



COMMUNITY SAFETY STRATEGIC
ASSESSMENT
CHILDREN AT RISK OF HARM

FINAL
JULY 2015



FENLAND
Community Safety
Partnership

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DOCUMENT PURPOSE

The purpose of this strategic assessment is to provide the Fenland Community Safety Partnership (FCSP) with an understanding of the crime, anti-social behaviour, and substance misuse issues affecting the district. 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	<i>Safety of children & young People</i>	<i>June and July</i>	<i>July 2015</i>
2	Healthy relationships & Domestic abuse	July to September	October 2015
3	Exploitation	October to December	January 2016
4	Empowering communities	January to March	April 2016

Lead officers for integrated offender management (IOM), drugs and alcohol (DAAT) and domestic abuse (DA) will continue to provide updates to the partnership.

DOCUMENT STRUCTURE

This strategic assessment document is set out in two 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.

This document and previous strategic assessments can be accessed on the Cambridgeshire Insight pages here <http://www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/community-safety/CSP/fenland>

ADDITIONAL DATA

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. It can be accessed here <http://atlas.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/Crime/atlas.html>

The Pyramid of Crime: victim offender interactive profile, is presented at district level and can be accessed here <http://atlas.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/Crime/Pyramid/html%205/atlas.html?select=12UD>. It will be updated shortly.

KEY FINDINGS

The safety of children and young people and the relative risk of harm continue to be both a local and national priority. The limited data available has shown that a large proportion of under 18s do not change their behaviour following advice, education or an intervention that would keep them safer.

Whilst recently there has been an increase of reporting of sexual offences to the Constabulary, under-reporting by children and young people remains a problem. The evidence suggests that young people do not turn to statutory services for support. A quarter of 11-15 year olds in Fenland feel they have none or no more than two adults they could trust. Further the local data indicates a large drop between primary and secondary school in the proportion of children that feel they have a trustworthy adult.

Key areas the children and young people (C&YP) are at risk of harm are;

- Neglect;
- Physical abuse;
- Sexual abuse, including Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE);
- Grooming, and coercion both on and off line ;
- Drug and alcohol misuse;
- And bullying.

There is often overlap between these areas and C&YP may be groomed or coerced into unsafe behaviours beyond sexual abuse.

Research has shown that some children and young people feel more vulnerable, living in chaotic circumstances, having few or no adults that can be trusted or directly experiencing crime, bullying or ASB. These circumstances that may include;

- Living with domestic abuse;
- Being in care;
- Have parent(s) with a substance misuse issue;
- Being exposed to explicit or offensive material.

Experience of abuse

National evidence from the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) indicates that crime is falling, including violent crime. It is difficult to say whether for under 18s that is equally true as there is a large degree of under-reporting in this age group. Cambridgeshire data shows that the majority of recorded crimes against children was violence without injury, followed by sexual offences.

The volume of offences in 2014/15 was considerably higher than the previous year, particularly for violent crime. However, following an HMIC inspection Cambridgeshire has reported a large increase in recording of violence to comply with the recording standards. Half of all sexual offences, excluding rape, in Fenland involved children under the age of 13.

Local investigations into CSE have not found evidence of large numbers of serious and organised gangs. However, CSE includes a broader range of offending patterns including the 'boyfriend' model and peer exploitation. Almost a third of sexual abuse is perpetrated by the victim's family. Integrated risk assessments and referral pathways into services for CSE is currently being embedded across Cambridgeshire.

Online safety

Online safety continues to be a concern in Fenland. Where 96% of pupils have access to the internet outside of lessons (95% in Cambridgeshire), but only half followed advice about staying safe online and a quarter have received a message that has scared them or made them upset (22% in Cambridgeshire).

- 22% of pupils living in Fenland have experienced someone posting something online in order to upset them; again this is higher than for Cambridgeshire (17%).
- Cyberbullying was mentioned in 6.5% counselling Childline sessions (4,011) in 2014/15 which is similar to 2013/14¹, and sexting was mentioned in 2.0% (1,213) sessions. Local comparable data was not available.

Drugs and alcohol

National and local data² indicates that drug use and alcohol consumption is considerably lower amongst 11 to 15 year olds than 10 years ago³. 24% of pupils surveyed had an alcoholic drink in the last 7 days which is a reduction from 32% in the previous survey. 7% of pupils (5% Cambridgeshire) in Fenland had taken at least one of the drugs listed in the survey, with percentages higher in Year 10 than Year 8 pupils for both boys and girls. For Fenland, 7% of open social care cases had noted parental substance misuse (including alcohol), in line with Cambridgeshire.

Domestic abuse

A quarter of Fenland secondary school pupils surveyed experienced shouting and arguing between adults at home at least once or twice in the last month that frightened them; this is in line with the county figure. In regards to other relationships, 48% of pupils living in Fenland said they worry about relationships between parents/carers in their family quite a lot or a lot, compared to 42% across Cambridgeshire.

¹ Jutte et al. (2015) How safe are our children? NSPCC

² The Health Related Behaviour Survey – a ten year analysis of trends, DAAT May 2015

³ Fuller and Hawkins (2014). Smoking, drinking and drug use among young people in England in 2013. HSCIC

RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the insight into how young people perceive agencies and the potential impact on interventions and awareness raising. The Partnership should consider the question ***'How does the Partnership deliver interventions that young people can trust and respond to?'*** as it discusses the other recommendations and action plan for the forthcoming year.

It is recommended that the Partnership

- Consider **who is right to deliver direct with children and young people interventions?** If resources are limited does the partnership consider it has a roll to play in funding external interventions.
- **Continues to tackle CSE** using the broad definition, and that the work is extended beyond looking at serious and organised crime.
 - That partners train front line workers to recognise signs of grooming/CSE.
 - That there are clear pathways for referral, and that all staff know this information.
- **Develop the way it works with the LSCB, and Operation Makesafe**, in particular the strands of:
 - Raising public confidence and awareness (engaging with all communities and young people);
 - Strengthening existing partnerships and leadership (engaging with the LSCB);
 - Intelligence and performance monitoring (pathways for intelligence information);
 - Learning & development (sharing intelligence and best practice).
- **Develop the key messages** following the county drugs and alcohol needs assessment that can be delivered in Fenland to children, young people, families and professionals to help reduce the risk of substance misuse.
- **Further engage with schools** to jointly deliver effective interventions. This should take into consideration feedback from pupils who haven't changed their behaviour in light of education.
- Start to examine possible ways of delivering **training could be offered directly to communities** in relation to grooming, CSE and sexual abuse. That this training could be flexible and adapted locally for communities relevant to the Fenland area. The Partnership should refer to the work of Barnados and FCASE.

CHILDREN AT RISK OF HARM

At the start of 2015/16 the Fenland Community safety Partnership (FCSP) reviewed its priorities and research needs. The new priorities were agreed at the April 2015 meeting. The safety of children and young people was an area of concern for all partners. It was agreed that this topic would be examined in the first of the four strategic assessments.

BACKGROUND

Children and young people are exposed to a wide range of experience that influence their safety and resilience in the short and long term. The Partnership agreed the focus of this analysis should be on the following topic: sexual abuse, risk from CSE, online harm and drug and alcohol. It is recognised that there are other forms of abuse and neglect experienced by children. These are wide ranging topics and not all can be covered in the same level of detail. Data sources are weak for some topics, and others had only national data sources.

LOCAL DEMOGRAPHY

Latest population estimates for Fenland indicate around 21,200 people aged 19 or under living in Fenland. This age group accounts for 22 % of the total population in the district⁴. The wards of Waterlees and Kingsmoor (Whittlesey) both have the highest proportion of under 19's with around 27% of their total population being under 19 year of age⁵.

