

## **Safer Communities Scrutiny Information Pack**

### **September 2016**

This pack contains information on Domestic Abuse, Sexual Violence and Abuse Preventing Violent Extremism, Youth Offending Team and the Modern Crime Prevention Strategy.

#### **Domestic Abuse, Sexual Violence and Abuse**

Domestic Abuse, Sexual Violence and Abuse remain underreported, so the partnership aims:

- To increase the awareness and understanding of these crime types by residents of East Sussex, so that victim/survivors and their friends, families and employers are able to recognise these forms of violence & abuse, are less tolerant of its presence in the community and know how to seek help and support for themselves or others.
- To improve the safety and wellbeing of the victim/survivors
- To hold perpetrators to account.

The Joint Domestic, Sexual Violence and Abuse and Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG) unit for East Sussex and Brighton and Hove was launched in September 2015. The aim of the unit is to enable the two authorities to more effectively coordinate activity, therefore maximising impact and achieving the best use of resources.

In 2015 East Sussex County Council, working with Brighton & Hove City Council, undertook to procure a new Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence specialist service, with a focus on redesigning provision to make sure people receive the best help, in the right way, when they need it, while also ensuring the most effective use of resources. The requirement was for community based interventions across Brighton & Hove and East Sussex. This aim was to bring together provision for victim/survivors in order to support more people, with a key feature being a single point of access to make it easier to access help and support. Some of the other features included a continued commitment to women only provision, reflecting the importance of support that is provided in safe, separate women only spaces, while making sure that victim/survivors from BME communities, as well as Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual (LGB) and Trans (T\*) people and heterosexual men, are able to access tailored support. Following the conclusion of a competitive tendering process by the City Council, the contract was awarded to a partnership led by RISE, along with the organisations CGL and Survivors' Network, working together under the specialist service identity 'the Portal' (<http://theportal.org.uk/>). Delivery commenced in October 2015, with a formal launch in February 2016.

Other commissioning activity has included:

- Funding from the office of the Sussex Police and Crime Commissioner has been utilised to develop specialist services to support young victims of domestic abuse and violence. A model of work for a Children's Independent Domestic Abuse Advisor (CIDVA) and also a Young Person's Domestic Violence Advisor (YDVA) has been agreed and work is ongoing to align this to the work of Children's Services.
- An HMIC report identified issues regarding the accessibility of talking therapies both to prepare for trial and to assist with recovery. Funding has been secured from NHS England to maintain provision of talking therapies to people who have experienced sexual violence as part of the ISVA/SARC care pathway. A business case for future

provision, including in relation to domestic abuse, is in the process of being developed.

- The County Council has also developed strong working relationships with other commissioners including East and West Sussex County Councils, the PCC and Sussex Police, this includes leading on a Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) community engagement project, which aims to create safe spaces, networks and referral routes for BME women and girls who are experiencing, or at risk of violence and abuse
- Participating as an Associate Commissioner in the provision of a Sexual Assault Centre (SARC) for Sussex.

There are a range of activities locally that involve and encourage the community and individuals by raising awareness or promoting specific issues like understanding healthy and respectful relationships, consent or and where to seek help and support. In 2016, the Safer East Sussex Team, as part of the '16 Days of Action' and 'White Ribbon Campaign', focused on increasing awareness of the devastating nature of stalking and supported the 'Talking Stalking' event that was organised by Veritas Justice. This sat alongside a range of other activities that were taking place across the Boroughs and Districts.

Moving forward, it anticipated that demand for domestic abuse and sexual abuse services will continue to increase. Some of the reasons include:

- With the UK Government recently published 'Ending Violence against Women and Girls Strategy 2016 – 2020' anticipating continued increases in reporting as an overall outcome of the focus on these forms of violence and abuse
- Other associate issues include the Independent Inquiry into Child Sexual Abuse (IICSA), which is linked to increase reporting of Child Sexual Abuse and sexual offences more widely
- It is likely that changes to Adult Social Care as a result of the Care Act 2014 will increase the profile of Domestic Violence and Abuse and Rape, Sexual Violence and Abuse in relation to adults at risk.

Consequently, Domestic Violence & Abuse, and Stalking, as well as Rape & Sexual Violence, and Abuse, remain priorities in the East Sussex Safer Communities Partnerships' Business Plan 2016/2017 to 2018/19.

The County Council has identified significant additional funding to support specialist services in 2016/17 and 2017/18, with an additional investment of around £300,000 per annum. This will enable a significant increase in the availability of support for victim/survivors. In addition, there will be increased coordination in the response to Children at Level 3 and 4 of the Continuum of Need exposed to domestic abuse, including onward access to intervention.

In addition, the County Council's White Ribbon Accreditation will be renewed in 2016. This will focus on:

- Identifying opportunities to work with Districts and Boroughs on the development and implementation of White Ribbon Campaign (or equivalent awareness raising activities)
- Establishing a 'Champions' Network to identify and support professionals across partner agencies to act as a point of contact and be 'in-house' specialists within their services
- Involve and encourage local community and individuals in holding local awareness events, working with the Women's Aid, in partnership RISE and CGL (who together provide support locally for survivors of domestic abuse through 'The Portal'), to pilot

the 'Ask Me' scheme. This aims to create communities in which survivors can disclose abuse early, and access support quickly. The scheme will create safe spaces in local business and community settings in Brighton & Hove and East Sussex where women experiencing coercive control and other forms of domestic abuse can talk to someone and get help they need quickly.

- Reviewing the County Councils a domestic violence policy , to ensure it reflects national best practice and is extended to consider sexual violence outside of an intimate relationship
- Working with the Local Safeguarding Children Board and the Safeguarding Adults Board to review the provision of training on domestic and sexual violence, to ensure that staff have the right knowledge and skills to respond to a disclosure of violence and abuse and support people to access help and support

## Domestic and Sexual Violence and Abuse: the Impact on Children

### 1. Current level of need

1.1 The information below represents data from a 10 month referral period during 2015/16 of all initial contacts that were received by the Children's Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) and the Duty and Assessment Teams relating to sexual and domestic violence and abuse. The numbers relate to individual children; all duplicate contacts for the same child have been removed.

Team Name	(All)													
Count of Person Id	Years	Contact												
Contact Issue Desc	= 2015										= 2016		Grand Total	
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb			
(C&F) Alleged Domestic Violence	84	60	100	93	54	71	95	73	88	47	25		790	
(C&F) Alleged Sexual Abuse	44	54	45	53	58	50	43	90	55	42	18		552	
(C&F) Domestic Violence	99	86	58	111	22	118	31	20	20	13	8		586	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>51</b>		<b>1928</b>	

1.2 This information demonstrates an increase in referrals where Domestic Violence and Abuse (DVA) was the primary cause of the presentation from 1378 in 2014/15 to 1376 during a 10 month period in 2015/16. Furthermore, the referral where child sexual abuse (CSA) was the primary presentation has increased from 324 in 2014/15 to 552 within only 10 months of 2015/16.

### 2. Children's Services Response – Child Sexual Abuse

2.1 In order to enhance the co-ordination and response to DVA and CSA, in 2015/16 a single CSA referral and care pathway was launched to link the MASH, Sexual Assault Referral Centres (SARCs) and ESCC Children's Services. The new pathway ensures that all children who have been victims of sexual abuse receive a timely, multi-agency safeguarding response that ensures the ongoing support and therapeutic intervention needs of victims and parents are considered in all cases. Funding to enable the effective co-ordination of the pathway via children's services was secured from NHS England in 2015 and in 2016/17 funding from Public Health budgets to mirror the approach for DVA referrals to the MASH has also been secured.

