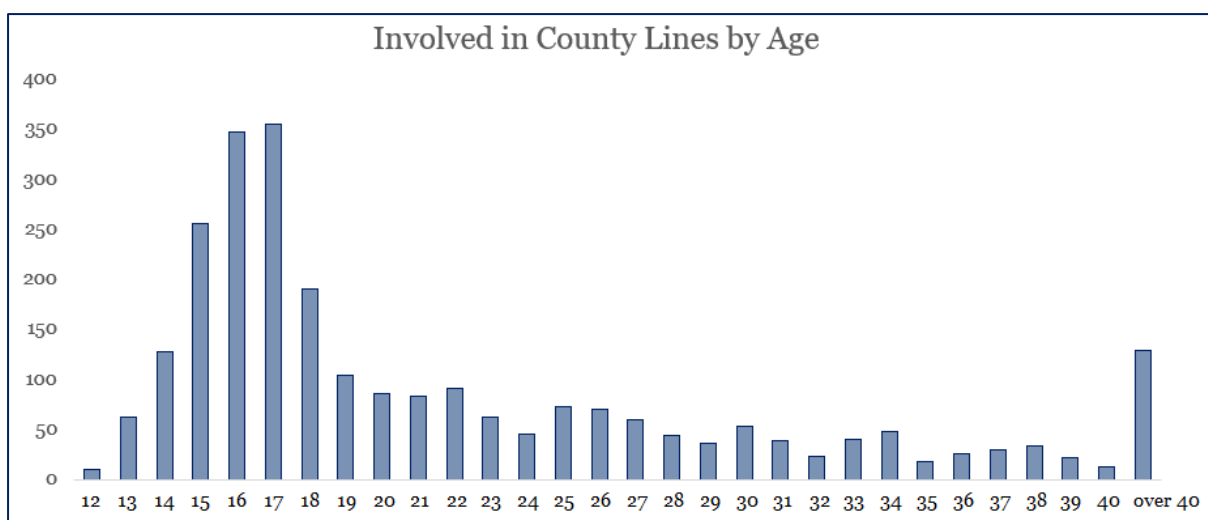
4.0: County Lines

West Midlands Police data^{ix} includes markers for people involved in county lines as victims, perpetrators or suspects. This data, which has been aggregated and anonymised, has been used to provide the charts in this section.

The date range is from April 2018 to November 2020, so includes the first lockdown.

4.1: County Lines – Who is involved?

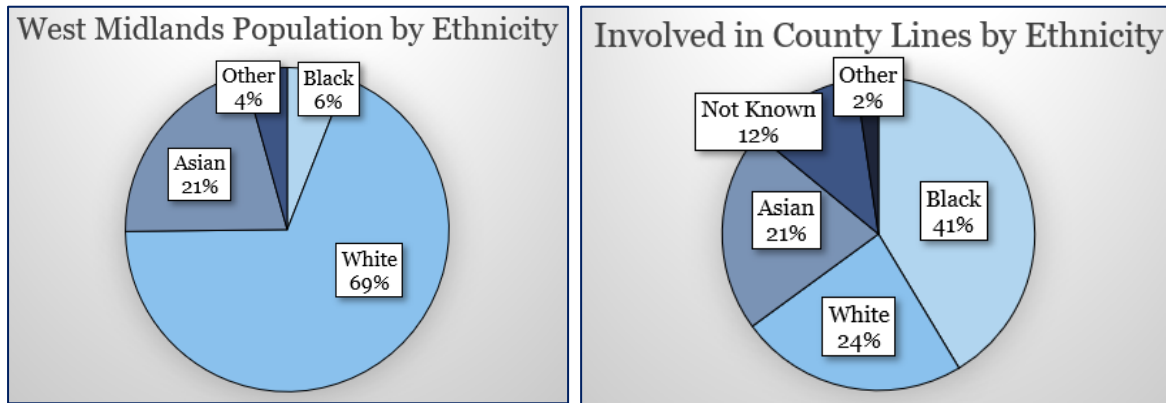
The following chart shows a breakdown of people involved (as victims, perpetrators or suspects) in County Lines drugs distribution activity by age. The breakdown is by individual age rather than age band and is a record of age at the time of their involvement. The young age of those involved is both revealing and quite shocking.



4.2: Ethnicity and Gender

The pie charts show the breakdown by ethnicity.

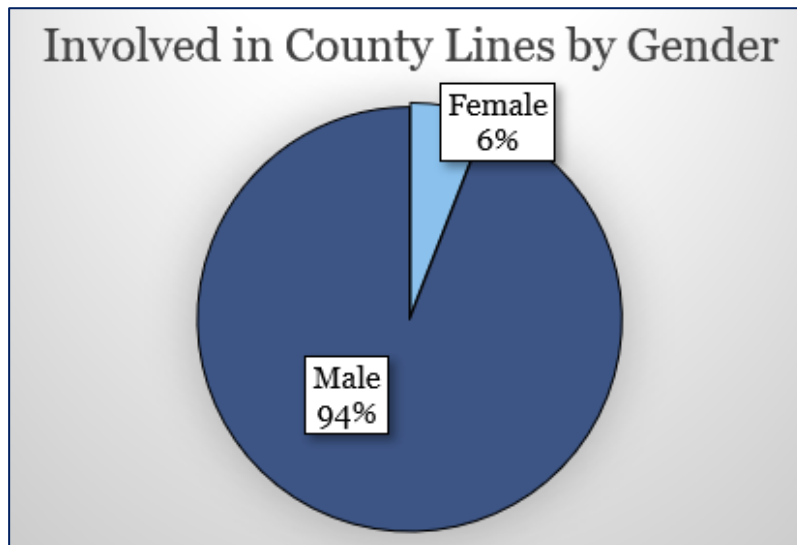
The chart on the left shows those identified by police information as involved County Lines by their recorded ethnicity. The chart on the right shows the population in the West Midlands for comparison.



Age and Ethnicity – Key Findings

- 73% of people linked to county lines activity between April 2018 and November 2020 were young people aged 25 or under, 52% were aged 18 or under and 31% were 16 or under.
- 41% of people identified in this data as involved in county lines activity – as a victim, perpetrator or suspect – were recorded as of black ethnicity. This is significantly higher than the data for the wider West Midlands population, which has a 6% black population.
- The overwhelming conclusion is that young males with Black ethnicity, most often from the most deprived parts of the West Midlands, are hugely over-represented in police information about County Lines activity
- There is a need for further work in the region to understand how far young Black people and their over-representation in the data may be partly down to the result of police activity, such as stop and search

4.3: Understanding the role of gender in exploitation



Multi-agency practitioners have identified concerns that there are low levels of recognition and identification across the sector of the way in which women and girls are exploited through county lines drugs distribution.

There are ongoing projects to explore ways of improving the response. The current police data reinforces the existing picture but should be treated with caution when designing services.

The West Midlands regional criminal exploitation and missing board has identified the under-representation of young women in terms of exploitation and are looking to further understand this.

Professionals may stereotype females as victims of sexual exploitation and there is a risk of unknown numbers of females involved in County Lines and other forms of exploitation as victims and perpetrators that will not be apparent in the data.

4.4: County Lines during Lockdown

West Midlands Police and West Midlands VRU produced a briefing paper on County Lines, exploitation and lockdown due to the Covid-19 pandemic in late 2020. Some of the key highlights are listed below. The information was collated from third sector partners, providers, multi-agency forums and local authorities in the West Midlands.

- Research in the West Midlands found that County Lines drug networks adapted to the restrictions of the first lockdown in the Spring of 2020.
- Initially, with the closure of the night-time economy and low usage of public transport, it was easier for authorities to spot children away from home, with exploited young people often using false Covid-related excuses for their presence on the rail network.

- Children continued to be identified far from home carrying large quantities of cash or drugs, but county lines were also being run more locally.
- There was subsequently a preference to use private hired vehicles, with bulk deliveries to provincial areas in the region.
- To avoid detection, gangs shifted to using busy public areas, such as supermarket car parks, rather than from residential addresses.
- Perpetrators used online platforms such as Snapchat, Instagram and TikTok in grooming for the purposes of criminal exploitation.
- Lockdown inhibited opportunities for face-to-face safeguarding, creating challenges for child protection services and other frontline services. Young people were often less comfortable making disclosures over the phone.
- Court and school closures, and delays to CPS processes further exacerbated the risk to vulnerable young people

5.0: Children in Care

There is evidence that children in care - particularly those in unregulated settings – are at greater risk of going missing.