Fenland has a slightly different demography when compared to other districts in Cambridgeshire, and this is important to consider when looking at community safety issues. In Fenland 3.5%⁵ of children 0-15 years old were born in EU compared to 1.4% of 0-15 years old in Cambridgeshire. 4.6%⁶ of children aged 3-15 had a European first language compared to 2.7% in Cambridgeshire. This may influence the way interventions are delivered within Fenland and underlines the need to good community engagement.

CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

Whilst the Partnership did not include neglect within the topic for consideration, it is important for partners to understand the context in which children and young people need to be kept safe from harm and understand the difference between neglect and abuse and what role agencies have in tackling both issues.

Definitions

Child abuse can be defined as *“a form or maltreatment of a child. Somebody may abuse or neglect a child by inflicting harm, or by failing to act to prevent harm. Children may be abused in a family or in an institutional or community setting, by those known to them or, more rarely, by others (e.g. via the*

⁴ Cambridgeshire Population and Dwelling Stock Estimates:mid-2013, Research Group, CCC

⁵ Census 2011

⁶ Only a few primary schools completed the survey so caution must be taken when looking at this figure

internet). They may be abused by an adult or adults, or another child or children⁷". Child abuse can be physical, emotional or sexual.

While news headlines have been dominated by child sexual abuse stories over the last year, particularly in regard to high profile cases, it is important not to lose sight of neglect. Neglect is one of the most common forms of child abuse in the UK and is usually the most common cause for being subject to a child protection plan or on the child protection register⁷. Similarly, statistics from the Department for Education for 2013/14 indicate that 47% of children in need cases had abuse or neglect noted as the primary need⁸.

Neglect can be defined as *"the persistent failure to meet a child's basic physical and/or psychological needs, likely to result in the serious impairment of the child's health or development. Neglect may occur during pregnancy as a result of maternal substance abuse. Once a child is born, neglect may involve a parent or carer failing to: provide adequate food, clothing and shelter; protect a child from physical and emotional harm or danger; ensure adequate supervision; or ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment. It may also include neglect of, or responsiveness to, a child's basic emotional needs⁷."*

TRUST

Trust is an important issue for children and young people and will contribute to how safe they feel and who they feel safe to talk to. Trust enables children and young people to get support to deal with problems as they occur and report incidents.

The HRBS (2014) found that 5% of pupils living in Fenland said there were no adults they could really trust, while 23% said there are one or two adults and 43% said they have at least six adults they can really trust. These proportions are in line with figures for the county. However, at a locality level there are clear differences. Of particular interest, over a quarter of pupils surveyed living in Wisbech had no more than two adults they could trust; 10% said none and 16% said they had one or two adults they could trust. In comparison, 3% of pupils in March and Chatteris and 5% in Whittlesey said there are no adults they can really trust, while 22% and 26% of pupils respectively said there are one or two adults they can trust.

Further to this, in Cambridgeshire 64% of children who responded to the primary school⁹ HRBS said they felt the school cared whether they are happy or not, compared to 34% for secondary school pupils (31% in Fenland). This indicates a shift in feelings/attitudes as children go from primary to secondary school.

Young people were most likely to report something worrying, nasty or offensive online to family members first for advice, followed by their friends or school teachers/lessons depending on the issue¹⁰. This is further supported by findings from the NSPCC¹¹ which indicate that only 22% of 11-16

⁷ Jutte et al. (2015) How safe are our children? NSPCC

⁸ Department for Education (2014) *Statistical first release: Characteristics of children in need in England 2013/14*

⁹ Only a few primary schools completed the survey so caution must be taken when looking at this figure

¹⁰ HBRS 2014

¹¹ Lilley et al (2014)

year olds talked to someone face-to-face about problems arising from negative online experiences. Where they did share their experience, it was again most likely to be with a parent or carer and their friends as shown in Table 1. This is important to bear in mind when looking at promoting awareness and understanding within Fenland.

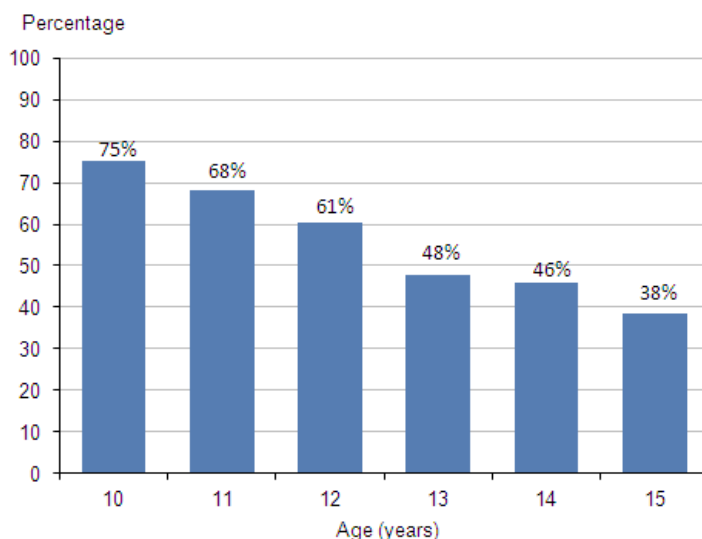
Table 1: Who children told about upsetting online experiences, NSPCC

Person spoken to	Total	11-12	13-14	15-16
Parent or carer	66%	81%	71%	50%
Friend(s)	51%	25%	53%	70%
Brother or sister	15%	13%	18%	15%
Teacher	13%	13%	12%	15%
Another adult I trust	11%	6%	18%	10%
Someone whose job it is to help children	8%	0%	6%	15%
Boyfriend or girlfriend (or ex boy or girl friend)	6%	0%	6%	10%
Person responsible for behaviour	2%	0%	0%	5%
Someone else	2%	6%	0%	0%

Source: Lilley et al (2014)

Figure 1 below shows how children’s positive perceptions of local police decrease with age and in turn mirrors the drop in the proportion of children who feel their school cares about them¹². 10 year olds are almost twice as likely to have a positive opinion of their local police compared to 15 year olds. There are differences in opinions of the police by age and gender (see Table 2), with boys aged 13-15 least likely to have a positive opinion of the police. Further to this, many children and young people have little confidence that the criminal justice system will deliver justice and protect the victims¹³.

Figure 1: Percentage of 10 to 15 year olds who were positive about local police, by age, 2012/13 CSEW



Source: ONS (2014)

¹² ONS (2014) Chapter 2: 10 to 15 year olds’ perceptions of the police

¹³ Beckett and Warrington (2014) Suffering in Silence: Children and unreported crime, Victim Support and University of Bedfordshire

Table 2: Percentage of 10 to 15 year olds who were positive about local police, by gender, 2012/13 CSEW

	% saying they are positive about local police
All Children aged 10-15	55
Male	53
<i>10-12 year olds</i>	<i>65</i>
<i>13-15 year olds</i>	<i>40</i>
Female	57
<i>10-12 year olds</i>	<i>72</i>
<i>13-15 year olds</i>	<i>47</i>

There are also differences by ethnic group, with the proportion saying they have a positive opinion of the police varying from 61% of Asian or Asian British 10-15 year olds, 55% of White, 49% of Black or Black British and 42% of Mixed. Data was not reported for Chinese or other ethnic groups. Table 3 below provides a more detail in relation to specific areas. What stands out quite clearly is the proportion of children and young people who feel they are not treated in the same way as adults. There are also noticeable variations in the proportion who feel police treat everyone the same regardless of skin colour or religion.

