

Agenda item 8

DERBYSHIRE HEALTH AND WELLBEING BOARD

10 November 2016

Report of Police & Crime Commissioner for Derbyshire

Sexual Violence Needs Assessment

1. Purpose of the report

The purpose of this brief is to inform the Health and Well Being Board of the work that been completed so far by the Sexual Violence and Abuse Pathway Strategy Group and summarise both the Derby City & Derbyshire County Sexual Health Needs Assessment 2013 and the Domestic Abuse (DA) and Sexual Violence (SV) Health Needs Assessment 2014 in regards to the current understanding surrounding sexual violence.

2. Information and analysis

The Sexual Violence and Abuse Pathway Strategy Group is chaired by the Police and Crime Commissioner for Derbyshire on behalf of Derbyshire County Council, Derby City Council, Derbyshire Constabulary, Clinical Commissioning Groups, NHS England and Derbyshire Healthcare Foundation NHS Trust to:

- Address the fragmentation of current services and funding
- Define a single partnership strategy for funding and delivery of services for victims of Sexual Violence and Abuse
- Identify gaps and options to address them
- Manage the interfaces and pathways between those services
- Ensure best value and outcomes with the available funding between those partners

Analysis of the needs assessments

Both needs assessments argue that the failure to address the victim's immediate and on-going needs could have long term consequences on well-being and health, as well as a possible negative impact on the criminal justice system (CJS) (from lack of support leading to CJS disengagement).

Possible risk factors for SV include: poverty, history of child sexual abuse, being young, married or cohabitating, involvement in sex work, learning or

physical disabilities, mental illness or social environments that have a general tolerance of SV.

The 2013 needs assessment estimated that each adult rape can cost over £76,000 when dealing with all of the impacts to the victim, early treatment costs and CJS costs. The provision of Sexual Abuse Referral Centres (SARCs) was highlighted as a way to reduce public sector costs though the assessment did not specify as to how much could potentially be saved.

Age is a key risk for sexual violence. Derby City has a younger than average population with a high proportion of 20 to 29 year olds, suggesting a higher risk of SV in Derby City than the rest of the county. Males and Females aged 20 to 29 make up 15.39% of Derby City's population in comparison to 10.65% of Derbyshire County's population. Derby City has a population of around 250,000 compared to 750,000 in Derbyshire County, with a higher proportion of 40 to 79 year olds.

When looking at crimes per 1000 of the population (using Force figures 2014-15), it is clear that those aged between 10 and 19 are at a higher risk than those ages 20 to 29 or those aged 30 to 39, (see table below).

Area	Gender	Age	Population	Crimes per 1,000 of population
Derby City	Males	10 to 19	16,266	1.3
		20 to 29	19,117	0.6
		30 to 39	16,651	0.8
	Females	10 to 19	15,319	10.1
		20 to 29	19,163	4.9
		30 to 39	16,635	2.6
Derbyshire County	Males	10 to 19	47,215	0.6
		20 to 29	41,194	0.3
		30 to 39	44,343	0.2
	Females	10 to 19	44,907	7.3
		20 to 29	40,771	3.3
		30 to 39	46,182	1.4

The following key objectives were detailed by the Government in regards to dealing with sexual violence:

- Maximising prevention,
- Increasing support and health service access
- Improving the CJS response.

Derby City was shown to be worse than the English average for numbers of female recorded rape, whilst the districts in Derbyshire County were all either in line with the average or below.

It is important to consider BME groups and potentially tailoring services to their individual needs to ensure maximum engagement with 19.7% of people in Derby City identifying as belonging to a BME group.

The issues surrounding those in rural areas was also highlighted, with significant health challenges and the feelings of social and geographical isolation, as well as feeling isolated with poorer access to any support or services.

It is accepted that the increase in crime figures in recent years could be due in part to increased prevalence, better access and trust in police as well as crime recording changes.

The Adult Psychiatric Morbidity Survey highlighted that 16% of those surveyed had screened positive for Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) following an experience of extensive DA and SV.

There is an issue that some data sources do not include certain age groups, for example, the Crime Survey for England and Wales does not survey those under the age of 16 and those over the age of 59, potentially skewing perceptions of crime rates.

Research tends to focus on heterosexual women as victims, so there is a potential value in increasing research into smaller population groups e.g. BME and LGBT groups.

The 2014 health needs assessment compiled a number of important health needs for the people of Derby and Derbyshire as follows:

1. A need for a victim to have someone in a position of trust and to feel like they won't be stigmatised
2. Help with acute problems as well as practical support and long term support
3. Support for affected family members and children
4. Services to be gender specific and patient centred
5. A need for services to have tailored provision for population groups
6. A need for the strategic leadership of services, active communication and for services to be integrated with health care
7. A need for growth in preventative work

According to SV2 figures, the number of new service users year-on-year is increasing, with a percentage increase between 2014/15 and 2015/16 of 17.5%. This has been highlighted by a percentage increase of 114.4% for male victims, 21.3% for historic cases and 150% for victims of multiple

assaults.

