

Research to understand why Lithuanian females are more likely to suffer a domestic abuse related death in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough

2022

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Introduction

A disproportionate number of DHRs in Peterborough (and Cambridgeshire) have involved Lithuanian nationals as victims. This research was commissioned in response to this and aims to provide information to inform efforts to address this going forward.

This report outlines desk-based research and aims to respond to 3 main questions;

- 1) What are the common themes and characteristics of the Lithuanian Domestic Homicide victims as reflected across the DHR reports?
- 2) What information (e.g. existing research) can enable an understanding of Domestic Abuse in the context of Lithuanian Culture(s) and contexts?
- 3) What information can help understand the characteristics of Lithuanian people in general within Cambridgeshire and Peterborough?

This report is structured around the questions listed above.

1. Review of DHRs (for Lithuanian victims) to identify common themes and characteristics

The following DHRs concerning Lithuanian nationals as victims in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough were reviewed, with a focus on the 4 relating to Peterborough:

Table 1: DHRs concerning Lithuanian nationals

Victim Name (pseudonym)	DH date (date of death)	Partnership	Document web link (where published)
Justina	July 2019	Safer Peterborough Partnership	Overview report DHR Peterborough
Rosita	September 2021	Safer Peterborough Partnership	-
Anna	June 2015	Safer Peterborough Partnership	Peterborough DHR
VB	August 2011	Safer Peterborough Partnership	SPP- DomesticHomicideReview (peterborough.gov.uk)
Irena*	April 2017	Fenland Community Safety Partnership	-

*This DHR was reviewed as an additional item.

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The following themes were identified upon review of the above DHRs and outlined in this section of the report.

- English as a second language and varying language barriers
- Access to translation
- Challenges with basic information about victims.
- Gaps in knowledge about life prior to entry to the UK.
- Employment
- Trips back to Lithuania
- Housing circumstances
- Immigration status concerns as a barrier to engagement with support
- Fear of police intervention

Some text in this section is highlighted in bold to show areas for follow-up or further questions emerging from these themes. These items are summarised below.

- There may be an opportunity to raise Domestic Abuse awareness via settings where English language learning is offered
- Can the partnership be assured that interventions with perpetrators are available where their English is not proficient?
- The offer or provision of translated written forms of information (such as information leaflets or forms) were also not generally described; understanding this could help check for gaps in translated information for potential victims in future.
- With gaps in knowledge about life prior to entry to the UK, it may prove harder to assess risk or need for each victim.
- There is opportunity to improve domestic abuse awareness in the workplace.
- Because trips back to Lithuania were a common feature among victims, there may be value in exploring links with domestic abuse support services in Lithuania, or resources originating from Lithuania, to complement local resources in the UK.

1.1. English as a second language and varying language barriers

All of the victims had English as their second language and primarily spoke Lithuanian. However, the level of English language acquired (i.e. English proficiency) by each victim seems to have varied a great deal. This means that whilst English being a second language was clearly a concern, it should be noted that this was not always the main barrier for victims accessing information and support.

Q 1: Anna: “It is noted that much of the overall contact with her was made using interpreting services as her English was recorded on the incidents as being poor.”

Q 2: Rosita: “Rosita arrived in the UK being able to speak broken English but on applying for jobs, realised she would need to speak English fluently and so she enrolled at City college, Peterborough when they arrived there.”

Q 3: Rosita: “The [GP] practice provides interpreters for face-to-face appointments as required and staff who are Lithuanian can translate if required. As time went on, there was no longer a requirement with her English.”

One of the victims (Rosita) had actively sought English language learning opportunities. Rosita otherwise had had limited engagement with agencies or organisations outside her workplace in general. **There may be an opportunity to raise Domestic Abuse awareness via settings where English language learning is offered.** Whilst the nationalities of learners is unfortunately not available for analysis, the overall figures for Adult Skills ESOL learners by district are shown below to illustrate the scale of learners within Peterborough in the most recent academic year for which data is available.

Table 2: Adult Skills ESOL Learners by learner district of residence- 2020/21 Academic Year (Source – Individualised Learner Record 2020/21, Education and Skills Funding Agency)

Learner Residence	Number of ESOL Learners	% of Total Learners
Cambridge	159	17%
East Cambridgeshire	14	1%
Fenland	102	11%
Huntingdonshire	39	4%
Peterborough	565	60%
South Cambridgeshire	62	7%
Total Learners	938	

Note – District learner counts may not add up to 100% - learners can take more than one enrolment which may lead to double counting if they move within the academic year

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Not all of the DHR reports specifically stated the languages spoken by the perpetrators. The perpetrators across all cases were however Lithuanian nationals/ Lithuanian born and so we could assume that all had Lithuanian as a first language. There was also not consistent reference to the English proficiency of the perpetrators across reports. Some limited reference was made to a perpetrator speaking little English when in contact with police (regarding a non- DA matter) and requiring translation when engaged with services such as healthcare and probation:

Q 4: Justina (Perpetrator -Matis) “the engagement was impacted by him needing an interpreter at every session”

This raises the question; can the partnership be assured that interventions with perpetrators are available where their English is not proficient.

1.2. Access to translation

Across the DHRs different means of translation when victims engaged with service were recorded:

- Formal interpreter services such as Language-Line
- Lithuanian speaking staff members of services (e.g. healthcare practitioners)
- Family or friends interpreting.