2.2 Building a multi-agency care pathway has ensured that all safeguarding investigations for CSA now conclude with a strategy discussion that considers ongoing support to the child victim and to the parent. The response is informed by the safeguarding and criminal investigation process and an initial assessment of the circumstances of the victim.

2.3 The help that is offered is funded via the CAMHS Transformation grant and can range from Early Help services through to therapeutic interventions for children that are informed by research into the most effective treatment of trauma. There are also parenting programmes and protective behaviours work with parents and siblings. Referrals currently average 36 new cases each quarter and there is effective streamlining to ensure that services aren't duplicated.

2.4 The launch of the designated pathway and service response has also enabled ESCC to re-examine the skills of its workforce and awareness of child sexual abuse across the sector and together with SARC, Police and Survivors Network colleagues, to deliver targeted training to implement the pathway and to raise awareness of this agenda.

2.5 This work is currently reported to the Multi Agency Child Sexual Exploitation Strategy Group (MACSE) which oversees the delivery of a multi-agency holistic action plan that includes prevention of Child Sexual Exploitation and of other forms of exploitation of vulnerable children by adults eg hooking children in to the misuse of drugs and the transportation of drugs across towns and counties. The 2016/17 MACSE action plan will also include other innovative preventative measures such as the delivery of "child exploitation" training to local taxi drivers and hoteliers to raise awareness of child exploitation and of their potential role in identifying children who are being exploited or who are at increased risk.

### **3. Children's Services Response – Domestic Violence and Abuse**

3.1 The Government's Troubled Families 2 programme has enabled East Sussex to identify children affected by DVA as a local priority group for the delivery of Family Key Work in 2015/16. At June 2015, of the 944 households counted as 'in TF2', 404 have DVA as a vulnerability indicator, and 332 of those families are receiving services at level 3 in Early Help services. 85 of these families have been assessed as making 'significant and sustained progress' and 6 have moved 'into continuous employment & off benefits'. Payments by Results claims for those families have been submitted as a result of this progress.

3.2 The SWIFT service within ESCC is also seeing a similar increase in numbers of families receiving a specialist safeguarding response. During 2015/16 the service has undertaken 108 specialist assessments of which 61 were commissioned as expert assessments for cases within care proceedings. Interventions were delivered to 64 families and there has also been a significant rise in consultations to the service that met the safeguarding threshold, from 40 in the previous year to 120.

3.3 A joint Probation CRC and Children's Social Care "Building Better Relationships" (BBR) programme which is accredited by the Home Office has now begun, working with perpetrators of DVA so that ongoing contact with the adult victim and their children can be considered. This enables perpetrators to be referred to the programme by Children's Social Care teams if they aren't subject to a high threshold of criminal prosecution but assessed as

presenting a significant risk of further DVA without additional work. During 2015-16 there were 20 referrals to the programme; of these, 1 did not take up the place, 19 accepted a place and of these 2 did not finish the programme.

3.4 The joint programme is now in its second year and has prompted the development of a subsequent programme that is targeted at those service users whose risk of DVA falls below the threshold for BBR, but who present an active and current risk of harm to a known or former partner.

3.5 Alongside this suite of activity, the heightened role of Children's Services and the significance of the whole family response within the delivery of the local Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) should be noted. A manager from SWIFT now co-chairs MARAC alongside colleagues from the Police and Adult Services. In 2015/16 all MARAC chairs received tailored training on delivering a whole family response to high risk cases. This enhanced role is replicated at a strategic level in the recent agreement for Children's Services to assume the Chair of the East Sussex Domestic and Sexual Violence and Abuse strategy group that reports to the Community Safety Board. There will be close working with the LSCB and Safeguarding Adults Board to deliver the shared priorities of this thematic agenda.

#### **4. LSCB Partnership Priorities**

4.1 As reflected in this year's LSCB annual report, the LSCB has identified DVA as one of its priorities for 2015-18. During 2015/16 members of the LSCB, together with school leaders, have developed a protocol for the recognition and working with DVA in schools. The protocol was finalised in March 2016 and has also been endorsed by the Safeguarding Adults Board; it supports schools in understanding how children are affected by DVA and introduces a screening function for school staff alongside a referral pathway into Early Help Services. Plans are underway to disseminate the protocol to individual school leaders via a series of presentations at the area school network meetings and to monitor its impact; this will take place during 2016-17.

4.2 The Schools' Protocol, the new Children's Service front door the "Single Point of Advice" or SPOA, coupled with the launch of the MASH will now enable agencies across the children's system to outline clear pathways for intervention and support for children whose exposure to DVA may leave a risk of lasting emotional or psychological harm.

4.3 The development of the schools' protocol has also prompted a revision of the multi-agency training offer in DVA and training leads will participate in a multi-agency thematic review of DVA training. Practice in responding to DVA has changed considerably in recent years with researchers, academics and practitioners recognising the dynamics and complexity for families affected by this form of abuse. While current DVA training provision in East Sussex, accurately represents basic factors and features of DVA, the training content is specific to a small (although highly concerning), number of families, i.e. those potentially at risk of significant physical harm and possible death. This does not reflect what happens within the majority of families who are accessing a range of services from those at the universal level through to Children's Social Care when DVA may be a factor, but where the risk of significant physical harm and possible death may be lower and therefore require

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different responses from the practitioner. The outcome of the thematic review will report in November 2016.

## **Prevent - Preventing Violent Extremism**

2015/16 saw a number of significant developments in relation to the Prevent agenda nationally and here at a local level in East Sussex.

### **The Prevent Duty**

The new duty was introduced a year ago to ensure a consistent approach nationally to protecting and safeguarding people who may be vulnerable from being drawn into violent extremism or susceptible to radicalisation. This introduced a number of new requirements for East Sussex County Council which have been implemented over the past year. In summary they include:

- Establishing the Prevent Board to agree risk and coordinate Prevent activity and developing an action plan to reduce risks identified.
- Training staff to recognise radicalisation and extremism.
- Establishing referral mechanisms and referring people to Channel.
- Co-ordinating and Chairing the Channel Panel and preparing a support plan to reduce the individual's vulnerability to being drawn into terrorism.
- Online safety - IT equipment ( ESCC People's Network) available to the general public has appropriate filtering and has acceptable use policies in relation to accessing websites or material that promotes terrorism or violent extremism or that seeks to radicalise individuals.
- New contracts for the delivery of ESCC services now ensure the principles of the duty are written into new contracts.

### **Prevent Referrals**

Over the past few years Prevent referrals have been received and managed by Sussex Police. However, we have agreed with Children's Services and Sussex Police that referrals for young people will come through via normal safeguarding routes- the newly established Single Point of Advice. This will now be the main point for all referrals involving children and young people in East Sussex irrespective of what type of safeguarding concern there is.

East Sussex saw a seven fold increase in the overall number of referrals made during 2015 when compared to the previous year - up from 5 in 2014 to 36 in 2015. The largest increase amongst these referrals related to Extreme Right Wing referrals - up from 1 to 12. The majority were male referrals aged between 12 and 19 years.