Table 3: 10-15 year olds perceptions of the local police by ethnic group, 2012/13 CSEW

	Police will help you if you need them	Police are helpful and friendly towards young people in your area	Police treat young people the same as they treat adults	Police treat everyone fairly whatever their skin colour or religion	Police understand the problems faced by young people in the area	Police are dealing with the things that matter to young people who live in the area	Police would treat you fairly if they stopped and searched you
	<i>Percentage saying they 'agree'</i>						
ALL CHILDREN AGED 10-15	90	75	45	87	71	67	90
Ethnic group							
White	90	77	46	90	71	67	90
Non-White	89	71	40	77	70	67	88
<i>Mixed</i>	85	62	26	73	72	56	82
<i>Asian or Asian British</i>	88	71	50	78	69	70	90
<i>Black or Black British</i>	90	73	30	74	70	64	84
<i>Chinese or other</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

This provides useful insight into how young people perceive agencies and the potential impact on interventions and awareness raising. It raises the question ***'How does the Partnership deliver interventions that young people can trust and respond to?'***

NATIONAL CONTEXT

The number of recorded sexual offences against children (under 18's) increased by 39% in England between 2012/13 and 2013/14 and mirrors figures from the NSPCC helpline and ChildLine¹¹. This could, in part, reflect an increased willingness in children to report abuse following the media focus on the area (sometimes referred to as the Saville Enquiry effect). With increasing numbers of children speaking out it is important to ensure that there is sufficient support for these children, especially as there can be a delay in disclosing abuse.

Between 2009/10 and 2014/15, the same research by the NSPCC found that contacts about neglect to the NSPCC helpline increased by 228% from 5,636 to 17,602; the biggest increase seen out of neglect, physical abuse, sexual abuse and emotional abuse.

Nationally, the evidence indicates that children and young people report experiences are often not perceived as a crime (78% of those surveyed). However, they are often perceived as either ongoing bullying or 'wrong but not a crime'. The majority of these incidents took place during daylight hours and at or near school. Whilst only 13% reported the incident to the police, 71% reported that they sustained an injury (from minor bruising to serious injury).¹⁴

LOCAL PICTURE OF ABUSE

Local research produced recently by Cambridgeshire Constabulary found that:

- In 2013/14 1,819 recorded child abuse offences in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough; an increase of 71.6% from 2012/13;
- Offences including robbery, homicide, public order and miscellaneous crimes against society;
- Just over two thirds of offences were violence with or without injury;
- 8.3% of offences were sexual offences excluding rape and 8.4% were sexual offences including rape.

Table 4¹⁵ shows the distribution of recorded child abuse offences in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. Of the 1,716 offences, Fenland accounted for 15% of recorded child abuse offences in 2013/14, but accounts for 12% of the total population. Whilst the difference seems small, only Fenland and Peterborough show this pattern.

Table 4: Recorded child abuse offences by District, 2013/14

District	Proportion of all recorded child abuse offences	Proportion of total population
Cambridge City	14%	16%
East Cambridgeshire	6%	10%
Fenland	15%	12%
Huntingdonshire	20%	21%
South Cambridgeshire	11%	18%
Peterborough	34%	23%

Source: Problem Profile: Child Abuse in Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire Constabulary, 2015

¹⁴ The Crime Survey for England and Wales 2013/14 10-15 year olds

¹⁵ Data excludes "other" offences, such as robbery and homicide but includes any violent crime

Table 5 breaks down the offences by type and district, and expresses as a rate per 1,000 population. Fenland recorded similar rates of sexual offences compared to the Force rate, but higher rates for violence with and without injury.

Table 5: Child Abuse Offences by District and rate per 1,000 population, 2013/14

	Cambridge City	Per 1,000 population	East Cambridgeshire	Per 1,000 population	Fenland	Per 1,000 population	Huntingdonshire	Per 1,000 population	South Cambridgeshire	Per 1,000 population	Peterborough	Per 1,000 population	No specific location	Offence Total	Per 1,000 population
Violence without injury	85	0.69	46	0.55	115	1.21	141	0.83	78	0.52	216	1.18	0	681	0.85
Violence with injury	77	0.62	34	0.41	87	0.91	104	0.61	43	0.29	183	1.00	3	531	0.66
Sexual offences (except rape)	44	0.36	22	0.26	36	0.38	58	0.34	54	0.36	116	0.63	2	332	0.41
Sexual offences rape	21	0.17	12	0.14	16	0.17	36	0.21	12	0.08	56	0.30	0	153	0.19
Sexual offences – obscene publications	3	0.02	1	0.01	2	0.02	4	0.02	1	0.01	8	0.04	0	19	0.02

Source: Problem Profile: Child Abuse in Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire Constabulary, 2015

PHYSICAL ABUSE

In 2013/14 4,681 violence without injury offences were recorded in Cambridgeshire, of which 115 occurred in Fenland (third highest). This accounts for a rate of 1.21 per 1,000 population (the highest rate across the force area) compared to 0.85 offences per 1,000 population Force wide. Of the 115 offences, the majority (92 crimes) were common assault and battery and 11 were cruelty to and neglect of children.

Of the 531 violence with injury offences recorded in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 87 occurred in Fenland. Again, the district sees the highest rate per 1,000 population at 0.91 compared to 0.66 Force wide. These offences are highly concentrated in Wisbech.

Analysis of the offenders revealed that:

- Almost 90% of offences were committed by a known offender, most often a family member or a peer.
- 48% of offenders were repeat offenders, often linked to other violence against the person offences, followed by theft and handling offences.

- Almost 50% of familial offences (where victim and offender are from the same family) were committed by a father or step-father and almost a third by a mother. While those offences committed by a father are likely to be against a child of secondary school age, those committed by a mother are likely to be towards a child aged 10 year or younger.
- 6% of offences were committed by a sibling (usually boys), 4% by a boyfriend/ex-boyfriend and 3% by a legal carer.
- Peer offences often occurred between school pupils in the 13 to 17 age group and in 28% of cases involved two or more offenders.
- Around a third of non-familial offences were committed by a parent of another child known to the victim. 21% of non-familial offences are committed by an adult in a profession position of responsibility over the child, such as a teacher and carer.

Typically, the majority of offenders were White British. Some differences were noted in the ethnicity of offenders and offender-victim interactions. Caution is needed when interpreting this data though as recording accuracy and completeness is not consistent. Underreporting is also a factor in understanding the detail of the problem. Cultural “normal” behaviours and the lack of trust in the police that is typically seen in non-white or white other communities will affect reporting in Fenland.

Analysis of victims showed that almost two thirds of victims are males. Victims are often 11 to 17 year olds, with girls tending to be slightly older than boys. Many victims have vulnerable backgrounds often relating to their own personal circumstances or issues affecting the household they live in, supporting previous national and local research. For example, based on a sample of 165 victims:

- 13.9% of victims are known to social services;
- 11.5% of victims are known to suffer mental or physical health problems;
- 10.9% had experienced or witnessed domestic abuse;
- 10.9% had behavioural issues at school, including being a victim of bullying or displaying disruptive or inappropriate behaviour;
- 7.9% of victims’ parents are known to abuse drugs and/or alcohol and an additional 5.5% of parents have a physical or mental illness.

