



WEST MIDLANDS
VIOLENCE
REDUCTION UNIT

Strategic Needs Assessment - Walsall

An Assessment of the Risk of Violence in Walsall

April 2021

Table of Contents

Section	Title	Page
1	Introduction	2
2	Context	3
3	Violence in Walsall	3
4	County Lines	5
5	Schools and Education	9
6	Children in Care	12
7	Risk Factors	11
8	West Midlands VRU Risk Index	15
9	Comparing Neighbourhoods with High Risk and High Violence	17
10	The Economic Impact of Covid-19 in Walsall	18
11	Summary and Conclusion	20
12	Annexes and References	22

Introduction

This report by West Midlands Violence Reduction Unit (WM VRU) assesses the risk to children and young people in Walsall of experiencing violence and exploitation, particularly in view of the relaxing of lockdown restrictions in the spring and summer of 2021.

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 Walsall, 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 22.

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 and 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 Walsall 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 the parts of Walsall where young people 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 Walsall, and the additional 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 economic impact of the pandemic will be felt by many in the country, but Walsall, with its high proportion of young people, many of whom will have been employed in low-skilled, elementary jobs in sectors that have been hardest hit, such as hospitality, is likely to suffer a particularly acute economic shock.

The risk from the potential loss of employment of large numbers of young people, exacerbated by a lack of skills and training, presents a stern challenge for the borough and risks further hardship, deprivation and the worrying possibility of an increase in exploitation and violence.

Context

Walsall has a young and ethnically diverse population. Like many parts of the UK, it experiences inequalities and deprivation. There are areas of deep poverty. Many of its young people live in low-income families.

Walsall, along with neighbouring Birmingham, Sandwell and Wolverhampton in the West Midlands, is one of the most deprived local authorities in the country. In 2019 Walsall was ranked the 31st most deprived Local Authority out of 317 in England, which means it is in the top 10% most deprived local authorities in England.ⁱ Walsall, along with the neighbouring local authorities in the West Midlands, has become more deprived since 2004, where it was the 61st most deprived local authority.

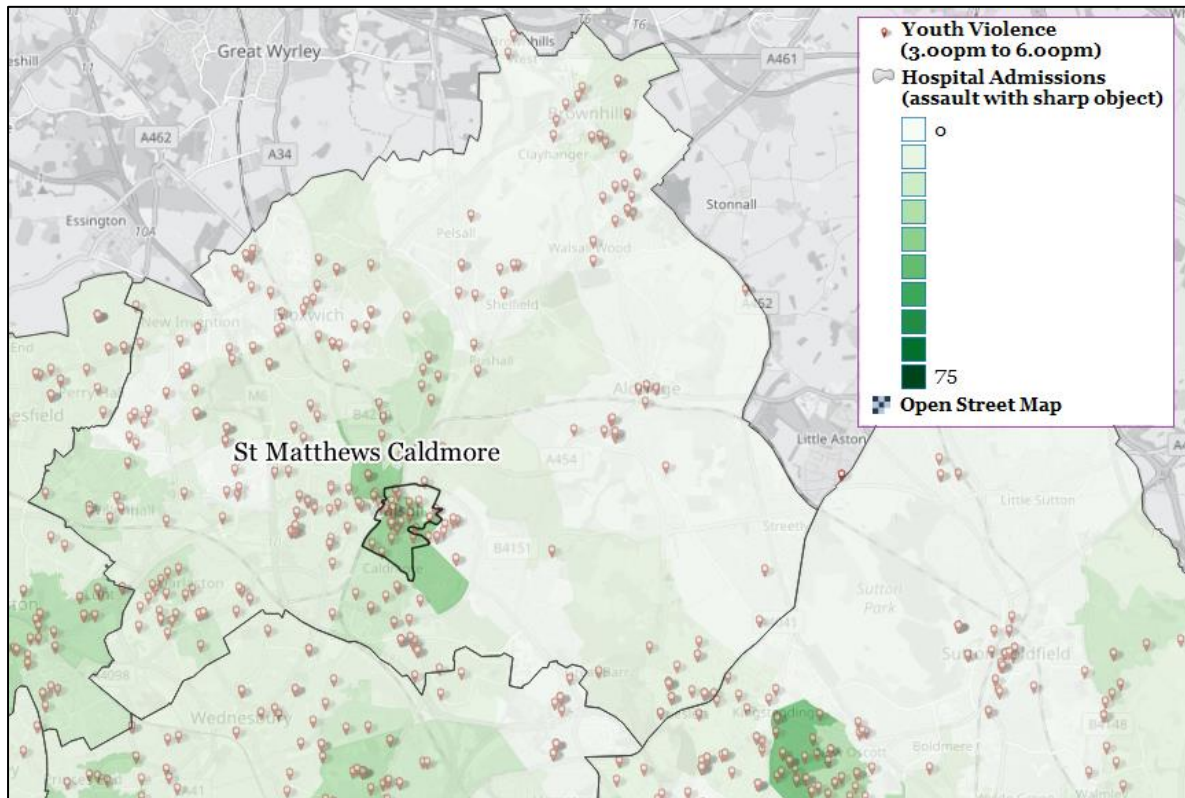
Violence in Walsall

Hospital admissions for Assault with a sharp object and Youth Violenceⁱⁱ

The map below reveals hotspots of violence in Walsall in the years leading up to the pandemic. It includes three years' worth of hospital admissions data for assault (April 2016 to March 2019) with a sharp object, based on where the patient lives and

aggregated to neighbourhood level. Dark green indicates higher numbers of people from that neighbourhood being admitted to hospital for assault with a sharp object during the three-year period.

Youth violence, as recorded by West Midlands Police, increases dramatically between the hours of 3.00pm and 6.00pm. The red pins illustrate the approximate locations of police-recorded violence in the calendar year 2019, between the hours of 3.00pm and 6.00pm and where the age of victim or suspect was 18 or less.