“Unregulated provision is a type of accommodation used for children in care, usually aged 16 or 17. The number of children aged 16 or 17 placed in unregulated settings has more than doubled from 2,900 in 2009 to 6,100 children in 2019. Unlike children’s homes, Ofsted does not inspect these settings.”^x

National Youth Advocacy Service

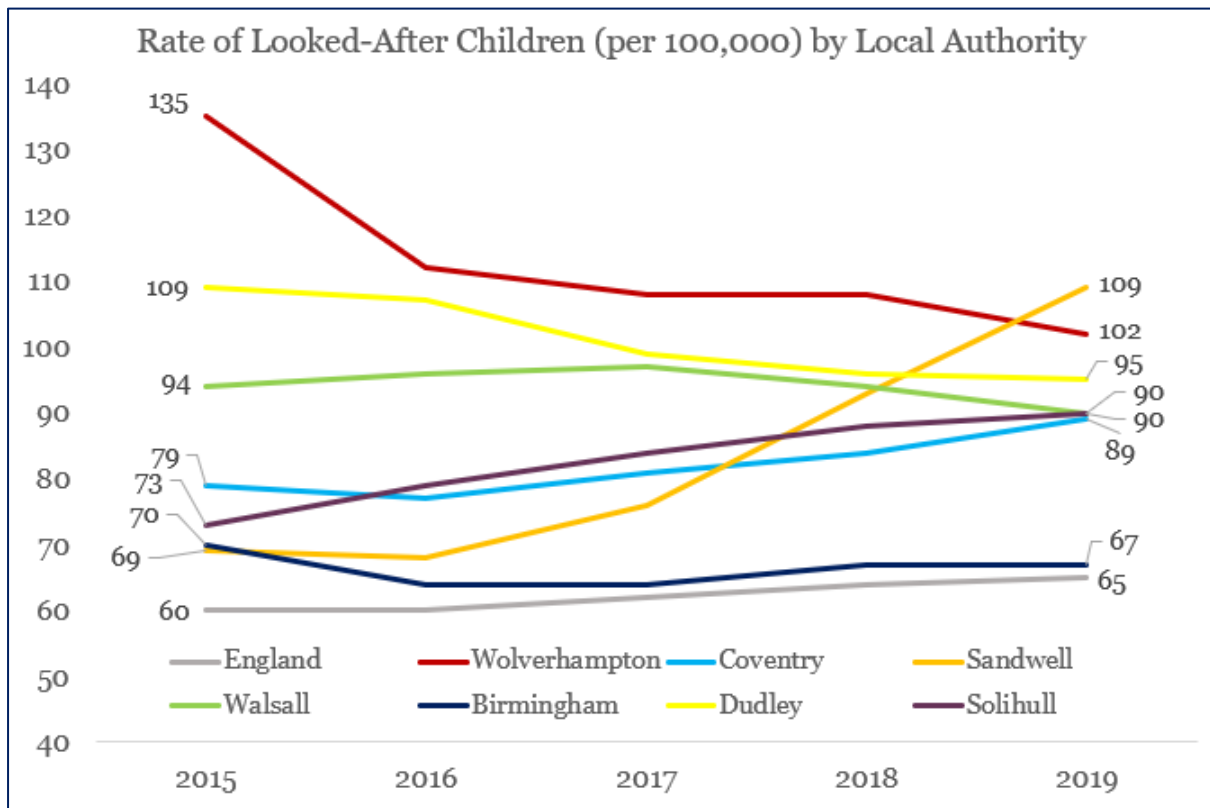
A report by Crest Advisory crime and justice consultancy in November 2020^{xi} found that “in North Wales 31% of missing incidents were reported from care and in Merseyside, 41% of incidents were reported missing from residential care and unregulated settings”.

“When looked after children are placed in settings at distance from their home area, or in unregulated settings, their vulnerability to exploitation is amplified. Looked after children are at particular risk of exploitation in county lines drugs networks.”

Nationally, the number of children in local authority care has been increasing for 25 years, from 50,000 in 1996 to 60,000 in 2010 and more than 80,000 in 2020, according to the latest statistics published by the Department for Education^{xii}.

The total number of Children in Care in England has gone up from 69,470 in 2015 to 78,150 in 2019 - a rise of 12%. In the West Midlands, the number has increased from 9,360 in 2015 to 10,560 in 2019 - a rise of just under 13%.

The chart below shows the rate of Children in Care per 100,000 of the population. This takes account of changes in population over time and differences in population size between local authorities.



- All local authorities in the West Midlands have care responsibilities for a higher rate of children than the national average.
- The profile of changes in the rate of Children in Care varies considerably between the different local authorities in the West Midlands.
- Whilst some areas, such as Wolverhampton and Dudley, have seen the rate of looked after children reduce in recent years, Solihull, Sandwell and Coventry have increased.

6.0: Risk Factors

Some young people are more likely to become involved in violence than others and it is by identifying the factors which correlate with the risks of violence increasing and understanding the profile of these risk factors across the region, that agencies can seek to prevent violence from happening and focus their work more effectively.

Research by the Greater London Authority (GLA) in collaboration with the Mayor's Office of Policing & Crime (MOPAC) in 2018 reveals a strong statistical association between rates of serious youth violence and social, economic and health inequalities^{xiii}

Deprivation features prominently in the analysis and may be the single biggest determining factor in explaining the prevalence and risk of violence in populations and communities^{xiv}.

"More than any demographic characteristic, area-level deprivation is a key risk factor for violent victimisation."

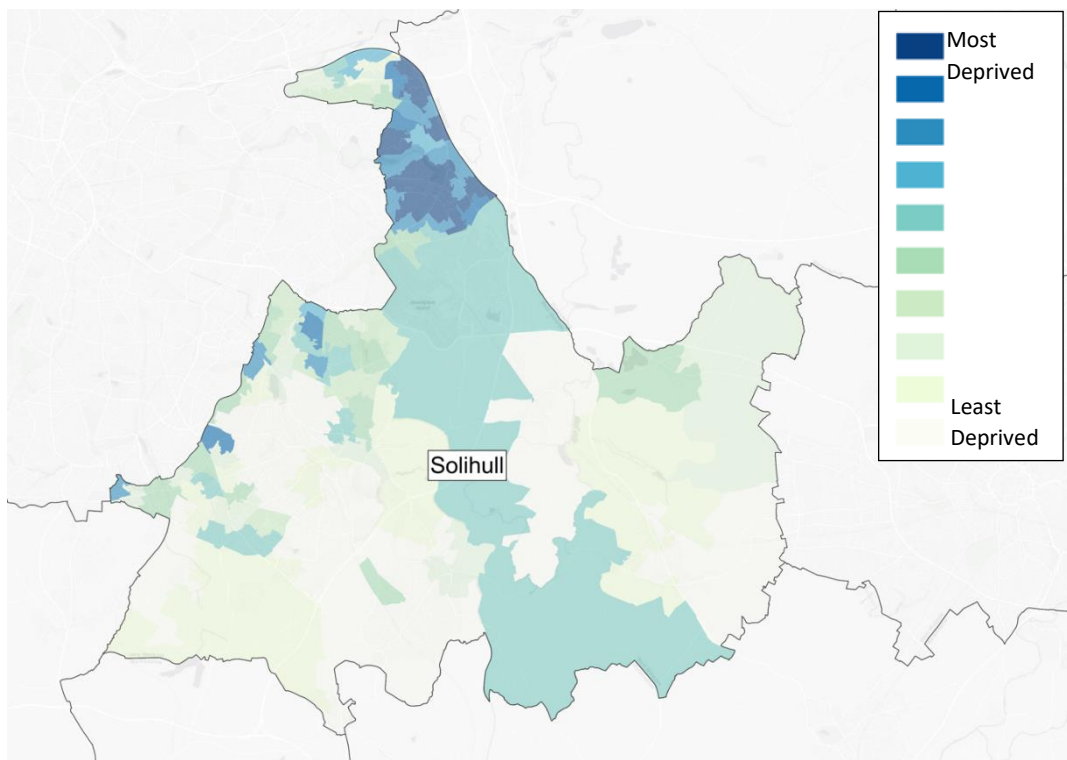
Victims of Serious Violence in England and Wales, 2011–2017,
University of Hull

7.0: Deprivation and Inequalities

The West Midlands is one of the most deprived parts of England, according to the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) statistics of 2019^{xv}.