SV2	2013/14	%	2014/15	%	2015/16	%
New service users	661		702		825	
Male victims	81	12.3%	90	12.8%	193	23.4%
Historic cases	197	38%	249	35.5%	302	36.6%
Victims of multiple assaults	8	1.5%	12	1.7%	30	3.6%

The table below shows the police recorded figures for Derbyshire for 2015/16 and for the year to date 1 April 2016 to 19 June 2016. This also includes a comparison to the same time frame (April to June) for the previous year with a percentage change between 2015 and 2016.

	April 2015- March 2016	Year to Date April 1 2016- June 19 2016	April 1 2015- June 19 2015	Percentage Change
Sexual Offences	1582	365	349	4.58%
Rape	517	133	105	26.67%
Other Sexual Offences	1065	232	244	-4.92%

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Health and Wellbeing Board is asked to:

1. Support and consider further work on the following groups that were previously excluded from the 2014 needs assessment: under 16's, migrant groups with no recourse to public funding, victims of historic abuse, victims of stalking or on the long term health needs of those victims that differ from domestic abuse victims.
2. Increase work in rural areas to address the inequity in accessing services and positive outcomes for those more vulnerable groups.

3. Agree to have specialist BME services in place to allow victims to disclose sexual violence in an environment where they feel the most comfortable and to make sure that these services are no longer intermittent.
4. Investigate where support services could potentially engage with victims earlier, possibly before the police in order to prevent any barriers to victims seeking support that the police may create.
5. Address the awareness of the importance of DA and SV as a cause of ill health, alongside a direct pathway for referrals into health services.
6. Look at areas outside of Derbyshire to investigate approaches to population wide prevention work such as with large employers and schools.
7. Look at a regional approach for SARC provision.

Hardyal Dhindsa
Police and Crime Commissioner for Derbyshire

Appendix 1: Key points from SV crimes 2014/15, first 2 quarters

Purpose was to;

- Establish the changes over the previous 3 years up to 30 September 2014 – pre/post Yew Tree.
- Make recommendations to reduce the levels based on the data and evidence

Key information includes:

- Historical offences reached 31% of all offences in 2013/14 following Operation Yewtree
- Past year, overall increase of 37% in sexual offences, due in part to a 44% increase in current cases
- Rapes accounted for three-quarters of DVA offences, but less than a third of non-domestic offences
- Night Time Economy link on Friday and Saturday nights and periods when young people are socialising with friends (for non-domestic offences)
- Hot spots for current cases: Derby, Chesterfield, Swadlincote
- Hot spots for historical cases: Derby, Heanor and Swadlincote
- Nearly all DVA sexual offences are against females and over 9 out of 10 of non-domestic also
- Increasing proportion of victims of historical offences are males
- Nearly half of victims are under 16, increasing to three quarters for historical offences
- BME less willing to report in the City, especially historical
- Nearly all offenders are male, half aged between 18 and 34, 15% under 18
- Conviction rates and number of defendants has increased over the last 3 years
- Majority of offences occur within 5km of the victim's and offender's homes. 1 in 5 occur within 1km
- Victims most vulnerable under 16 and for female, vulnerable between 18 and 24, especially from offenders aged 18 to 34
- Over half of offenders had no previous offence, those who did mostly committed violent crimes or public order offences
- Those prolific offenders included those committing historic offences against female relatives, teacher offenders and current investigations leading to historic revelations
- Current cases including younger offenders using technology to groom, obtain indecent images and meet girls. Older offenders included exposers over a number of weeks or months

Recommendations:

- Flex the resource to meet the demand if increased reporting, both current and historical
- Targeted campaigns on those most vulnerable and most likely offenders
- Increase reporting and intelligence for services and police to improve their response to prevention and support
- Push the consent message: responsibility of the male to demonstrate full consent where there full capacity and freedom of the female to do so

Summary of performance:

Current Sexual Offences	Volume	Change			2014-15 as % of 2011-12
	2014-15	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	
Amber Valley	89	-19	-6	33	110%
Bolsover	56	-16	-1	24	114%
Chesterfield	91	-9	0	19	112%
Derbyshire Dales	315	-37	32	72	127%
Erewash	35	1	2	7	140%
High Peak	105	-18	10	30	127%
North East Derbyshire	72	17	-7	29	218%
South Derbyshire	48	-5	0	24	166%
County	73	-3	-8	34	146%
Derby City	569	-52	-10	200	132%
Force	884	-89	22	272	130%