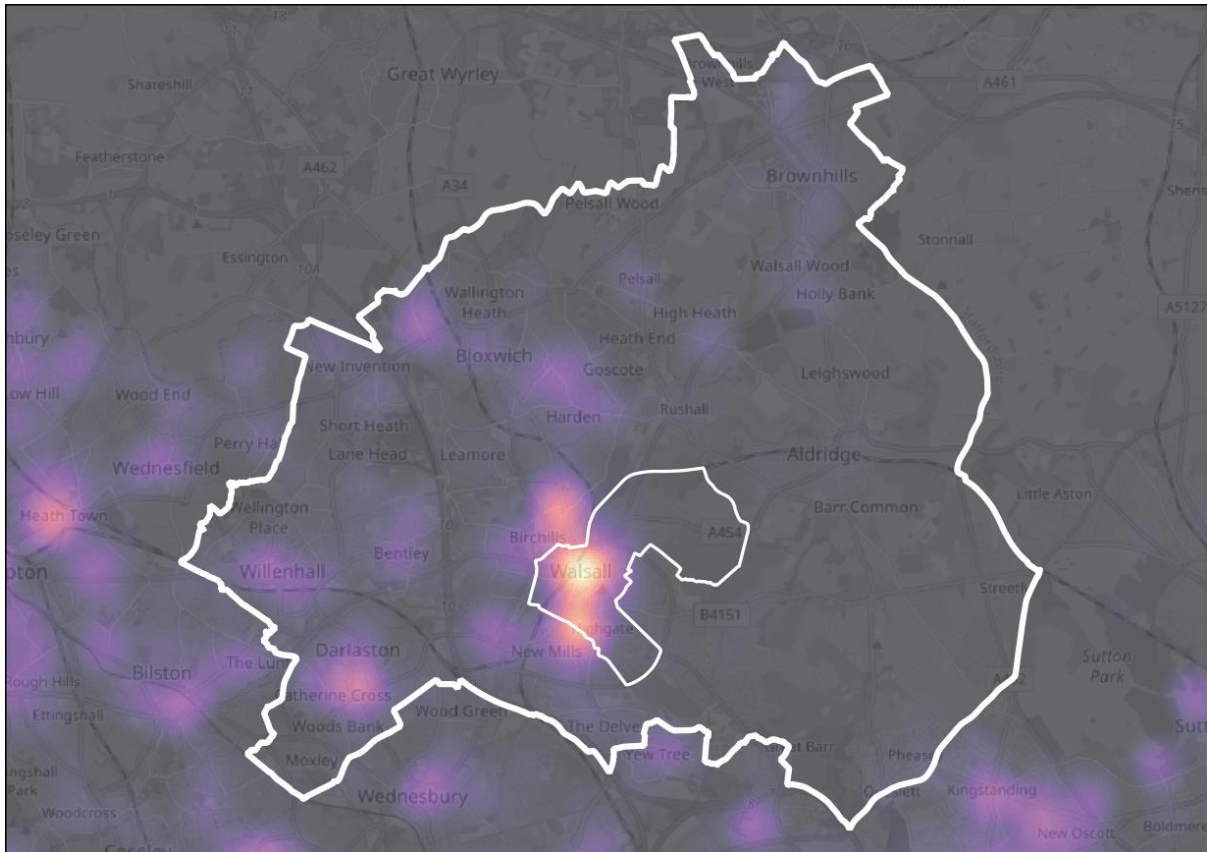
Summary

- The map highlights 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.
- St Matthews Caldmore, an area of focus for West Midlands VRU place-based pilot activity, is highlighted on the map in black outline. This area shows the highest numbers of people attending hospital for assault with a sharp object and shows a cluster of youth violence.
- The other hotspots for police recorded youth violence, which are shown as red pins, are mainly in the West of the local authority area and includes Darlaston, Bloxwich and Short Heath.
- Knife crime more than doubled in the West Midlands between 2015 and 2019 and a third of victims of violent crime are young people aged 10-24.

- 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.

Knife Crime

The following map shows West Midlands Police recorded incidents of knife crime from April 2018 to March 2021ⁱⁱⁱ aggregated to show hotspots.



Key Findings

- The VRU pilot area is shown as the thin white outline and the Walsall local authority boundary is shown as the thicker white outline
- The largest hotspots is within Walsall Town Centre which is within the VRU pilot area
- Other notable hotspots are within Highgate and Birchills which is just outside the VRU pilot area
- Knife crime has more than doubled in the West Midlands since 2015 and a third of victims are children and young people aged 10-24

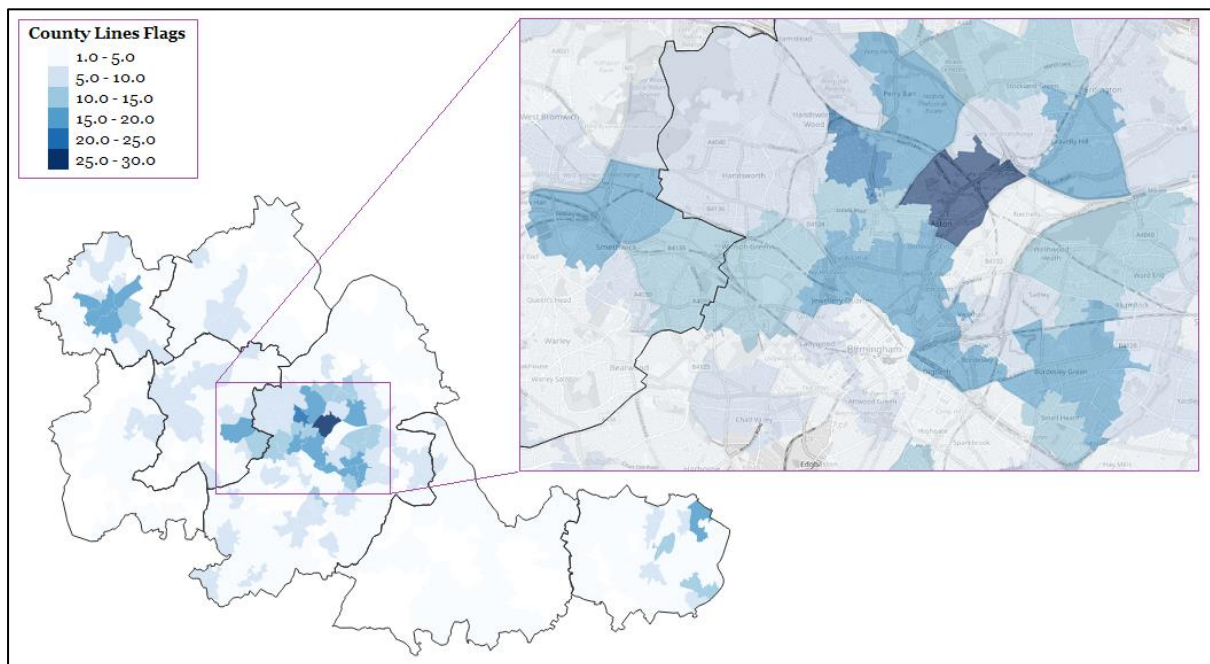
County Lines

West Midlands Police data^{iv} 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 and maps in this section.

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

Where are people involved in County Lines from?

The map shows where people with county lines markers in WM Police data live. A significant proportion are from inner-city Birmingham and a low proportion are from Walsall.

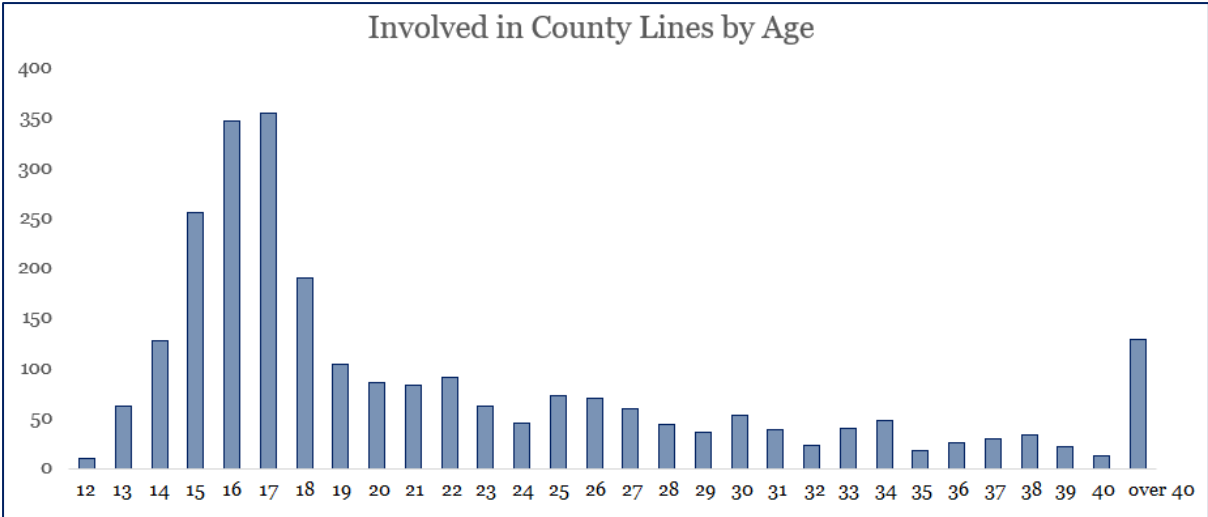


Summary

- The map shows that Walsall has a low concentration of people identified within this dataset.

County Lines – Who is involved?