Out of the seven metropolitan areas in the West Midlands, Solihull ranks as the least deprived area. Nevertheless, some areas of Solihull are much more deprived than others, even though it is least deprived area in the West Midlands around 12% of Solihull is still ranked as in the top 10% most deprived in England^{xvi}.

Map of deprivation throughout Solihull.



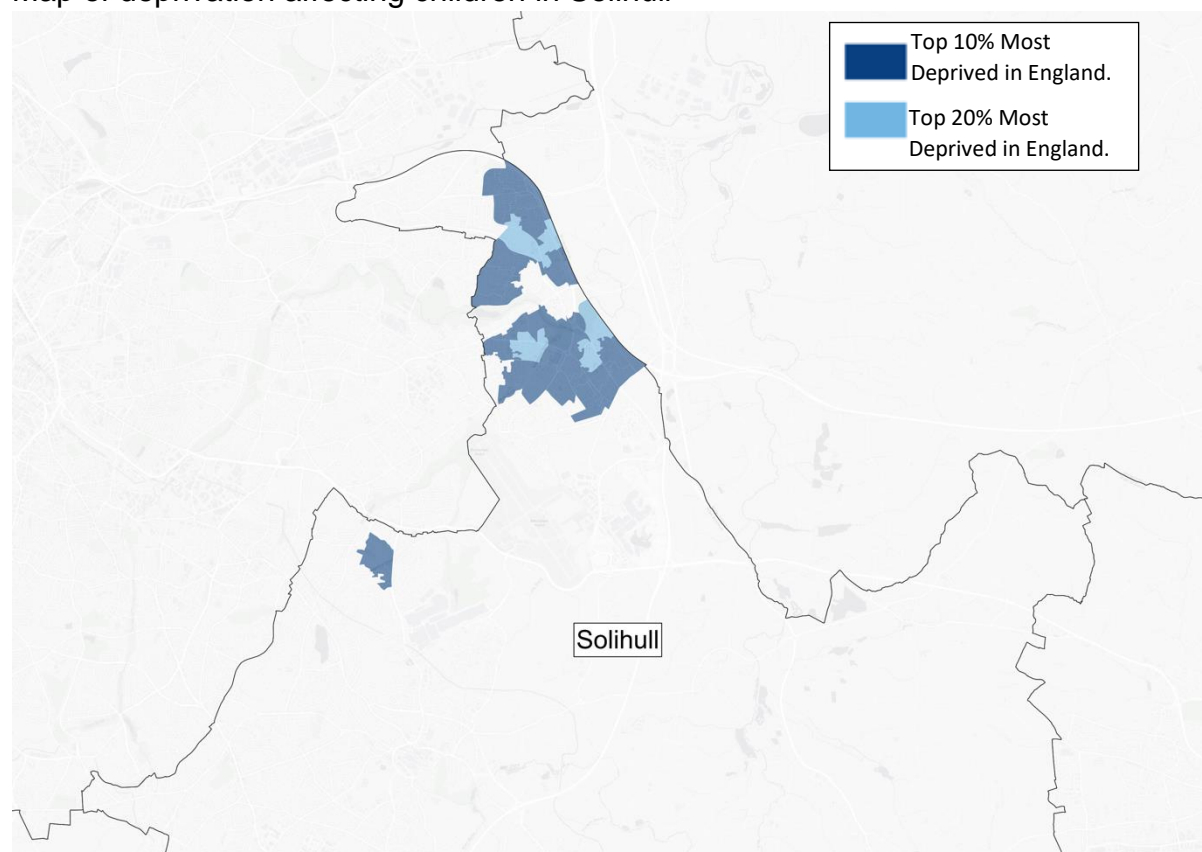
7.1: Deprivation affecting Children.

Deprivation is not the same as low income and relates more to how people live. It may be best described as a consequence of low income as well as having limited access to other resources.

To understand the additional inequalities and risk to young people in particular, West Midlands VRU has used the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index^{xvii}.

The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) measures the proportion of all children aged 0 to 15 living in income-deprived families. It is a subset of the Income Deprivation Domain of the IMD statistics, which measures the proportion of the population in an area experiencing deprivation relating to low income.

Map of deprivation affecting children in Solihull



Key Findings

- In both maps, dark blue is indicating some of the most deprived areas through England. In Solihull, most of the deprived areas are in the northern parts of Solihull.
- The inequality in life expectancy at birth for males and females in Solihull is in the worst quintile for England^{xviii}.

- The End Child Poverty (ECP) coalition published new research in 2020 which estimates the degree of child poverty after taking housing costs into consideration^{xix}.
- According to this research, 18.8% of children living in Solihull are living in poverty, which amounts to 3629 children^{xx}.

8.0: West Midlands VRU Risk Index

West Midlands VRU have designed a risk index based on three factors with the strongest correlations towards violence:

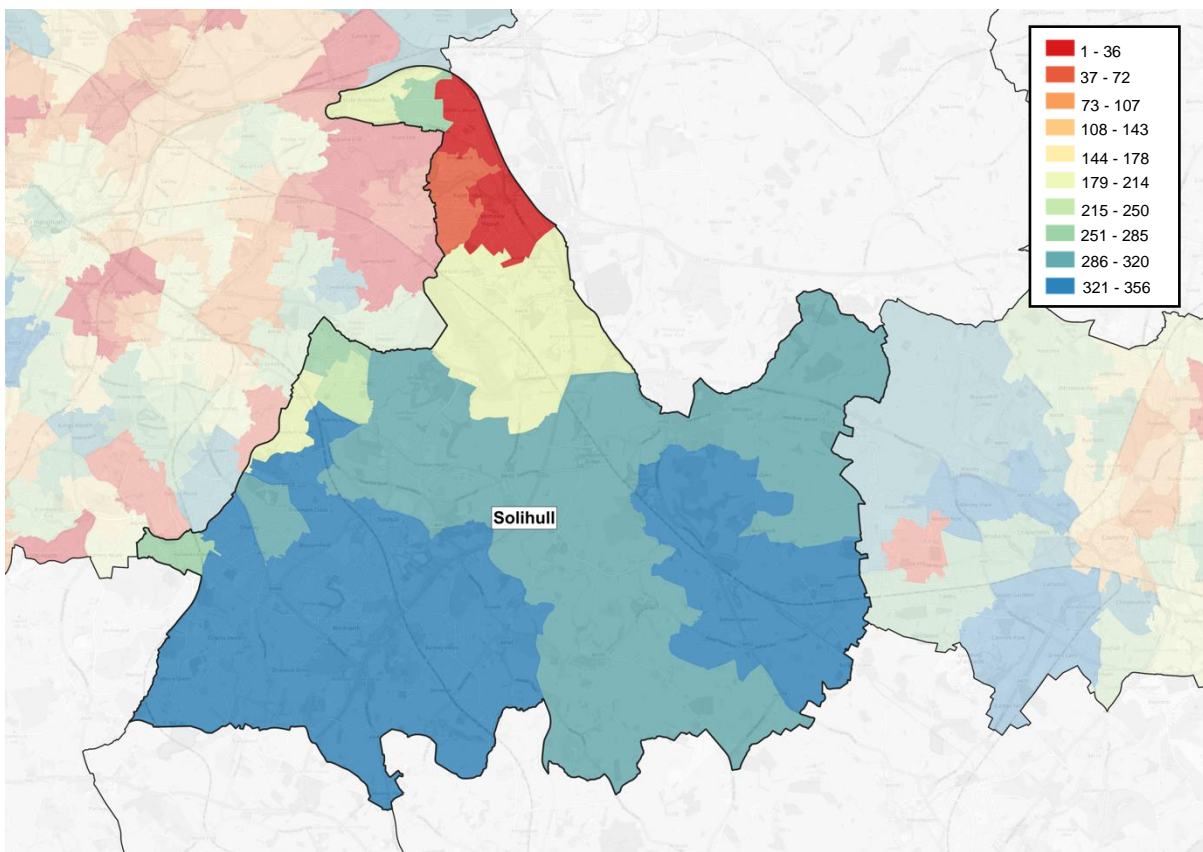
- Deprivation affecting children;
- Rates of mental health;
- Lack of educational development in early years^{xxi}.