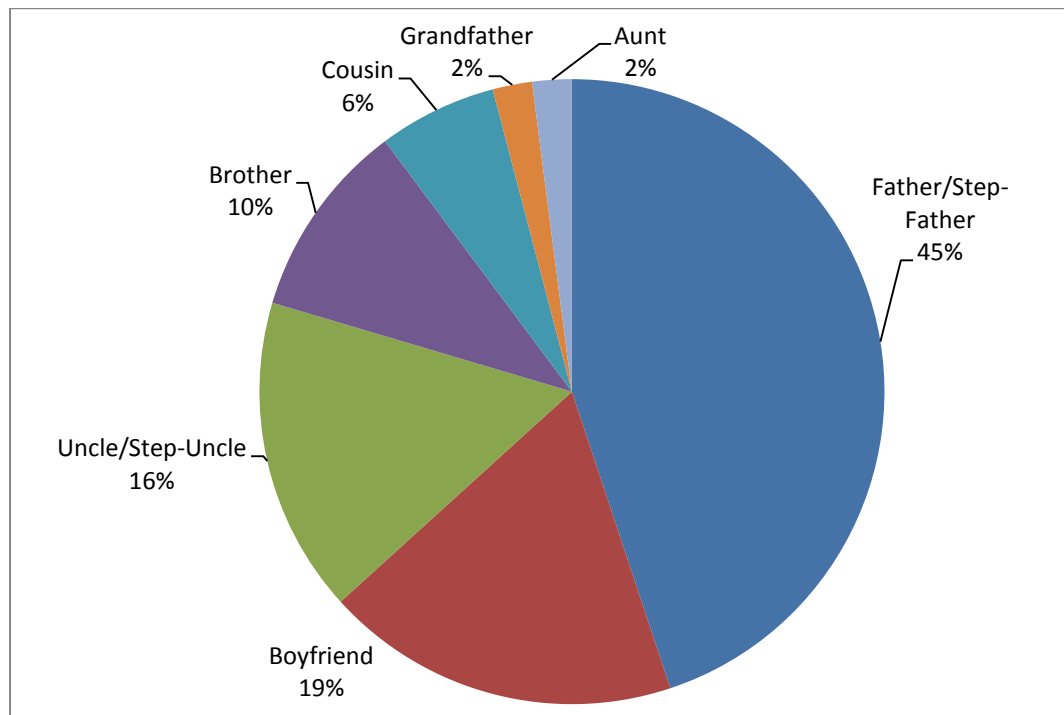
Understanding what circumstances make an individual more vulnerable will enable partners to find an effective route to reducing the risk of stopping the suffering as early as possible. Understanding how to engage with communities where situational vulnerabilities are apparent, such as deprivation, could help to target prevention work.

SEXUAL ABUSE

Females suffered more sexual assaults, excluding rape, than males (55% and 21% respectively). 47% of all such sexual offences excluding rape were committed on children under 13 years old. Fenland recorded 36 sexual offences excluding rape in 2013/14. The district was ranked second for rate per 1,000 population (0.38 offences which is slightly lower than the Force wide average of 0.41). Half of all sexual offences, excluding rape, in Fenland involved children under the age of 13 and 8% involved sexual assault on males. Across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough 153 rape offences were recorded in 2013/14; 16 of these occurred in Fenland (0.17 per 1000 population

Almost half of offenders were repeat offenders who have been convicted/suspected of committing other offences, often another sexual offence or violence against the person. As with violent offences, the majority (almost 80%) of the sexual offences recorded in the force area were committed by a known offender, such as a family member, a peer, non-related adult, or someone known to them through a CSE relationship. Almost a third of child sexual abuse was familial. Within familial sexual abuse the majority was committed by a father or step-father (see Figure 2).

Figure 2: Alleged perpetrator of familial sexual offences (includes rape, other and obscene publications) in Cambridgeshire, 2013/14



Source: Problem Profile: Child Abuse in Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire Constabulary, 2015

Offences by the victim's boyfriend accounted for 19% of familial sexual offending; nearly 90% of these were rapes. However it is likely that relatively less serious sexual assaults are under-reported. Victims had either been subject to domestic violence or witnessed it in their household in half of the cases, highlighting the importance of underlying vulnerabilities that has been shown in past research. This again highlights the need for ongoing prevention of domestic abuse.

Peer related offences were more likely to involve assault than rape and occur in a school or other locations such as parks, recreation areas and dwellings. Where rape did occur, it usually involved a female victim aged 13 or over and often took place in a residential property, while a small number took place in parks/recreation areas.

Situational offences accounted for 14% of child sexual abuse cases, with almost two thirds of these involving Exposure offences by a stranger. Often sexual assaults occurred in public locations and tended to be relatively low-level.

As the vast majority of victims (95.7%) were White British, this indicates a significant underreporting in ethnic minority groups, especially females. Figures indicate that the majority of victims are female, who in turn are particularly vulnerable to offences from peers (96.7% of victims) or to

becoming a victim of CSE (87.5%). The age range at which children are most vulnerable varies by gender; females are most vulnerable aged 12 to 16 years, while males are most vulnerable between 12 and 14 years old.

As with violent child abuse, many victims have vulnerable backgrounds. Analysis on non-familial offending found that in the vast majority of cases the victim placed a certain level of trust in the offender and thus unknowingly put themselves in a vulnerable position e.g. doctors (Dr Bradbury case), teachers, neighbours. Similar can also be applied to CSE offences. Of particular note, based on a dip sample of victims:

- 13.4% of victims are known to social services;
- 11.9% report previous experience of domestic abuse, either as a victim or witness;
- 9.0% have issues at school, including bullying and truancy;
- 23.9% of victims are known to suffer mental or physical health problems. Although it is important to note that in some cases mental health problems may be the result of the abuse rather than a prior factor;
- 4.8% have previously gone missing from home or school.

Interestingly, local data provides little evidence of drug/alcohol abuse or physical/mental illness amongst victim's parents which does not match national findings. This could be because it is information that is not always sought or recorded during investigation.

When looking at child abuse figures, it is important to take into consideration the media coverage of several major historic cases as this can have a subsequent impact on recorded offences. For example, The Savile Inquiry has promoted other victims to come forward. In Cambridgeshire, prior to this case, approximately 24.3% of sexual offences were historic cases. However, in 2013/14 34.3% were historic cases. It is important to bear in mind that other factors can also contribute to victims coming forward, such as a realisation that the suspect has access to children, encouragement from someone else and feelings of safety following moving home.

CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) is a newly acknowledged form of child abuse. Any child or young person, from any social or ethnic background, can be exploited. There are a number of factors that can increase the vulnerability of a young person to sexual exploitation. These can include disrupted family life and domestic violence, a history of physical or sexual abuse, disadvantage, poor mental health, problematic parenting, parental drug or alcohol misuse and parental mental health problems. Further to this, some young people are more vulnerable to targeting by perpetrators, and include those children with disabilities, those living in care, particularly residential care, those who are excluded from mainstream school and those who misuse drugs and alcohol¹⁶.

¹⁶ LSCB CSE strategy http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/lscb/info/3/child_sexual_exploitation

Definition of child sexual exploitation (CSE)

Within official guidance Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) is defined as:

"involving exploitative situations, contexts and relationships where young people (or a third person or persons) receive 'something' (e.g. food, accommodation, drugs, alcohol, cigarettes, affection, gifts, money) as a result of them performing, and/or another or others performing on them, sexual activities.

Child sexual exploitation can occur through the use of technology without the child's immediate recognition; for example being persuaded to post sexual images on the Internet/mobile phones without immediate payment or gain. In all cases, those exploiting the child/young person have power over them by virtue of their age, gender, intellect, physical strength and/or economic or other resources. Violence, coercion and intimidation are common, involvement in exploitative relationships being characterised in the main by the child or young person's limited availability of choice resulting from their social/economic and/or emotional vulnerability"¹⁷

In addition to the statutory definition, Barnardo's recognises that there are different types of CSE based on the nature of the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator(s). Table 6 below shows the definitions of the different types of CSE.