Language line or interpreting services were sometimes not readily available in the circumstances when a victim was engaging with services:

Q 5: VB: “The officer made a decision that in order to take a full statement of the events from VB an interpreter would be required and given the hour (it was reported at about 1am) that would be best achieved the following morning.”

Q 6: Anna: “She referred to the offender as her husband although again there is no reference made to the fact that they were divorced. However, this may be due to the curtailment of interpreting services as the victim had decided not to proceed with the allegation.”

It is not clear from the DHR reports whether interpretation or translation services were solely verbal. **The offer or provision of translated written forms of information (such as information leaflets or forms) were also not generally described; understanding this could help check for gaps in translated information for potential victims in future.** One of the reports did note specifically that a letter written to the victim was sent in English:

Q 7: VB: “... Peterborough City Council sent a letter to the Victim offering her son a place at a Primary School. The letter advised the Victim to contact the school in order to arrange a visit to discuss admissions arrangements and a start date. The letter was written in

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English. It is not clear whether PCC knew that English was not the first language of this applicant or whether this applicant was offered the information in Lithuanian.”

1.3. Challenges with basic information about victims.

Across the DHRs there were various challenges with basic information about victims, such as contradictory or missing data. This resulted in difficulties with information sharing across agencies and in some cases agencies struggled to contact victims.

Some of the challenges related specifically to data quality, as was acknowledged in the DHR for Anna:

Q 8: Anna: “Eight different names have been identified as having been used by Anna with different services. Four of these could be attributed to data quality in that they are misspellings of her name. Four others are different names or use being made of other family names.”

In one case it was clear from the DHR report that the victim had moved house several times. This had an impact for agencies working with the victim at the time:

Q 9: VB: “... also address and telephone numbers had changed; thus it did not immediately link across to the previous record and no link was made by the IDVA”

However, victims providing differing details and conflicting information to agencies was also evident. One example occurred during contact with the police as well as the GP and healthcare providers;

Q 10: Rosita: “She informed the Police on the night of her assault that she lived with her mother yet stated the following day to the hospital that she lived with her cousin, whilst the GP’s records show that she lives with her husband. There is also the factor of occupation provided to BPAS being contradictory to the information known.”

This was highlighted this as important behaviour to note in the context of domestic abuse;

Q 11: Rosita “..indicative behaviour of someone who is the victim of domestic abuse and not only does not wish to disclose the fact but also wants to hide the fact and protect invasion into her home life.”

1.4. Gaps in knowledge about life prior to entry to the UK.

Each of the DHRs acknowledges a gap in agencies knowledge about the lives of the victims (and in some cases perpetrators) prior to their entry to the UK.

These gaps in knowledge related to:

- Previous experiences of domestic abuse (with or without the same perpetrator).
- Previous convictions of perpetrators (some of which were violence related) were not automatically evident to agencies who are assessing risk.
- Previous vulnerabilities, or indeed the timeline and extent of these, were not readily evident e.g. long-term alcohol misuse.

With these gaps in knowledge about life prior to entry to the UK, it may prove harder to assess risk or need for each victim.

More broadly, the DHR reports did not always state which area of Lithuania each victim (and perpetrator) originated from. It may be helpful for to have knowledge of which specific areas of Lithuania the victims and perpetrators came from to build a more comprehensive picture of their backgrounds. For example, without this information from all the DHRs it is not possible to comment on if there are similar contributing factors in these cases. It is evident that access to domestic abuse services, and attitudes towards domestic abuse vary within Lithuania e.g. surveys have shown more rural residents are less likely to know about domestic abuse support (as outlined in section 2 of this report).

1.5. Employment

Both victims and perpetrators, where employed, were often recorded as working in casual or variable roles such as agency work e.g. food processing, taxi driving, security, car washing.

Potentially this could have an impact both upon the evidence gathering in the DHR process, and the kind of awareness and support available in employment settings.

Limited employer engagement was seen in the DHRs themselves. It is unclear as to whether the employers were always approached by the DHR authors, but their involvement is of course dependent upon the employer's willingness to engage.

The DHR for Rosita did illustrate that there was opportunity to improve domestic abuse awareness in the workplace.

Q 12: Rosita: "...[the employers] do not have a domestic abuse company policy and home life isn't typically discussed or asked about in one to ones with staff. There isn't a particular awareness in relation to domestic abuse and they have not received any training on this

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issue. The company fully assisted with this review and are open to implementing awareness of domestic abuse in their workplace.”

Due to the variable nature of casual or agency work, employers may have less consistent opportunity to be in touch with employees about any wellbeing concerns, including domestic abuse. Casual work may also add the constraint of any time off work to access support services (or interventions for perpetrators) potentially having a financial impact upon employees.

1.6. Trips back to Lithuania

Trips back to Lithuania did feature in the DHRs. As the victims did travel back to Lithuania (both with and without the perpetrator) it could be assumed they may have had some opportunity to seek support there, however this wasn't evident for the victims described in these reports. In response to this identified theme, a later section of this report provides a brief outline of current domestic abuse support available in Lithuania for information.

Because trips back to Lithuania were a common feature among victims, there may be value in exploring links with domestic abuse support services in Lithuania, or resources originating from Lithuania, to complement local resources in the UK.

