



**East Cambridgeshire Community Safety Partnership
Strategic Assessment 2014/15 - Continuous Assessment
Document 4: End of Year review**

April 2015

Document Details

The document has been produced by the Research and Performance team, Cambridgeshire County Council on behalf of East Cambridgeshire Community Safety Partnership and is available to download from <http://www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/community-safety/CSP/east>

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Section 1: Introduction

The purpose of this strategic assessment is to provide the East Cambridgeshire Community Safety Partnership with an understanding of the crime, anti-social behaviour and other community safety issues affecting the district. This will provide an overview of the financial year 2014/15 where appropriate. This will enable the partnership to take action that is driven by clear evidence.

Document Schedule

For 2014/15 the partnership is developing a continuous assessment process that will allow planning throughout the year. The aim of each document will be to gain a better understanding of key issues in the district. The continuous assessment consists of 4 parts:

Document	Key theme	Analysis & Writing	Presentation
1	Anti-social behaviour	July to August	August 2014
2	Drug and alcohol abuse	September to October	October 2014
3	Vulnerability and Risk	January to February	February 2015
4	End of year review	March to April	April 2015

Document Structure

Each strategic assessment document is set out in three chapters:

- **Key Findings** – This section provides an executive summary of the key analytical findings and recommendations.
- **Partnership Calendar** – This section presents the seasonal trends in community safety issues based on district, county and national analysis of crime and disorder.
- **Priority Analysis** – This section provides the findings from the analysis, including figures and tables of use by partners.

Additional Data

The Cambridgeshire Research Group has created an interactive community safety atlas, which can be accessed here <http://atlas.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/crime/atlas.html>

The Cambridgeshire Research Group have also created the interactive Victim and Offender Pyramid for 2012 which can be accessed here

<http://atlas.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/Crime/Pyramid/html%205/atlas.html?select=12UE>

This features the breakdown of victim and offenders for each district, by age group and gender in Cambridgeshire.

Previous strategic assessments can be downloaded from the Cambridgeshire Insight pages here. <http://www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/community-safety/CSP/east>

Section 2: Key Findings and Recommendations

This section highlights the key findings emerging from the analysis of community safety problems within the East Cambridgeshire.

Key findings

- Overall East Cambridgeshire recorded a reduction in total crime of 4% compared to the previous year. The largest percentage reductions were recorded in vehicle crime (30%) and theft offences (21%).
- Police recorded violence increased. In particular;
 - Sexual offences - 90%(33 to 63 offences)
 - Violence against the person - 41% (312 to 440 offences)
 - Public order offences - 77% (52 to 92 offences)
- The overall picture for violence, using both national and local data source, indicates that violent crime, particularly with serious injury, is reducing in volume.
- Increases in reporting of domestic abuse and sexual violence are seen locally. This increases the ability of professionals to be able to understand the local need and for victims to access appropriate resources.
- Anti-social behaviour continues to reduce in East Cambridgeshire, partners now respond based on risk and vulnerability. Local data sources are weak in relation to understanding the nature of the total caseload.
- Data relating to hate crime and community tensions/ concerns remains weak. Officers from all agencies agree that further work would improve community cohesion and pilot projects are currently being run.
- Data relating to human trafficking and exploitation in East Cambridgeshire is very limited. Further investigation work is required to gather a picture of if problems of this nature exist in the district.

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Partnership;




- Responds to the emerging needs of victims, particularly domestic abuse, by having appropriate services in place.
- Continue to work on improving community cohesion. In particular revisit the current projects to determine the impact of them.
- To use increased engagement with communities to increase intelligence of possible exploitation.
- Focuses the action plan to tackle vulnerabilities and prioritises those at most risk. The Partnership should consider what interventions would prevent victimisation of vulnerable people.

Better data is needed to drive the work of the partnership. In particular it is recommended that

- Data on ASB is shared between agencies more frequently and the use of E-CINS is reviewed.
- Cases studies are shared and discussed to further understand the underlying issues and nature of what makes people vulnerable locally. This would enable the Partnership to focus the action plan on specific issues partners feel they can add value to.
- Further intelligence is gathered and data analysed as part of the quarterly strategic assessment relating to human trafficking and exploitation.




Section 3: Partnership Calendar of Community Safety Issues¹

East Cambridgeshire Partnership Calendar

		April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March
Personal	Violence against the person												
	Sexual offences		Seasonal High or Peak Close to Upper SD	Seasonal High or Peak Close to Upper SD			Seasonal High or Peak Close to Upper SD				Seasonal High or Peak Close to Upper SD		
	Domestic abuse incidents				Seasonal Peak Above Upper SD						Seasonal High or Peak Close to Upper SD		
	ASB					Seasonal High or Peak Close to Upper SD							
Property	Domestic Burglary					Seasonal Peak Above Upper SD							
	Vehicle Crime										Seasonal High or Peak Close to Upper SD		
Business	Non domestic burglary										Seasonal High or Peak Close to Upper SD		
	Robbery of business property									Seasonal Peak Above Upper SD	Seasonal High or Peak Close to Upper SD		
	Theft from shops								Seasonal Peak Above Upper SD				
Environmental	Arson				Seasonal High or Peak Close to Upper SD								
	Criminal Damage					Seasonal High or Peak Close to Upper SD							
Rural**	Farm fuel theft			Seasonal Peak Above Upper SD			Seasonal High or Peak Close to Upper SD						
	Domestic fuel theft	Seasonal Peak Above Upper SD					Seasonal Peak Above Upper SD						Seasonal Peak Above Upper SD
	Metal Theft							Seasonal High or Peak Close to Upper SD					Seasonal High or Peak Close to Upper SD
Key Events													
2014 World Cup				Start 12th	Ends 13th								
School Holidays			26 - 30th HT		24th July HOL	to 4th Sept		27th - 31st HT		20th Dec HOL		16-20th HT	
Other National Holidays			Bank holidays										

