

COMMUNITY SAFETY STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT: DOMESTIC ABUSE – CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

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MARCH 2018



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INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the quarterly strategic assessment process is to provide the Cambridge Community Safety Partnership (CC CSP) with an understanding of the crime, anti-social behaviour, and substance misuse issues affecting the City. This will enable the partnership to take action that is driven by clear evidence.

DOCUMENT SCHEDULE

The partnership has a continuous assessment process that allows for strategic planning throughout the year. Whilst each document will provide an overview of the partnership's performance during the year, the aim of each document will be to gain a better understanding of key issues in the district. The continuous assessment consists of 4 parts:

Document	Key theme	Analysis & Writing	Presentation
1	Safeguarding vulnerable people against violent crime	June and July	July 2017
2	ASB within vulnerable groups	July to September	October 2017
3	End of Year Review/Horizon Scanning	October to December	February 2018
4	<i>Domestic Abuse in VAWG</i>	<i>January to March</i>	<i>April 2018</i>

DOCUMENT STRUCTURE

This strategic assessment document is set out in three main chapters:

- **Key Findings and Recommendations** – this section provides an executive summary of the key analytical findings and recommendations. This section also highlights any major developments that may affect activity and possible ways of working.
- **Priority Analysis** – this section provides an assessment of the district's main problems, illustrating it in terms of where and when most problems occur, the people and communities that are most vulnerable and where possible, who is responsible.
- **Performance Monitoring** – this section provides an overview of available data relating to the three current priorities.

This document and previous assessments can be downloaded from:

<https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/communitysafety/community-safety-partnerships/cambridge-city/>

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

The interactive community safety atlas provides some of the main crime and disorder issues at ward level. The atlas allows the user to review the data directly on the map or in a chart.

The victim and offender pyramid is an interactive profile that presents data by age group, gender and district.

Both the above can be accessed here:

<https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/communitysafety/>

KEY FINDINGS

The focus of this report has been on children and young people, with the following key findings;

Understanding the prevalence of domestic abuse has always presented challenges, not least because official definitions change over time or vary. Additionally as not everyone realises they have been a victim. Further there is the complex nature of families where children or extended members of the family may also be 'victimised', used as part of ongoing coercion or manipulated by the perpetrator.

Children and young people may witness DA within their homes and families or be abused directly by boy/girlfriends from a young age. This assessment will report on findings for both of these 'types' of abuse.

- Research estimates that between 20% and 25% of children report witnessing domestic abuse in the home^{1, 2}.

Whilst research can vary from 12% to 26% depending on the definition used, as in the case of the Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE³) survey which defines domestic abuse as only including forms of physical violence, the more consistent figure of a quarter, when all forms of abuse are included, indicates that a substantial number of children are at risk of this form of adverse childhood experience.

This figure rises to 36% in Cambridge City children open to social case. These are children where an assessment has been completed and may have been referred for a variety of reasons, but have also been assessed as domestic abuse being a concern.

- Roughly a fifth of teenagers report experiencing domestic abuse in their own relationships through local survey data.

Both male and female respondents' report (19% and 21% respectively) experiencing at least one of the negative behaviours listed in the current or previous relationship. These figures were slightly lower than the Cambridgeshire totals (20% and 25% respectively)⁴.

The most common behaviour reported was a boyfriend/girlfriend 'was angry or jealous when I wanted to spend time with friends' – at 11% of boys and 13% of girls in year 8 increasing to 17% of boys and 18% of girls in year 10.

Despite existing interventions a notable proportion of young people report not being able to get help. Of the total respondents for Cambridge City, 18% stated they would not know what to do if any of these behaviours happened and 12% would not be able to get help. These figures indicate that

¹ Cambridgeshire Health related behaviours survey 2016

²

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/articles/abuseduringchildhood/findingsfromtheyearendingmarch2016crimesurveyforenglandandwales>

³ <http://www.cph.org.uk/case-study/adverse-childhood-experiences-aces/>

⁴ Cambridgeshire Health related behaviours Survey 2016

there continues to be a need to raise awareness and provide vital information to young people about the support that is available.

- National data indicates that over half of those that witness domestic abuse in childhood suffer it in their adult lives.

Whilst no local data exists to support the national findings directly, previous research on a variety of issues has identified DA to be an issue that is often associated with mental ill health, homelessness, poor parenting.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In order to add value to what is already being delivered in Cambridgeshire it is recommended that this Partnership focuses on enhancing preventative activity by education and interventions aimed at children and young people.

In particular;

- Supporting the countywide action plan and ensuring that local schools are engaged. This could continue to take the format of performances in schools, including follow-ups and workshops as well as sharing information on what to do and how to get help.
 - Consideration should be given to whether presentations within these schools will reach everyone and there are options to extend this to post 16, youth groups, community centres etc.
- Raising Awareness of support that is available to those witnessing or experiencing domestic abuse.
- Build a body of evidence of the impact of the use of performances in schools to tackle domestic abuse and unhealthy relationships. It is important to understand what longer term impacts are from these performances and that has yet to be done.

PRIORITY ANALYSIS: DOMESTIC ABUSE – CHILDREN & YOUNG PEOPLE

This quarter the document will focus on the experiences (both direct and indirect) of domestic abuse by children and young people, with an eye on where the Partnership can add value to the existing delivery of services.

BACKGROUND

This Partnership has previously received many reports on domestic abuse, both as focused quarterly strategic assessments and within annual reviews. This report will not re-tread all the same ground.