1.7. Housing circumstances

Whilst there is variation in housing circumstances described, with the available evidence it does not appear that any victims were homeowners. Mostly they were in rented accommodation. The table below summarises the varied victims housing circumstances, where the DHR provides this information.

Figure 1: Summary table of Housing Circumstances for each victim as described in each DHR

Victim Name (pseudonym)	Housing circumstances
Justina	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Private rented accommodation.• Living with family members in property.• Perpetrator also lived in rented room elsewhere for a period.
Rosita	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Private rented accommodation.• Victim and perpetrator only in property.
Anna	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Various Multiple-Occupancy Dwellings (likely rented).
VB	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Not Stated.
Irena*	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Local authority housing.• Staying informally with friends and acquaintances after tenancy ended.

In the DHR for Anna, several moves between Multiple Occupancy dwellings are noted. It is not clear whether other occupants of those dwellings were spoken to in the process of the review (or police investigation). It was however revealed that the landlord living in one of the dwellings had observed the victim with injuries and that

an assault had been disclosed to them. This does not appear to have been reported to any agencies at the time:

Q 13: Anna: “Anna and George’s landlord lived in the same premises and on occasion saw Anna with injuries as recently as two months before her death. Anna confided to the landlord that George had assaulted her.”

The more precarious living situations (e.g. staying informally with friends) outlined for some of these victims could mean that the ability to seek or receive support may be negatively impacted.

1.8. Immigration status concerns as a barrier to engagement with support

The DHR for Justina described immigration concerns as a factor in the victim engaging with support – specifically being unwilling to assist with prosecution of the perpetrator for fear of causing his deportation.

Q 14: Justina: The whole issue of immigration status may have prevented the victim from assisting with any prosecution for earlier incidents that she and the family suffered.

A Home Office review has gathered evidence that migrant victims of domestic abuse are less willing to seek help or report abuse to police due to fears of detention or removal from the UK (Home Office, 2020). This kind of concern may be applicable to the Lithuanian nationals in Peterborough and Cambridgeshire who have uncertainty around their immigration status or are concerned that contact with the police would affect their immigration status.

1.9. Fear of police intervention

It is not clear what the victim's expectation of police intervention was in regards domestic abuse in general, but emergency callouts were made in several cases (i.e. to ongoing incidents). However, of the five victims covered by this report, 2 (Rosita and Irena) did not report domestic abuse to police (in the UK) at all.

In the DHR for Rosita, there was a specific example of victim being fearful of police intervention:

Q 15: Rosita: “Whilst working on a farm somewhere in England, the farm workers and Jurgis had been drinking a lot and Jurgis attacked Rosita, breaking her nose and tooth. Rosita didn’t report this or seek medical assistance as she was too scared Jurgis would ‘go to jail’.”

2. What information can enable an understanding of Domestic Abuse in the context of Lithuanian Culture(s) and contexts?

2.1. Legal context in Lithuania and the UK

Laws directly criminalising domestic abuse are more recently established in the Lithuanian legal system, compared to the UK. A timeline of domestic abuse laws in Lithuania and the UK is shown in the appendix of this document for information.

The 2011 Council of Europe's Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (known as the Istanbul Convention) is yet to be ratified in Lithuania (Michailovič, 2022). The UK government signed the Istanbul Convention in 2012 and there is ongoing work to implement it (Home Office, 2021)

2.2. Domestic Abuse support in Lithuania

The national strategy for elimination of violence against women in Lithuania prompted the 2011 legal changes and is therefore noted in the figure above (Sotirovič, 2017). There has been a subsequent national plan for the Prevention of Domestic Violence and Provision of Assistance to Victims running from 2014-2020 (United Nations, 2020).

This plan encompassed:

- awareness campaigns
- support for organisations involved in prevention and support of victims
- development of statistical standards for monitoring domestic abuse
- training for professionals e.g. social workers, police, prosecutors' office staff, medical staff, teachers
- support for organisations working with abusers

In terms of the current support offered for victims of abuse in Lithuania, there is a network of Specialised Assistance Centres (SACs) which was established in 2012. These are government funded but administered by NGOs. These centres offer psychological support, mediation, and representation services as well as legal support. Police referral or self-referral to a SACs are possible, with a national telephone helpline available for information about the centres. There is also a national [SACs website](#) offering information about the SACs and a webchat option for initial contact.

As of January 2022, there were 16 SACs across Lithuania, with each county within Lithuania having at least 1 SAC and the largest number (4 SACs) being located in Kaunas County, which is the most populous outside the capital area (Statistics Lithuania, 2022).

The Lithuanian department of Social Security and Labour website indicates that victims should contact the police in an emergency relating to domestic abuse

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Ministry of Social Security and Labour of the Republic of Lithuania, 2022). There is an SMS text messaging option for contact if the victim is unable to speak openly to police. Victims can also contact the police, in a non-emergency context, in order to access information about Specialised Assistance Centres.

The legislation to tackle domestic abuse does include the following options to deal with perpetrators where domestic abuse is identified (European Institute for Gender Equality, n.d.):

- Temporary removal of the perpetrator from the place of residence (where they cohabit with the victim).
- Requirement for the perpetrator not to approach or seek to communicate with the victim.