*Seasonality in recorded crime: based on last five years of data preliminary findings, RDS Home Office Report 02/07

** Source: Adapted from Rural Crime Action Team Calendar

 Seasonal High or Peak Close to Upper SD
 Seasonal Peak Above Upper SD
 No Trend

¹ SD – Standard Deviation: A quantity calculated to indicate the extent of deviation for a group as a whole

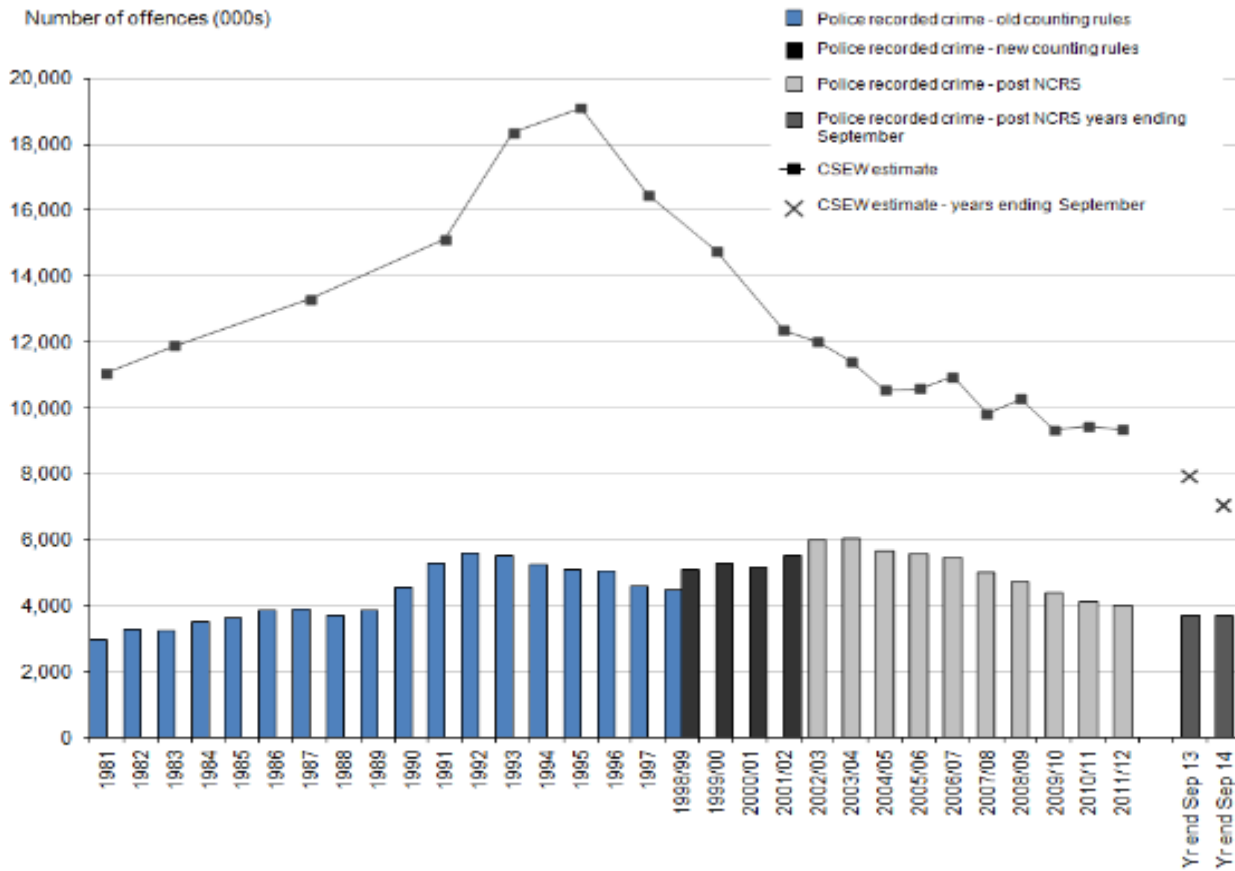
Section 4: Total Crime Overview

This section provides an overview for East Cambridgeshire and the national context of changes in total crime.

National trend

Nationally, the latest figures from the CSEW (Crime Survey of England & Wales) for the year ending September 2014² show a decrease of 11% in total crime compared to the previous year. In the long term, total crime has reduced by 32% since 2008/09.