Table 6: Barnardo's definition of child sexual exploitation

Type of CSE	Description
Inappropriate relationships	Usually involving one perpetrator who has inappropriate power or control over a young person (physical, emotional or financial). One indicator may be a significant age gap. The young person may believe they are in a loving relationship.
'Boyfriend' model of exploitation	The perpetrator befriends and grooms a young person into a 'relationship' and then coerces or forces them to have sex with friends or associates.
Peer exploitation	Peer exploitation is where young people are forced or coerced into sexual activity by peers and associate's. Sometimes this can be associated with gang activity but not always
Organised/networked sexual exploitation or trafficking	Young people (often connected) are passed through networks, possibly over geographical distances, between towns and cities where they may be forced/ coerced into sexual activity with multiple men. Often this occurs at 'sex parties', and young people who are involved may be used as agents to recruit others into the network. Some of this activity is described as serious organised crime and can involve the organised 'buying and selling' of young people by perpetrators.

Source: Adapted from Cambridgeshire LCSB CSE Strategy quoting Barnardo's

It is the last of these (organised/networked sexual exploitation or trafficking), in particular a pattern of abuse involving predominantly White British girls as victims and gangs of predominantly Asian heritage men as perpetrators, that has had such a high profile nationally. But to solely focus on this

¹⁷ Department for Education 2012 Tackling Child Sexual Exploitation: National Action Plan Progress Report.

would limit the impact of the Partnership and fails to recognise other victims and potential victims. Locally the joint operation investigating serious and organised CSE in Fenland found little evidence or intelligence to suggest a substantial problem in the district. Work and intelligence gathering continue through the Force Serious and Organised Crime Profile and the Force Operation Makesafe. Prevention work and raising awareness is being co-ordinated through Operation Makesafe.

Recorded CSE offences usually involve an adult who had gained the trust of a child and taken advantage of this relationship. Within Cambridgeshire in 2013/14, the vast majority of victims were females aged 12 to 16 years¹⁸. At least 10.5% of child sexual abuse offences that were reviewed fell into CSE, and many organised CSE offences have occurred in hotel rooms.

It is important to bear in mind that a large number of crimes against children and young people are not reported to the police, and often children and young people do not know what they have experienced is a crime. This is particularly true if the type of criminal behaviour has been normalised within a peer group or community. Children at risk of CSE aren't always able to recognise signs of CSE and grooming, particularly due to the nature of the grooming process, and instead often believe they are in genuine relationship with the individual who exploits them^{19 20}.

Barnardo's developed the Families and Communities Against Child Sexual Exploitation (FCSE) programme to tackle CSE in three ways; 1. Equip parents and carers with the knowledge and skills to protect children; 2. Raise CSE awareness in communities; and 3. To train professionals to spot CSE. The direct work with Families provided both the young person and the parent/carer with support and has since been evaluated and with some positive results²¹.

CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION, THE ROLE OF COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIPS

The statutory guidance²² clearly identifies **the Local Safeguarding Children Board (LSCB) as having the lead role** in coordinating and ensuring the effectiveness of the work of their members in tackling child sexual exploitation. This function is discharged by '*participation in planning & commissioning*' of services to meet the needs of children, young people and their families as well as '*developing policies and procedures*'. As a minimum, the LSCB procedures should support professionals in identifying signs of exploitation, providing the framework within which information is shared and action taken and identify how victims are supported (see section 4.10 of the guidance²³).

The Cambridgeshire Local Safeguarding Children's Board child sexual exploitation strategy¹⁶ is available on the internet http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/lscb/info/3/child_sexual_exploitation and should be considered in conjunction with this report.

The guidance does identify that beyond the LSCB other local partnerships have a role to play, including Community Safety Partnerships. and that links between the two "*can be used to ensure a*

¹⁸ Problem Profile: Child Abuse in Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire Constabulary

¹⁹ Beckett and Warrington. (2014) *Suffering in Silence: Children and unreported crime*, Victim Support and University of Bedfordshire,

²⁰ CEOP Threat Assessment of Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse

²¹ *Working with families and communities to tackle child sexual exploitation 2015*

²² *Safeguarding Children and Young People for Sexual Exploitation, Supplementary Guidance, 2009*

²³ *Ibid*

common understanding of the nature of the problem, local priorities and how different agencies will cooperate to address it” (Section 4.18 of the guidance)²⁴.

A more recent thematic inspection of measures to tackle CSE by Ofsted of eight local authorities²⁵ identified that LCSB progress against CSE action plans should be shared regularly with Community Safety Partnerships (page 8, recommendations, paragraph five) and Partnerships should ensure that information and intelligence is also shared. Ofsted also considered strong governance arrangements between the respective boards of the LSCB, CSP and H&WB²⁶ as being indicative of a holistic approach to CSE being taken; with links to related strategies such as those covering gangs, domestic abuse, licencing and PSHE in Schools.

In light of this, Fenland Community Safety Partnership should consider how it can develop the work of the LSCB, and Operation Makesafe, in particular the strands of:

- Raising public confidence and awareness (engaging with all communities and young people);
- Strengthening existing partnerships and leadership (engaging with the LSCB);
- Intelligence and performance monitoring (pathways for intelligence information);
- Learning & development (Sharing intelligence and best practice).

DRUGS AND ALCOHOL MISUSE

Nationally, drug use and alcohol consumption is considerably lower amongst 11 to 15 year olds than 10 years ago²⁷. Some key findings from the HRBS in regards to children’s health and drugs and alcohol use are highlighted below. Caution needs to be taken with the data as one Fenland secondary school did not respond to the survey. On the whole the data does not suggest that there are concerns specific to Fenland in relation to drug and alcohol misuse.

- 24% of pupils surveyed had an alcoholic drink in the last 7 days which is a reduction from 32% in the previous survey. This reflects the continued reduction seen across Cambridgeshire over the last 10 years, where the proportion of pupils not having had a drink in the last 7 days increasing from 60% to 77% between 2004 and 2014²⁸.
- The proportion of pupils in Fenland who had drunk alcohol on at least three days in the past week was 4%, roughly in line with Cambridgeshire (3%).
- The percentage of pupils drinking over the advised weekly limit of alcohol for adult females of 14 units is also falling. In Fenland, 2% of boys and 2% of girls drank over the weekly limit, in line with figures for the county as a whole. Across Cambridgeshire the long term data indicates that slightly more boys and older pupils are drinking over this limit (2.7% and 6.8% respectively).
- 38% (42% in Cambridgeshire) of pupils were “fairly sure” or “certain” that at least one person they know took drugs, often another young person (25%), friend (22%) or other adult

²⁴ Safeguarding Children and Young People for Sexual Exploitation, Supplementary Guidance, 2009

²⁵ The Sexual Exploitation of Children: It Couldn’t Happen Here, Could IT?, Ofsted 2014

²⁶ Health & Well Being Board

²⁷ Fuller and Hawkins (2014). Smoking, drinking and drug use among young people in England in 2013. HSCIC

²⁸ Cambridgeshire DAAT

(6%). These proportions are lower than for Cambridgeshire as whole (29%, 23% and 11% respectively).

- 7% of pupils in Fenland had taken at least one of the drugs listed in the survey. 2% of pupils had taken drugs within the last month. These proportions are lower than for Cambridgeshire as a whole where figures are 9% and 5% respectively.
- Within the localities, 2% had taken drugs within the last month in March and Chatteris, 3% in Whittlesey and 2% in Wisbech.
- In Fenland the percentage of pupils who have taken drugs within the previous month has decreased from 6% in 2012 to 2% in 2014 (Cambridgeshire figures were 6% and 5% respectively).