Historical Sexual Offences	Volume	Change			2014-15 as % of 2011-12
	2014-15	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	

Amber Valley	30	9	-11	-11	130%
Bolsover	29	10	12	12	414%
Chesterfield	35	5	16	16	318%
Derbyshire Dales	115	13	15	15	172%
Erewash	21	-2	5	5	210%
High Peak	31	-7	14	14	172%
North East Derbyshire	32	-4	6	6	152%
South Derbyshire	16	-13	15	14	89%
County	29	9	8	8	725%
Derby City	223	7	64	64	199%
Force	338	20	79	79	189%

- 13% of sexual offences reported in 2014/15 were DVA related. A similar proportion of cases were recorded as being alcohol related

Characteristics of sexual offences:

- A third are rapes
- A further third are sexual assaults on females
- 15% of offences relate to sexual activity
- 10% are sexual exposure offences

	Domestic Violence and Abuse			Non-Domestic		
Offence	Current	Historical	Total	Current	Historical	Total

group						
Abuse	1		1	42	15	57
Familial Sexual Offences		1	1	11	13	24
Grooming				39	5	44
Other (Inc. Exposure)	3		3	412	11	423
Rape	217	114	331	582	333	915
Sexual Activity	7	4	11	399	141	540
Sexual Assault on Female	70	26	96	924	247	1171
Sexual Assault on Male	2	4	6	53	79	132
Trafficking				3	1	4
Total	300	149	449	2465	845	3310

- Three quarters of DVA offences are rapes, compared to 28% of non-domestics
- Rapes account for 39% of historical non-domestics, compared to a quarter of current non-domestic cases
- Sexual assaults are more likely to occur in a non-domestic setting
- Female assaults far more likely to be reported when they occur
- Higher proportion of sexual offences on males are historical
- Nearly all sexual exposure cases are non-domestic and are reported when they occur
- DVA offences, the evenings see higher levels with only Thursdays and Sundays seeing lower levels than the rest of the week
- Clear link with the night time economy for non-domestics on Friday and Saturday evenings into early hours of the following morning. Also pattern of higher levels all day on Saturdays and between 3pm and 9pm through the week
- Alcohol is recorded as being a factor in 12% of cases- majority of which were DVA

October 2015 Revised Review:

- Operation Yewtree has resulted in an increase in volume of reporting, initially on historical cases but more recently on current ones too
- Clear link between sexual offences and the night time economy and periods when under 16s are socialising
- Impact of the 'Chelsea's Choice' CSE presentations may lead to increased reporting in the future
- Work to address the lack of willingness by BME victims to report would be beneficial across Derbyshire but particularly aimed at those in Derbyshire Constabulary
- Work around alcohol related offenders should be concentrated around males aged 18 to 34
- Work to ensure the effective management of sexual offenders should be maintained to disrupt their subsequent offending pattern

DVA Crimes- BME breakdown:

Derby City area:

- Has a more diverse population compared to the rest of the county, with only three-quarters (75.3%) of the population being 'White British'
- Most under-represented groups in terms of DVA crime volume are the Pakistani and Indian communities. Only around three-quarters of DVA crimes against Pakistani victims and around two-thirds of those against Indian victims are reported
- No consideration of the impact of honour based violence or forced marriage has been included in the calculation of expected levels (underrepresentation therefore likely to be higher)
- 'Other- Arab' and 'Other- Any other' groups are also under represented
- Most over-represented groups are 'White British' and 'White Other', the latter being likely to relate to the influx of Eastern Europeans

County Council area:

- 95.8% of the population are 'White British'
- 'Asian' groups are over-represented, although 'Chinese' are under-represented and 'Indian' and 'Other Asian' are over
- 'Black' groups are over-represented
- 'Other-Arab' and 'Other- Any other' groups are under-represented, with no crimes reported in the year across the area
- Under-representation of 'White British' is not considered significant. Under-representation of 'White Irish' could be linked to a reluctance to report DVA to the Police or to a reduction in Irish residents since the 2011 Census
- Most over-represented group is 'White Other'
- Overall, the pattern of crimes by ethnicity generally fits that of the population for the area as a whole

DSSAG areas:

- Generally the patterns for these areas follow that of the County Council area, with the following exceptions
- In Amber Valley and Erewash, the 'Black African' group is more heavily over-represented
- In Bolsover, Chesterfield and North East Derbyshire, most sections of the 'Asian' and 'Black African' communities are under-represented
- In Derbyshire Dales and High Peak, the main under-representation is within the 'Mixed' communities

Recommendation:

- Work to encourage the reporting of DVA within BME communities is targeted towards the Indian and Pakistani communities in Derby City. Such work should be linked with awareness-raising of honour based violence and forced marriage