No causation between these factors can be implied in terms of violence, but the data can help us to understand risk at neighbourhood level.

The neighbourhoods referred to here are MSOAs^{xxii}, small areas with broadly similar population sizes that can be compared within local authority areas and nationally.

For more information on the measures included in the Risk Index, including a detailed explanation and source, see references in the appendix^{xxiii}

Map of Neighbourhoods in Solihull with VRU Risk Index Ranking



Key Findings

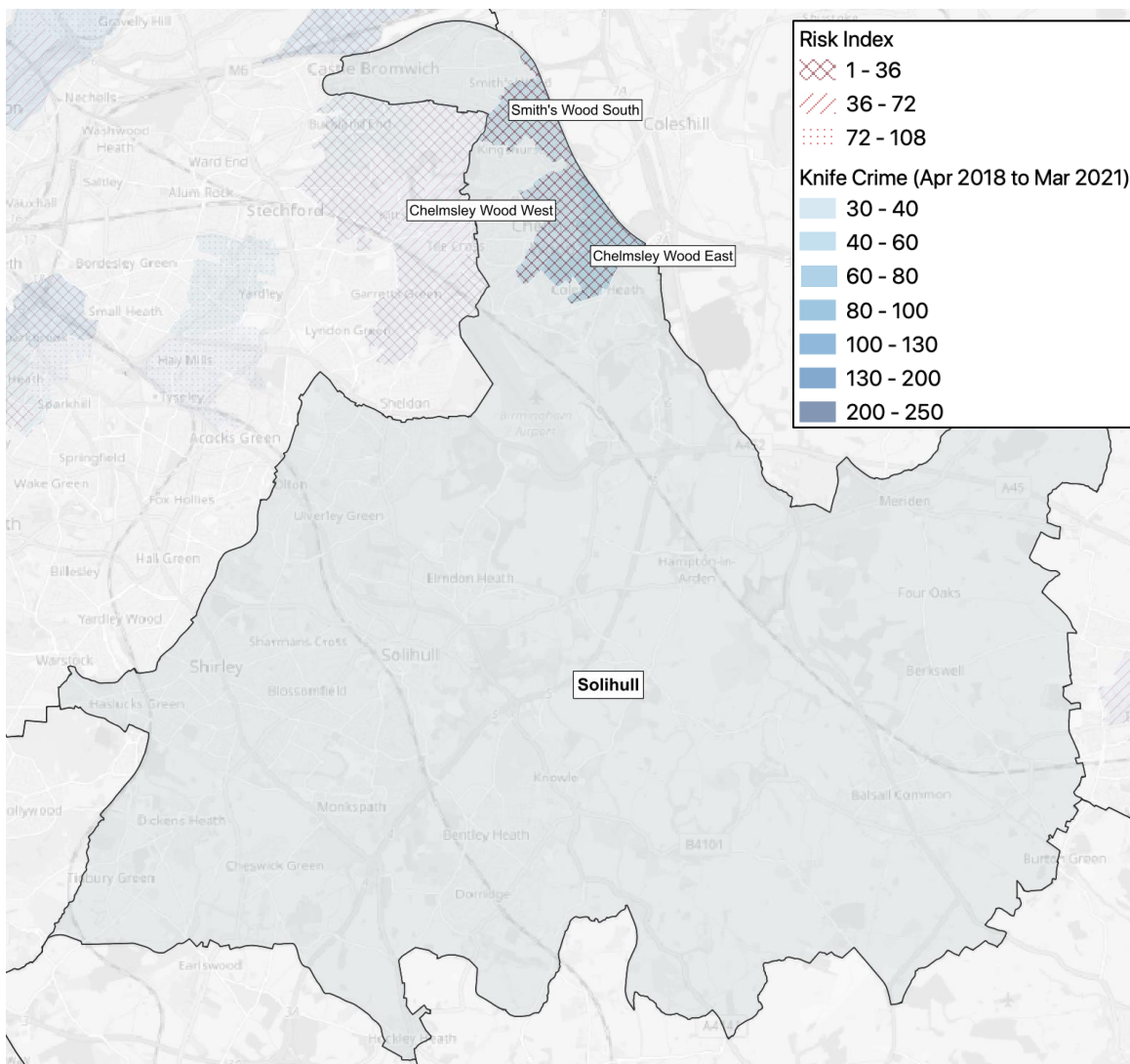
- The map shows the city neighbourhoods shaded from red (high risk) to blue (low risk).
- The neighbourhoods shaded red are in the top 10% highest risk in the West Midlands according to the VRU risk index.
- The neighbourhoods shaded orange are considered as medium and medium to high risk.

8.1: Comparing neighbourhoods with high risk and high rates of violence

The following map shows the top 100 ranked neighbourhoods in the Risk Index in the West Midlands (cross hatch pattern) which also have rates of knife crime at 30 or higher per 10,000 population (blue shading) with a focus on Solihull.

These neighbourhoods are frequently some of the most deprived in the city and there are strong overlaps with the clusters of primary schools with the highest SEMH rates (See page 22) such as Chelmsley Wood and Smiths Wood.

Map of neighbourhoods with high risk and high rates of violence



8.2: Neighbourhoods with high risk and high rates of violence

The following table lists the same neighbourhoods shown on the map above in order of risk index ranking and rate of knife crime.

| Priority | Neighbourhood | Local Authority | Knife Crime (Volume) | Knife Crime Priority (West Midlands) | Risk Priority (Local Authority) | Risk Priority (West Midlands) |
|----------|------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | Central Solihull & Sharmans Cross | Solihull | 54 | 40 | 29 | 354 |
| 2 | Chelmsley Wood East | Solihull | 47 | 58 | 1 | 8 |
| 3 | Chelmsley Wood West | Solihull | 40 | 71 | 2 | 9 |
| 4 | Smith's Wood South | Solihull | 31 | 96 | 4 | 26 |
| 5 | Shirley West | Solihull | 31 | 101 | 19 | 329 |
| 6 | Marston Green & Airport | Solihull | 30 | 107 | 8 | 199 |
| 7 | Fordbridge | Solihull | 28 | 116 | 6 | 39 |
| 8 | Olton & Kineton Green | Solihull | 24 | 141 | 9 | 211 |
| 9 | Elmdon Heath & Catherine-de-Barnes | Solihull | 23 | 149 | 16 | 299 |
| 10 | Kingshurst | Solihull | 20 | 165 | 5 | 37 |

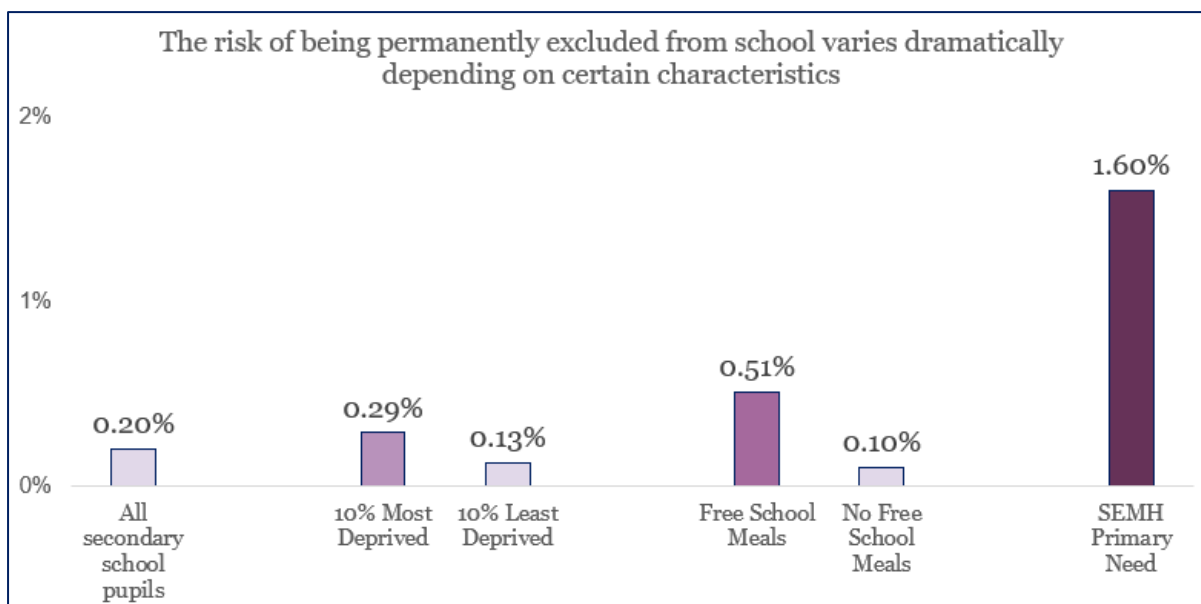
9.0: Schools and Education

Research links poor pupil attainment, absenteeism, special educational needs and deprivation to an increased risk of being excluded from school^{xxiv}.