Between 2008 and 2014, the percentage of year 10+ pupils who had said they had taken risks with sex (of infection or pregnancy) after drinking or taking drugs halved by 7% from 14% to 5%. In Fenland in 2014, this percentage was the same as for Cambridgeshire at 5%. Within the district more girls are admitting to taking risks than boys (31% compared to 19%). Further to this, 7% of Year10+ pupils in Fenland said they had gone further than they would like (sexually) after drinking alcohol or drug use, compared to 11% in 2012.

Of the 29 incidents during quarter 1 (CCTV incidents where drugs were noted), only 2 referred to young people ('youths' & 'teenagers'). This is less than 10% of incidents in Fenland. Both of these incidents were suspected cannabis use. Currently front line CCTV officers perceive an increase of drug use in public spaces; the data for the number of CCTV incidents in the four market towns for drug use also confirm this. The number of incidents remains low. However, the recording of the age of individuals suspected of using drugs is patchy and therefore there is no firm evidence that this is on the rise.

Table 7: Number of CCTV drug incidents in Fenland by quarter

Quarter	Apr14-Jun14	Jul14-Sep14	Oct14-Dec14	Jan15-Mar15	Apr15-Jun15
Number of incidents	13	11	17	17	29

DRUG AND ALCOHOL TREATMENT

So whilst there has been a decline in drug and alcohol misuse over time, local anecdotal evidence has highlighted the following issues;

- A recent rise in drug use in open spaces;
- More visible consumption of alcohol across the total population of Fenland;
- Greater visibility of use in Fenland does not mean more use. The nature of the market towns compared to city and urban areas means that the indications of substance misuse are often different;
- The age group of current concern is the 17-19 year olds, where some individuals now in treatment have displayed a pattern of drinking to excess at times without physiological dependence; this is a national trend.
- Cannabis remains the illegal drug most likely to be used by young people and young adults;

- The drug of particular concern is mephedrone. This appears to be readily available, particularly in Wisbech. There is limited evidence to suggest that some users within Fenland are also dealing to peers to support their own use. Concerns have been raised through Op Shade about the association between use of mephedrone and CSE.

NEXT STEPS

Currently a countywide Joint Strategic Needs Assessment focusing on drugs and alcohol is being produced. As part of this work consideration of what messages should be put out and how best to deliver them. The Partnership should consider how best to engage with this process; including what useful information it can share and what knowledge gaps the analysis might be able to fill for Fenland.

Drivers of drug use include deprivation and low income. The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) highlights some areas within Wisbech as being very deprived. It should be noted that the reduction of benefits and housing support, particularly for younger people, may impact drug use in the future.

Considering all data sources the evidence suggests that substance misuse in young people is currently declining. However, as new drugs become available and patterns of drug and alcohol misuse change the Partnership can take a proactive approach to tackling these. Where there is concern over hotspot areas or individuals, an appropriate tactical multi-agency response should be taken. Prevention work should be planned following the release of the Drugs and Alcohol JSNA to ensure consistent messages to be delivered.

ONLINE SAFETY

While the internet is a valuable tool for children to learn, communicate, develop and explore the world around them, it often leaves them vulnerable to risks and experiences they may find upsetting. The internet provides children with the opportunity for a separate identity in which they can be who they want and take risks that perhaps they wouldn't offline. Children are particularly vulnerable as they may not be fully equipped to deal with the emotional and social impact of negative experiences online. For many children there is no distinction between their online and offline lives, and the nature of the online world means that boundaries are blurred between friends and strangers.

With over 90% of children in the UK having access to the internet, it makes them more accessible to online offenders. Online child sexual abuse is defined by the NSPCC as *"the use of technology to manipulate, coerce or intimidate a child, to engage in sexual activity that is abusive and/or degrading in nature"*. It often involves an imbalance of power and lack of choice due to vulnerabilities, and can be misunderstood by children or others as consensual due to lack of immediate recognition or understanding by the child of abusive or exploitive conduct²⁹. It can include the grooming of children, and production, distribution or possession of indecent images of

²⁹ Jutte et al. (2015) How safe are our children? NSPCC

children. It can also lead to or be preceded by contact abuse, and online CSE can lead to offline CSE³⁰.

The 2014 HRBS found that in Fenland:

- 96% of pupils have access to the internet outside of lessons (95% in Cambridgeshire);
- 56% of pupils spent at least three hours the previous day on the internet, matching the Cambridgeshire figure;
- Over a third of pupils surveyed (36%) spent the majority of their time online the previous day posting messages on sites like Facebook (32% in Cambridgeshire). 26% of pupils spent their time chatting live (25% in Cambridgeshire);
- 79% of pupils had an online profile, and 51% had set their profiles so that they could be seen by friends only (76% and 48% respectively in Cambridgeshire).

The survey also indicates that only half of pupils living in Fenland followed advice given in lessons about how to stay safe online (52% in Cambridgeshire). This proportion varied from 37% in Wisbech locality to 54% in Whittlesey and 57% in March and Chatteris locality.

CEOP carried out a threat risk assessment of CSE and Abuse in June 2013³⁰. Findings from their report indicated that 13 and 14 year olds were found to be the largest victim group for online CSE, and girls rather boys as well. Social networking was the most common offending environment, followed by instant messaging and chat.

There is some evidence nationally that children are becoming more aware of the truthfulness of online content and understanding how accurately people might present themselves online³¹. National research from Ofcom³¹ indicates that 24% of 12-15 year olds were aware that strangers could find information out about them from social networking sites. Interestingly, the proportion of 12-15 year olds who disliked the fact that someone might pretend to be their age and get to know/deceive them has also fallen from 26% in 2011, to 18% in 2013 and 15% in 2014.

Findings by the NSPCC³² found that 28% of 11-16 year olds have had one or more upsetting encounters on social networking sites, which they remembered up to a year later, with girls more likely to experience these than boys. There is a question as to whether this is down to differences in emotional response or an increased volume of upsetting incidents in girls' use of sites. "Trolling", which the NSPCC defined as "*any unkind, sarcastic or negative comments or rumours circulated online*", was the most common upsetting experience, with 40% of children who felt upset giving this as the reason. Other upsetting experiences related to aggressive and violent language (18%), social pressure (14%), cyber stalking (12%), receiving unwanted sexual messages (12%), and requests to send or respond to a sexual message (8%). Over a tenth of children reported such experiences happening almost every day, while 55% experienced it at least one a month. Over half of the 11-16 year olds surveyed (58%) believed that at least one of those responsible for their upsetting experience was unknown to them.

³⁰ CEOP: Threat Assessment of Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, June 2013

³¹ Ofcom: Children and Parents: Media Use and Attitudes, 2014 [available online at <http://stakeholders.ofcom.org.uk/market-data-research/other/research-publications/childrens/children-parents-oct-14/>]

³² Lilley et al. 2014. The experiences of 11-16 year olds on social networking sites. NSPCC

In Fenland, 20% of pupils have met someone in real life whom they first met online, compared to 18% in Cambridgeshire. Year 10 girls are more likely to meet up with someone than boys; 30% compared to 21%. For Year 8 pupils, the gender difference was much smaller and in fact 16% of boys compared to 14% of girls were likely to meet up with someone they first met online. It is important to bear in mind that only a few of these offline meetings could lead to harm³³.

19 offences relating to obscene publications of children were recorded force wide in 2014, of which two occurred in Fenland. This number is low and is likely to not reflect actual numbers, instead there is likely to be a significant “hidden” volume. Further to this, 5.9% of child sexual offences in Cambridgeshire involved non-physical engagement (internet or communications-based offences). Often these offences come to light through intelligence reports, for example from CEOP, rather than from direct reporting by the victim or their parent/guardian. Around half of obscene publication offences arise where an offender knows the victim, and some of these cases involve sexting. The other half involves the offender downloading/making images of an unknown victim³⁴.