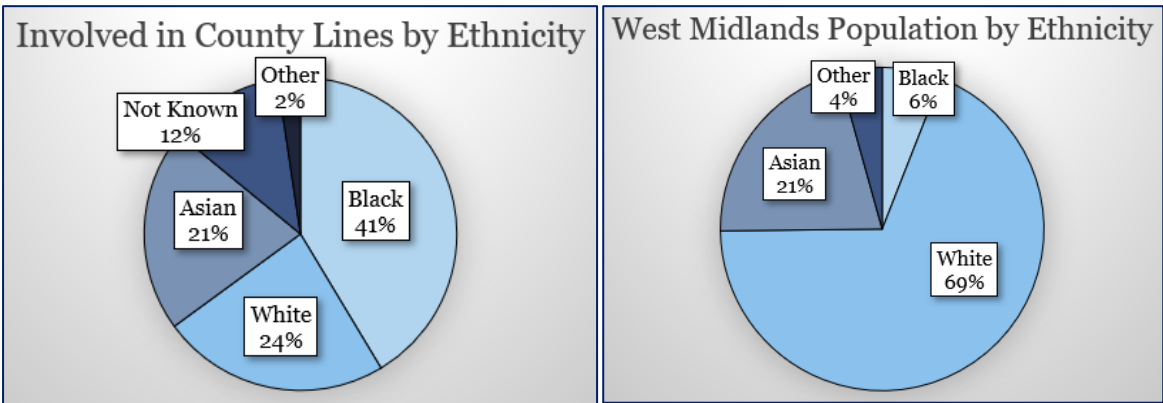
The following chart shows a breakdown of people involved (as victims, perpetrators or suspects) in County Lines drugs distribution activity by age. The breakdown is by individual age rather than age band and is a record of age at the time of their involvement. The young age of those involved is both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



Ethnicity and Gender

The pie charts show the breakdown by ethnicity.

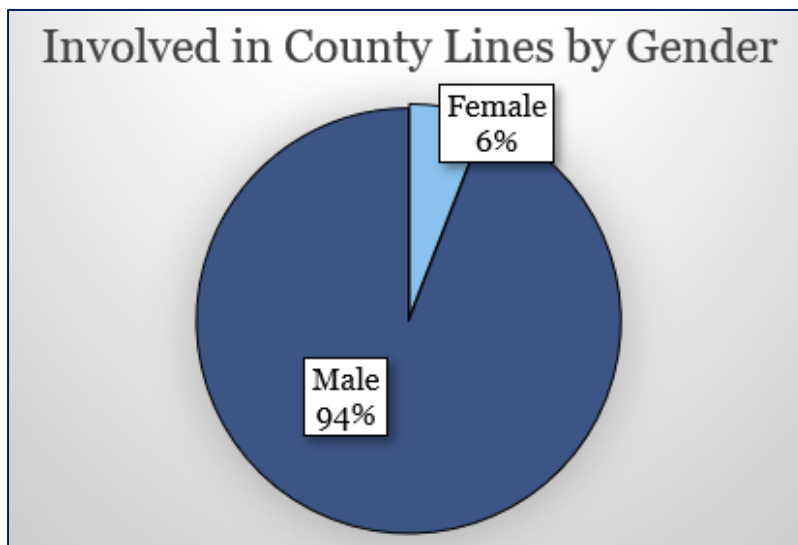
The chart on the left shows those identified by police information as involved County Lines by their recorded ethnicity. The chart on the right shows the population in the West Midlands for comparison.



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

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.

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.

Schools and Education

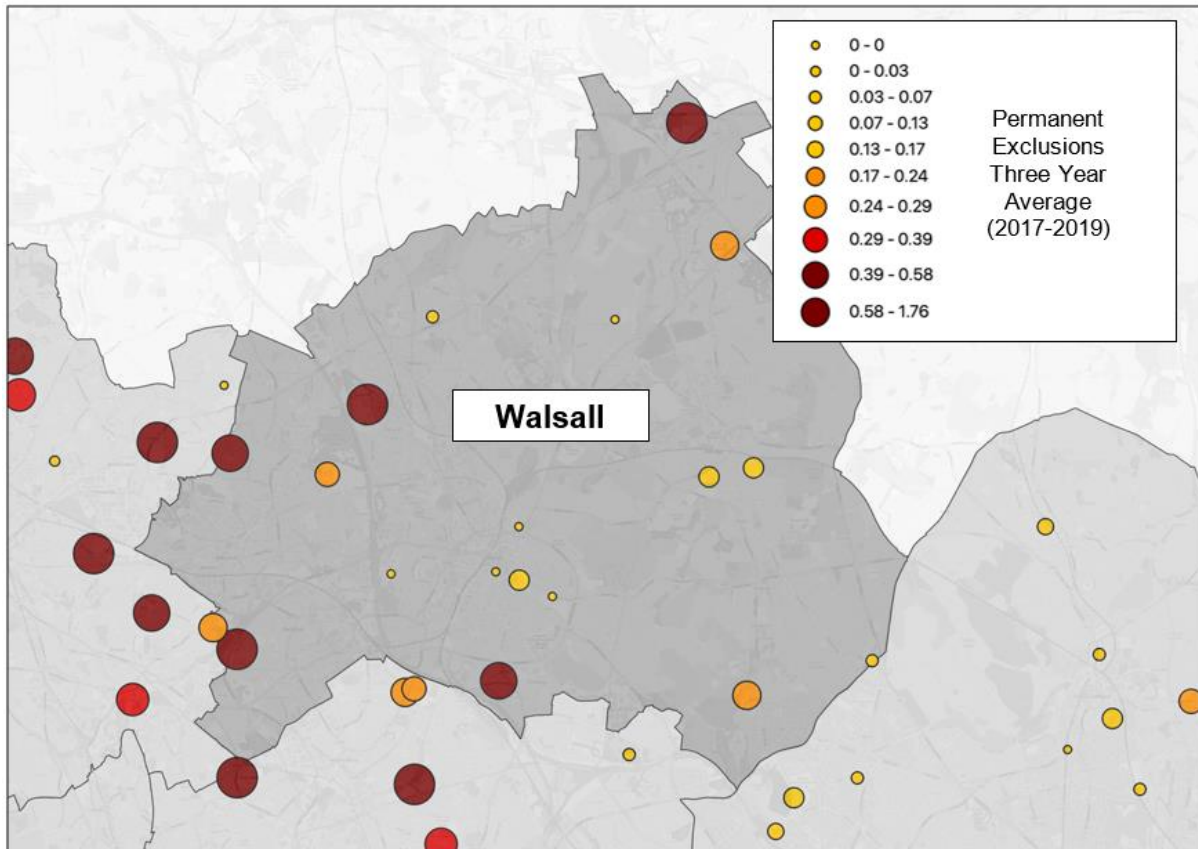
Research links poor pupil attainment, absenteeism, special educational needs and deprivation to an increased risk of being excluded from school.^v

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.

School Exclusions in Walsall

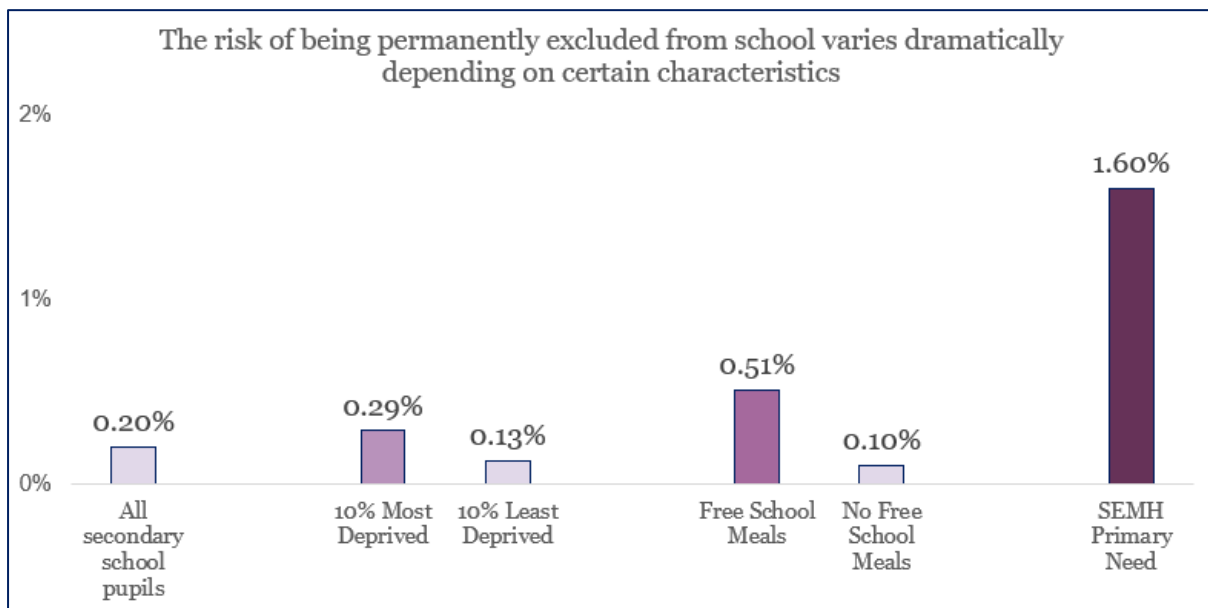
The map below shows the rate of secondary school exclusions within Walsall and the surrounding area. Individual schools are shown as bubbles and the bigger red bubbles indicate higher permanent exclusion rates.