Through increased awareness raising we anticipated that there would be an increase. There are a number of referrals with factors such as autism to consider and we will continue to target professionals in the areas of inclusion, Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) Provider Services and staff in the Communication Learning and Autism Support Service (CLASS).

### **Channel – Support and Intervention**

All Prevent referrals received are initially screened by Police Prevent practitioners and if suitable for Channel then it returns back to the local authority Chair of the Channel Panel. Two experienced safeguarding practitioners within Children's Services and Adult Social Care were identified to Chair the Channel Panel depending on the age of the individual. We have had two male young adults who have been supported by Channel over the past year and one of these is still being supported by a Home Office accredited intervention provider in relation to his ideology.

Channel has also supported the police by assessing other cases which needed further discussion and assessment by setting strategy meetings to ensure other appropriate safeguarding support was provided.

## **Support for Schools**

The Prevent duty has had a significant impact on the demand for awareness training within educational establishments. Schools and colleges in particular have been key drivers of Prevent activity in East Sussex. This came as a result of demands by Ofsted, the Department for Education and the Prevent element of schools safeguarding responsibilities.

The Safer East Sussex Team have and continue to deliver the LSCB workshops (11 workshops have been agreed with the LSCB) to raise awareness of Prevent alongside school based training for safeguarding leads, school staff and governors. So far over 80 Schools have received full staff training and 14 Schools have received full Governor training. Emphasis has been on ensuring the designated safeguarding lead for the School has received Prevent training and this has often been delivered through the Education Improvement Partnership Networks which safeguarding leads attend regularly – approximately 35 schools have been covered with this training.

A 40 minute E-Learning module has been produced by the Safer East Sussex Team and Children's Services as an introduction to Prevent for the children's workforce including Children's Services and school staff.

All Schools have a duty to 'actively promote' the fundamental British values of:

- Democracy
- The rule of law
- Individual liberty
- Mutual respect and tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs.

These values were first set out by the government in the 'Prevent' strategy in 2011. In partnership with St Richards Catholic College, Digital Media and Sussex Police we developed a free resource for Schools which covers the fundamental British values and suggests activities and sessions along with a DVD resource to use with students. All Secondary Schools have received a copy of this resource.

## **Partnership Activity**

Prevent partnership activity takes place through the Prevent Board which was established a year ago. Using the Counter Terrorism Local Profile (CTLP) an action plan is developed to manage the threats, risks and vulnerabilities to individuals, within institutions or caused by ideologies. The plan also identifies, prioritises and facilitates delivery of projects, activities or specific interventions to reduce the risk of people being drawn into terrorism.

The Board is accountable to the East Sussex Safer Communities Board through update reports presented by the Chair in order for specified authorities to comply with their duty to agree risk and coordinate Prevent activity within a local multi- agency group.

The Action Plan for 2015/16 has been completed with a number of positive outcomes as follows:

- A Prevent Training/Awareness Resource Pack has been developed and shared with members to promote and share widely within their own organisations
- A Prevent Communications Pack has been developed and shared with members. This is a compilation of public facing information to be used by communication teams or Prevent leads and includes elements of fundraising for extremism and includes activities to manage the risk as identified through the CTLP as well as website content and social media.
- The distribution of Prevent leaflets to 73 GP Practices across East Sussex.



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- Raising awareness of Prevent with Bonfire Societies and especially about black powder risks. Information was shared at the Sussex Bonfire Security Council Meeting and the Chair of Lewes Bonfire Council.
- In partnership with Sussex Community Development Association we have been developing workshops with the Women's Circle, Hastings Mosque and workshops on Hate Crime and personal safety/domestic abuse have been delivered in order to engage with local Mosques.
- Risks associated with use of the internet, social media and innovative applications by extremists for radicalisation and the increasing appeal proves hard to detect has directed the partnership to develop a unique and innovative project:  
*Building Young People's Digital Resilience to Online Radicalisation and Extremism*  
this programme will provide schools and other youth and community organisations with a range of high quality curriculum resources to positively engage and safeguard young people from online radicalisation and extremism by building personal and online 'digital resilience' and critical thinking skills to counter radicalisation and extremism.

The Prevent Action Plan 2016/17 has been refined and will focus on some emerging areas such as migration and refugee resettlement related tensions and appropriate Prevent provision/activities/intervention targeted at vulnerable age groups, most notably those aged 18 and under which is extremely limited.

## **Youth Offending Team (YOT)**

### **1. Background**

1.1 The East Sussex YOT is a multi-agency team which brings together a range of statutory partners from police, probation, health and local authority services to work with others to deliver effective youth justice services. The governance arrangements are provided through the Chief Officer Group (COG) which acts as the Management Board for the YOT. The chair of the YOT COG is the Chief Executive of ESCC, Becky Shaw. As a core function, the YOT COG will agree measurable objectives linked to key performance indicators as part of the youth justice plan (YOT Business Plan). Clearly the success of the YOT in delivery of the plan will depend upon building strong and functional relationships with the local Youth Courts.

1.2 As from April 2015, following the resignation of the Youth Offending Service Manager for West Sussex, on an interim basis the East Sussex YOT manager added line management of the West Sussex YOT to her role whilst the two authorities explore the potential for joint management on a more permanent basis. Currently both YOTs are judged to be high performing by the Youth Justice Board (YJB) with many areas of good practice and both have similar management structures. This exploration will consider if and where there could be efficiencies and economies of scale whilst retaining the current strong practice and looking for further opportunities for joint practice. It was already the case that the two respective YOT's worked closely together with regards to regional and national forums and agendas. This interim initiative has been built on those already strong and positive collaborative arrangements and will help to answer the question of whether it could be positive to manage the YOTs via a more sub regional model. A report on options was considered by each of the COGs in September.

1.3 The Government has also commissioned a national review of the YOT model. An interim report was published in February 2016. The report acknowledges the considerable success achieved within the youth justice sector. The review has been informed by two key principles: children who break the law should be treated differently than adults and education must be central to an effective youth justice system. The review author has visited Sussex and met with the Police, East Sussex YOT Manager and with a group of practitioners. The final report was due to be published in July 2016 but has been delayed. This may have significant implications for the way in which youth justice services are delivered locally in the future. We have taken this into account in our planning this year, and one of the main priorities for 2016/17 is to ensure we are ready to respond to this report.

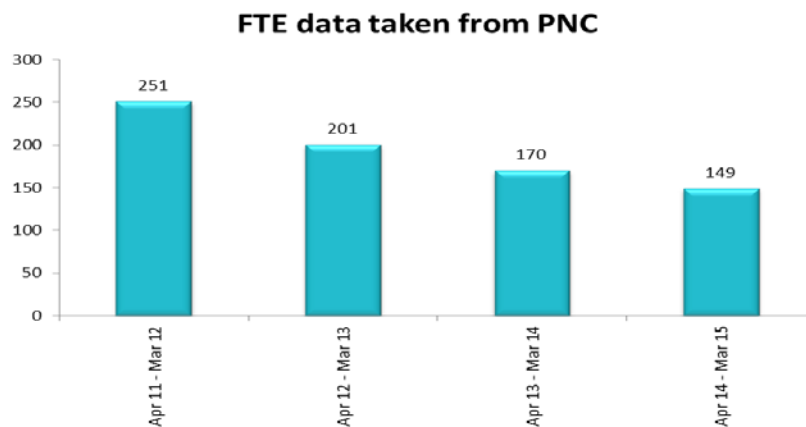
1.4 The cohort of young people entering and remaining in the criminal justice system is both reducing and becoming more complex and prolific in terms of offending. This is a result of the excellent preventative work being carried out by both YOTs and also because of legislative changes. It is also due to the fact that custody rates are low and as such a much higher level of need and risk is being managed within the community. Given this change in the cohort of young people that the YOT work with, new and innovative practice and intervention will be required if young people are to be successfully supported to develop

positive life chances and behaviours that divert them away from offending behaviours and associated risk taking.