IMPACT OF ABUSE

There has been previous research about the impact of domestic abuse on children and young people, often citing the immediate impact on health (including mental health) and academic achievement⁵. There is some data that suggests that there are also long term impacts and increases in the likelihood of being a victim of abuse in later life.

National evidence from the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) reports that 57% of adults that report experiencing domestic abuse since the age of 16 witnessed domestic abuse as a child (Witnessing domestic abuse between parents or within the home is now classified with the CSEW as a form of child abuse).⁶

UNDERSTANDING THE CONTEXT OF ABUSE

Throughout the literature and local data it is estimated that approximately a quarter of children will have experienced or witnessed domestic abuse.

It should be noted that the legal definition of a domestic abuse crime only allows for 'direct' victims aged 16 and over. The biggest impact in terms of data of this is in the police recorded crime and incident data. The definition is included below.

The cross-government definition of domestic violence and abuse is:

any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are, or have been, intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. The abuse can encompass, but is not limited to:

- psychological
- physical
- sexual
- financial
- emotional

Source: Gov.uk

⁵ <http://www.cambsdasv.org.uk/website/parenting/185992>

⁶ Impact of child abuse on later life, Crime Survey for England and Wales, year ending March 2016 – <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/adhocs/007527impactofchildabuseonlaterlifecrimesurveyforenglandandwalesyearendingmarch2016>

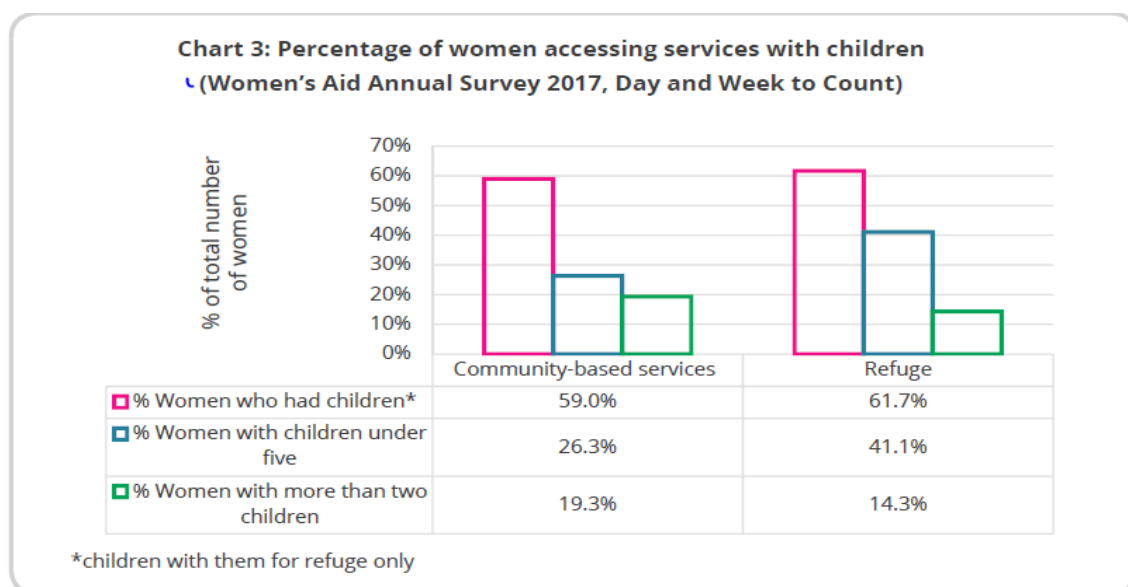
WITNESSING / EXPERIENCING DOMESTIC ABUSE

Whilst there are multiple sources on information relating to domestic abuse, it does not always provide a concrete answer to the question ‘how many victims are there?’

This is because different agencies use different definitions, further children living within a household where domestic abuse is occurring maybe considered witnesses or in some circumstances, considered victims if abuse is perpetrated against them also. What is beyond dispute is that there are knock on effects for children and young people exposed to abuse^{7, 8, 9}.

National data often provides insights where ready access to local information is problematic. The figure below is an extract from the latest report from Women’s Aid, *Survival and Beyond: The Domestic Abuse Report 2017* and demonstrates the impact on children where 60% of women accessing services had children.

Figure 1: Extract from Women’s Aid *Survival and Beyond: The Domestic Abuse Report 2017*



Source: <https://1q7dqy2unor827bqils0c4rn-wpengine.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/Survival-and-Beyond.pdf>

SELF-REPORTED EXPERIENCE

Young people experience the highest rates of domestic abuse of any age group. In March 2015, the Crime Survey for England and Wales identified that 6.6% of men and 12.6% of women aged 16 to 19 had experienced domestic abuse in the past year. For women this is dramatically higher (42%) than the next highest category (ages 20 – 24), and for men it is almost one third higher (32%). A survey of 13 to 17 year olds found that a quarter (25%) of girls and 18% of boys reported having experienced some form of physical violence from an intimate partner.

⁷ Stanley, N. (2011) Children experiencing domestic violence: a research review. Totnes, Devon: Research in Practice

⁸ <https://www.nspcc.org.uk/preventing-abuse/child-abuse-and-neglect/domestic-abuse/signs-symptoms-effects/>

⁹ <http://www.domesticviolenceroundtable.org/effect-on-children.html>

Despite the high prevalence of abuse for this age group, the rate of referrals into support services and multi-agency risk assessment conferences (MARACs) is lower than the percentage they make up of the population. Young people aged 16 and 17 represent 3.1% of the adult (16+) population while 1.7% of MARAC referrals, 2% of referrals into Independent Domestic Violence Advisor (IDVA) support and 1% of referrals into Outreach support are made for those aged 16 and 17 years old¹⁰.