There is no evidence that permanent school exclusion directly causes violent behaviour or involvement in crime, but there are strong correlations.

One in four young people in custody that have been excluded from school, compared to one in 1,000 of the whole secondary school population.

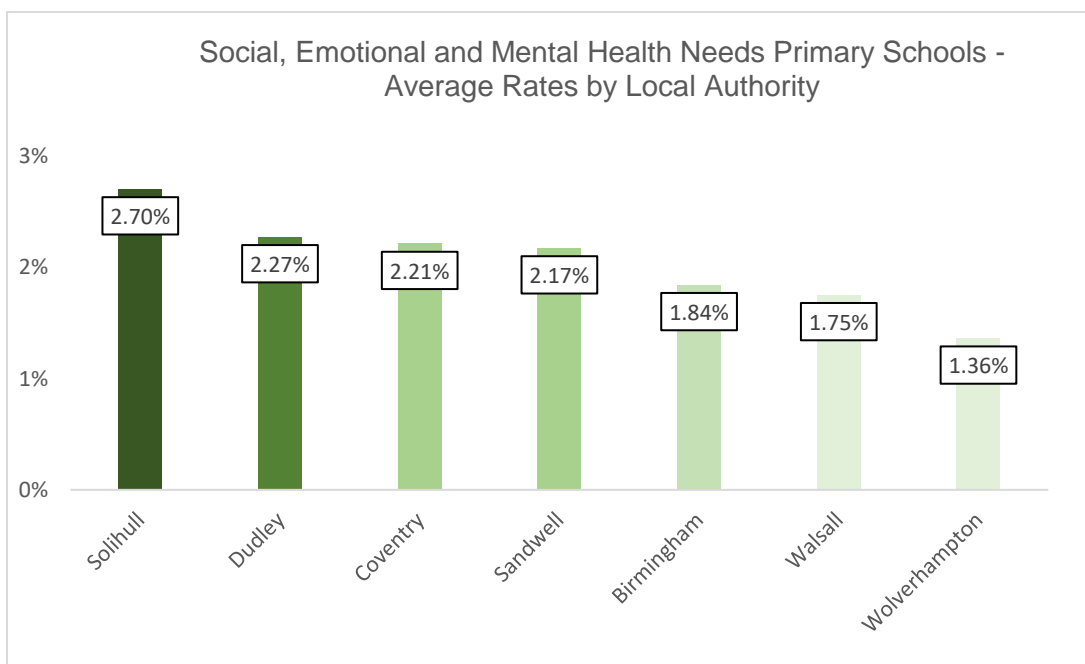
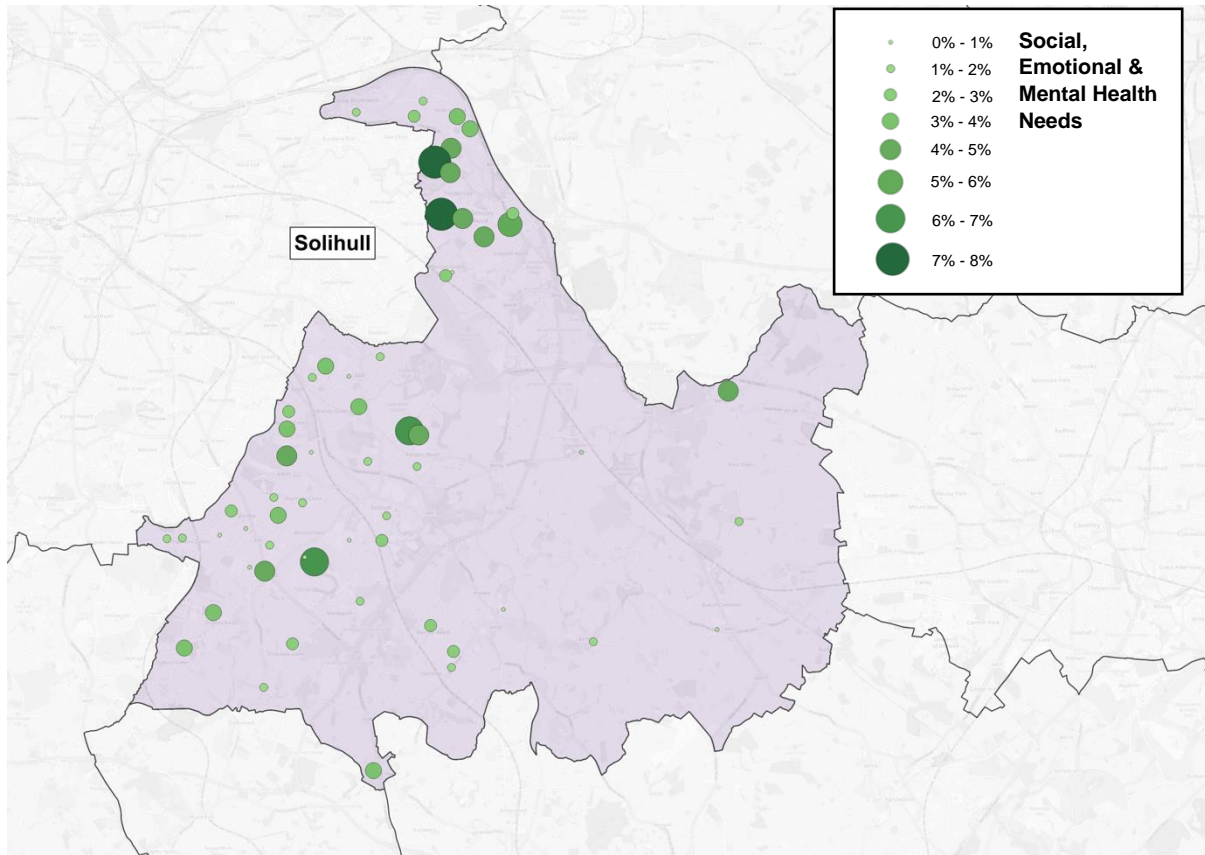
9.1: Who is most at risk of school exclusion?



Pupils with identified social, emotional and mental health (SEMH) needs are permanently excluded at an eight times higher rate than average at 1.6%^{xxv}.

The following map shows primary schools in Solihull with rates of pupils with social, emotional and mental health needs, according to School Pupil characteristics from the most recent School Census published by the Department for Education in January 2020^{xxvi}.