## 2. 2015/16 Performance Summary

### 2.1 First Time Entrants

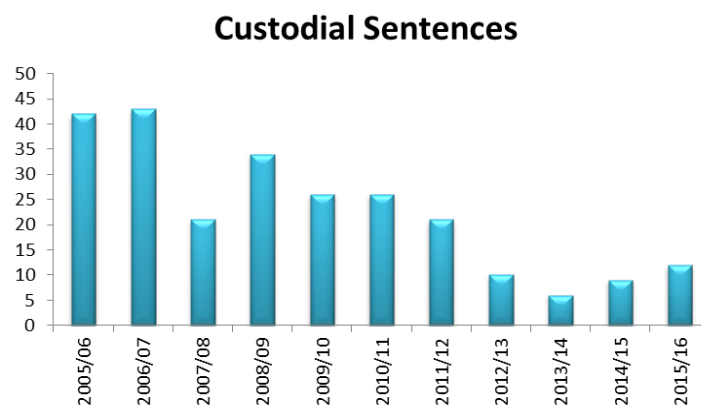
The data collated through the Police National Computer (PNC) shows a continued reduction in numbers in East Sussex over the last four years.



The introduction of Community Resolution and the TYS Referral Pathway in 2011/12 has been largely responsible for a dramatic drop in First Time Entrants. It is clear however that numbers have now begun to plateau since that initial steep decline.

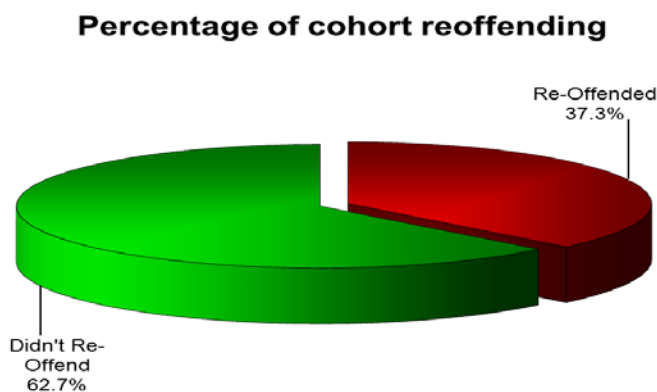
### 2.2 Custody

There were twelve young people sentenced to custody in 2015/16. This is an increase on the previous year but is still the second lowest total in the last ten years. Clearly the decision on whether a young person is sentenced to custody or not rests with the Courts.

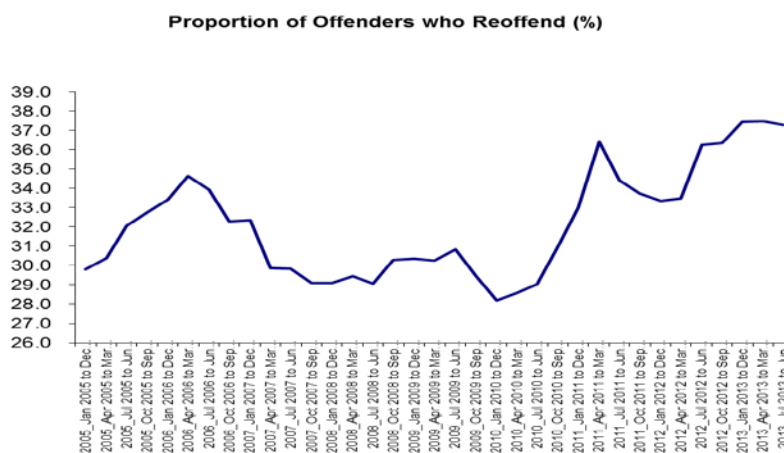


## 2.3 Reoffending

Nationally reoffending rates are measured by the Ministry of Justice using PNC data and are always based on data from previous years. A cohort of young people who have offended within a 12 month period are identified and then tracked for a further 12 months to assess the level of reoffending. Local performance reports use data for a cohort of young people who offended between **July 2013 and June 2014**. As can be seen, the vast majority of young people in the cohort did not reoffend.



The proportion of young people reoffending decreased when compared with the previous cohort, down by 0.2%.

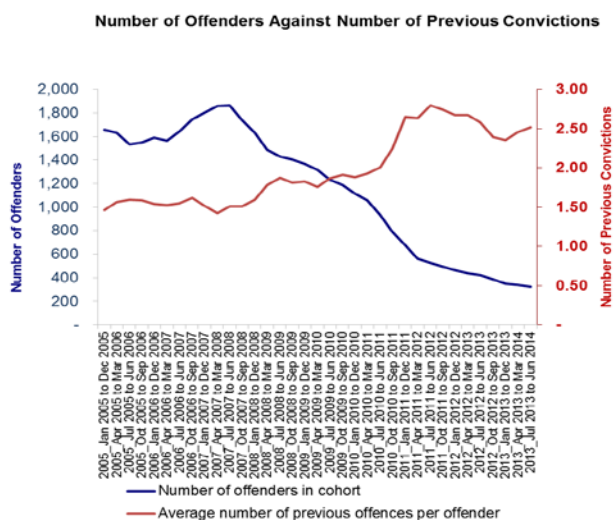


Whilst this cohort has seen a reduction, the overall trend for the last five cohorts is towards an increase in reoffending rates. Although this is in line with the national trend, the East Sussex rate of 37.3% is lower than the national rate of 37.8%.

This increase in the proportion of young people reoffending is reflected in the comparison with the previous year's cohort, which shows an increase of 1.0%.

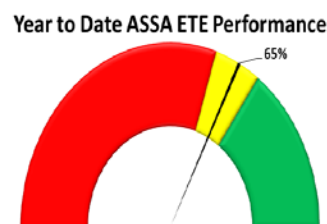
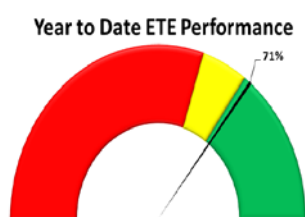
## 2.4 Changing Caseload Profile

Whilst the number of young people the YOT were working with continued to decline, the number of previous offences that those young people had committed was no longer increasing. However, for the last two cohorts the number of previous offences has increased when compared with the previous cohort. Regardless of these fluctuations, the overall trend in the number of previous offences is still much higher than the 1.46 previous offences that the cohort had committed in 2005 and demonstrates a changed and much more complex cohort of young people that the YOT are working with.