SafeLives Children's Insights data found that nearly all (95%) of young people experiencing intimate partner violence were female. SafeLives' Children's Insights data shows that less than half (45%) of young people in an abusive intimate relationship were known to children's social services.

Girls are more likely than boys to have older partners, which puts them at even greater risk of abuse from a younger age. Research by NSPCC found that severe physical violence was not reported by any of the girls in the study who had a younger partner and only 6% of girls with a same-age partner,

Recommendation: Raise awareness of domestic abuse of young people in local areas

- Children's and Youth Services should ensure they understand how to refer into MARAC.
- Local Safeguarding Children's Boards should use the data provided by SafeLives to monitor the number of children and young people being discussed at MARAC and give details of the outcomes of these cases in their annual report.
- Local Safeguarding Children's Boards should ensure training for children's social workers and youth workers provides an understanding of the dynamics of domestic abuse for young victims and those who harm.
- Local domestic abuse strategies should ensure that awareness raising and signposting to services specifically targets young people and uses communication techniques which will reach young people.

Source: <http://safelives.org.uk/sites/default/files/resources/Safe%20Young%20Lives%20web.pdf>

compared to 16% of girls with an older partner.

The Cambridgeshire Health Related Behaviours Survey (HRBS) also asked about physical aggression, the data indicates a slight increase in 2016 compared with the 2 previous surveys (2012 and 2014) in the proportion of respondents who stated 'there has been physical aggression at home at least 'once or twice' in the last month that frightened them'. Nearly a tenth of respondents in 2016 stated that 'there has been physical aggression at home at least 'once or twice' in the last month that frightened them'.

Table 1: Summary of 2012 to 2016 responses for Cambridge City to the HRBS

¹⁰ <http://safelives.org.uk/sites/default/files/resources/Safe%20Young%20Lives%20web.pdf>

	2012		2014		2016	
Pupils responded that;	City	CAMBS	City	CAMBS	City	CAMBS
There has been shouting and arguing between adults at home at least 'once or twice' in the last month that frightened them.	24%	22%	20%	22%	26%	25%
There has been shouting and arguing between adults at home 'every day/almost every day' in the last month that frightened them.	2%	3%	2%	3%	3%	3%
There has been physical aggression at home at least 'once or twice' in the last month that frightened them.	6%	5%	6%	6%	9%	7%
There has been physical aggression at home 'every day/almost every day' in the last month that frightened them.	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%

Local data is available in the form of a self-reported survey known as the HRBS. The HRBS is a biannual health and lifestyle survey of Year 8 (12-13 year olds) and Year 10 (14-15 year olds) pupils undertaken in Cambridgeshire, which examines, amongst many other areas, relationship behaviours.

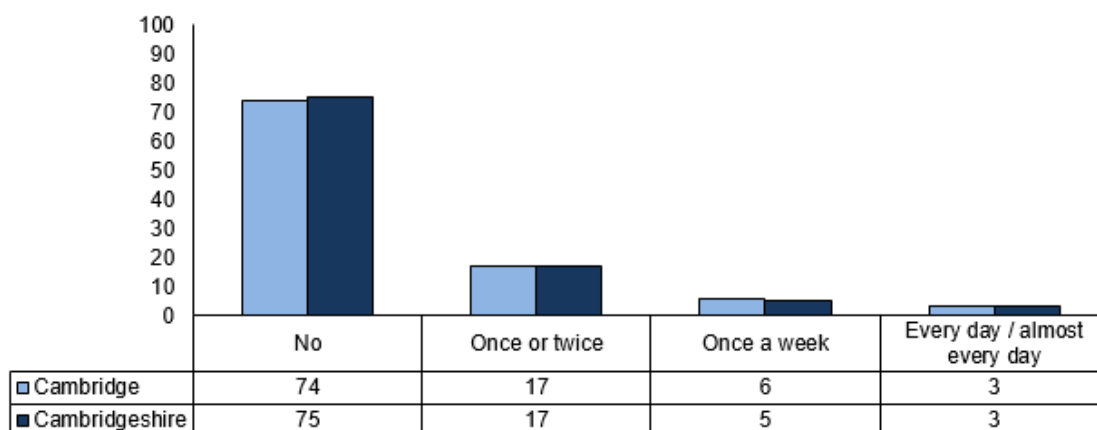
Of those pupils surveyed in 2016, 26% of Cambridge City (25% for Cambridgeshire) reported that there had "been shouting and arguing between adults at home at least 'once or twice' in the last month that frightened them".

The breakdown (provided below) from the survey shows some children report that it occurs more frequently than monthly. The Data for Cambridge City is more or less in line with the County.