Figure 1: Trends in police recorded crime and CSEW, 1981 to year ending September 2014



Source: Crime Survey for England and Wales, Office for National Statistics / Police recorded crime, Home Office

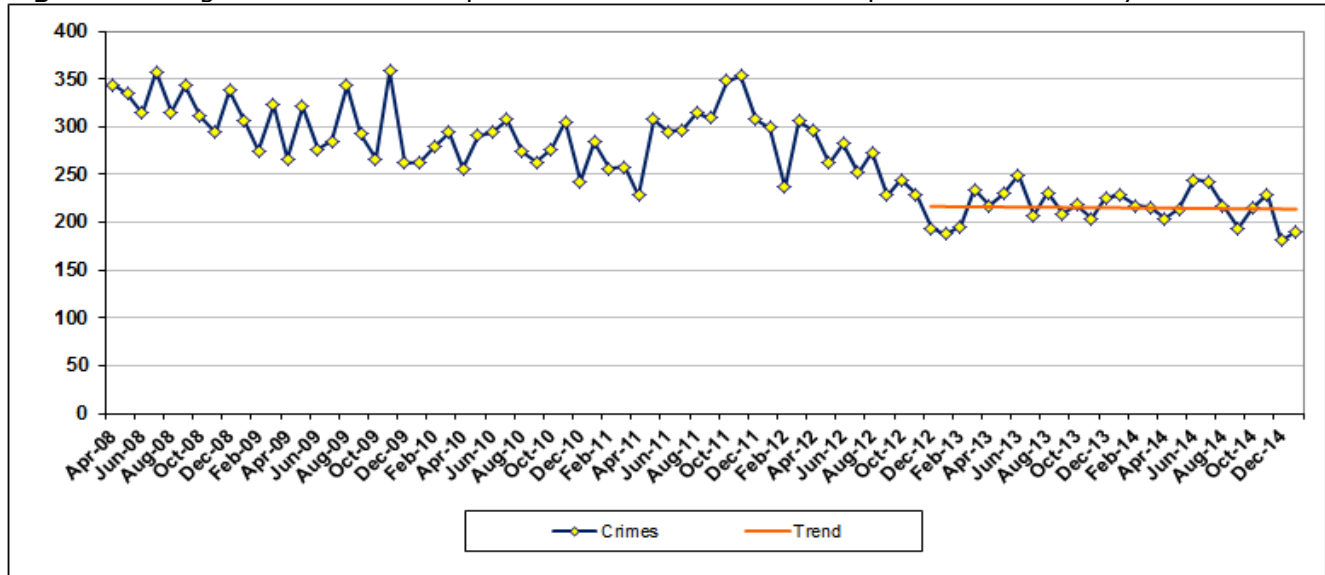
Note: The data on this chart refer to different time periods: a) 1981 to 1999 refer to crimes experienced in the calendar year (January to December); b) from 2001/02 onwards the estimates relate to crimes experienced in the 12 months before interview, based on interviews carried out in that financial year (April to March); and c) the last two data points relate to interviews carried out in the rolling 12 month periods for the latest available two years (October to September).

² <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/crime-stats/crime-statistics/year-ending-september-2014/stb-crime-in-england-and-wales--year-ending-september-2014.html>

Local trend

Police recorded crime in East Cambridgeshire replicated the national long term trend, recording a 32% decrease in total crime between 2008/09 and 2014/15. However the latest reduction was not as great as the national figure. Comparing 2014/15 with 2013/14 shows total crime in East Cambridgeshire reduced by 2%, or 56 crimes.

Figure 2: Long term trend for all police recorded crimes from April 2008 to January 2015



Source: CADET

The table below shows by Home Office group the changes during the year by quarter. It can be seen that recorded violent crime increases. This will be covered later in the document.

Table 1: Performance of East Cambridgeshire for year ending January 2015

Crime Type	Q1 (Apr-Jun)	Q2 (Jul-Sep)	Q3 (Oct-Dec)	Q4 (Jan-Mac)	Year on year change
Total crime	662	654	625	655	Down 2.1% (56 offences)
Burglary dwelling	49	37	54	38	Up 10.6% (17 offences)
Violence against the person	122	151	124	131	Up 33.7% (133 offences)
All Sexual offences	27	21	24	9	Up 44.6% (25 offences)
All drug offences	41	53	34	43	Down 13.2% (26 offences)

Source: CADET

Section 5: Partnership priorities 2014/15

This section will provide an overview of the crime in East Cambridgeshire for key areas of concern for the year ending March 2015.

Section 5.1: Acquisitive crime

The Home Office defines acquisitive crime as all household and personal crime where items are stolen, and can be split into household and personal acquisitive crime. This section will provide an overview of acquisitive crime in the district.

Due to the definition of acquisitive crime it accounts for a high volume of total crime. There are several crime types that are categorised as acquisitive crime. For the purpose of this report certain crime types were analysed, this included: dwelling burglary, personal robbery, vehicle crime, cycle theft and theft from the person.