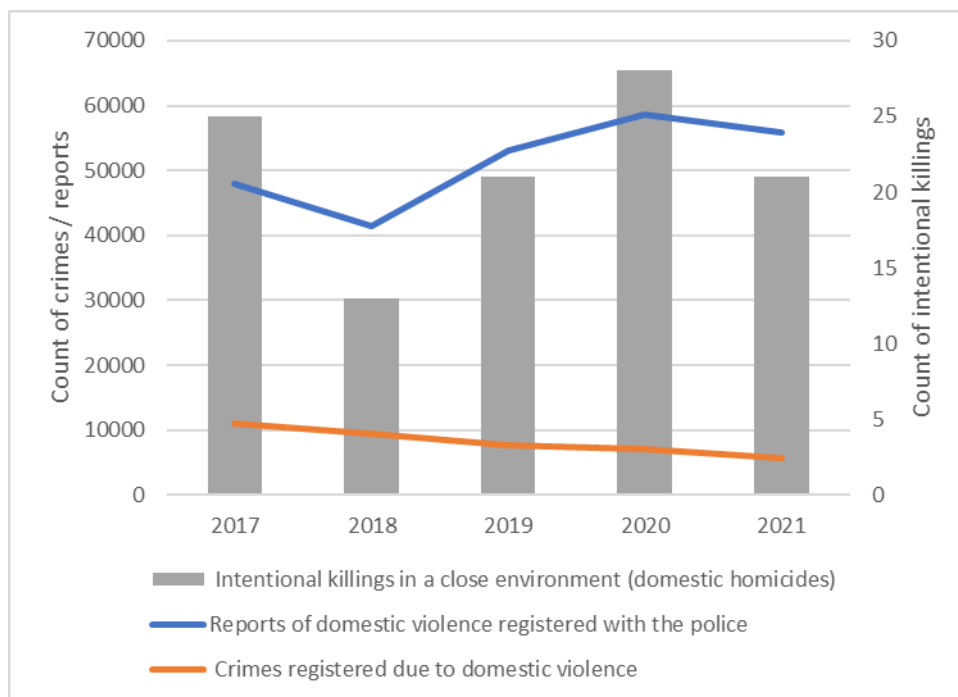
The policy emphasis in Lithuania appears to be upon the removal of perpetrators and as such there is not specific alternative accommodation for victims of domestic abuse to relocate to (WAVE, 2021). There is however generalised accommodation for people in crisis that domestic abuse victims may be eligible for.

2.3. Recorded crime statistics and femicide in Lithuania

In 2019 domestic violence was reported as the second most common type of crime in Lithuania (after theft offences) and concerns were raised that there is unequal access to support for victims across urban and rural areas (Pankūnas, 2019). The same broad crime categories (theft and violence- including domestic violence) were highlighted in national crime statistics for 2020 and 2021 (ITCD, 2022).

Lithuanian national statistical sources refer to Domestic Abuse as 'Domestic Violence'. National statistics for Domestic Violence indicate that there was an 18.7% reduction in the number of Domestic Violence related crimes recorded from 2020 to 2021 in Lithuania. Looking at the long-term trend (shown in the figure below), it is clear that 2020 was however a peak year in terms of domestic violence reports (i.e. domestic incidents) reported to police as well as domestic homicides in Lithuania (OSP Lithuania, 2022).

Figure 2: Domestic Violence reported to police and domestic violence crimes recorded in Lithuania 2017- 2021 (Source: OSP Lithuania)



The European Institute for Gender Equality published comparable statistics on femicide across member states and the UK. In 2018 (the most recent available figures) showed that Lithuania had a rate of 0.40 per 100,000 population victims of homicide perpetrated by family and relatives and 0.26 per 100,000 population for intentional homicide by intimate partners. These rates were noted as higher than other EU member states including the UK. The same methodology revealed that England and Wales had a rate of 0.12 female victims of homicide perpetrated by family and relatives per 100,000 population and 0.21 per 100,000 population for homicide perpetrated by intimate partner (EIGE, 2021) (EIGE, 2021).

2.4. Domestic abuse prevalence

Research to quantify the prevalence of domestic abuse across different countries, using a methodology that is comparable, is not frequently carried out. As such some of the figures included here are from less recent studies but do allow a comparison between Lithuania and the UK.

A European Union survey was conducted to measure 'Intimate partner violence prevalence among ever partnered women in their lifetime'. This was recorded at 24% for Lithuania in 2018 and 29% in UK for same year). This survey did come with the caveats of only including physical and/or sexual violence from a current or former intimate partner and being largely focused on women aged 15-49 (European Agency for Fundamental Rights, 2015)

The same survey also assessed levels of violence against women more broadly by asking respondents if they know of any women victims of intimate partner violence

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among their relatives, friends, neighbours and colleagues. The survey results reflected that 49% of respondents in Lithuania reported awareness of intimate partner violence in their circle of friends or family and 47% of UK respondents.

The analysis of this survey also assessed the relationship between perceived intimate partner victimisation in respondent's close environments and the disclosed level of experienced violence. It was noted that Lithuania was among a small number of outliers, which could be indicative of lower levels of violence or perhaps a stronger perception that violence against women is a private matter (i.e. less likely to be disclosed to friends and family).

A representative study was carried out in 2019 to understand the prevalence of psychological, economic, physical, or sexual intimate partner violence (IPV) in Lithuania. This highlighted a reported lifetime prevalence of any IPV (physical, sexual, psychological, and economic abuse) as 51.2% of women. Almost a third of the survey participants had experienced IPV as recently as within the last year (Žukauskienė, 2021).