Key findings

- The 3 schools with the highest rate of exclusions are Bloxwich Academy, Brownhills School and Grace Academy Darlaston.^{vi}
- Walsall Public Health team led a piece of research into school exclusions in 2019 that found strong correlations between pupils with special educational needs and a much higher likelihood of permanent exclusion, which mirrored national research - more information can be found in the appendices.^{vii}

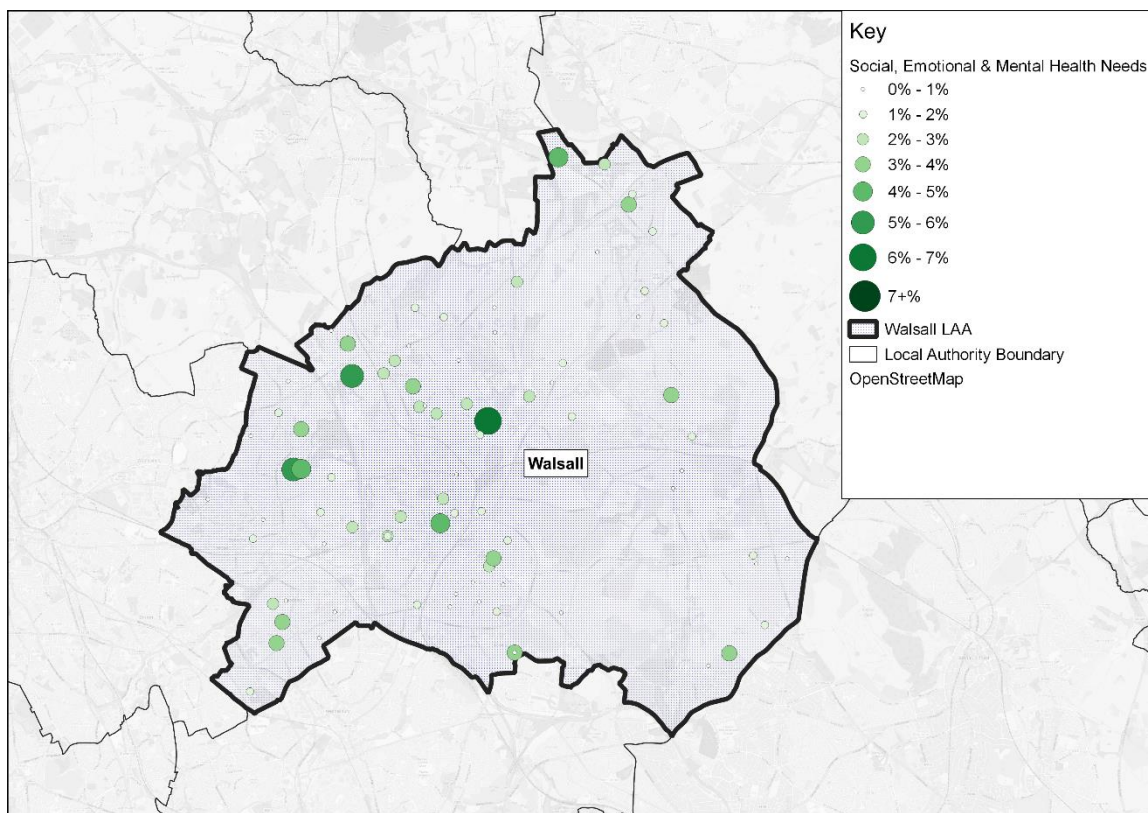
Who is most at risk of school exclusion?



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

Primary Schools in Walsall with Social, Emotional & Mental Health rates

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



Summary

- The map shows state-funded primary schools in Walsall as green bubbles, with larger, dark green bubbles representing schools with the highest rates of pupils with SEMH needs.
- Edgars Stammers Primary Academy has the highest rate of children with SEMH needs.
- There are clusters of schools with higher rates of SEMH Needs in Bloxwich, Harden, Short Heath and Darlaston.
- 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.

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”.

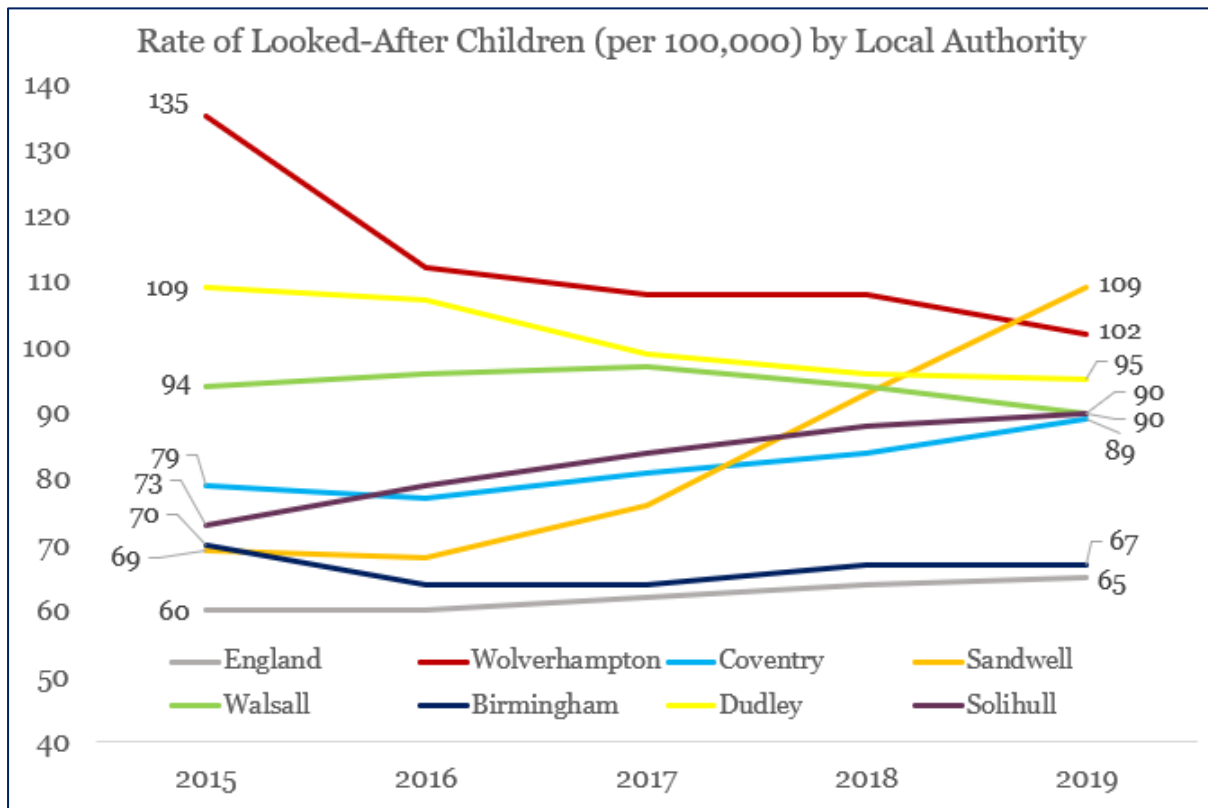
“When looked after children are placed in settings at distance from their home area, or in unregulated settings, their vulnerability to exploitation is amplified. Looked after children are at particular risk of exploitation in county lines drugs networks.”