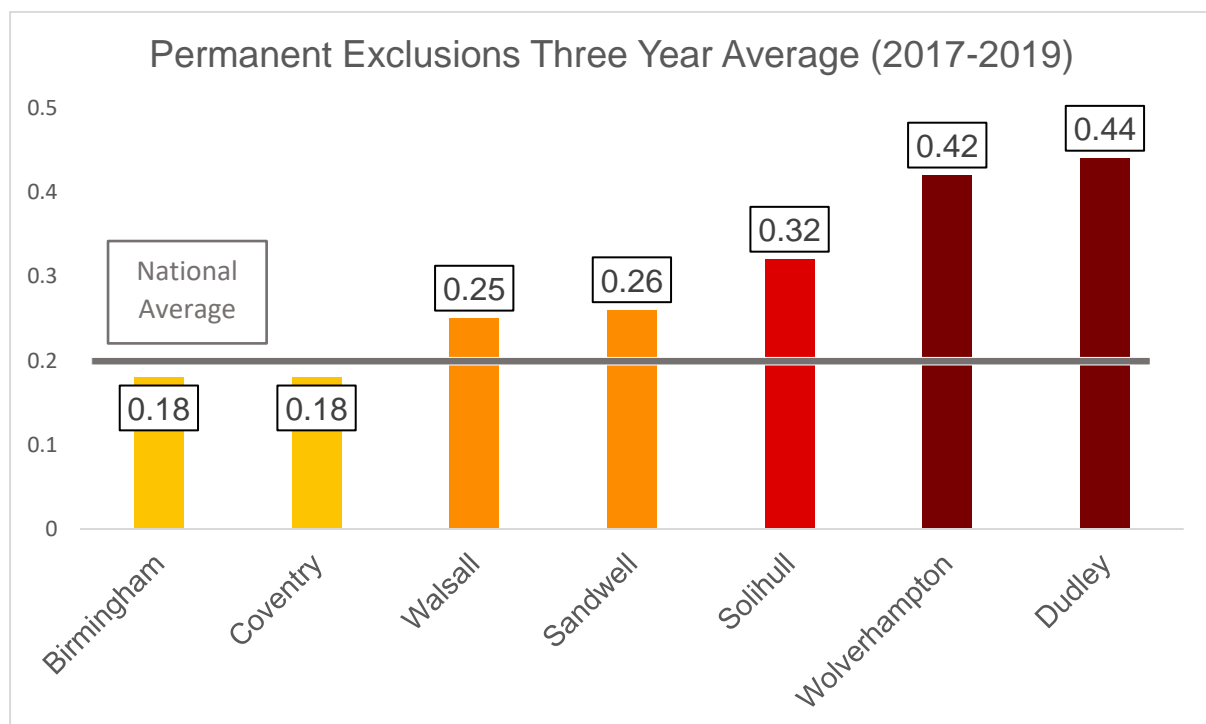
9.2: Primary Schools in Solihull with Social, Emotional & Mental Health rates

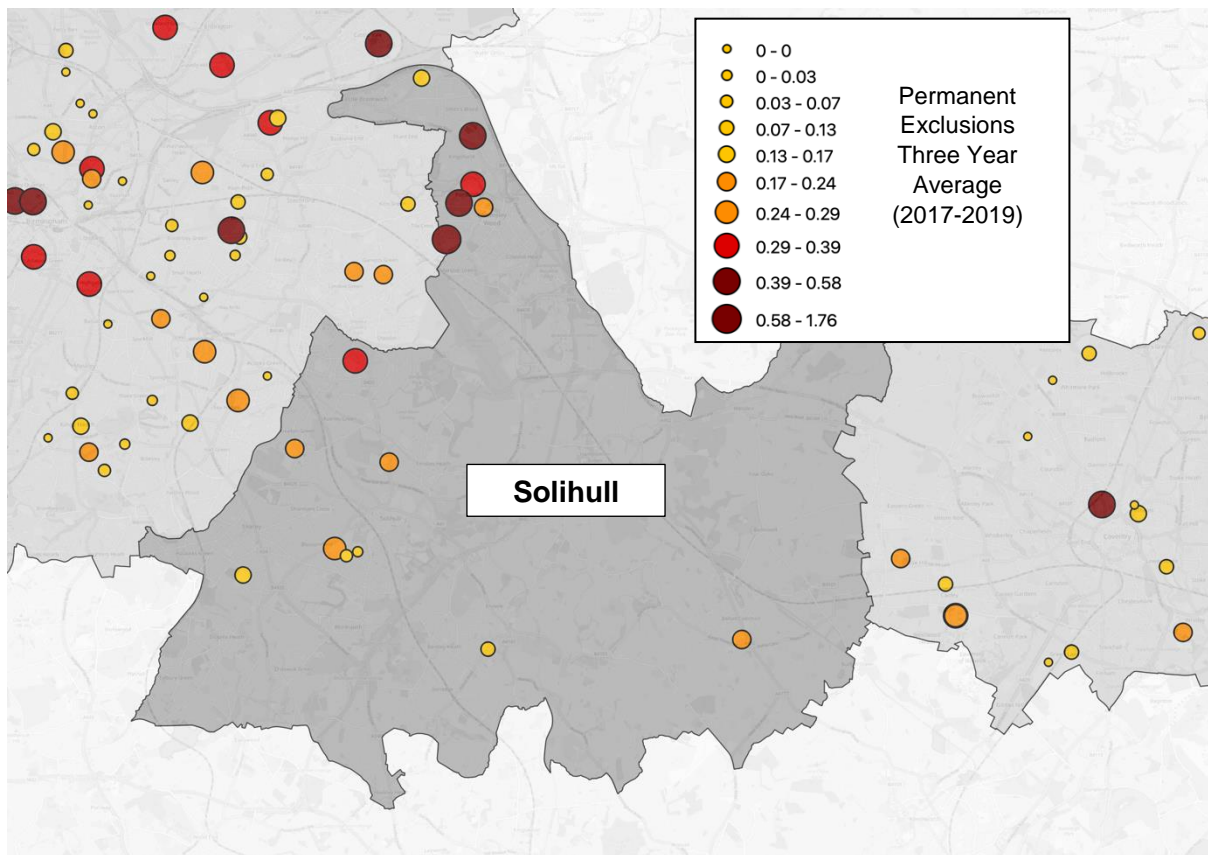


Key Findings

- The map shows state-funded primary schools in Solihull as green bubbles, with larger, dark green bubbles representing schools with the highest rates of pupils with SEMH needs.
- There are clusters of schools with higher rates of SEMH in Kingshurst, Elmdon, Shirley, Chelmsley Wood, Olton, Bickenhill and Smiths Wood.
- Solihull has the highest rate SEMH rate in the West Midlands.
- Young people with identified needs in these schools may find the return to educational settings and transition particularly challenging.
- This may indicate a higher risk of exclusion later if support is not provided.

9.3: Secondary School Exclusions

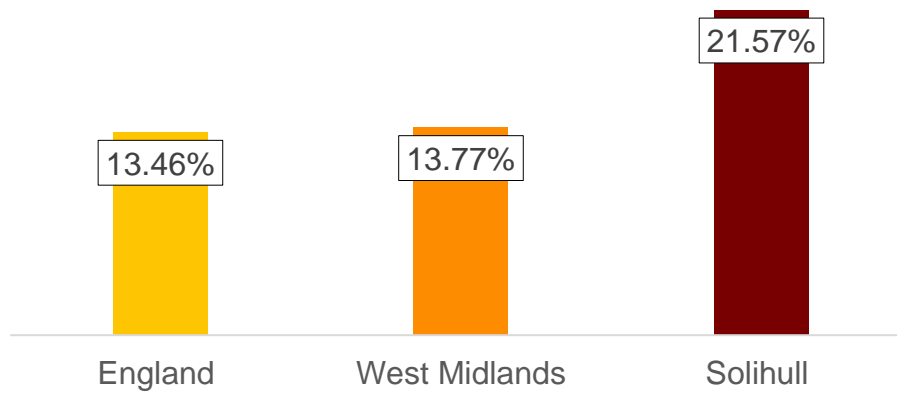




Key Findings

- The national average rate for school exclusions in secondary schools is 0.2, which is the equivalent of 20 pupils per 10,000 whilst the West Midlands rate is 24 pupils per 10,000^{xxvii}.
- School exclusion rates in Solihull are above the national average at 32 pupils per 10,000. The most common reason for permanent exclusion in England and Solihull is persistent disruptive behaviour.
- Solihull also, has a number of permanent exclusions due to physical assault against a pupil than both England and the West Midlands.