2.5. Social Attitudes towards Domestic Abuse

A 2016 European Commission survey on attitudes towards gender-based violence highlighted negative attitudes towards victims in Lithuania (compared to other EU countries). This survey indicated that EIGE, 2017) (European Commission, 2016);

- 45% of Lithuanians considered that 'the victim often provokes violence'.
- 42% of Lithuanians said they think women often make up or exaggerate claims of abuse or rape.

This has been supported by some interview-based social research in Lithuania (albeit on a small scale). Interviews of Lithuanian victims provided examples of victims blaming themselves for abuse they received from an ex-partner and noted a fear of 'institutional interference' if reporting to police (Sotirovič, 2017).

An online survey of Intimate Partner Violence survivors in Lithuania was carried out from 2017-2019. Whilst this was not a representative sample, it did utilise existing measures of abuse and economic abuse to understand the experiences of participants as well as documenting reasons for non-disclosure of the abuse. The main reasons given for non-disclosure of abuse overall were "Ashamed", "Did not want anyone to know" and "Thought they can cope on their own". This study also carried out statistical analysis to understand the association between different forms of IPV and non-disclosure. The victim's fear of retaliation was particularly highlighted as strongly linked to 'severe combined' and sexual abuse. Overall this research highlighted the impact of internalised stigma on help seeking behaviour among the Lithuanian women survivors surveyed Vasiliauskaitė, 2020).

In Lithuania a representative survey has been carried out repeatedly since 2014 to understand attitudes towards and knowledge about domestic abuse (Baltijos tyrimai,

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2020). This is commissioned by a key women's support NGO (Women's Information Centre) in Lithuania to inform their strategy.

Most recently reported from fieldwork in July 2020, the survey analysis highlighted:

- Intolerance to domestic abuse is higher than in previous years.
- Half of the population were unaware of institutions or organizations that help victims of domestic abuse.
- Rural residents and those who are more deprived are less likely to know about sources of help.
- 60% of residents who experienced violence did not seek help.

Among the survey questions was “If a family member, relative or friend experienced DA what would you do?”. Most respondents said they would contact the police for help, but the other options favoured by respondents had an emphasis upon dealing with the situation themselves e.g. “talk about the violence that happened” and “subdue the abuser myself”. A minority of respondents said they would “seek help from NGO”.

3. What information can help understand the characteristics of Lithuanian people in general within Cambridgeshire and Peterborough?

This section outlines existing data sources that help describe the demography and characteristics of Lithuanian people in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough as known to services. Taken together it shows that Lithuanian nationals or residents with Lithuanian heritage are prevalent particularly in Peterborough and Fenland districts.

The data currently available does not provide enough detail for a clear analysis of characteristics of this subset of the Cambridgeshire & Peterborough population. However the information provided below can help the partnership in understanding where Lithuanian nationals and Lithuanian speakers reside in the local area.

3.1. Census 2021

The 2021 Census provides the most comprehensive and up to date summary of the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough population. Summaries of the latest Census data release in relation to Lithuanian nationals and Lithuanian language speakers are provided below.

The three Census 2021 datasets that provide data on the Lithuanian population in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough – main language, country of birth and passports held – show broadly similar trends. For usual residents with Lithuanian as a main language, Cambridge, East Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire and South Cambridgeshire all have proportions of 0.4% or below. In contrast, Fenland and Peterborough have notably higher proportions of the population with Lithuanian as a main language, of 3.0% and 3.1% respectively.

Table 3: Main Language – Census 2021

Local authority	Total population	Count of usual residents with Lithuanian as a main language	Percentage of total population with Lithuanian as a main language
Cambridge	145,674	564	0.4%
East Cambridgeshire	87,762	394	0.4%
Fenland	102,462	3,084	3.0%
Huntingdonshire	180,833	799	0.4%
South Cambridgeshire	162,119	309	0.2%
Cambridgeshire	678,850	5,150	0.8%
Peterborough	215,673	6,720	3.1%
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	894,523	11,870	1.3%

These same trends can be found in the Census 2021 country of birth and passports held datasets. For the population born in Lithuania, Fenland and Peterborough have notably higher proportions than the other districts in Cambridgeshire and

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Peterborough, with 3.4% and 3.6% of the population respectively. This is again seen for the population holding a Lithuanian passport, with proportions of 3.9% and 4.1% of the population in Fenland and Peterborough respectively.

Table 4: Country of birth – Census 2021

Local authority	Total population	Count of usual residents born in Lithuania	Percentage of total population born in Lithuania
Cambridge	145,674	532	0.4%
East Cambridgeshire	87,762	485	0.6%
Fenland	102,462	3,508	3.4%
Huntingdonshire	180,833	965	0.5%
South Cambridgeshire	162,119	416	0.3%
Cambridgeshire [Note 1]	678,850	5,908	0.9%
Peterborough	215,673	7,854	3.6%
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	894,523	13,762	1.5%