Figure 3: Financial year trend from 2007/08 to 2014/15 for selected acquisitive crime types

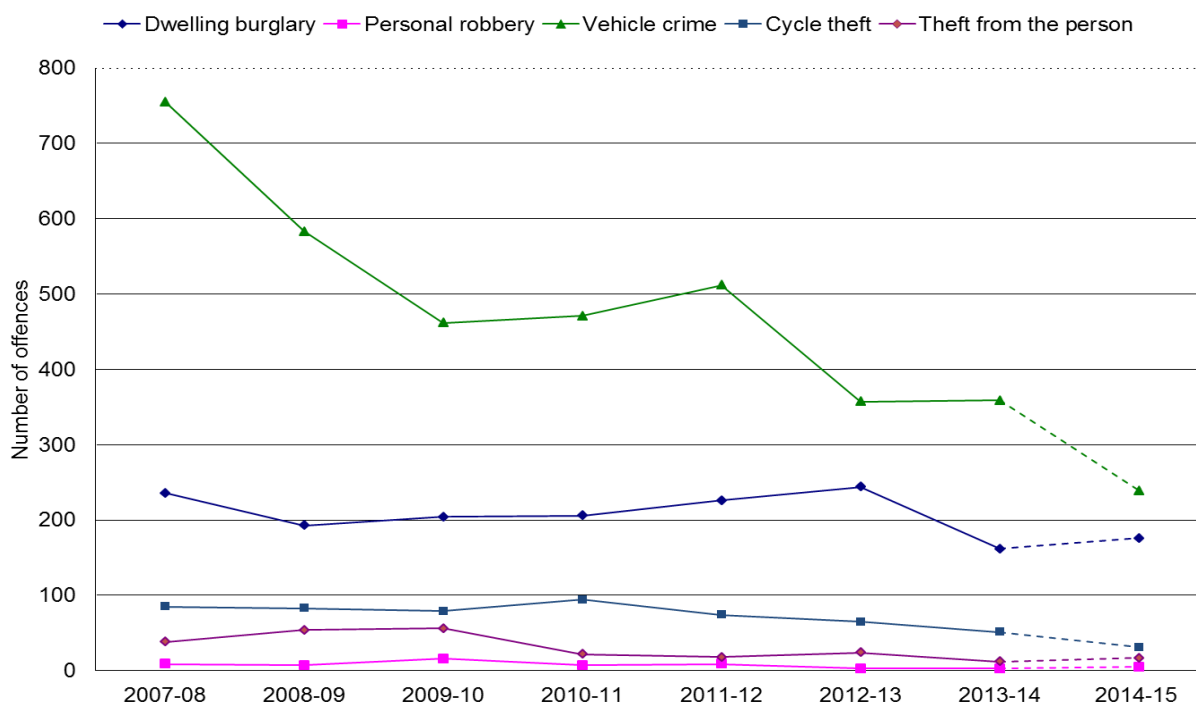


Figure 3 shows the financial year trend from 2007 to 2015³. The graph demonstrates vehicle crime peaked in 2007/08, and then decreased substantially by 2009/10. A total reduction of 68% has been recorded in vehicle crime since 2007/08. Personal robbery remains consistently low volume in the district. Cycle theft is higher volume but also recorded a reduction in the last seven years. Dwelling burglary reduced by 25% in the long term since 2007/08, however an increase of nearly 11% was recorded compared to last year.

³ The figures for 2014/15 were projected based on 10 months data April-January

Section 5.2: Anti-social behaviour

Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) does not occur uniformly across the district and geographic hotspots exist. ASB is affected by an individual's perceptions and experiences. What is considered anti-social to one person is not by another.

National trend

Nationally, a steady decline in ASB has been observed in recent years. The data demonstrating a downward trend seems consistent but there are questions regarding the accuracy of the data. However, ASB incident data are not currently accredited National Statistics. In particular, a review by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC) in 2012, found significant variation in the recording of ASB incidents across police forces. It is observed that occasionally police forces may be duplicating some incidences of a singular ASB incident where multiple reports by different callers have been made. Some of the issues in reporting as identified by HMIC are:

- forces failing to identify crimes, instead wrongly recording them as ASB;
- reported ASB not being recorded on force systems, for instance if the victim had reported it directly to the neighbourhood team or via email (as opposed to by telephone);
- reported ASB being recorded as something else, such as suspicious behaviour;