## 2.5 ETE (Education Training and Employment)

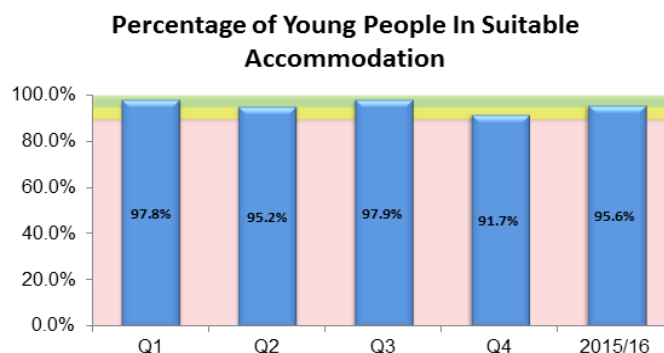
The involvement of young people in suitable education, training and employment is one of the key factors that will prevent offending and reoffending. As such it is as a key Performance Indicator that is actively managed by the YOT COG. The ETE performance is measured at the end of a young person’s contact with the YOT. The charts below show that overall ETE performance for the 2015/16 is **Green** with overall performance at **71%**.



Breaking that overall figure down further, Statutory School Age (SSA) performance is rated **Green** at **78%** and Above Statutory School Age (ASSA) performance, is rated **Amber** at **65%**.

## 2.6 Accommodation

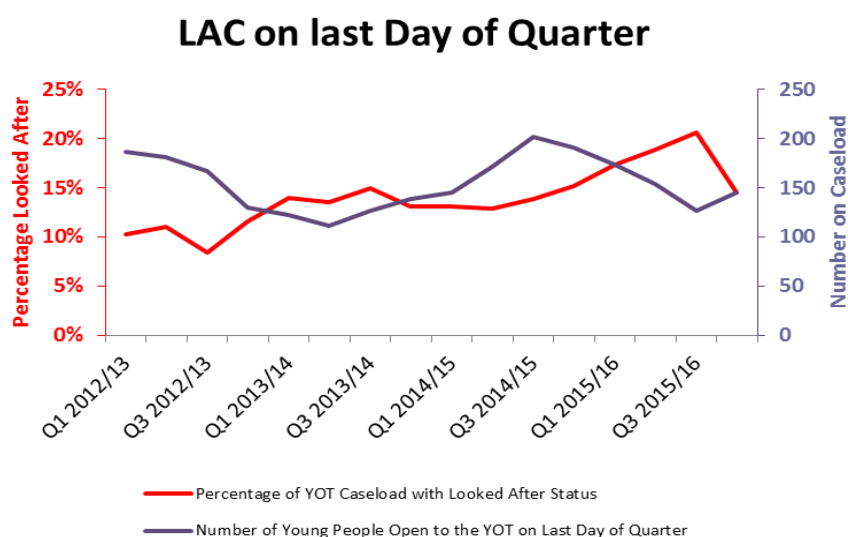
Similarly the suitability of a young person's accommodation will be a key factor to monitor. For 8 young people their accommodation was deemed unacceptable at the end of their orders, this will include a range of issues, for example young people who are 'sofa surfing' or living in bed and breakfast accommodation. This leaves performance at 95.6%, which is above the target of 95%.



## 2.7 Looked After Children

The data is taken as a snapshot of the caseload on the last day of each quarter. The figure given is the number of young people on the case management system defined as 'Looked After', as a percentage of the total number of young people open to the YOT on that day. Not all of the LAC on the YOT caseload will be East Sussex children as the local YOT will assume case management responsibility for the response to offending of any young person placed within the County by another authority.

As can be seen from the chart below, the percentage of LAC on the caseload had been increasing each quarter however on the final day of Q4 this trend had reversed and had reduced to 14%.

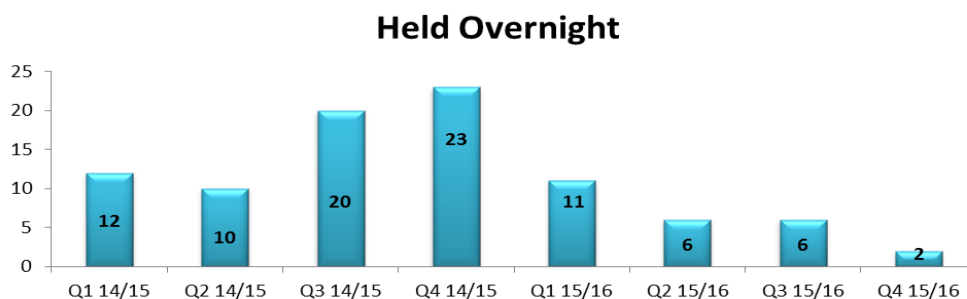


The red line shows the number of open cases and it seems that there is an inverse relationship between the open cases and the percentage of the caseload who are Looked After ie as the caseload increases the proportion of LAC young people decreases. A protocol is in place to reduce as far as possible the number of LAC who are criminalised.

This is a local indicator so it is difficult to compare this with the national picture as other YOTs do not collate this data.

## 2.8 Young People Held Overnight in Police Custody

The chart below shows the number of incidences of young people being held overnight on a quarterly basis. We have been working closely on a pan Sussex basis and with the Police to produce Pan Sussex Protocols to reduce the numbers of young people being held overnight in police custody as far as possible. It is encouraging to see that we have already seen a significant reduction.



## 3. Priorities for 2016/17

The priorities for the YOT are set out in a work plan and agreed and overseen by the COG. They include:

- To ensure the YOT is effective in the planning and assessment of risk of harm and reoffending. Implementing ASSET plus, the new assessment and planning interventions framework developed by the YJB, and ensuring that practitioners are confident with the tool and have the ability to translate the theories into practice.
- To maintain the reduction of first time entrants into the criminal justice system.
- To maintain the reduction in the use of custody and continue to work with partners to develop effective resettlement arrangements.
- To develop whole family interventions for young people who offend
- To explore the future operating models for the YOT, including the work on the joint East/West Sussex Youth Justice Pilot arrangements and being ready to respond to the National Review of Youth Justice.

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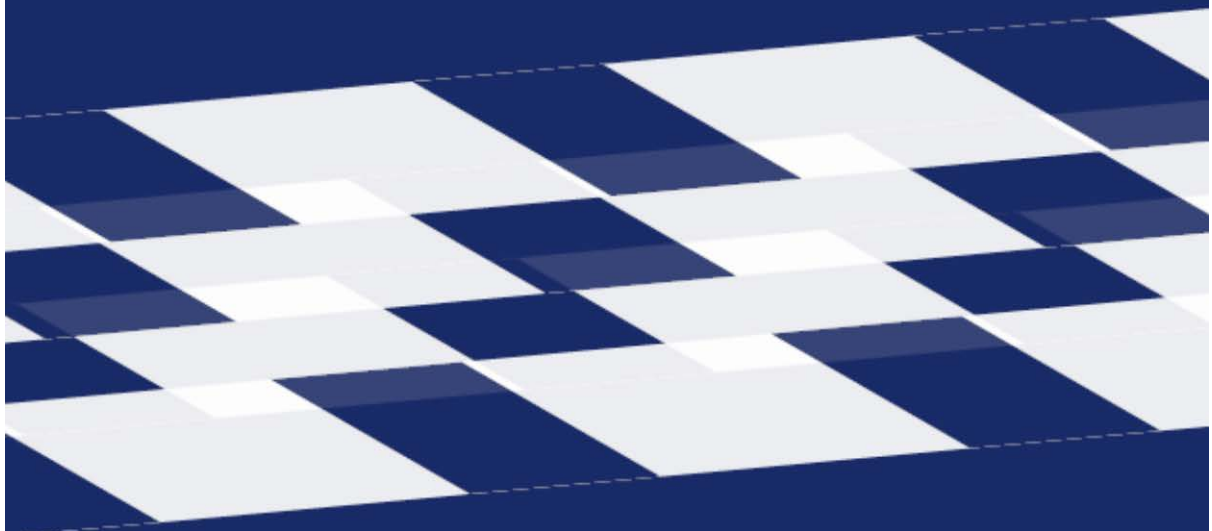
## The Modern Crime Prevention Pamphlet



Home Office

# Modern Crime Prevention Pamphlet

March 2016





Modern Crime Prevention Pamphlet

The Government's Modern Crime Prevention Strategy was published in March 2016. This pamphlet provides a brief summary of the action we are taking to prevent crime, and the research it is based on. The full strategy is available at gov.uk.