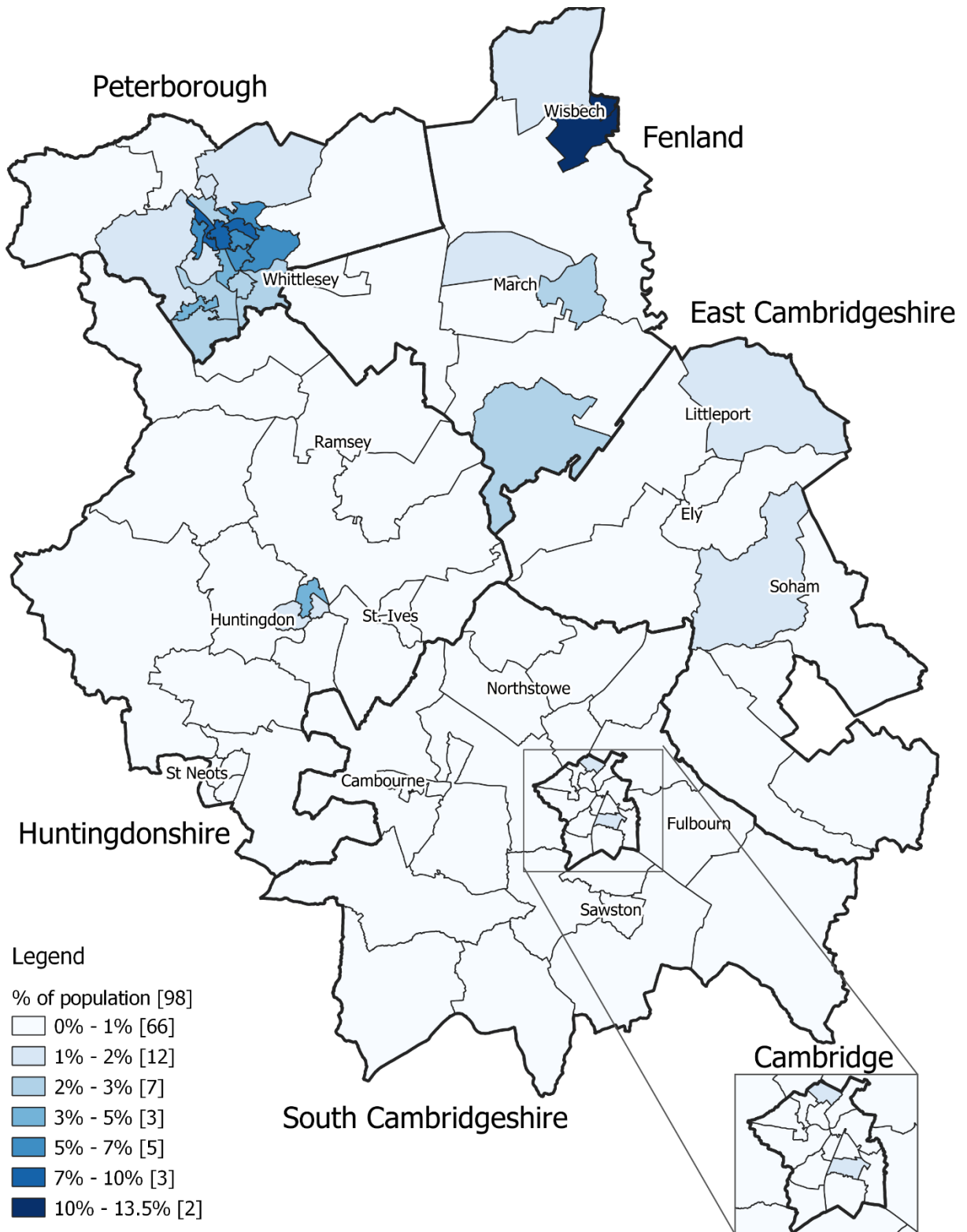
[Note 1] Cambridgeshire’s total population born in Lithuania in this table is from Census 2021 data published at county level. Due to Office for National Statistics (ONS) statistical disclosure controls, aggregating the district totals in this table will not match this total.

Table 5: Passports held – Census 2021

Local authority	Total population	Count of usual residents with a Lithuanian passport	Percentage of total population with a Lithuanian passport
Cambridge	145,674	857	0.6%
East Cambridgeshire	87,762	542	0.6%
Fenland	102,462	4,022	3.9%
Huntingdonshire	180,833	1,099	0.6%
South Cambridgeshire	162,119	437	0.3%
Cambridgeshire	678,850	6,957	1.0%
Peterborough	215,673	8,946	4.1%
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	894,523	15,903	1.8%

Below district level, the geographic concentration of residents holding a Lithuanian passport from Census 2021 can most prominently be found in the Middle Layer Super Output Areas (MSOA) of Wisbech North (Fenland 002) and Wisbech South and Peckover (Fenland 003), where 13.5% and 11.0% of the population hold a Lithuanian passport respectively. There are also higher proportions of the population holding a Lithuanian passport in MSOAs located in the urban areas of Peterborough.

Figure 3: Census 2021: percentage of usual residents with a Lithuanian passport by Middle Layer Super Output Area (MSOA) in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough



3.2. Migrant Workers Analysis

Cambridgeshire Research Group analysis of key data sets to understand migrant workers in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough provides some information about Lithuanian migrant workers. The analysis outlined below has been prepared and will be published as part of a bigger piece of work in early 2023.

Lithuania has consistently appeared in the top 10 migrant nationalities registering for National Insurance Numbers (NiNo) in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough for the 10 years July 2001 - June 2011 and July 2011 - June 2021. Indeed, Lithuania has featured in the top 3 for the past 20 years.