Figure 2: Extract from HRBS – Experience of shouting/arguments at home

Violence and aggression

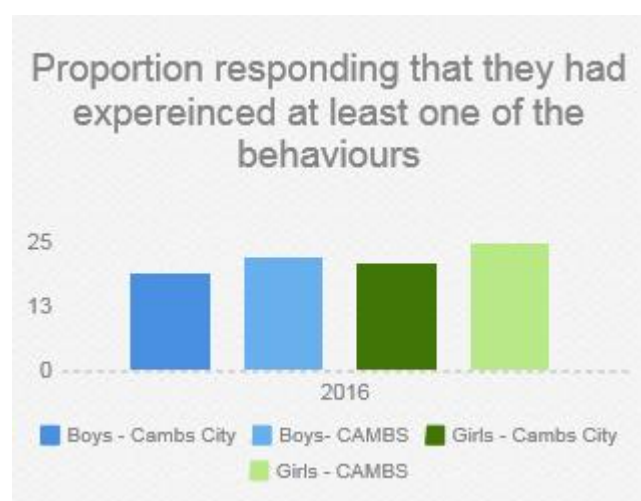
Q59a. Has there been any shouting and arguing between adults at home in the last month that frightened you?



Source: HRBS report 2016

The survey asks about negative behaviours (see table 2 for list) in existing or previous relationships. Roughly a fifth of respondents in Cambridge City (19% of boys and 21% of girls) reported experiencing at least one of these behaviours. The data for Cambridge City is slightly lower than for the County as a whole.

Figure 3: Proportion responding that they had experienced negative behaviours



Source: Cambridgeshire Research Group

The breakdown of responses by each behaviour, year group and sex is below. It shows a higher proportion of older children experience 'hurtful or threatening language' and 'anger or jealousy when the person wants to spend time with friends'. There were very low levels of threats to hit or actual hitting.

Table 2: Percentage of respondents that the following things have happened in a relationship

Q60. Percentage of pupils responding that the following things have happened to them in a relationship with a previous or current boyfriend/girlfriend (Cambridgeshire data in brackets):

	Year 8		Year 10		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Used hurtful or threatening language to me	2 (6)	6 (8)	8 (8)	11 (14)	7 (10)
Was angry or jealous when I wanted to spend time with friends	11 (15)	13 (15)	17 (18)	18 (22)	15 (18)
They kept checking my phone	3 (7)	5 (6)	7 (10)	8 (12)	6 (9)
Put pressure on me to have sex or do other sexual things	0 (3)	4 (4)	4 (3)	9 (11)	5 (6)
Threatened to tell people things about me	8 (6)	6 (6)	6 (5)	6 (9)	6 (7)
Threatened to hit me	4 (4)	2 (2)	3 (4)	3 (5)	3 (4)
Hit me	4 (4)	3 (2)	2 (5)	2 (4)	3 (4)

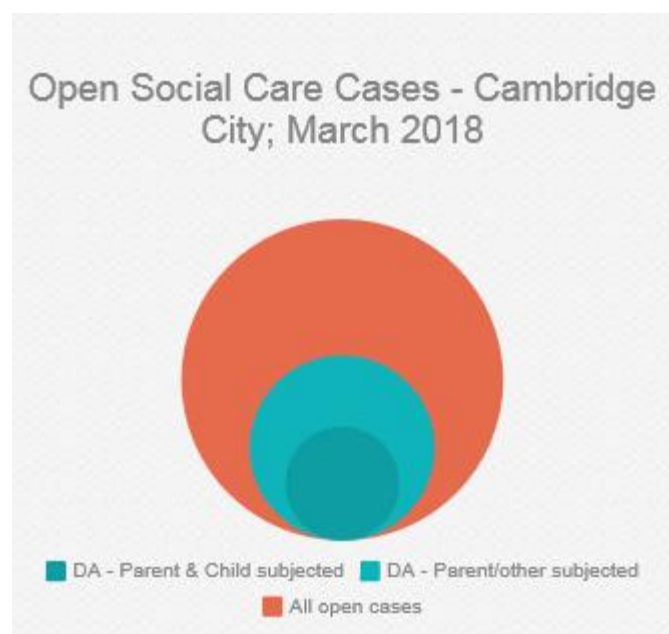
Source: HRBS report 2016

A key aspect is understanding what young people would do if they found themselves in a toxic or abusive relationships. Responses from the survey show that 55% would know what to do if any of these happened (18% **would not** know what to do) whilst 61% could get some help (12% **would not** be able to get help).

THOSE ACCESSING SERVICES

Cambridgeshire County Council provides a variety of services both statutory and non-statutory. The social care element includes safeguarding children. Children and young people can be referred for a number of reasons, and multiple reasons. Cases once opened have an initial assessment. Data from these assessments have been made available to the Research Group to analyse which cases feature domestic abuse in order to enable the partnership to gain a greater understanding.

Figure 4: Open Social Care Cases in Cambridge City; March 2018



At the time of writing there were a total of 462 Cambridge City cases open with social care involvement. Of this number over a third (36% or 167 cases) were noted to include domestic abuse. Some cases had concerns noted that both a parent and the child(ren) were the subject of the abuse.

Source: Cambridgeshire Research Group

The table below shows the breakdown of the type of concerns recorded in the assessments.

Table 3: Number of cases by type of domestic abuse raised as a concern for Cambridge City¹¹

	Total cases	Total number of cases where any DA ¹² is noted	Domestic violence: child subjected (3A)	Domestic violence: parent/carers subjected (3B)	Domestic violence: another in the household subjected (3C)
Number of Cases	462	167	65	149	34
Proportion of cases	100%	34%	14%	32%	7%

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Open Social Care Cases – March 2018

¹¹ A case may have more than one type of abuse/concern noted, therefore the sum is greater than the number of open cases

¹² See Appendix for definition

RESPONDING TO DOMESTIC ABUSE

There are a variety of agencies working to tackle domestic abuse throughout the County. Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence (DASV) Partnership brings together key agencies across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough with the aim of reducing the harm, risks and costs associated with domestic abuse and sexual violence and to prevent these crimes occurring across Cambridgeshire. The DASV Partnership commission services, is responsible for the Independent Domestic Violence Advisory (IDVA) Service and provide awareness raising as well as training. The website <http://www.cambsdasv.org.uk/> which provides information including a structure chart.