Exclusions for Physical Assault Against a Pupil
(2018-2019)

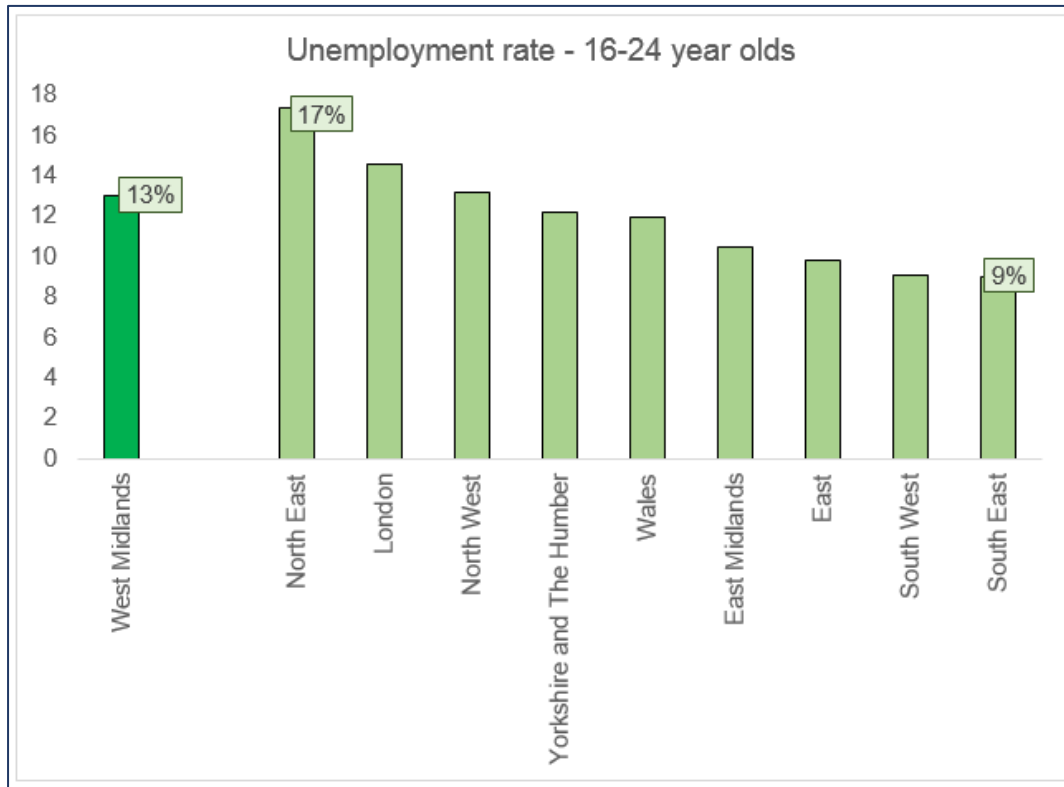


- School is important for education but can also provide additional protective factors for young people already at risk of being involved in violence.
- Permanent exclusion, for some young people, may represent the removal of one of the last barriers against exploitation, criminality and violence.

10.0: Risk to young people from economic impact of covid-19 in Solihull

10.1: Youth unemployment (16 to 24 year olds)

The youth unemployment rate in the West Midlands region is 13%^{xxviii}. Only London and the North East have higher unemployment rates for this age group.

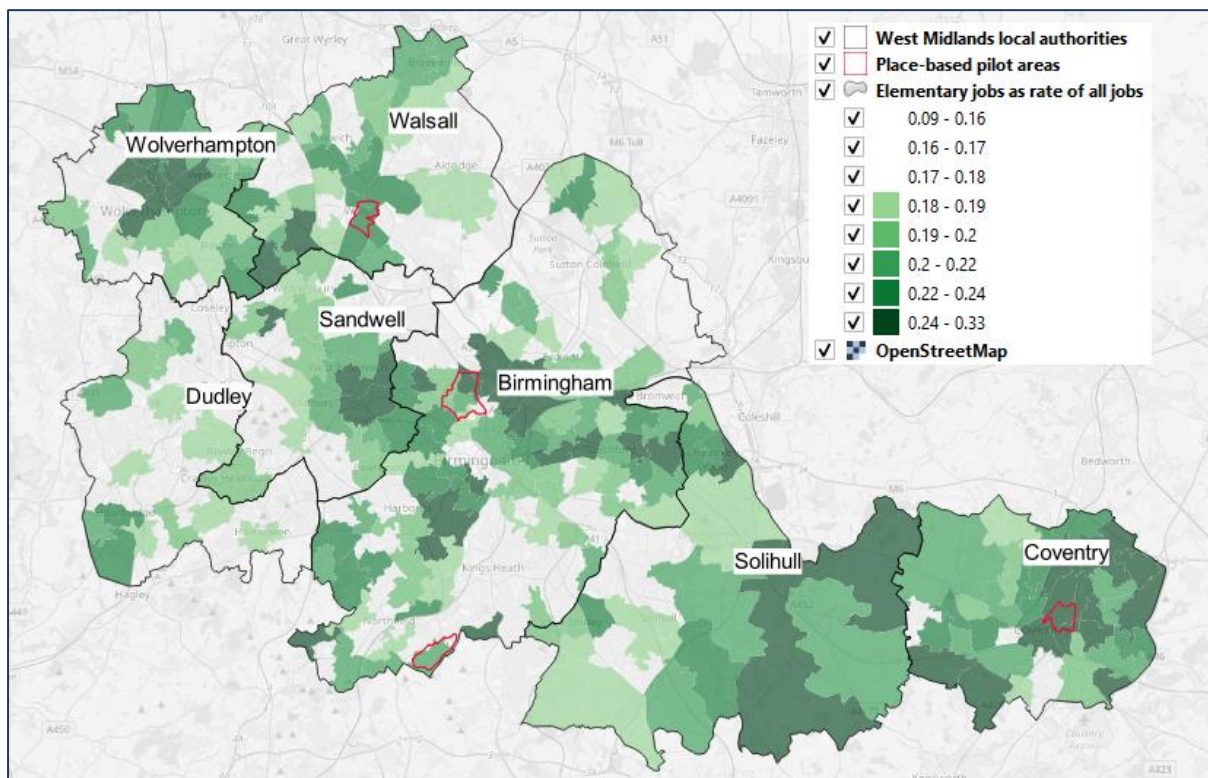


10.2: Employment Types

The International Standard Classification of Occupations is used by the United Nations and the Office of National Statistics. Group 9 - elementary occupations - includes jobs such as cleaners, kitchen assistants, waiters, bar staff, labourers and service workers.

These are typically low-skilled, low-paid jobs and do not require special qualifications. They are often filled by young people and, in some parts of the West Midlands, make up 25% to 33% of all young people's employment.

Map of Proportion of elementary jobs filled by 18-24 year olds



Key Findings

- Elementary jobs are frequently occupied by women and ethnic minorities.
- The dark green areas on the following map show where more than half – in some cases up to 90% - of elementary jobs are filled by Black and Asian minority ethnic workers.
- These elementary jobs are most at risk as a result of the pandemic.

A report by McKinsey in May 2020^{xxix} found that 7.6 million jobs are at risk nationally as a result of Covid-19 and the risks are highly skewed.

“People and places with the lowest incomes are the most vulnerable to job loss. Nearly 50% of all the jobs at risk are in occupations earning less than £10 per hour”.

“The proportion of jobs at risk in elementary occupations – which employed 3.3 million people in 2019 – is around 44%”.

The report writers make an important link between jobs at risk and education.

Not surprisingly, jobs at risk and pay are both correlated with levels of education. Only around 24% of employees in the hospitality, retail and construction sectors have a higher-education qualification; more than 50% of workers in each of these sectors do not have qualifications beyond General Certificates of Secondary Education (GCSEs)."

On the additional risk to part-time workers and young people:

"Part-time workers, who make up 24% of the UK workforce, account for 35% of jobs at risk. In terms of age, around 45% of the more vulnerable jobs are held by younger people aged 35 years or less."

On the additional risk to BAME communities:

"Certain at-risk occupations tend to be disproportionately filled by BAME workers. Examples include taxi drivers and chauffeurs, where BAME groups make up 13%, 5% and 4% of employment, respectively. People of Asian ethnicity, who account for 7% of the UK workforce, make up 13% of cooks, chefs, catering, bar managers and driving instructors."

11.0: West Midlands VRU and the Place-Based Approach

The VRU supports place-based work in eight pilot series sites in the West Midlands including one in Solihull, which is based in Chelmsley Wood.

The VRU provides a community navigator who works closely with the community and partners to identify and deliver local interventions and coordinate effort.