The number of NiNo applications from European migrants including those from Lithuania has seen a trend of decrease between 2016/17 and 2019/20, likely due to Brexit.

Figure 4: A table of the top 3 nationalities of NiNo registrations in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough districts and England for the period July 2016 to June 2021. Countries that occur in more than one district/region are highlighted

	Cambridge	East Cambridgeshire	Fenland	Huntingdonshire	Peterborough	South Cambridgeshire	England
1	India	Romania	Lithuania	Romania	Romania	Romania	Romania
2	Italy	Poland	Bulgaria	Poland	Lithuania	India	India
3	Spain	Bulgaria	Romania	India	Poland	Italy	Italy

The European Union Settlement Scheme (EUSS) was introduced after Britain left the European Union. It helps migrants living in the UK to gain immigration status, thus allowing them to stay in the UK after its departure from the EU. The scheme is open for applications from individuals from the European Union (EU), European Economic Area (EEA) and Swiss citizens. The nationalities with the largest number of EUSS applications nationalities between 28th August 2018 and 31st March 2021 included Lithuania with a total of 18460 applications across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.

3.3. School census – main language spoken

The annual school census shows that in 2021/22 academic year there were 1630 pupils on roll in Peterborough (across primary and secondary and some county schools with Sixth Forms) with Lithuanian recorded as their main language spoken. The table below shows the proportion of pupils on roll by main language. An additional table lists the 15 schools with the highest number of Lithuanian speaking pupils according to this school census, across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.

Table 6: School Census Peterborough 2021/22 academic year (top 5 languages)

Pupil main Language	% of pupils on roll (primary and secondary) in Peterborough Schools
English	64.79%
Polish	5.17%
Lithuanian	4.11%
Urdu	3.53%
Panjabi	3.32%

Table 7: List of 15 schools in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough with the largest number of pupils whose main language spoken is Lithuanian (School Census 2021/22 academic year).

School Name	Number of pupils - Lithuanian main language spoken	% of pupils in school - Lithuanian main language spoken
Thomas Clarkson Academy	150	12%
Orchards Church of England Academy	100	25%
Peckover Primary School	84	19%
Ramnoth Junior School	52	16%
The Nene Infant & Nursery School	49	22%
Neale-Wade Academy	45	3%
Elm Road Primary School	35	17%
Cromwell Community College	26	2%
St Peter's School	24	2%
St Peter's CofE Aided Junior School	21	9%
Kingsfield Primary School	20	5%
Clarkson Infants School	17	8%
Glebelands Primary Academy	16	4%
Westwood Primary School	16	2%
St John's CofE Primary School	14	4%

3.4. Analysis of Victim data

Analysis of Victim data held by Cambridgeshire Constabulary for 2019 showed that nationality data had been recorded for 62% of victims (CRG, 2020). Of the victims where nationality was recorded, 80.9% were British, with Polish and Lithuanian being the next most common victim nationalities accounting for 2.7% and 2% respectively. The table below displays outlines the 10 most common nationalities.

Table 8: Count of victims for the top 10 most common nationalities and percentage of total victim population in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough 2019 (where nationality known) (CRG, 2020)

Nationality	Number of victims	Percentage of all victims (where nationality was known)
British	20629	80.9%
Polish	680	2.7%
Lithuanian	520	2.0%
Romanian	265	1.0%
Portuguese	250	1.0%
Chinese	213	0.8%
Italian	195	0.8%
Latvian	192	0.8%
American	175	0.7%
Pakistani	174	0.7%