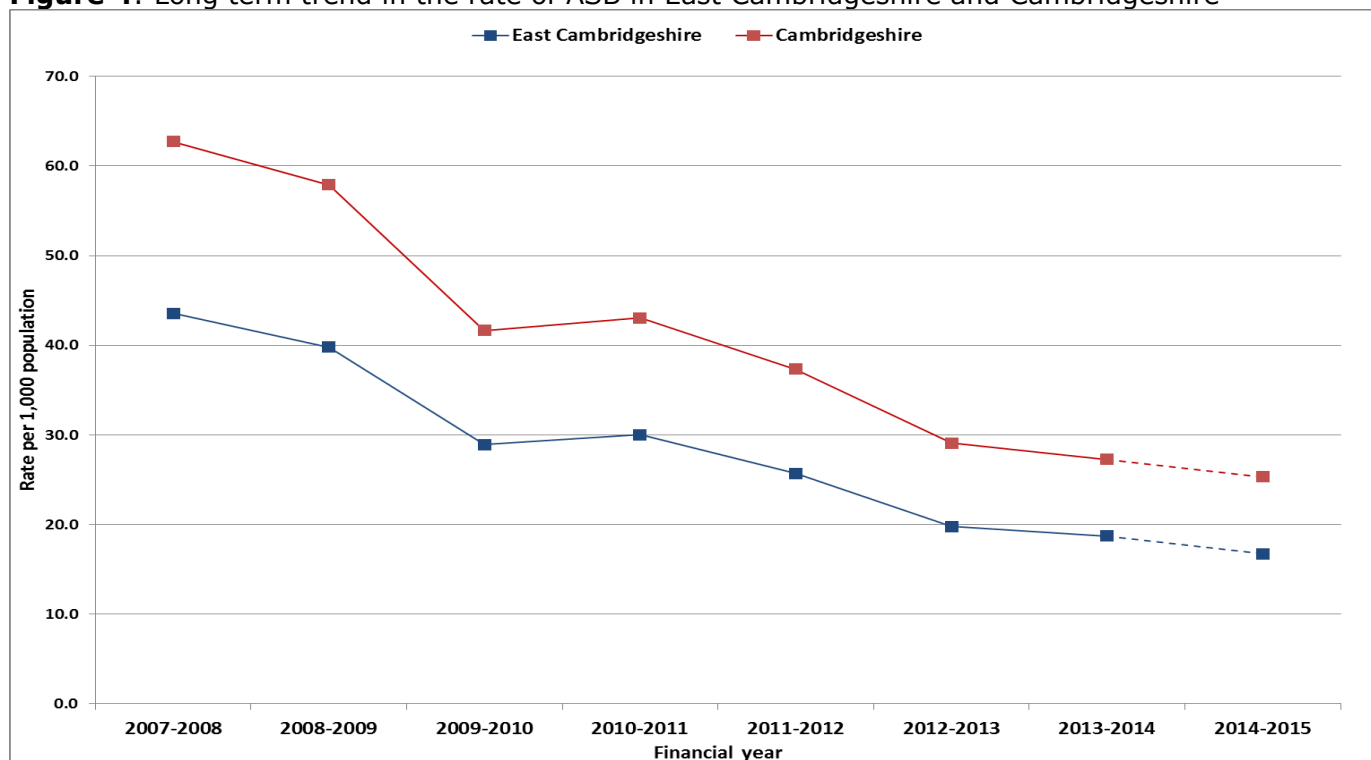
Nationally, the number of ASB incidents recorded by the police in the year ending September 2014 decreased by 10% compared with the previous year. Table 2 below shows that there is a remarkable reduction in ASB incidents (58.2%) in East Cambridgeshire and (56.9%) in Cambridgeshire since 2007/08. A reduction of 10.6% was recorded in East Cambridgeshire compared to last year. Please note that the Cambridgeshire figures cover up to January 2015.

Table 2: Long term reductions in volume of ASB in East Cambridgeshire and Cambridgeshire

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15*
East Cambridgeshire ASB	3394	3158	2322	2428	2089	1655	1586	1418
Year on year reductions		-7.0%	-26.5%	4.6%	-14.0%	-20.8%	-4.2%	-10.6%
reduction compared 2007/08			-31.6%	-28.5%	-38.5%	-51.2%	-53.3%	-58.2%
Cambridgeshire ASB	36799	34481	25027	26067	22765	18061	17086	15870
year on year reduction		-6.3%	-27.4%	4.2%	-12.7%	-20.7%	-5.4%	-7.1%
reduction compared 2007/08			-32.0%	-29.2%	-38.1%	-50.9%	-53.6%	-56.9%

*Two months projections are used for the end of this year

Figure 4: Long term trend in the rate of ASB in East Cambridgeshire and Cambridgeshire



East Cambridgeshire recorded the second lowest rate of ASB (16.7 per 1,000 population) in the County. The highest rate is recorded in Fenland 35.8 per 1,000 population, while South Cambridgeshire recorded the lowest rate at 15.0 per 1,000 population.

The focus of partnerships in Cambridgeshire has moved away from volume ASB in recent years and is now responding to and reducing risk and vulnerability. The use of E-CINS has helped some partnerships to better manage complex cases and embed more consistent partnership working. This work to respond to and reduce risk and vulnerability is ongoing in East Cambridgeshire, and should be reviewed by the partnership in the future to see the impact locally. Quarter one focused on establishing what ASB was occurring in East Cambridgeshire. The local data sources available were not very comprehensive and thus identifies an area that could be improved through better data sharing and increased use of E-CINS.