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. The rate of children in care in Walsall has marginally decreased from 94 per 100,000 in 2015 to more than 90 per 100,000 in 2019.

Children in Care – trends in the West Midlands



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}

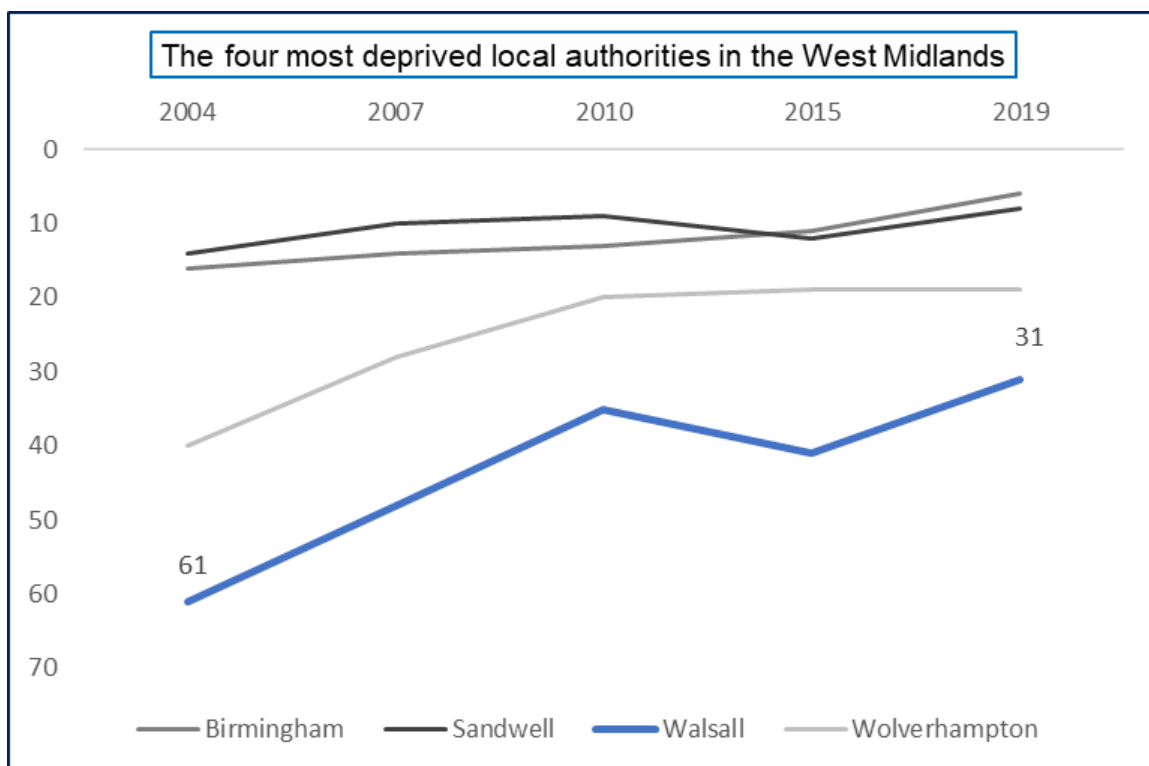
“More than any demographic characteristic, area-level deprivation is a key risk factor for violent victimisation.”

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

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}.

In the last 15 years, Walsall has become more deprived, moving from the 61st most deprived local authority in England in 2004 to the 31st most deprived in 2019.



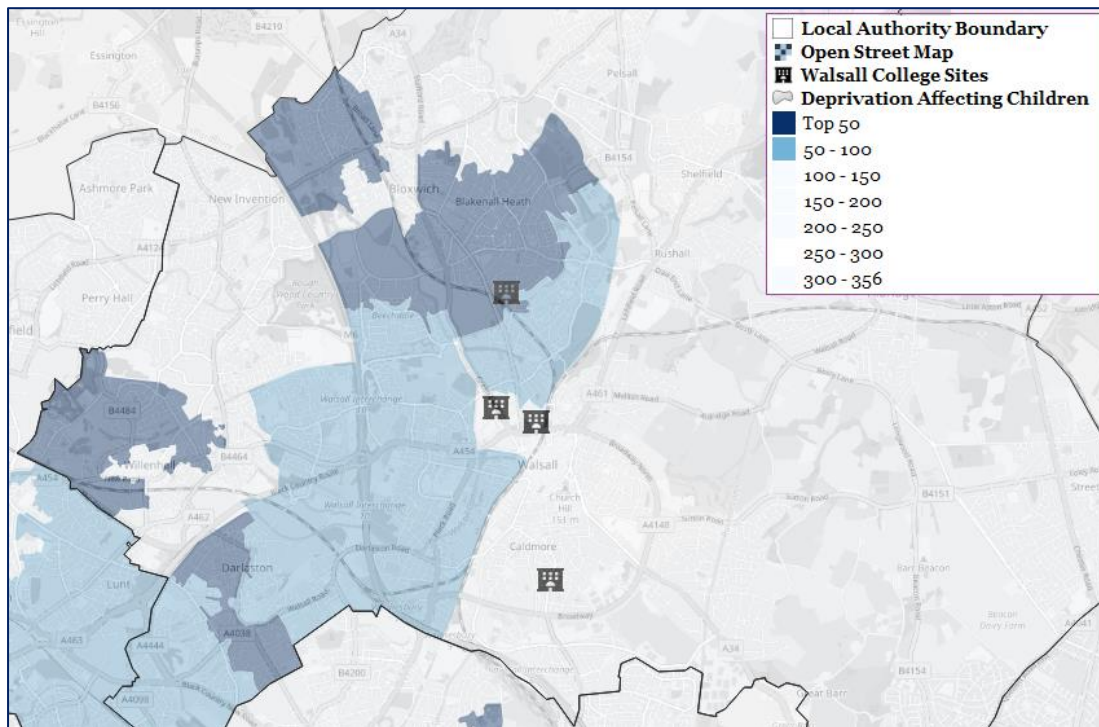
Deprivation is not the same as low income and relates more to how people live. It may be best described as a consequence of low income as well as having limited access to other resources.

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

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.

Child poverty in the West Midlands

The following map shows the most deprived neighbourhoods in Walsall according to the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index. Only the top 100 most deprived neighbourhoods (of the 356 neighbourhoods in the West Midlands) are highlighted on the map. The 50 most deprived are shown in darker blue and those ranked 51 to 100 lighter blue.



Summary

- The most deprived neighbourhoods are shaded blue, with the dark blue neighbourhoods amongst the 14% most deprived in the West Midlands
- St Matthew's, in central Walsall, has pockets of deprivation and 30% of its working-age residents are economically inactive
- Several neighbourhoods to the north and northwest of the centre, which include large parts of Bloxwich and Blakenall, are among the most deprived in the West Midlands
- End Child Poverty (ECP) research from 2020^{xvii} estimates that 47% of children in Walsall South constituency, which includes St Matthew's, are living in poverty, which amounts to almost 12,000 children