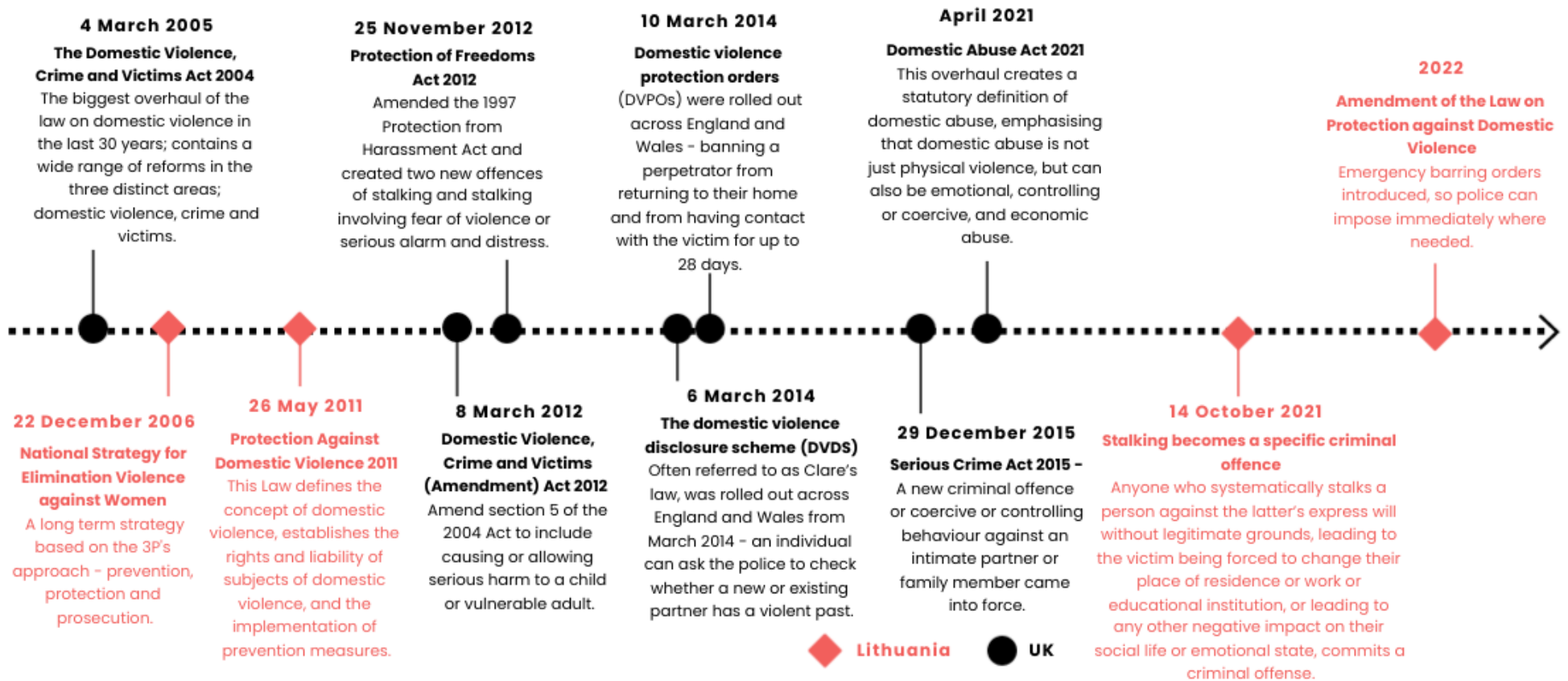
Appendix: Quotation references

Quotation number	DHR	Document URL (where available)	DHR Page number	Quotation
Q 1	Anna	Peterborough DHR	28	"It is noted that much of the overall contact with her was made using interpreting services as her English was recorded on the incidents as being poor."
Q 2	Rosita	-	11	"Rosita arrived in the UK being able to speak broken English but on applying for jobs, realised she would need to speak English fluently and so she enrolled at City college, Peterborough when they arrived there."
Q 3	Rosita	-	14	"The [GP] practice provides interpreters for face-to-face appointments as required and staff who are Lithuanian can translate if required. As time went on, there was no longer a requirement with her English."
Q 4	Justina	Overview report DHR Peterborough	34	"the engagement was impacted by him needing an interpreter at every session"
Q 5	VB	SPP-Domestic Homicide Review (peterborough.gov.uk)	22	"The officer made a decision that in order to take a full statement of the events from VB an interpreter would be required and given the hour (it was reported at about 1am) that would be best achieved the following morning."
Q 6	Anna	Peterborough DHR	30	"She referred to the offender as her husband although again there is no reference made to the fact that they were divorced. However, this may be due to the curtailment of interpreting services as the victim had decided not to proceed with the allegation."
Q 7	VB	SPP-Domestic Homicide Review (peterborough.gov.uk)	40	"... Peterborough City Council sent a letter to the Victim offering her son a place at a Primary School. The letter advised the Victim to contact the school in order to arrange a visit to discuss admissions arrangements and a start date. The letter was written in English. It is not clear whether PCC knew that English was not the first language of this applicant or whether this applicant was offered the information in Lithuanian."
Q 8	Anna	Peterborough DHR	17	"Eight different names have been identified as having been used by Anna with different services. Four of these could be attributed to data quality in that they are misspellings of her name. Four others are different names or use being made of other family names."

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Q 9	VB	SPP-DomesticHomicideReview (peterborough.gov.uk)	37	"... also address and telephone numbers had changed; thus it did not immediately link across to the previous record and no link was made by the IDVA"
Q 10	Rosita	-	30	"..indicative behaviour of someone who is the victim of domestic abuse and not only does not wish to disclose the fact but also wants to hide the fact and protect invasion into her home life." (Rosita).
Q 11	Rosita	-	32	"She informed the Police on the night of her assault that she lived with her mother yet stated the following day to the hospital that she lived with her cousin, whilst the GP's records show that she lives with her husband. There is also the factor of occupation provided to BPAS being contradictory to the information known."
Q 12	Rosita	-	27	"..[the employers] do not have a domestic abuse company policy and home life isn't typically discussed or asked about in one to ones with staff. There isn't a particular awareness in relation to domestic abuse and they have not received any training on this issue. The company fully assisted with this review and are open to implementing awareness of domestic abuse in their workplace."
Q 13	Anna	Peterborough DHR	45	"Anna and George's landlord lived in the same premises and on occasion saw Anna with injuries as recently as two months before her death. Anna confided to the landlord that George had assaulted her."
Q 14	Justina	Overview report DHR Peterborough	53	"The whole issue of immigration status may have prevented the victim from assisting with any prosecution for earlier incidents that she and the family suffered."
Q 15	Rosita	-	11	"Whilst working on a farm somewhere in England, the farm workers and Jurgis had been drinking a lot and Jurgis attacked Rosita, breaking her nose and tooth. Rosita didn't report this or seek medical assistance as she was too scared Jurgis would 'go to jail'."

Appendix: Timeline of Domestic Abuse relevant legislation in the UK and Lithuania



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