CYBER BULLYING & SEXTING

The NSPCC found that in 2014/15 cyberbullying was mentioned in 4,011 counselling sessions which is comparable to 2013/14³⁵, and sexting was mentioned in 1,213 sessions. Sexting can be defined as “*sharing inappropriate or explicit images or messages online or through mobile phones*”³⁵.

Sexting is not a gender-neutral practice. Safety initiatives need to provide support to girls without treating it as a girl-only problem³⁶.

The Ofcom annual survey of children’s media use and attitudes³⁷ found that when 12-15 year olds were asked about their dislikes about the internet 11% of 12-15 year olds surveyed (548 children surveyed) said “bad things people/friends have written about me or photos of me on their profile/web page” compared to 6% of 8-11 year olds, and 9% mentioned friends being nasty, mean or unkind to them (down from 21% in 2013) compared to 5% of 8-11 year olds (down from 12% in 2013). When looking specifically at social networking/media sites and apps, 29% of 12-15 year olds surveyed by Ofcom said they get bullied on these sites in 2014 (33% in 2013).

Findings from the HRBS (2014) indicate that around a quarter of pupils living in Fenland have received a message that has scared them or made them upset, compared to 22% in Cambridgeshire. In addition 22% of pupils living in Fenland have experienced someone posting something online in order to upset them; again this is higher than for Cambridgeshire (17%).

NEGATIVE ONLINE EXPERIENCES

In 2014, Ofcom³⁷ found that children aged 12-15 were twice as likely to have seen something worrying, nasty or offensive online than 8-11 year olds. When children come across this content, the

³³ McGuire and Dowling. (2013) Cyber-crime: A review of the evidence. Home Office.

³⁴ Cambridgeshire Constabulary, Problem Profile: Child Abuse in Cambridgeshire

³⁵ Jutte et al. (2015) How safe are our children? NSPCC

³⁶ Ringrose et al. (2012): Qualitative study of children, young people and “sexting”. NSPCC

³⁷ Ofcom: Children and Parents: Media Use and Attitudes, 2014

survey found that they were most likely to report it to a family member; 93% of 8-11 year olds and 80% of 12-15 year olds. 18% of 8-11 year olds and 17% of 12-15 year olds would report to a teacher, while 12-15 year olds were more likely to report to a friend (25%) than those aged 8-11 (13%) and this has increased since 2011. Only 1% and 2% respectively would report to the police.

The HRBS (2014) indicates that 33% of pupils in Fenland have seen pictures/videos/games online that were for adults only; this is lower than the figure of 38% for Cambridgeshire as whole. 19% of pupils living in Fenland had seen pictures/videos/games online that upset them, compared to 16% for Cambridgeshire as a whole. Further to this, it seems that boys are more likely to find content for adults while girls are more likely to be upset by such content.

VULNERABLE CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

CHILDREN IN CARE

The total number of children in care in Cambridgeshire in 2014/15 was 299. Of these 21.7% or 65 were in Fenland. Looking at a 'locality team' level the Wisbech Locality had more children in care (44) than the other localities. Children are taken into care for a variety of reasons; include neglect, abuse, parental substance misuse, domestic abuse, homelessness, and parent ill health (including mental health). Therefore these children have already experienced/witnessed potentially traumatic incidents and are often moved away from any support network they previously had.

CHILDREN LIVING WITH DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Children living in households where domestic violence occurs face increased vulnerability and it is considered a key indicator for child abuse and neglect³⁸. Analysis of vulnerabilities and repeat offenders' wider criminal behaviour suggests that one of the biggest single indicators of child abuse is Domestic Abuse³⁹. Research by Brandon et al⁴⁰ found that in two thirds of serious case reviews where a child has died, domestic violence was a factor.

There were 575 (July 2014 and June 2015) and 538 crimes (July 2013 and June 2014) recorded in Fenland with a domestic abuse marker.

Past research indicates a clear relationship between domestic abuse, substance misuse and parental mental ill health. Exposure of children to domestic abuse can result in multiple physical and mental health consequences such as behavioural issues, feelings of responsibility/blame⁴¹. Further to this, children showing abusive behaviour are more likely to be victims of neglect, physical abuse and emotional abuse. In 2012, it was estimated that around 130,000 children in the UK lived in households with high-risk domestic abuse, and many thousands more lived with lower level domestic abuse⁴².

³⁸ Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA): Vulnerable Children and Families, 2015

³⁹ Cambridgeshire Constabulary, Problem Profile: Child Abuse in Cambridgeshire

⁴⁰ Brandon et al. (2011) New learning from serious case reviews: a two year report for 2009–11. DfE

⁴¹ In Plain Sight: The evidence from children exposed to domestic abuse, CAADA, 2014

⁴² In Plain Sight: The evidence from children exposed to domestic abuse, CAADA, 2014

The health related behaviours survey found that 22% of secondary school pupils surveyed living in Fenland experienced shouting and arguing between adults at home at least once or twice in the last month that frightened them; this is in line with the county figure. Across Fenland, this proportion was highest in March and Chatteris at 24%, compared to 20% in Whittlesey and Wisbech. 3% of pupils surveyed stated that shouting and arguing between adults at home occurred every/almost every day and 6% said there had been physical aggression at home at least one or twice in the last month that frightened them, with none saying this occurred every/almost every day. At a locality level, 8% of pupils living in March and Chatteris stated that shouting and arguing occurred every/almost every day between parents at home compared to 5% in Whittlesey and 3% in Wisbech.

Looking at the totality of the Cambridgeshire open 'cases' to Children's Social Care during the last 12 months 356 cases out of 3003 (11.8%) included domestic abuse/violence within the need codes. Within Fenland there were a total of 88 cases out of 662 (13.1%) which had domestic abuse/violence within the need codes; very little difference from the County. Looking at a 'locality team' level the Wisbech Locality had more cases (43) in the last 12 months compared to March/Chatteris (36) and Whittlesey (9) localities.

CHILDREN OF SUBSTANCE MISUSING PARENTS

Looking at the totality of the Cambridgeshire open 'cases' to Children's Social Care during the last 12 months 202 cases out of 3003 (6.72%) included parental substance misuse (either alcohol, drugs or both) within the need codes. Substance misuse was rarely the primary need for a case; only two such cases within Fenland over the last 12 months. Rather parental substance misuse is more often identified as a secondary factor to neglect or other forms of child abuse.

Within Fenland there were a total of 43 cases out of 662 (6.4%) which had parental substance misuse (alcohol, drugs or both) within the need codes; again little difference from the County picture. Looking at a 'locality team' level the Wisbech Locality had more cases (24) in the last 12 months compared to March/Chatteris (16) and Whittlesey (3) localities.

BULLYING

Bullying has been identified as an underlying vulnerability in children who are victims of crime and CSE. Some key points from the HRBS (2014) with (figures in ()) for Cambridgeshire) are:

- 25% (21%) boys and 41% (36%) of girls are afraid to be in school because of bullying at least sometimes, 8% (6%) afraid often/very often because of bullying;
- 26% (22%) had been bullied at or near school in the last 12 months and 13% (9%) had been bullied away from school, 7% (4%) at or near home;
- 62% (63%) of pupils had experienced at least one of a list of negative behaviours at least once a month or so in the last year and 34% (34%) had experienced one most weeks or most days.

PERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS AND DOMESTIC ABUSE

The health related survey also asked pupils about personal relationships. Table 8 below shows Fenland's results in comparison to Cambridgeshire and by locality, with differences evident within the district and in comparison to the county. Of note is the difference in experiences relating to threatening behaviours and jealousy. 23% of pupils said that their boyfriend or girlfriend had got angry at them for spending time with their friends, compared to 17% in Cambridgeshire. This is lower than in 2012 (25%), however it must be kept in mind that one Fenland secondary did not respond to the survey. 33% of boys and 29% of girls had experienced at least one negative behaviour in a relationship, and 4% of pupils had been hit by their boyfriend/girlfriend. 60% of students said that if any of these things were to happen then they would know what to do and would be able to get some help; 11% of pupils living in Fenland said they would not be able to get help. This is an area where improvement should be sought. Chelsea's Choice may help raise awareness and prompt individuals to seek help. But it is clear that a key message to put out is how to get help when incidents occur.

Table 8: Percentage of pupils responding that the following things have happened to them in a relationship with a previous or current boyfriend/girlfriend

	March & Chatteris	Whittlesey	Wisbech	Fenland	Cambridgeshire
Used hurtful or threatening language to me	9	8	10	9	8
Was angry or jealous when I wanted to spend time with friends	23	24	18	23	17
Kept checking my phone	12	17	9	13	11
Put pressure on me to have sex or do other sexual things	7	3	2	5	5
Threatened to tell people things about me	9	5	3	7	6
Threatened to hit me	3	2	3	3	2
Hit me	3	4	6	4	3

Source: HRBS 2014

Further to this, 34% of boys and 32% of girls surveyed who live in Fenland said that they worry about relationships with boyfriends/girlfriends quite a lot or a lot.

In regards to other relationships, 48% of pupils living in Fenland said they worry about relationships between parents/carers in their family quite a lot or a lot, compared to 42% across Cambridgeshire. This proportion remained the same between the three localities. 35% of pupils in Fenland said they worry about relationships between children and parents in their family, compared to 31% in Cambridgeshire as a whole. In regards to these relationships, the proportion of children worrying about relationships between children and parents in their family varied from 30% in Whittlesey, to 37% in March and Chatteris, and 40% in Wisbech. Whilst it is not entirely clear why this might be, it provides further indications that there are a number of children and young people who live with a level of uncertainty and worry about the people around them, and that those that might usually be someone to trust and rely on aren't for these children.

APPENDIX A. DATA SOURCES AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

On behalf of the Fenland Community Safety Partnership, the Research group would like to thank all partners who have supported the process by providing data, information or analysis. A list of data sources used in the production of the continuous assessment is below:

PROVIDER OF DATA	DESCRIPTION OF DATA
Cambridgeshire Constabulary	Child Abuse Problem Profile Crime and incident data Serious & Organised Crime Profile
Cambridgeshire County Council	Research & Performance team – socio-demographic data (including housing, population, deprivation and economic indicators) Health Related Behaviour Survey (HRBS) – looks at a variety of topics including bullying, safety, drug and alcohol use, relationships and wellbeing. Social care referrals and open cases DAAT – drug treatment information
Fenland District Council	ASB cases, CCTV data
CASUS	Treatment data & anecdotal evidence and context of use and treatment in Fenland.

Where possible, the most recent data has been used. For police recorded crime and incidence data up to June 2015 has been included. Where this has not been possible, the most up to date information has been analysed and specific time periods stated within the analysis.

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APPENDIX B. PERFORMANCE DATA TABLE

Cambridgeshire Constabulary - Recorded Crimes

Select Area:

Fenland

If inaccurate dates are entered in the period searches (e.g. if the end date precedes the start date) all cells will display zeros.	Earlier Period		Later Period		Numeric Change	Apparent Change
	From	To	From	To		
	Apr-14	Jun-14	Apr-15	Jun-15		
All Crime	1,390		1,410		20	+ 1.4%
All Crime (excl Action Fraud)	1,390		1,410		20	+ 1.4%
Crimes with a vulnerable victim	292		339		47	+ 16.1%
Child Abuse	31		37		6	+ 19.4%
Child Sexual Exploitation	0		6		6	No Calc
Domestic Abuse	142		150		8	+ 5.6%
Human Trafficking	0		0		0	No Calc
Cyber Crime	0		10		10	No Calc
Safeguarding of Vulnerable Adults	7		11		4	+ 57.1%
Victim Based Crime	1,241		1,283		42	+ 3.4%
All Violence Against The Person	315		326		11	+ 3.5%
Homicides	0		0		0	No Calc
Violence with injury	141		131		-10	- 7.1%
Violence without injury	174		195		21	+ 12.1%
Modern Slavery	0		0		0	No Calc
All Sexual Offences	38		47		9	+ 23.7%
Serious Sexual Offences	31		35		4	+ 12.9%
Rape	12		15		3	+ 25.0%
Sexual Assaults	18		18		0	No Calc
Other Serious Sexual Offences	1		2		1	+ 100.0%
Other Sexual Offences	7		12		5	+ 71.4%
All Robbery	10		14		4	+ 40.0%
Robbery (Business)	0		0		0	No Calc
Robbery (Personal)	10		14		4	+ 40.0%
Theft Offences	658		631		-27	- 4.1%
Burglary Dwelling	61		67		6	+ 9.8%
Burglary Non Dwelling	98		101		3	+ 3.1%
Burglary Shed/Garage	46		48		2	+ 4.3%
Burglary Commercial	52		53		1	+ 1.9%
Aggravated Burglary Non Dwelling	0		0		0	No Calc
Shoplifting	113		132		19	+ 16.8%
Theft from the Person	8		9		1	+ 12.5%
Theft of Pedal Cycles	58		49		-9	- 15.5%
Vehicle Crime	118		104		-14	- 11.9%
Vehicle Taking	42		23		-19	- 45.2%
Theft from a Vehicle	71		74		3	+ 4.2%
Vehicle Interference	5		7		2	+ 40.0%
All other theft offences	202		169		-33	- 16.3%
Making off without payment	23		12		-11	- 47.8%
Theft in a Dwelling	24		16		-8	- 33.3%
Other theft offences	155		141		-14	- 9.0%
All Criminal Damage	220		265		45	+ 20.5%
Criminal Damage to Dwellings	49		58		9	+ 18.4%
Criminal Damage to Other Buildings	20		29		9	+ 45.0%
Criminal Damage to Vehicles	85		91		6	+ 7.1%
Criminal Damage Other	55		70		15	+ 27.3%
Racially Aggravated Criminal Damage	0		1		1	No Calc
Arson	11		16		5	+ 45.5%
Other Crimes Against Society	149		127		-22	- 14.8%
All Drugs Offences	87		49		-38	- 43.7%
Drugs (Trafficking)	13		9		-4	- 30.8%
Drugs (Simple Possession)	74		40		-34	- 45.9%
Drugs (Other Offences)	0		0		0	No Calc
Possession of Weapons Offences	10		11		1	+ 10.0%
Public Order Offences	41		46		5	+ 12.2%
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	11		21		10	+ 90.9%
All Racially Aggravated Crime	8		3		-5	- 62.5%
All Racially Aggravated Violence	8		2		-6	- 75.0%
All Racially Aggravated Harassment	0		0		0	No Calc
Racially Aggravated Criminal Damage	0		1		1	No Calc
Hate Crime	9		3		-6	- 66.7%
Personal Property Crime	190		172		-18	- 9.5%
Alcohol-related Violence (excl Serious Sexual Offences and Domestic Abuse)	0		45		45	No Calc
Violent Crime (excl Serious Sexual Offences and Domestic Abuse)	213		239		26	+ 12.2%

Categories coloured white constitute a breakdown of the category in grey immediately above it.

Place the mouse pointer over each category title to view a list of the Home Office Classifications included within the corporateperformancedepartment.