West Midlands VRU Risk Index

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

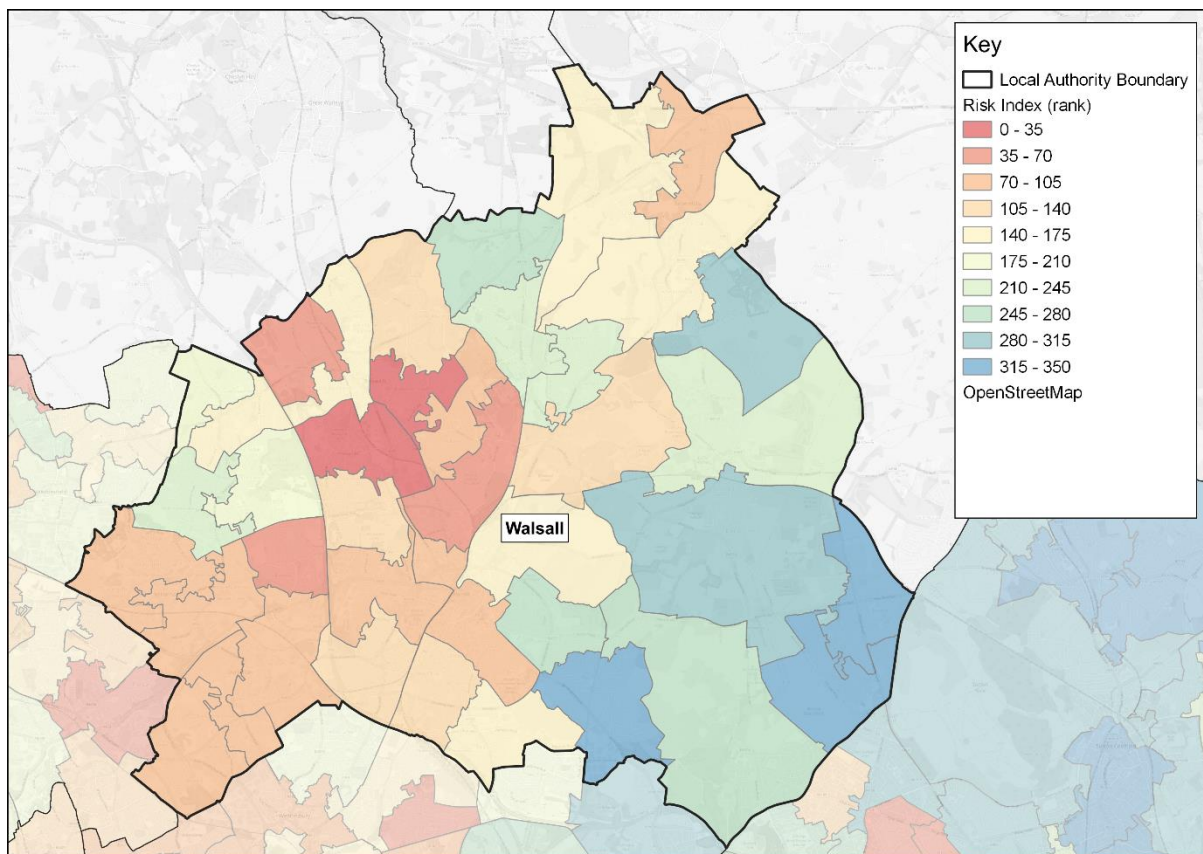
- Deprivation affecting children;
- Rates of mental health;
- Lack of educational development in early years^{xviii}.

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^{xix}, 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^{xx}

Map of Neighbourhoods in Walsall with VRU Risk Index Ranking



Summary

- The map shows the city neighbourhoods shaded from red (high risk) to blue (low risk).
- The neighbourhoods Blakenall North and Bloxwich South, which are 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.

Comparing neighbourhoods with high risk and high rates of violence

The following map shows the top 108 (top 30%) ranked neighbourhoods in the Risk Index in the West Midlands (cross hatch pattern) which also have over 30 incidents of knife crime^{xxi} (blue shading) with a focus on Walsall.

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 11) such as in Walsall Ryecroft.

Map of neighbourhoods with high risk and high rates of violence

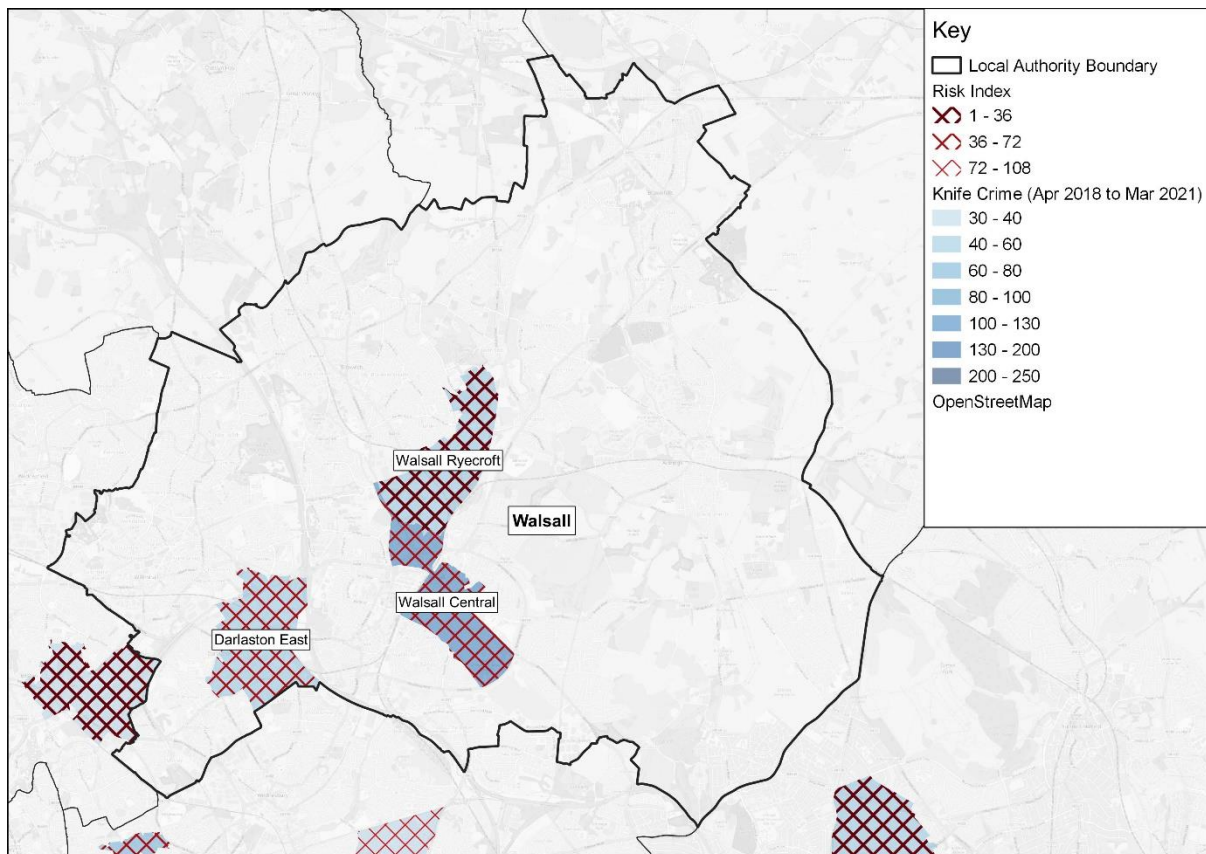


Table of neighbourhoods with high risk and high rates of violence

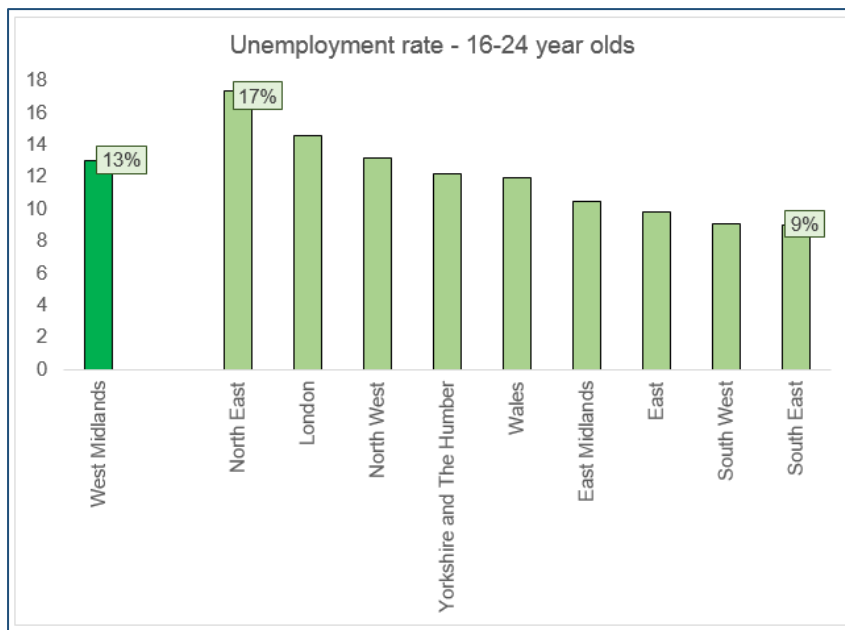
The following table lists the same neighbourhoods shown on the map above in order of knife crime and shows the priority in terms of knife crime and risk relative to the other neighbourhoods within Walsall and the rest of the West Midlands.