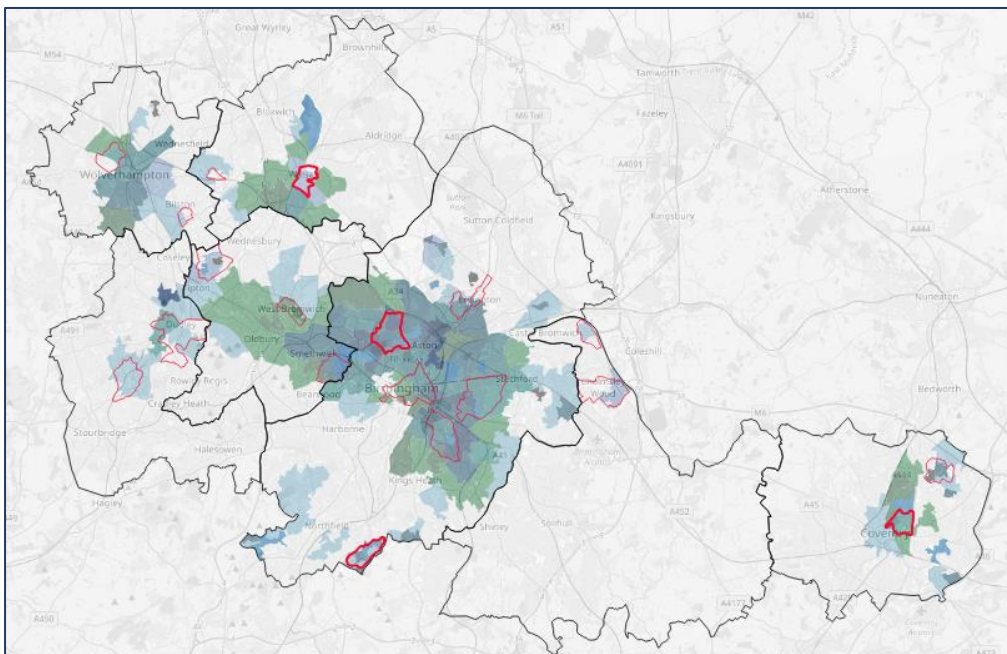
The pilot seeks to develop local youth related infrastructure, in partnership with Solihull Youth Offending Service. The pilot is based in Chelmsley Wood and seeks to increase opportunities for young people to engage with positive activities, and to provide intensive, specialist support when they are at risk. The project also provides substance misuse prevention work, addressing addiction as a driver for violence. The project has delivered a new youth hub in Crabtree Drive and a unit in Smiths Wood, as well as a new detached youth work provision and increased activities for local young people and families.

12.0: Summary and Conclusion

Solihull is a vibrant borough, growing in diversity and unlike the West Midlands has an older population. Nevertheless, there are still issues around young people with educational outcomes, violent youth crime and youth unemployment.

Some parts of Solihull are adversely affected by combinations of these factors. Darker green areas on the following map show deprivation, unemployment and high numbers of young people in elementary jobs. Green also shows the areas where large proportions of elementary jobs are filled by BAME workers.

Blue shading shows areas with high claimant counts and income deprivation affecting children. The red outlines show the neighbourhoods that are a focus of locality work for WM VRU and West Midlands Police Impact Areas.



References

i

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/populationestimatesforukenglandandwalesscotlandandnorthernireland>

ii

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/2011censuskeystatisticsforlocalauthoritiesinenglandandwales>

iii <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019>

iv <https://data.police.uk/> Jan 2020 – December 2020 (England average excludes greater Manchester police)

v <https://data.police.uk/>

vi *West Midlands Police internal systems, includes all incidents from January 2018 to March 2021 inclusive where “Knife-related = Yes” and “Weapon Used = Knife”*

vii <https://data.police.uk/>

viii *Hospital Admissions for Sharp Object (by MSOA, April 2016 to March 2019) Public Health England Hospital Episode Statistics; Youth Violence between 3.00pm and 6.00pm (Jan to Dec 2019) West Midlands Police*

ix *WM Police internal systems, includes all incidents from April 2018 to December 2020 inclusive with “County Lines” marker*

x *Definition of “unregulated settings” from National Youth Advocacy Service (https://www.nyas.net/campaigns/ending-the-use-of-unregulated-accommodation/#:text=Unregulated%20provision%20is%20a%20type,does%20not%20inspect%20these%20settings.)*

xi *County Lines and Looked After Children by Crest Advisory crime and justice consultancy – https://b9cf6cd4-6aad-4419-a368-724e7d1352b9.usrfiles.com/ugd/b9cf6c_83c53411e21d4d40a79a6e0966ad7ea5.pdf*

xii <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/children-looked-after-in-england-including-adoption-2019-to-2020>

xiii <https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/a-public-health-approach-to-serious-youth-violence>

xiv [What Works Centre for Crime Reduction \(College published research | What Works Centre for Crime Reduction\)](#)

xv <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/english-indices-of-deprivation>

xvi <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019>

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xviii <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles/data#page/1/ati/202/are/E08000029>

xix <https://www.endchildpoverty.org.uk/child-poverty-in-your-area-201415-201819/>

xx <http://www.endchildpoverty.org.uk/child-poverty-in-your-area-201415-201819/>

xxi *Full list of protective and risk factors showing significant statistical association with rates of serious youth violence, in order of strength of correlation (from GLA: Progressing a Public Health Approach to Violence Prevention and Reduction)*

- Proportion of children aged under 20 living in poverty
- Positive Life Satisfaction amongst 15-year olds
- Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)
- Estimated prevalence of emotional disorders amongst 5 to 16-year olds
- Social integration as measured by voter registration rates
- Proportion of 10 to 17-year olds who were given a custodial sentence
- Estimated prevalence of conduct disorders amongst 5 to 16-year olds
- Rate of Looked-After Children (LAC)
- Proportion of residents aged 18 to 24
- First-time entrants into the criminal justice system (10 to 17-year olds)
- Social, Emotional, Mental, Health Needs (SEMH)
- Persistent absentees from school

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- Hospital admissions for self-harm (10 to 24-year olds)

^{xxii} <https://www.ons.gov.uk/methodology/geography/ukgeographies/censusgeography>

^{xxiii} The Indices of Deprivation (IoD) 2019 Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019>) comprises children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families, here defined as families that either receive Income Support or income-based Jobseekers Allowance or income-based Employment and Support Allowance or Pension Credit (Guarantee) or Universal Credit (in the 'Searching for work', 'No work requirements', 'Planning for work', 'Working with requirements' and 'Preparing for work' conditionality groups) or families not in receipt of these benefits but in receipt of Working Tax Credit or Child Tax Credit with an equivalised income (excluding housing benefit) below 60% of the national median before housing costs. Child asylum seekers are not included in the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index. A higher score indicates that an area is experiencing high levels of deprivation. Rate calculated as = (ID 2019 Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) numerator)/(ID 2019 Dependent Children aged 0-15: mid 2015 (excluding prisoners))*100

The Small Area Mental Health Index (SAMHI) (<https://pldr.org/dataset/2noyv/small-area-mental-health-index-samhi>) is a composite annual measure of population mental health for each Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) in England. The SAMHI combines data on mental health from multiple sources (NHS-Mental health related hospital attendances, GP Patient Survey *Q34 Best describe your own health state today*, Prescribing data: "Antidepressants, QOF - depression, and DWP - Incapacity benefit and Employment support allowance for mental illness) into a single index. A higher score indicates that an area is experiencing high levels of mental health need

Pupils achieving a 'good level of development' at Early Years Foundation stage (<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/early-years-foundation-stage-profile-results-2018-to-2019>) shows the proportion of pupils achieving a 'good level of development' at Early Years Foundation stage (an assessment of pupils in foundation year at school (aged 4 to 5)). A pupil achieving six or more points across the seven scales of PSE and CLL and who also achieves 78 or more points across all 13 scales is classed as having a good level of development

^{xxiv}

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/800028/Timpson_review_of_school_exclusion_literature_review.pdf

^{xxv} <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/schools-pupils-and-their-characteristics-january-2020>

^{xxvi} <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/schools-pupils-and-their-characteristics-january-2020>

^{xxvii} <https://explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk/data-tables/permalink/657263fd-73bd-4afb-b15c-d67f480a58f1>

^{xxviii} A Future Generations Deal - <https://www.westmidlands-pcc.gov.uk/pcc-publishes-report-calling-for-a-future-generations-deal-to-avoid-the-ticking-time-bomb-of-youth-unemployment-and-crime-in-the-west-midlands/>

^{xxix} <https://www.mckinsey.com/industries/public-and-social-sector/our-insights/covid-19-in-the-united-kingdom-assessing-jobs-at-risk-and-the-impact-on-people-and-places#>