

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

Purpose was to;

- Establish the changes over the previous 3 years up to 30th September 2014 – pre/post Yew Tree.
- Make recommendations to reduce the levels based on the data and evidence
 - Historical offences reached 31% of all offences in 2013/14 following Operation Yewtree
 - Past year, overall increase of 37% in sexual offences, due in part to a 44% increase in current cases
 - Rapes accounted for three-quarters of DVA offences, but less than a third of non-domestic offences
 - Night Time Economy link on Friday and Saturday nights and periods when young people are socialising with friends (for non-domestic offences)
 - Hot spots for current cases: Derby, Chesterfield, Swadlincote
 - Hot spots for historical cases: Derby, Heanor and Swadlincote
 - Nearly all DVA sexual offences are against females and over 9 out of 10 of non-domestic also
 - Increasing proportion of victims of historical offences are males
 - Nearly half of victims are under 16, increasing to three quarters for historical offences
 - BME less willing to report in the City, especially historical
 - Nearly all offenders are male, half aged between 18 and 34, 15% under 18
 - Conviction rates and number of defendants has increased over the last 3 years
 - Majority of offences occur within 5km of the victim's and offender's homes. 1 in 5 occur within 1km
 - Victims most vulnerable under 16 and for female, vulnerable between 18 and 24, especially from offenders aged 18 to 34
 - Over half of offenders had no previous offence, those who did mostly committed violent crimes or public order offences
 - Those prolific offenders included those committing historic offences against female relatives, teacher offenders and current investigations leading to historic revelations
 - Current cases including younger offenders using technology to groom, obtain indecent images and meet girls. Older offenders included exposers over a number of weeks or months

Recommendations:

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

Summary of Performance:

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

Historical Sexual Offences	Volume	Change			2014-15 as % of 2011-12
	2014-15	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	
Amber Valley	30	9	-11	-11	130%
Bolsover	29	10	12	12	414%
Chesterfield	35	5	16	16	318%
Derbyshire Dales	115	13	15	15	172%
Erewash	21	-2	5	5	210%
High Peak	31	-7	14	14	172%
North East Derbyshire	32	-4	6	6	152%
South Derbyshire	16	-13	15	14	89%
County	29	9	8	8	725%
Derby City	223	7	64	64	199%
Force	338	20	79	79	189%

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

Characteristics of sexual offences:

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

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- 10% are sexual exposure offences

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

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

October 2015 Revised Review:

- Operation Yewtree has resulted in an increase in volume of reporting, initially on historical cases but more recently on current ones too
- Clear link between sexual offences and the night time economy and periods when under 16s are socialising

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- Impact of the 'Chelsea's Choice' CSE presentations may lead to increased reporting in the future
- Work to address the lack of willingness by BME victims to report would be beneficial across Derbyshire but particularly aimed at those in Derbyshire Constabulary
- Work around alcohol related offenders should be concentrated around males aged 18 to 34
- Work to ensure the effective management of sexual offenders should be maintained to disrupt their subsequent offending pattern

DVA Crimes- BME breakdown:

- Derby City area:
 - Has a more diverse population compared to the rest of the county, with only three-quarters (75.3%) of the population being 'White British'
 - Most under-represented groups in terms of DVA crime volume are the Pakistani and Indian communities. Only around three-quarters of DVA crimes against Pakistani victims and around two-thirds of those against Indian victims are reported
 - No consideration of the impact of honour based violence or forced marriage has been included in the calculation of expected levels (underrepresentation therefore likely to be higher)
 - 'Other- Arab' and 'Other- Any other' groups are also under represented
 - Most over-represented groups are 'White British' and 'White Other', the latter being likely to relate to the influx of Eastern Europeans
- County Council area:
 - 95.8% of the population are 'White British'
 - 'Asian' groups are over-represented, although 'Chinese' are under-represented and 'Indian' and 'Other Asian' are over
 - 'Black' groups are over-represented
 - 'Other-Arab' and 'Other- Any other' groups are under-represented, with no crimes reported in the year across the area
 - Under-representation of 'White British' is not considered significant. Under-representation of 'White Irish' could be linked to a reluctance to report DVA to the Police or to a reduction in Irish residents since the 2011 Census
 - Most over-represented group is 'White Other'
 - Overall, the pattern of crimes by ethnicity generally fits that of the population for the area as a whole
- DSSAG areas:
 - Generally the patterns for these areas follow that of the County Council area, with the following exceptions
 - In Amber Valley and Erewash, the 'Black African' group is more heavily over-represented
 - In Bolsover, Chesterfield and North East Derbyshire, most sections of the 'Asian' and 'Black African' communities are under-represented

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- In Derbyshire Dales and High Peak, the main under-representation is within the 'Mixed' communities
- Recommendation:
- Work to encourage the reporting of DVA within BME communities is targeted towards the Indian and Pakistani communities in Derby City. Such work should be linked with awareness-raising of honour based violence and forced marriage