CAMBRIDGE COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP

In the last two years the Cambridgeshire City Community Safety Partnership (CSP) has focused on or supported the following activity;

Prevention

- Healthy Relationships Workshops and performances of Chelsea's Choice have been delivered to the city schools during 2017/18 as a coordinated approach to school-based VAWG prevention interventions.

As part of a county programme, 'Tough Love' play, which raises awareness around Coercive Control and Domestic Abuse in teenage intimate relationships was funded in March 2017. Performances with a post-show actor facilitated talk explored the issues raised. 360 pupils aged 13-15 year old (Year 9/10) pupils attended in Cambridge City schools. 80 adults and young people attended 3 performances in the community with 50 professionals attending a preview and workshop in a Cambridge Community Centre in January 2017.

Organised as a city programme, the play 'Chelsea's Choice', which covers the themes of drugs and alcohol, child sexual exploitation, healthy relationships and sexual consent, was performed to over 900 pupils in the City schools aged 13-15 (Year 9/10) to coincide with National Child Sexual Exploitation Day on 18 March 2018. The play was followed by actor facilitated post-show talk exploring the different issues with signposting. In addition, there were community performances at two of the schools for parents, teachers, governors and local community groups.

Feedback from schools in March 2018 included:

"Staff and Student found it really informative and the students were discussing it for quite a few days after. Some even commented how easy it was to fall into being exploited and that it showed them it wasn't as clear cut as they previously assumed. They seemed fairly confident that they would speak to someone if they saw any of the triggers."

"The play was well received, excellent as ever. Provoked a lot of comment and will be used to link with the relationships/safety them of PSHE taking place throughout the summer term."

“The whole of Year 9 watched this and were spell bound.”

“It ties in very well with our Personal Safety/Safe Relationships PSE day and having a different style of presentation has more impact and engages well.”

Awareness raising

- Cambridge City Council held a ‘Coercive Control – the DNA of Domestic Abuse’ Conference on 22 June 2017, which was open to the public as well as professionals. 170 attended. The conference was opened by Antoinette Jackson, Chief Executive of Cambridge City Council, and chaired by Councillor Ann Sinnott, Lead Councillor on Domestic Violence and Community Safety. There was a range of guest speakers providing different perspectives, from Cambridgeshire Constabulary, Survivors, Academia as well as Professor Emeritus Evan Stark who’s award-winning book on *Coercive Control* (Oxford, 2007) was an important basis for the new offence of “domestic violence and coercive control” in England and Wales. Service provider information such as for Cambridge Women’s Aid, Respect, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence (DASV) Partnership and the White Ribbon Campaign was available.

Joanne Beverley, the sister of Natalie Hemming, travelled from Barnsley, Yorkshire to attend the conference saying: ‘My family recently took part in a documentary which aired on channel 4 called "Catching a Killer - The search for Natalie Hemming". I am glad to see the local authority in Cambridge taking a lead in promoting the laws around Coercive control.’ Joanne Beverley and the White Ribbon Campaign were connected following this conference as they are based near each other in Yorkshire. Feedback from attendees stated that it had been a rewarding and illuminating event.

- The Cambridge Community Forum on Domestic and Sexual Violence/Abuse, chaired by City Councillor Ann Sinnott, Lead Councillor on Domestic Violence and Community Safety, met during the year to discuss themes such as Domestic Abuse Housing.
- Cambridge City Council White Ribbon Campaign stalls were held during the year such as at a Community Big Lunch in the summer and outside the Guildhall on Saturday 25 November to mark White Ribbon Day and the United Nations officially recognised International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women. These were supported by the Cambridge City Council White Ribbon Ambassadors, which includes a Cambridge CSP Member.

Partnership Working

- Cambridge CSP contributed to the countywide needs assessment and has engaged with the recommended actions within the Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) Action Plan for Community Safety Partnerships. Sharing the learning from the Cambridge city’s Domestic Homicide Review will benefit Cambridgeshire and Peterborough and Cambridge will learn from other districts.
- Cambridge CSP has been actively involved in the Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Partnership governance arrangements and developing the action 2017-2020 plan.

- Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Partnership is leading on setting up domestic abuse and sexual violence champions in different agencies across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.
- In order to strengthen the relationship with health partners, the Clinical Commissioning Group is a member of the Cambridge CSP Board and information is circulated through their communication system.

COUNTYWIDE DELIVERY



The Countywide delivery group has a clear set of aims in their current strategy which they are working towards. This Partnership could support those highlighted, without duplicating the work (See Figure 4 below).