Crime has fallen rapidly over the last twenty years, in spite of economic shocks, changes in levels of employment, and evolving behaviours around drug and alcohol use, technology and social norms. As it has fallen, crime has changed: while traditional high volume crimes like burglary and street violence have more than halved, previously 'hidden' crimes like child sexual abuse, rape and domestic violence have all become more visible, if not more frequent, and there is growing evidence of the scale of online fraud and cyber crime.

There are a variety of reasons for this sustained fall, but the reduction can be attributed in large part to better preventative action to stop crimes from happening in the first place. Where Government, law enforcement, businesses and the public work together on prevention we can deliver significant and sustained cuts in certain crimes. That is good news for victims and communities and it makes clear economic sense too.

Our new approach to crime prevention is based on targeting what the evidence suggests are the **six key drivers of crime**:



**1. Opportunity** – Removing or designing out opportunities for criminals to offend, offline and online;

**2. Character** – Intervening early with those exposed to factors that might lead to a high propensity to commit crime;

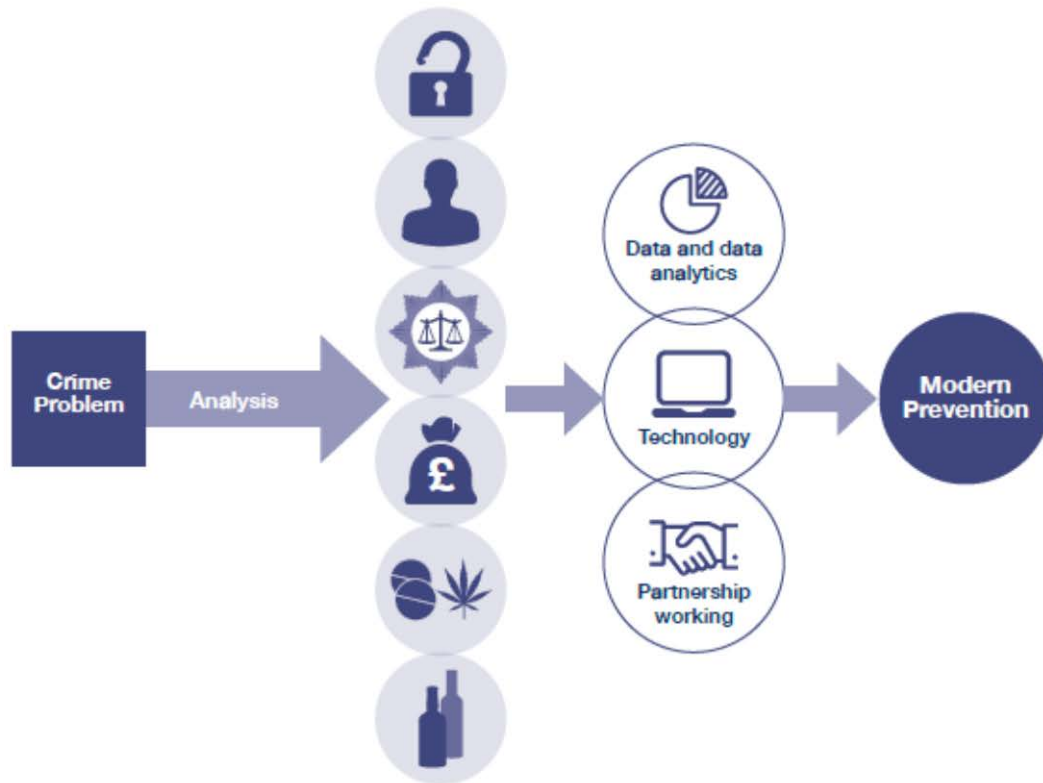
**3. Effectiveness of the Criminal Justice System (CJS)** - Ensuring that the CJS acts as a powerful deterrent to would-be offenders;

**4. Profit** - Making it harder for criminals, particularly organised criminals, to benefit financially from their crimes;

**5. Drugs** - Publish a new drug strategy, which builds on the approach published in 2010 to restrict the supply of drugs and tackle the organised crime behind the drugs trade, prevent drug misuse in our communities, help people resist getting involved in drugs, and support people dependent on drugs through treatment and recovery; and

**6. Alcohol** - Making the night time economy safe so that people can consume alcohol safely without fear of becoming a victim of alcohol-related crime or disorder, enabling local economies to grow.

Many crime problems will involve more than one driver, so a sophisticated, modern approach will require coordinated action on a number of fronts, as shown below:



## Opportunity as a Driver of Crime



Evidence shows that crime increases when there are more opportunities to offend, and falls when the number of opportunities is reduced. This does not mean everyone will commit crime if they believe they can get away with it. Some people will never commit certain crimes, regardless of the situation. But for some people and some crimes, studies show that the degree of opportunity can make a big difference to the number of offences committed.

That means crime can be prevented by removing the opportunity to commit it. Research has shown that this can be achieved by making the surrounding environment less conducive to crime; target hardening; and restricting access to tools and illegal material.

We will continue to find innovative ways to reduce the opportunities to commit crime, including:

- Working with private sector partners and the public to reduce opportunities to commit crime online. For example by removing opportunities to upload, find and share child sexual abuse material online.
- Removing opportunities for criminals to commit child sexual abuse and violence against women and girls by, for example, promoting the work of a wide range of agencies including housing providers, banks and employers in challenging and preventing domestic abuse.
- Working with private sector partners to encourage consumers to take security into account when buying products and services. For example, we are publishing transparent information about the various anti-theft security features provided by a number of mobile phone manufacturers that will allow the public to draw their own conclusions about what is on offer and make better informed consumer decisions.
- We will also continue to use opportunity-based approaches to drive down crimes that have already fallen markedly. For example by continuing to work with the police and industry to ensure there are effective controls on the sale of knives and other offensive weapons, both online and offline.
- We will work with international partners to stop illegal entry into the UK, and to remove foreign national offenders. We have established the Foreign Criminality Programme to coordinate efforts to remove foreign national offenders.



## Character as a Driver of Crime



A small minority of people commit the majority of crimes. 'Opportunity' plays its part: given a tempting target and little chance of being caught, some individuals will commit a crime, and some will do so over and over again. But for most types of crime, most of us simply would not consider breaking the law to be an option, however clear the opportunity.