Priority	Neighbourhood	Local Authority	Knife Crime (Volume)	Knife Crime Priority (West Midlands)	Risk Priority (Local Authority)	Risk Priority (West Midlands)
1	Walsall Central	Walsall	126	5	9	53
2	Walsall Ryecroft	Walsall	49	48	4	23
3	Darlaston East	Walsall	41	68	6	45

Risk to young people from economic impact of Covid-19 in Walsall

Youth unemployment (16 to 24 year olds)

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

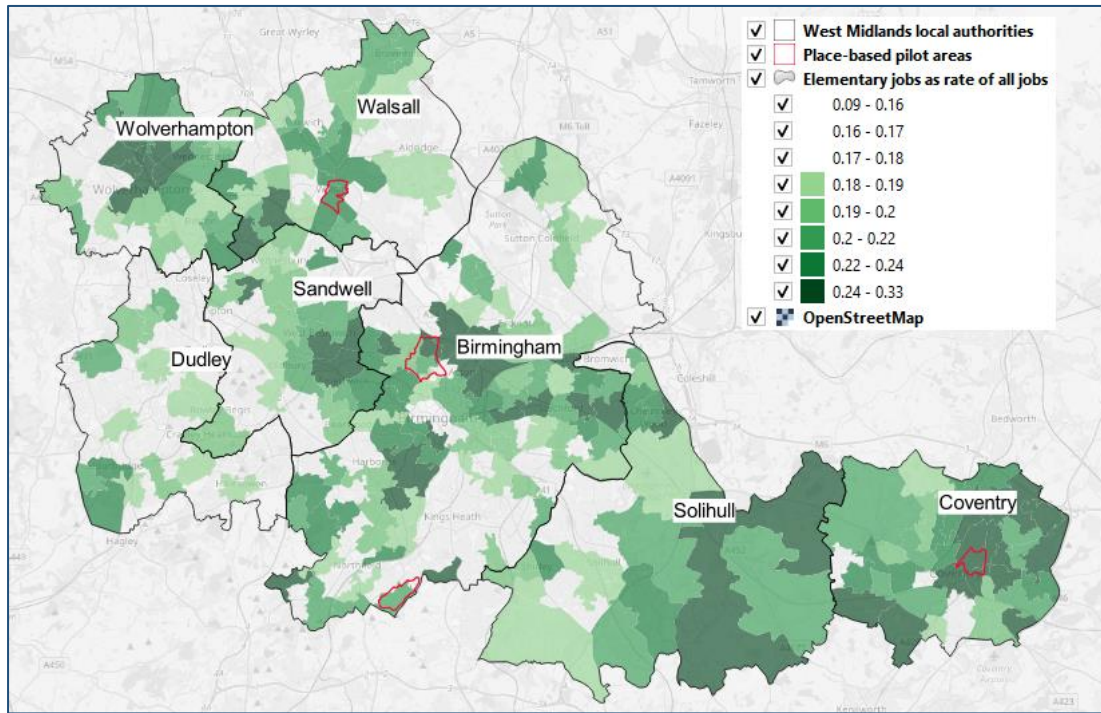


Employment Type

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.

Proportion of elementary jobs filled by 18-24 year olds



Summary

- 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^{xxiii} 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 younger 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:

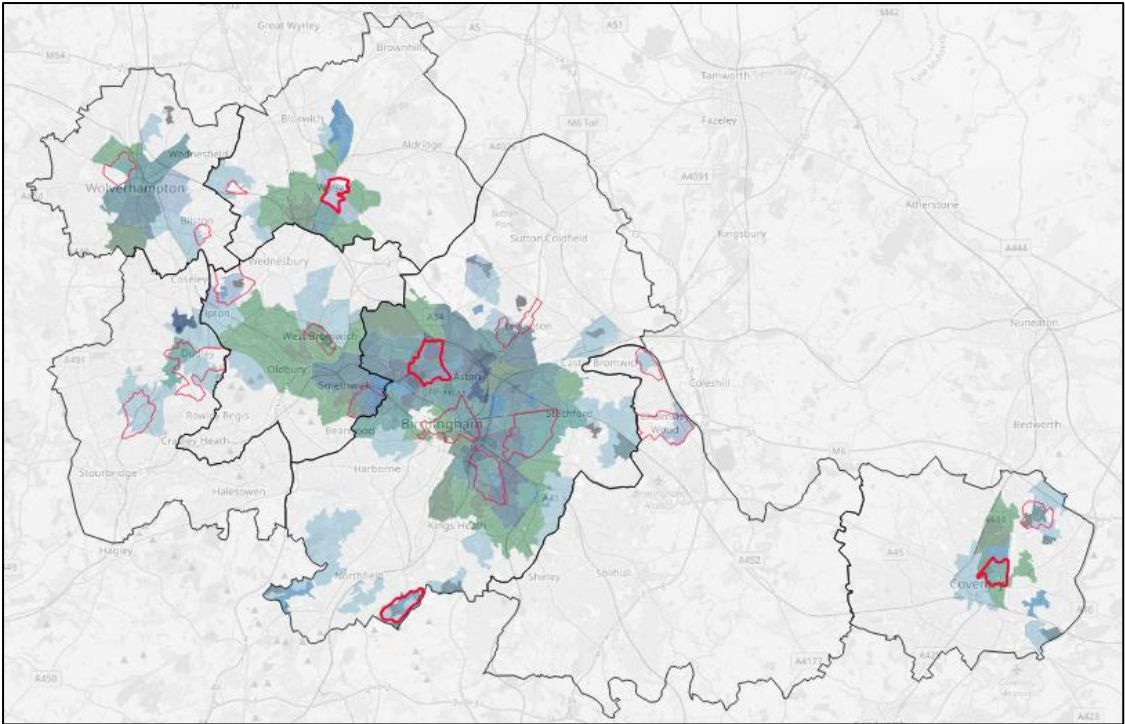
“Certain at-risk occupations tend to be disproportionately filled by BAME workers. Examples include taxi drivers and chauffeurs, where BAME groups make up 13%, 5% and 4% of employment, respectively. People of Asian ethnicity, who account for 7% of the UK workforce, make up 13% of cooks, chefs, catering,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

Summary and Conclusion

Walsall is a vibrant, young borough with great diversity, but also areas of deep deprivation and poverty. Educational outcomes, youth unemployment and violent youth crime are all higher than the national average.

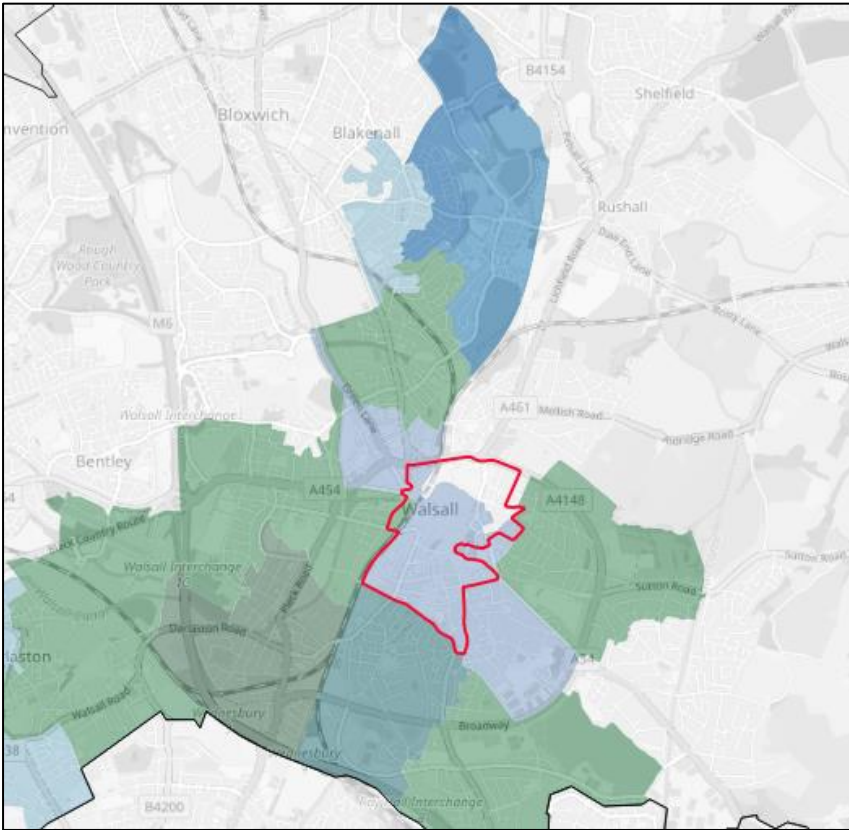
Some parts of Walsall are adversely affected by combinations of these factors. Darker green areas on the following map show deprivation, unemployment and high numbers of young people in elementary jobs. Green also shows the areas where large proportions of elementary jobs are filled by BAME workers.