Figure 5: Extract from *Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy 2017-2021*

<p>Areas for Development</p> <p>Through this strategy, we will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further develop our preventative and awareness work with schools, special education units, colleges, and universities • Support local agencies to develop their responses to service users, and staff impacted by violence and abuse including those who may be perpetrating abuse or at risk of using violence and abuse • Ensure that support is available in a timely manner • Place a greater emphasis on education for specific communities into what constitutes abuse; and what support is available • Develop an holistic response to young people who are using / are at risk of using violence and abuse • Ensure that all new relevant activities, services and agencies commissioned by partners of the DASVP are following best practice with regards to VAWG • Develop a countywide approach to undertaking and implementing recommendations Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHRs) • Ensure that young victims are appropriately supported to recover from their experiences • Work closely with the Children and Adults Safeguarding Boards and Local Authorities to join up our collective activities and responses.

Source: Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Domestic Abuse & Sexual Violence Partnership

PERFORMANCE MONITORING

Target	Current performance	% difference to the three year average (Count difference)
Tackling violence among vulnerable groups		
Violence against the person		+30% (167)
Presentations for assault at A&E		+13% (23)

Ambulance call-outs for assault		-40% (-28)
Tackling anti-social behaviour among vulnerable groups		
ASB police recorded incidents		-14% (-158)
Tackling domestic abuse		
Domestic Abuse Incidents		+5% (22)
Domestic Abuse Crimes		+24% (51)

Key:



Below the previous year and below the three year average



Above the previous year but below the three year average



Above the three year average

PRIORITY 1: VIOLENCE

TREND

1.1 Police recorded crime against the person (VAP)

Data was not available for March of Q4 of 2017/18 so comparisons were made against the same months in the previous year 2016/17. In January and February 2017/18 there was an increase of 117 incidents (from 392 to 509) on the same period of 2016/17. January 17/18 was significantly higher than the 3 year average for January with 254 offences compared to the 3 year average of 164, an increase of 55%. February 17/18 saw the number of recorded offences at 49% higher than the 3 year average (255 offences in February 17/18 compared to 172 offences of 3 year average).

Violence without injury currently makes up 75% (380) of the total count of VAP in the months January and February in Q4 (509).

Table 4 displays the breakdown of violent crime by with and without injury for the year 2017/18.

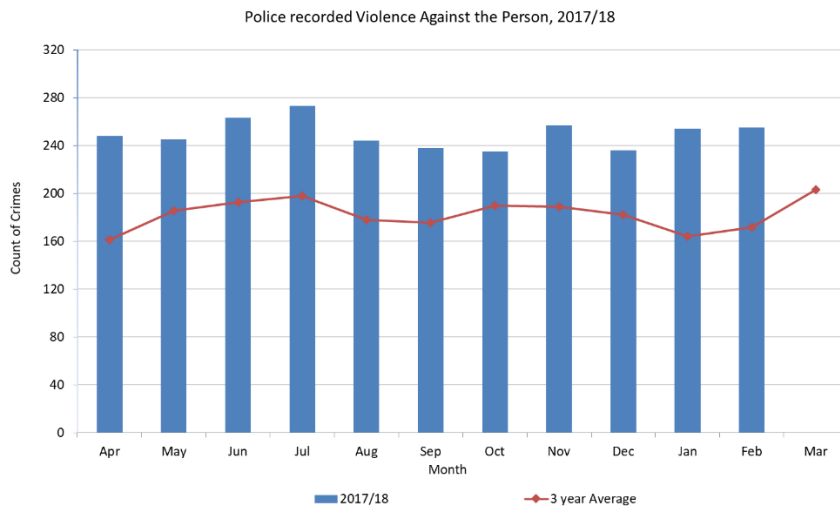
Table 4: Violence with and without injury offences as recorded by Cambridgeshire Constabulary

	2017/18				
Crime type	Apr-June	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar*	2016/17 Q4 (Jan-Feb) Total
Violence without injury	532	560	521	380	264
Violence with injury	223	194	205	129	128

**Data only covers January and February due to data availability. Comparison made against same period for 16/17.*

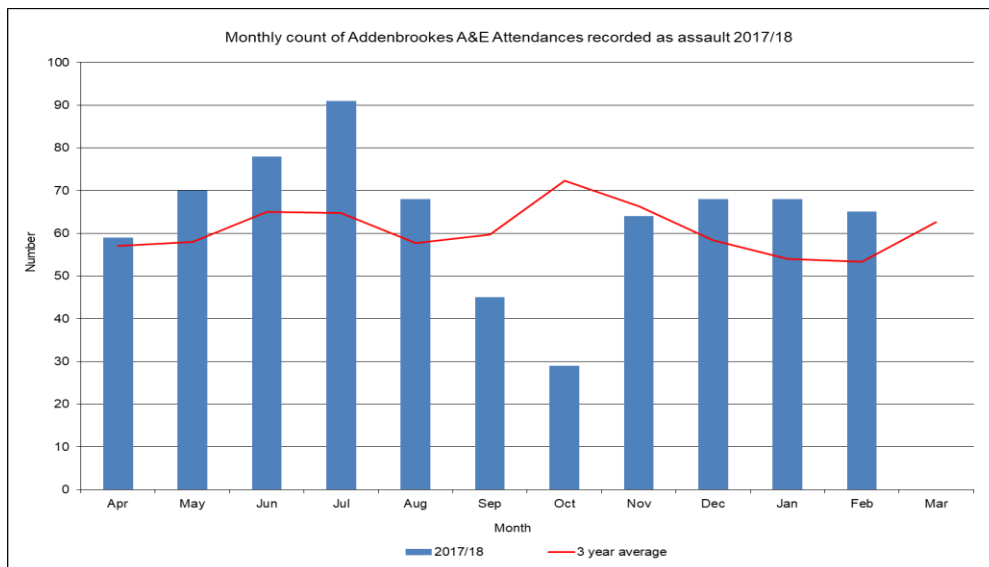
Addenbrookes' data on attendances to A&E for assault related injuries can only be summarised based on the total number of cases recorded by the hospital, irrespective of the location where assaults took place and therefore represent assaults occurring in a wider area than just Cambridge City.