Evidence increasingly suggests that certain character traits in individuals are related to their propensity to commit crime. Studies following people from a young age have demonstrated that those characteristics – particularly a person's willingness to break social norms, and their levels of empathy and self-control – are strong predictors of whether they offend or not. In fact, researchers at Cambridge University have recently shown that these traits are around three times better at predicting whether a young person will offend than factors associated with their immediate environment, such as hanging around in crime hot-spots, or in the company of delinquent peers.

This is a growing area of research, but we are learning more about the development of these character traits. There are, for example, some aspects of an individual's upbringing which can be very damaging, such as witnessing or being a victim of domestic abuse, or experiencing social deprivation or neglect. However, the evidence also makes it clear there is nothing inevitable about criminality. The kind of positive character traits which will protect young people from involvement in crime can be learned – someone with low levels of self-control can be helped to improve their decision-making, making them less likely to commit crime – with parents and teachers playing a hugely important role.

In looking at 'Character' as a driver, the Modern Crime Prevention Strategy focuses on measures which will prevent crime by building positive character traits and increasing the ability of young people to make good decisions and achieve positive life outcomes. But it will also set out what we can do to help those who are at more immediate risk of becoming involved in crime, and those who have become habitual offenders.

- We will work with a range of partners to build positive characteristics and resilience generally in children and young people and equip them to challenge discrimination and intolerance, for example, through work to teach school pupils to recognise and challenge unhealthy and exploitative relationships.
- We will continue to help build character and resilience in young people who are at significant risk of or from more serious offending. For example by supporting interventions in Accident & Emergency to prevent youth violence.
- We will also work to build positive character traits and resilience in older offenders. For example through Integrated Offender Management.

# Effectiveness of the Criminal Justice System as a Driver of Crime



While the Government is implementing a wide-ranging program of justice reforms, this strategy focuses specifically on measures that will make the Criminal Justice System a more effective deterrent to would-be offenders.

Evidence suggests the Criminal Justice System – the police, the courts, prisons and probation services – can prevent crime through four principal mechanisms:

- **Deterrence** – The theory that people refrain from committing criminal acts as a result of the fear of sanctions or punishment, and so any Criminal Justice System action which increases the costs or reduces the benefits should act as a deterrent. One way of increasing the costs is by increasing the perceived likelihood of being caught and punished;
  - **Legitimacy** – Theories of procedural justice suggest that by engaging positively with people and treating them fairly, those working in the Criminal Justice System can increase the system's legitimacy in the eyes of the public and foster greater compliance with the law;
  - **Incapacitation** – Studies have shown that preventing offenders from committing further offences by imprisoning them can reduce crime overall, particularly if the most prolific offenders are targeted and incapacitated in this way;
  - **Rehabilitation** – There is evidence that some rehabilitation programmes delivered through the Criminal Justice System can be effective in reducing crime and reoffending, particularly where they aim to address the causes of offending – such as treatment for drug addiction and programmes improving offenders' cognitive skills, or anger-management programmes.
- We will encourage more effective hot-spot policing, including through greater sharing of Accident and Emergency data. Including supporting the Information Sharing to Tackle Violence initiative which facilitates the collection of data on knife injuries and ensuring it is shared with police and community safety partnerships across the country.
  - We intend to work with those already in the system to prevent further offending. For example the Ministry of Justice is investing £1.3billion to reform and modernise the prison estate to make it more efficient, safer and focused on supporting prisoner rehabilitation.
  - We will support law enforcement in building capabilities to tackle new and emerging crimes. For example, by encouraging a national approach to developing Digital Investigation and Intelligence (DII) capabilities.
  - We will give the police and courts the tools they need to keep the public safe. Including maximising the benefit of the Child Abuse Image Database.
  - We will speed up and streamline the criminal justice process. Including work to digitise the Criminal Justice System.



## Profit as a Driver of Crime



Evidence shows that most acquisitive crime is financially motivated. However, considering 'profit' – that is, making money and accumulating wealth over and above immediate need – as a driver of crime is intended to describe the way money drives the behaviour of more organised criminals in particular.

Research on the way profit drives criminal activity in the UK is relatively limited, but the estimated market size or revenue earned by organised criminals per year from drugs supply is £3.7 billion, organised fraud £8.9 billion and organised immigration crime £240 million, all causing substantial harm.

In October 2015 the Government published the National Risk Assessment of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing. It showed that the proceeds of crime are laundered through a variety of mechanisms. Criminals who realise the proceeds of their crimes in the form of cash (notably the sale of illicit commodities such as drugs and counterfeit tobacco) will often use cash-rich businesses to conceal the origin of their funds and move them into the financial system. They also use money service businesses and cash collection networks to transfer their proceeds overseas. Crimes such as serious frauds and overseas corruption (the proceeds of which are realised in non-cash form), are often held in bank accounts, real estate and other investments, and the associated money laundering is often facilitated, wittingly or unwittingly, by 'professional enablers' in the legal, accountancy and financial sectors.

The Serious Crime Act 2015 has strengthened our ability recover the proceeds of crime by closing loopholes used by criminals to get around confiscation orders. Since 2010, more assets have been recovered from criminals than ever before. Between April 2010 and March 2015 £945 million has been taken off criminals, and £116 million has been returned to victims. Many hundreds of millions more have been frozen to put it beyond the reach of criminals. But the Modern Crime Prevention Strategy sets out what more we will do, working with partners, to prevent criminals from profiting from their crimes, and thus to remove the incentive to offend.

- We will work with partners to prevent profitable crimes. Including investing £1.9 billion over five years to protect Britain from cyber attack.
- We will target the methods organised criminals use to process their criminal profits. Including implementing a new Anti-Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Action Plan.
- We will work with businesses to prevent modern slavery in their global supply chains by requiring certain businesses to publish a slavery and human trafficking statement every year.

## Drugs as a Driver of Crime



Drugs drive crime in several ways: the economic motivation to obtain money to fund drug use; the psychopharmacological effects of psychoactive drugs; and the actions of organised crime groups supplying the market. And, in addition, drug possession and supply are in themselves offences.

Drug use among adults and young people is lower than ten years ago, while over the last decade there has been a long term upward trend in numbers recovering from dependence. The social and economic cost of drug use and supply remain high, and is estimated to be around £10.7bn per year, of which £6bn is attributed to drug-related crime.

There is a particularly strong association between drugs and acquisitive crime. An estimated 45% of acquisitive offences (excluding fraud) are committed by regular heroin/crack cocaine users, which equates to more than 2 million Crime Survey offences.

Evidence on drug-related crime prevention focuses on three areas: treatment; diversion; and enforcement:

- **Treatment** – getting users into treatment is key, as being in treatment itself reduces their levels of offending – and the Criminal Justice System offers a number of routes in. Full recovery from dependence should be the aim of treatment and evidence suggests that recovery is more likely to be achieved and sustained if users are given support to improve their ‘recovery capital’ – particularly around housing and meaningful employment. For a small cohort of entrenched, long-term opiate users who have not achieved recovery through optimised oral substitution treatment, there is evidence that heroin assisted treatment (supervised injectable heroin) reduces crime.