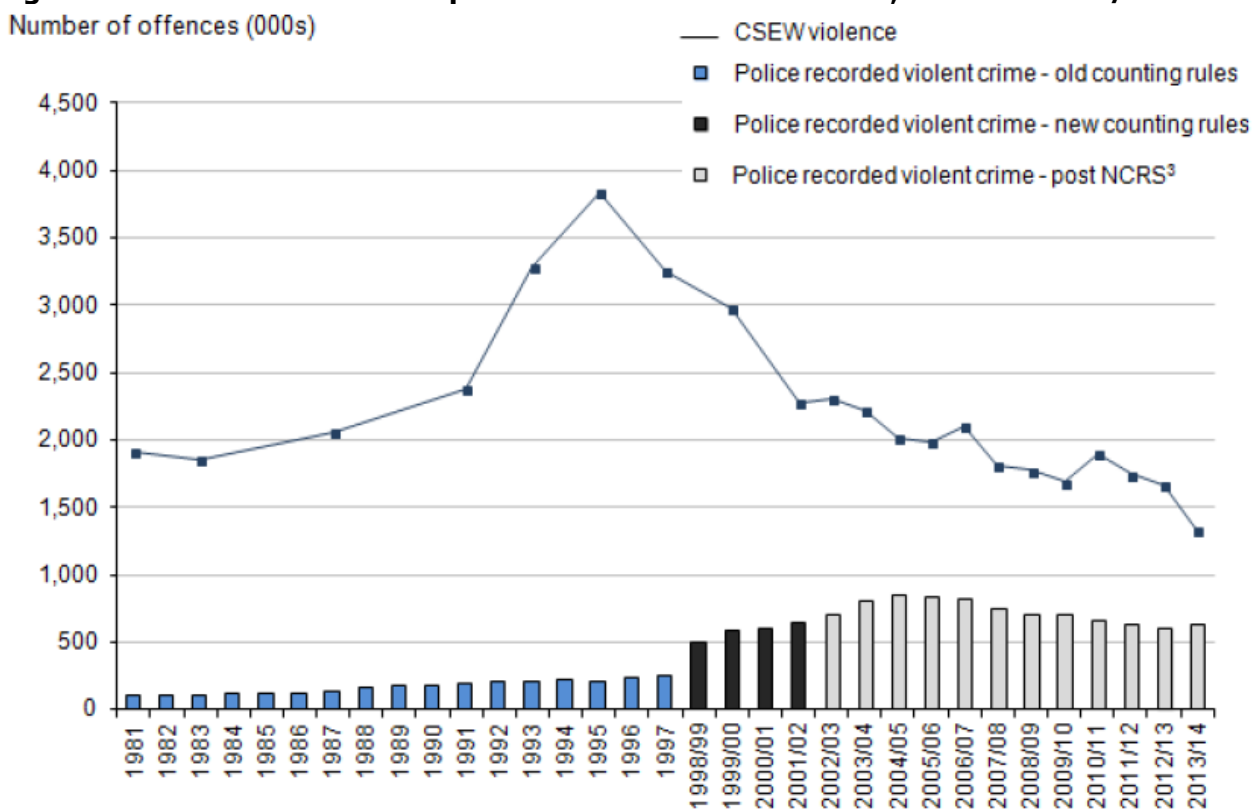
Section 6: Violence

This section includes an update the national and local trends in violence and an indication of the impact of local changes and improvements to police recording.

National Trend

The crime survey for England and Wales (CSEW) continues to show a steady decline in violent crime after reaching a peak in 1995; it fell by 41% between 1995 and 2001/02 surveys⁴. Violent incidents further decreased by 25% between the 2008/09 and 2013/14 survey. A notable decrease was seen between 2012/13 and 2013/14 of 20%. In the year ending September 2014 the CSEW violent crimes were further reduced by 11%. Similarly, national NHS data has found that there has been a 5% reduction in hospital admissions for assault when comparing 2013/14 to the previous year.

Figure 5: Trends in CSEW and police recorded Violent Crime, 1981 to 2013/14



Source: Police recorded crime, Home Office and Crime Survey for England and Wales, Office for National Statistics

Violence against the person offences recorded by police forces across the county rose to a peak in 2004/05 and have since fallen by a quarter (25%). Police recorded a fall in both violence with injury (13%) and violence without injury (7%) in 2013/14 compared with 2002/03.

⁴ http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/dcp171776_394474.pdf

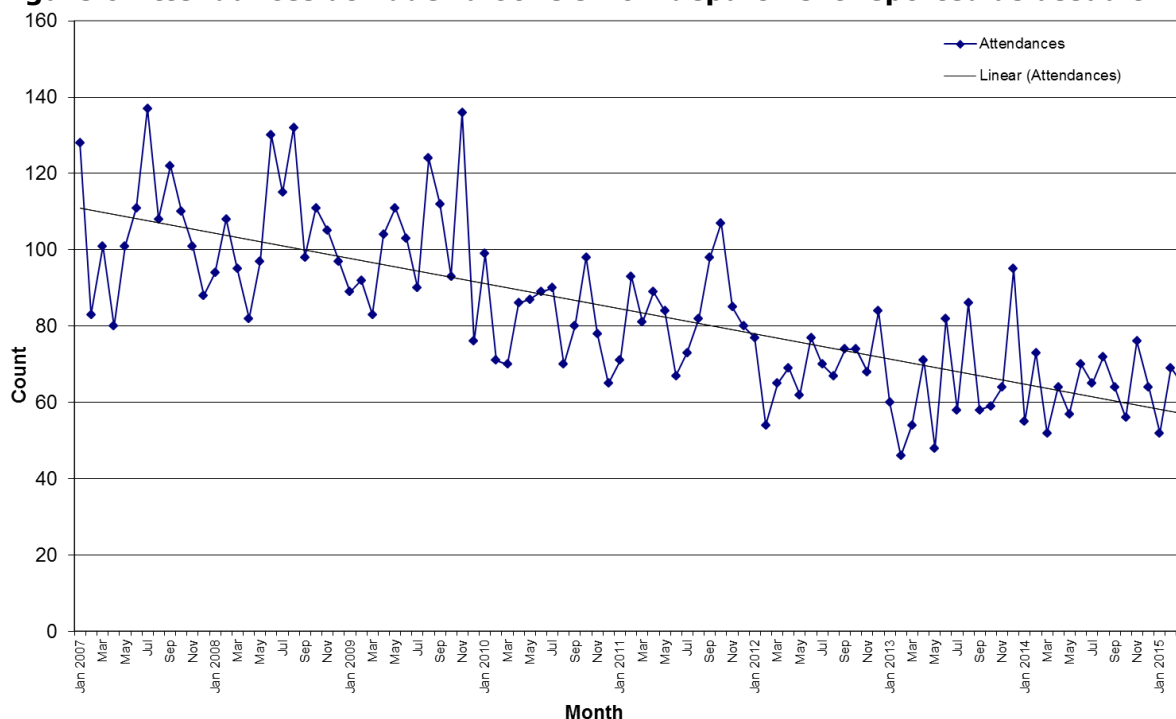
The Office of National Statistics⁵ says that the latest rise in violence against the person recorded by the police is in contrast to the falls shown by the CSEW and figures on attendances at Accident and Emergency departments due to violent assaults. Possible explanations for this rise include:

- It is known that violent offences are more prone to subjective judgement about whether to record. Therefore, action taken by police forces to generally improve their compliance with the national crime recording standards (NCRS) is likely to have resulted in an increase in the number of offences recorded.
- An increase in the reporting of domestic abuse and subsequent recording of these offences by the police. A recent HMIC inspection expressed concerns about the police response to domestic abuse but noted the majority of Police and Crime Commissioners (PCC) were now showing a strong commitment to tackling it. The report noted that just under half of PCCs had made a commitment to increase the reporting of this type of offence. It is thought that this renewed focus may have led to more victims coming forward and allegations treated more sensitively.

Local trend

The data from Addenbrooke’s reveals a reduction of 3% (or 27 attendances) comparing 2014/15 to 2013/14 and a long term reduction of 35% (415 fewer attendances) since 2009/10. Traditionally peaks were most notable in the summer months. In recent years the seasonal trend is not so apparent.

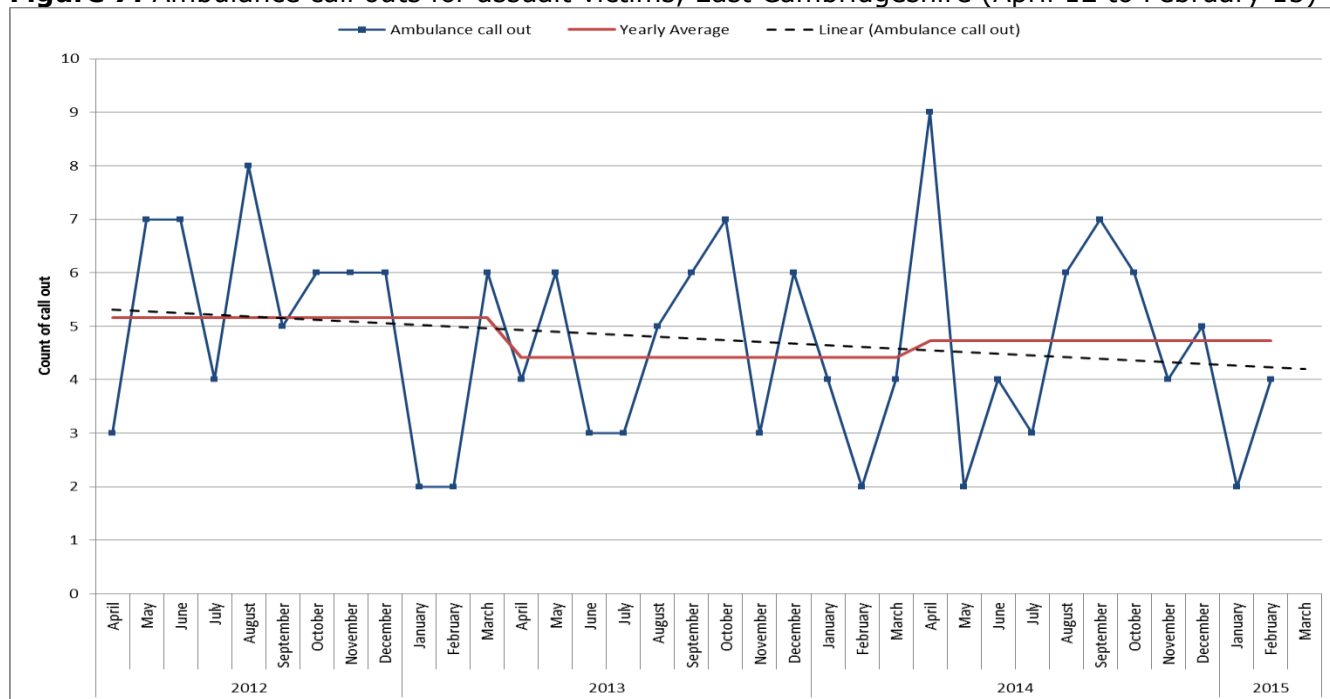
Figure 6 Attendances at Addenbrooke’s A&E department reported as assault