*Figure 6: Police recorded violence against the person in Cambridge City, 2017/18**



In January 17/18, the number of attendances to Addenbrookes A&E for assault was 68, which is higher than January of the previous year (56). 65 attendances were recorded in February of this year, which is also higher than the previous year (48). This follows a similar pattern for most of the year 2017/18 with the number of attendances being higher than the 3 year average.

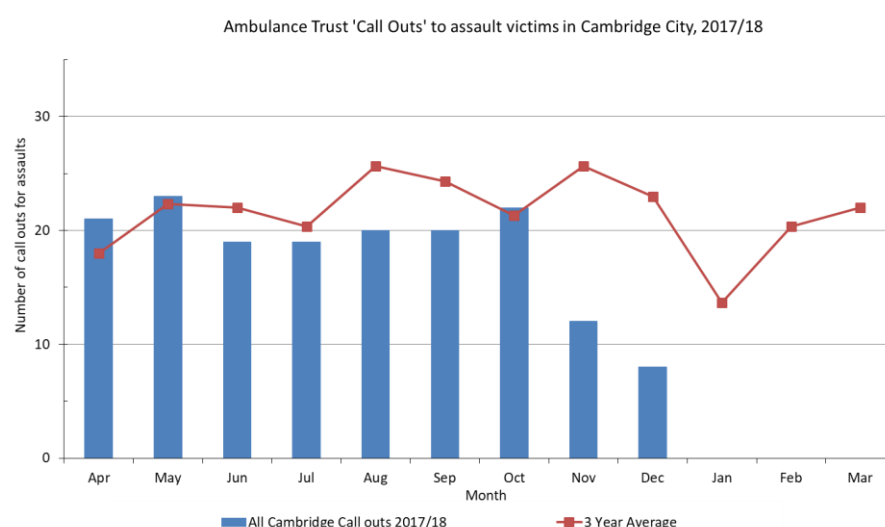
Figure 7: Monthly count of Addenbrookes A&E attendances recorded as assault^{13*}



The data from the Ambulance Trust for Ambulance call outs for assaults in Cambridge City was only available up to Q3 2017/18. For Q3 there was 42 call outs which is lower than the 3 year average (70). November and December saw significantly lower call outs than in previous years (12 & 8 respectively, compared to 3 year averages of 26 & 23).

¹³ The October figure is lower than expected due to IT issues and therefore not a true representation of the actual figure

Figure 8: Ambulance call outs to assaults in Cambridge City, 2017/18*



EMERGING ISSUES/ CONCERNS

PRIORITY 2: DOMESTIC ABUSE

TREND

The Crime Survey of England and Wales found that 7.7 % of women and 4.4% of men reported having experienced any type of domestic abuse in the year to March 2016¹⁴. Whilst these numbers help to offer a national context, caution should be exercised as they do not offer insight into levels of victimisation or repeat victimisation.

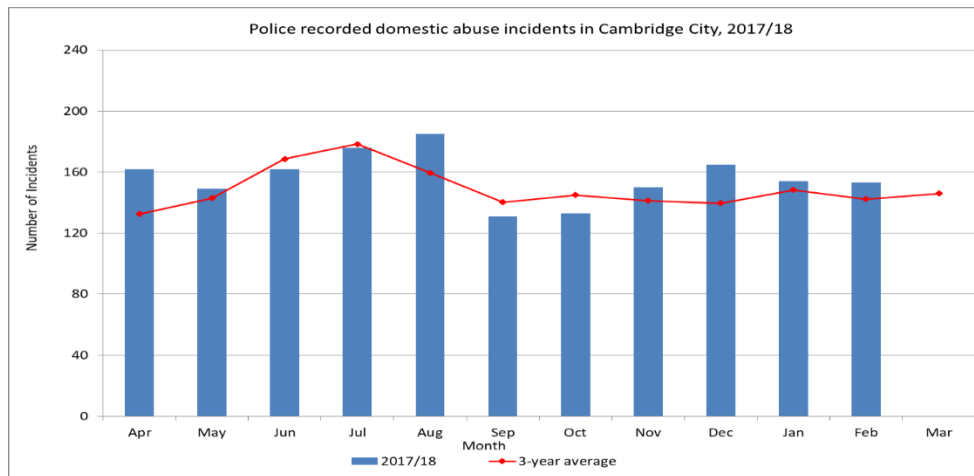
For the months January and February of Q4 2017/18 there were 307 domestic abuse incidents recorded by the police in Cambridge City. This is just 3 fewer incidents (1%) than the same period last year (310 incidents). Both January and February had a higher number of incidents recorded than the 3 year average, with February seeing 153 recorded incidents compared to the three year average of 136.

The current aim continues to focus on increasing reporting, as domestic abuse continues to be substantially under-reported, so more victims can access support. Figure 9 shows that the number of

¹⁴<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/domesticabuseinenglandandwales/yearendingmarch2016>

incidents being reported to the police has not been increasing significantly compared to the three year average.