- **Prevention** – stopping people from starting drug use in the first place, or stopping use escalating, is clearly preferable to treatment in preventing crime. There is growing evidence that good quality Personal, Social and Health Education and school-based interventions designed to improve behaviour generally can have a preventative impact on drug use. For those in the early stages of drug use, brief interventions (including motivational interviewing techniques) at early contact points with health, criminal justice and social care services can help prevent escalation.
- **Enforcement** – there is some evidence that drug-law enforcement action can have some localised impact though benefits can be short-lived and disappear once an intervention ceases. Geographically targeted problem-oriented policing interventions aimed at drug hotspots and which involve partnerships between the police and wider community groups are likely to be more effective at reducing drug-related problems (such as street-level dealing, crime and other forms of anti-social behaviour) than conventional law enforcement-only approaches. Enforcement may also be effective at suppressing emerging markets of dependence-inducing drugs before they become well established.

We are refreshing our cross-Government Drug Strategy and will continue to build on the 2010 Drug Strategy to take a balanced approach to drugs – to reduce demand, restrict supply and build recovery – and tackle drugs as a key driver of crime.



## Alcohol as a Driver of Crime



Over the last decade, in around half of all violent incidents the victim believed the offender(s) was under the influence of alcohol at the time of the offence, a proportion that increases in incidents between strangers, in the evening and night, at weekends, and in public places.

Alcohol misuse places a strain on our emergency services and a significant cost burden on society; latest estimates show that the cost of alcohol-related crime is £11bn.

Alcohol also has a wider impact on communities; 18% of adults perceive people being drunk or rowdy as a very or fairly big problem in their local area.

Given the association between alcohol use and violence, reducing consumption is likely to be beneficial in crime prevention. The actions outlined in the Modern Crime Prevention Strategy are based on evidence that reducing the availability of alcohol, providing targeted treatment and brief advice and prevention approaches that build life skills and resilience can be effective in reducing alcohol harm. In addition, good partnership working has been found to underpin the successful implementation of interventions, and sharing data on acute harms across health, criminal justice and local authority platforms can also inform crime prevention activity.

Preventing alcohol-related crime and disorder requires a three-pronged approach:

- Improving local intelligence so that decisions taken about the sale of alcohol and the management of the evening and night time economy are based on reliable data and the latest evidence. For example by publishing information about where alcohol-related crime and disorder is occurring on [police.uk](http://police.uk).
- Establishing effective local partnerships where all those involved in the operation and management of the evening and night time economy work, so that people can enjoy a safe night out without fear of becoming a victim of alcohol-related crime or disorder, enabling local economies to grow. Including by providing support to local authorities, the police and health partners to create safe spaces.
- Equipping the police and local authorities with the right powers so they can take swift and decisive action after problems have occurred and to prevent their repeat. For example we will future-proof changes to the police workforce by giving civilian staff powers of entry to enter and inspect licensed premises.



## Everyone needs to play a part in crime prevention

The Home Office has an important enabling role in encouraging modern crime prevention to become second nature at national, regional and local level. But others – including law enforcement, industry and members of the public themselves – will also play a key part in ensuring that we can all respond to the crime prevention challenge ahead. The Modern Crime Prevention Strategy includes a number of things that we can all, as individuals, do to prevent crime.

### Ensure that you are properly protected online:

Experts claim that up to 80% of cyber crime can be prevented if members of the public and businesses take simple precautions, equivalent to locking our front doors. Cyber Streetwise focuses on three simple steps everyone can take that will prevent crime:

- Using strong passwords made up of three random words (for example fur-dis-bat)
- Installing security software on all devices; and
- Downloading software updates when prompted, which often correct bugs or vulnerabilities that hackers and cyber criminals can exploit.

Members of the public can also choose technology and products which have appropriate security features. To help people to make informed choices, the Home Office is working with manufacturers to publish security standards for mobile devices such as smartphones and tablets.

### Recognise and speak out against abuse:

The Government is helping schools to teach pupils to recognise and challenge unhealthy and exploitative relationships, to prevent them from being abused or from engaging in abuse themselves. The Department for Education and the Personal, Social, Health and Economic Education Association are introducing a professional development programme to give teachers the skills, confidence and knowledge to teach core concepts of consent and healthy relationships. Parents also have a vital role to play in building character in young people.

The Home Office will support this work with the recently launched new teenage relationship abuse campaign, 'Disrespect NoBody', targeted at a core audience of 12-18 year olds, with the aim of preventing them from becoming perpetrators and victims of abusive relationships. The campaign encourages young people to re-think their views of violence, abuse, controlling behaviour and what consent means within relationships, thereby helping to change attitudes which can underpin violence against women and girls. More information can be found at: [www.disrespectnobody.co.uk](http://www.disrespectnobody.co.uk)

### Report criminal activity when you suspect it:

The public have an important responsibility to help prevent crime by reporting it to the police. Voluntary sector organisations, like Crimestoppers, are giving particularly vulnerable people and 'at risk' groups a way of reporting crime anonymously and early, including through online channels. Crimestoppers' Fearless service, for example, ensures that young people and their parents have a way of reporting violence and knife crime anonymously, and can get expert advice when they need it.

We are also working with the professional sector to deter solicitors and accountants from becoming involved in money laundering. This builds on previous activity aimed at the legal sector, which drove a 20% increase in

Suspicious Activity Reports according to data from the National Crime Agency. It aims to increase understanding of the consequences of becoming involved in money-laundering, and of the role professions can play in preventing it.

### Get involved with volunteering:

Motivation to achieve goals, and the abilities to deal positively with set backs and to make good decisions can all be developed by young people through programmes such as the **National Citizen Service (NCS)**. The NCS helps to both develop positive character traits, and to build a sense of community belonging. The Government is extending funding to the NCS by more than a billion pounds so that 60% of 16 and 17 year olds will be able to take part.

Initiatives like the **Volunteer Police Cadets** can help with developing positive interactions between the police and young people.

People can also get involved in the fight against crime directly – police forces and the National Crime Agency are recruiting **special constables** with specialist skills, particularly ICT skills and experience of working with the private sector.

### Find more information on how you can report crime, or help in preventing crime:

**The Neighbourhood & Home Watch Network (NHWN)** is the charity and umbrella body which represents Neighbourhood Watch and Home Watch members across England and Wales. Through their website and links with the police and national partners, they aim to provide local communities with the resources they need to contact each other, share information and increase community safety and social cohesion. NHWN will give its 4 million members clear, easy-to-follow crime prevention advice which they can then share with others, either in their local area or an online community of interest. To find out more visit <http://www.ourwatch.org.uk/>

**Crimestoppers** is an independent charity that allows members of the public to pass information to the police anonymously (for example on crimes, or the whereabouts of fugitives). The charity provides an anonymous 24/7 hotline, as well as various digital routes for passing on information. For more information please visit: <https://crimestoppers-uk.org/>

**Victim Support** is the independent charity for victims and witnesses of crime in England and Wales. Victim Support also provide the Homicide Service, supporting people bereaved through murder and manslaughter, and runs more than 100 local projects which tackle domestic violence, antisocial behaviour and hate crime, help children and young people and deliver restorative justice. For more information, please visit <https://www.victimsupport.org.uk/>

For practical advice on how to protect yourself, your computers and mobiles device against **fraud, identity theft and viruses** visit <https://www.getsafeonline.org/> or to report fraud if you have been scammed, defrauded or experienced cyber crime please visit <http://www.actionfraud.police.uk/>

More information on a range of crime prevention issues can also be found on **police force and Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC)** websites. To find your local force and PCC websites, and for further crime prevention advice please visit <https://www.police.uk/>