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.



The forecasted economic effect of Covid-19 is likely to hit already disadvantaged communities hard. Some of the areas with the highest risk are shown in sharper focus below.

Walsall



References


- ⁱ <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/english-indices-of-deprivation>
- ⁱⁱ 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
- ⁱⁱⁱ West Midlands Police internal systems, includes all incidents from April 2018 to March 2021 inclusive where “Knife crime ADR160 = Yes” and “Weapon Type Group = Knife”
- ^{iv} WM Police internal systems, includes all incidents from April 2018 to December 2020 inclusive with “County Lines” marker
- ^v https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/800028/Timpson_review_of_school_exclusion_literature_review.pdf
- ^{vi} <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-exclusions>
- ^{vii} A Data Science Approach to Predicting Pupils at Risk of School Exclusion in Walsall (Walsall Public Health Service, Walsall Metropolitan Borough Council, Walsall Children’s Services and Big Data Corridor, Birmingham City University)

Introduction: School exclusion is an increasingly important public health issue. Excluded children are more likely to experience poor educational outcomes, unemployment, criminal justice interventions and develop severe mental health problems. In Walsall, children as young as 5 years old have been excluded from school. Identification of the local factors that increase risk of exclusion would enable early and targeted interventions to potentially break the cycle of disadvantage.


Methods: We linked 3 datasets (school census, school exclusions logs and social care records) from the academic years 2015/16 - 2017/18 inclusive, using a sequence of methods. Initially, school census and exclusions records were linked using unique pupil number, which were then matched to social care records using a concatenation of surname, first name and date of birth. This rendered a linked dataset of 62,536 Walsall children. Data was interrogated using PowerBI and the CRISP-DM methodology.

Results: 244 pupils were permanently excluded and 2136 had fixed term exclusions. In the **non-excluded group**, 50.5% were male, median age is 10 years, 17.2% are known to social care, 17.2% benefit from free school meals (FSM), 12.3% have a special educational need/disability (SEND). In the **excluded group**, 76.9% are boys, median age is 14 years, 44.5% are known to social care, 39% benefit from FSM, 35% have a SEND need.

Conclusions: Data linkage and mining has enabled identification of significant differences in demographic, socioeconomic and educational indicators in children excluded from school. Work is ongoing to develop a robust predictive model to minimise exclusions in Walsall.




Walsall Council




Healthy WALSALL
Starting Well - Living Well - Ageing Well

A Data Science Approach to Predicting Pupils at Risk of School Exclusion in Walsall

Dr. Claire J. Heath¹, Lee Allen², Xavier Schmoor³, Dr. Abdel Rahman Tawil³, Hamira Sultan¹.



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Background

- Exclusion from school is an increasingly important public health issue.
- Excluded children are more likely to experience poor educational outcomes, unemployment, criminal justice interventions and develop severe mental health problems.
- In Walsall, children as young as 5 years old have been excluded from school.
- Identification of the local factors that increase risk of exclusion would enable early and targeted interventions to potentially break the cycle of disadvantage.

Results

- Linkage of the 3 datasets rendered a master dataset of 62,536 individual Walsall children.
- Analyses demonstrated that the demographic factors of sex, deprivation and ethnicity were predictive of school exclusion, in particular:
 - Boys ($\chi^2 = 584, p < 0.0005$)
 - Free School Meal eligibility ($\chi^2 = 676, p < 0.0005$)
 - White British ethnicity ($\chi^2 = 373, p < 0.0005$)

Methods

- 3 datasets: the school census, school exclusions logs and social care records, from the academic years 2015/16 - 2017/18 inclusive were linked using a sequence of methods (Figure 1).
- School census and exclusions records were linked using unique pupil number.
- These data were then matched to social care records using a concatenation of surname, first name and date of birth.
- Data was interrogated using Microsoft PowerBI, R, Python and the CRISP-DM methodology.

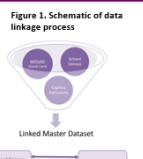


Figure 1. Schematic of data linkage process

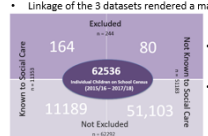


Figure 2. Summary Quadrant of Linked Master Dataset

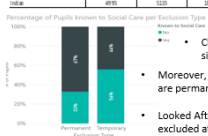


Figure 3. Social Care Status of Excluded Children in Walsall.

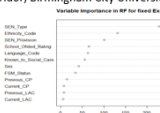


Figure 4. Variable Importance Modelling by Random Forest.

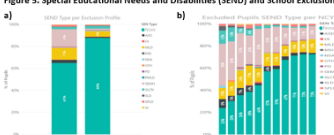


Figure 5. Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND) and School Exclusions.

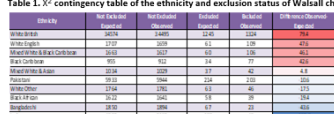



Table 1. χ^2 contingency table of the ethnicity and exclusion status of Walsall children.

Ethnicity	Not Excluded	Excluded	Expected	Observed	O-E	O-E ² /E
White British	27227	2228	27411	2128	-684	-0.23
White African	1727	228	1955	252	-223	-0.25
White Caribbean	820	122	942	102	-72	-0.55
White European	2227	227	2454	227	-227	-0.20
Black African	222	22	244	22	-22	-0.81
Black Caribbean	222	22	244	22	-22	-0.81
Black African/Caribbean	222	22	244	22	-22	-0.81
Black Other	222	22	244	22	-22	-0.81
Asian Indian	222	22	244	22	-22	-0.81
Asian Pakistani	222	22	244	22	-22	-0.81
Asian Bangladeshi	222	22	244	22	-22	-0.81
Other	222	22	244	22	-22	-0.81

Discussion

- These results are informing the development of a risk matrix to enable proactive identification of children at risk of exclusion, so that supportive interventions can be implemented.
- These data will be incorporated into routine monitoring processes by local children’s social services to allow timely identification of children at risk.
- This study is being used to implement and drive the policy and actions of “The Walsall Right for Children Strategic Education Inclusion Board.”



PROUD OF OUR PAST OUR PRESENT AND FOR OUR FUTURE

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

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

^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](https://www.whatworkscentre.org.uk/research/college-published-research))

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

^{xvi} <https://opendatacommunities.org/def/concept/general-concepts/imd/idaci#:~:text=The%20Income%20Deprivation%20Affecting%20Children,deprivation%20relating%20to%20low%20income>

^{xvii} <https://www.endchildpoverty.org.uk/child-poverty-in-your-area-201415-201819/>

^{xviii} 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
- Hospital admissions for self-harm (10 to 24-year olds)

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

^{xx} 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

^{xxi} West Midlands Police internal systems, includes all incidents from April 2018 to March 2021 inclusive where “Knife crime ADR160 = Yes” and “Weapon Type Group = Knife”

^{xxii} *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/>

^{xxiii} <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#>