Figure 9: Police recorded domestic abuse incidents in Cambridge City, 2017/18*

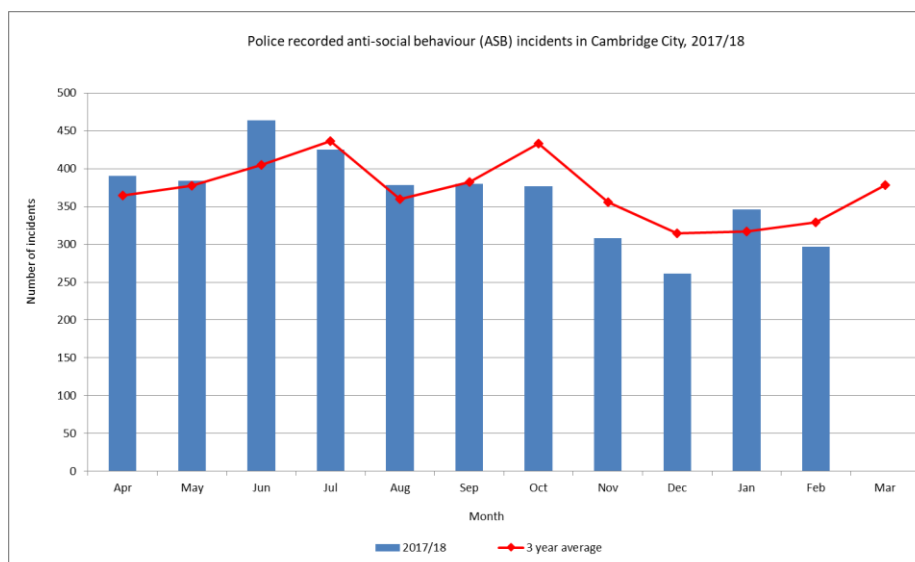


EMERGING ISSUES/ CONCERNS

PRIORITY 3: REDUCING ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOUR (ASB) WITHIN VULNERABLE GROUPS

TREND

Figure 10: Police recorded anti-social behaviour incidents in Cambridge City, 2017/18*



Street life

The volume of ASB incidents that contained any of the 5 keywords¹⁵ in the **extended city centre area** was 39% lower in January and February of Q4 2017/18 compared to the same months of 2016/17. Both January and February figures were lower than the 3 year average. There were 58 incidents which contained either the words 'begging' or 'homeless' which was a decrease of 55 (49%) on the same months in the previous financial year 16/17.

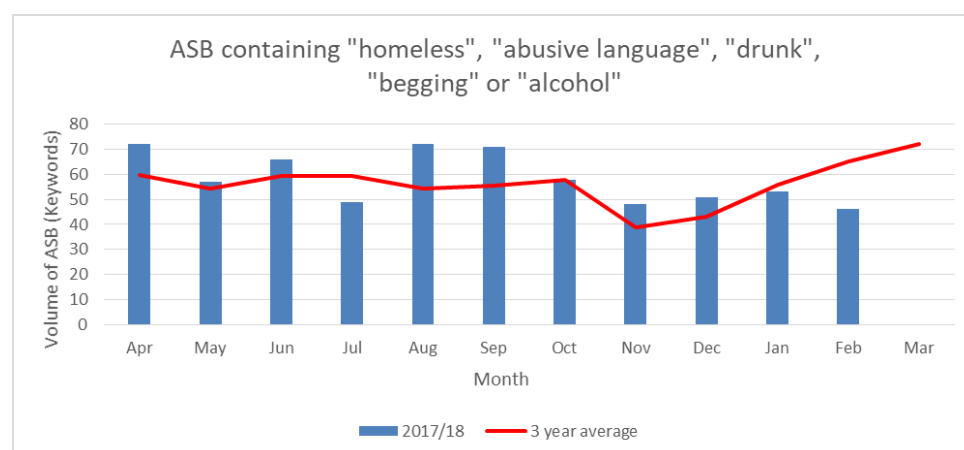
Table 5: Quarterly breakdown of ASB in 'Extended City Centre Area' for 2017/18

2017/18	All ASB	Begging and homeless		All keywords **	
		begging homeless	proportion of total	All keywords	proportion of total
q1	404	108	27%	195	48%
q2	392	116	30%	192	49%
q3	348	98	28%	157	45%
q4*	214	58	27%	99	46%
Total YTD	1,358	380	28%	643	47%

**The keywords include homeless, abusive language, drunk, begging, and alcohol

Within the financial year to date, there have been 1,358 ASB incidents in the extended city centre area, of which 643 included one of the 5 keywords (47%). The proportion of ASB incidents with one of the keywords has decreased from the same period in the previous financial year 16/17. In January and February of Q4 in 16/17 55% of all ASB incidents contained a keyword, compared with 46% of incidents this year containing a keyword. The proportion of incidents containing the keyword 'begging' or 'homeless' has also decreased from 38% in 16/17 to 27% in January and February of 17/18.

*Figure 11: Monthly recorded ASB containing the keywords ** within the 'extended city centre area'*



EMERGING ISSUES/ CONCERNS

¹⁵ The keywords include homeless, abusive language, drunk, begging, and alcohol

APPENDIX A: ADDITIONAL TABLES

Code	Definition
3A	Domestic violence: concerns about the child being the subject of domestic violence.
3B	Domestic violence: concerns about the child's parent/carer being the subject of domestic violence.
3C	Domestic violence: concerns about another person living in the household being the subject of domestic violence.