⁵ <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/crime-stats/crime-statistics/year-ending-september-2014/stb-crime-in-england-and-wales--year-ending-september-2014.html#tab-Violent-crime>

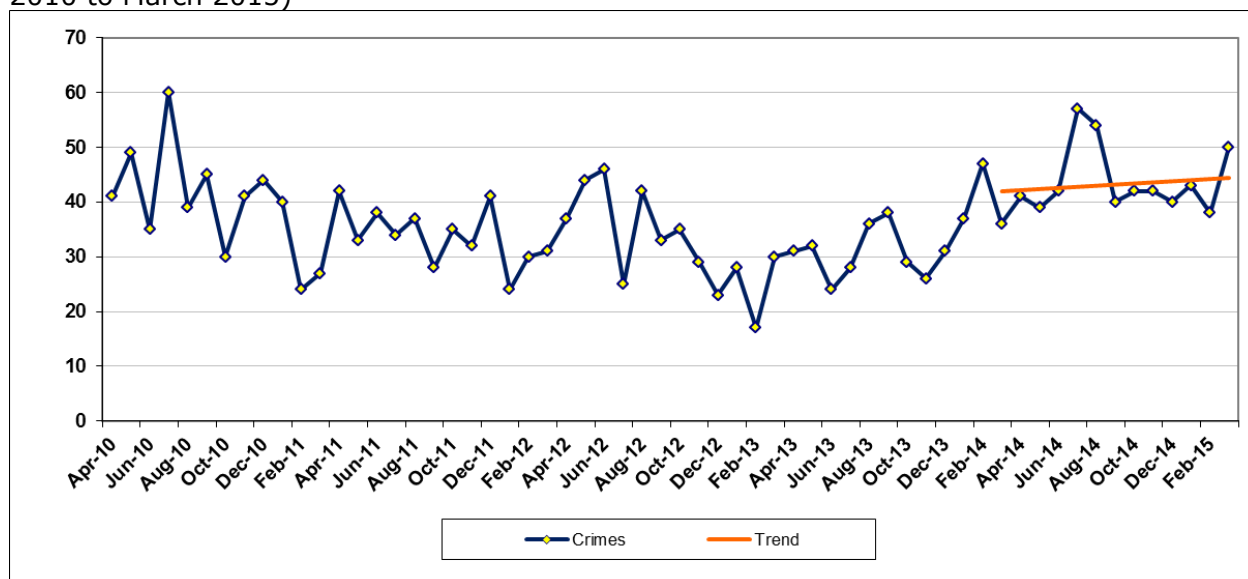
Ambulance call outs for assaults in East Cambridgeshire have been erratic over the last three years but have remained below 10 in any given month. There is some limited evidence of seasonality, with peaks generally observed in August to October. An increase by 6% is observed on last year (April 13 to February 14), however the smaller numbers involved means this is equivalent to three call outs.

Figure 7: Ambulance call outs for assault victims, East Cambridgeshire (April 12 to February 15)



East Cambridgeshire has seen an increase in volume of 11.2% in violence against the person (VAP) offences over the long term since 2010/11 and an increase of 33.7% when compared to last year (2013/14). The long term trends for rate of police recorded VAP per 1,000 population are shown in the figure below.

Figure 8: Police recorded violence against the person (VAP) incidents in East Cambridgeshire (April 2010 to March 2015)



Locally Cambridgeshire Constabulary recorded an increase in violent crime. As with the national picture some of this is due to recording practices. Cambridgeshire Police have reported⁶ that there has been a focus by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC) on improving the integrity of crime data⁷. In response, the force, alongside all police forces nationally, has changed its approach to recording violent crime which included the introduction of a crime data integrity working group in 2014.

In relation to the changes, the Constabulary has been at pains to point out *"that it is important to understand that cases can still be appropriately dealt with and lead to successful outcomes whichever system they are recorded on but for the importance of transparency and ease they ought to be recorded as far as possible in the crime recording system"*.

Some of the areas where violent crime recording has changed are as follows:

- Interpretation of the national standards for recording crime within 72 hours of report. In the past forces used these 72 hours to make an initial investigation of a report and did not record a crime if insufficient evidence was available. Now all reports are recorded as crimes prior to investigation.
- Conversion of incident reports to recording crime. The HMIC examined a small sample of 75 incidents reported to Cambridgeshire police and found that a strict adherence to the crime reporting rules should have led to 58 crimes being recorded rather than the actual 41 (this is similar to the national picture⁸).
- Crimes identified through other systems (not reported directly by the public) such as ECINS (primarily for recording anti-social behaviour) and through DASH assessments of domestic abuse victims were not always being recorded.

The HMIC inspection conducted in 2013 stated it had 'significant concerns about the ability of Cambridgeshire Constabulary to deal consistently and appropriately with victims of domestic abuse and to reduce the risk of harm to them.' The re-inspection in early 2014 found that substantial improvements had been made, whilst recognising there was 'much still to do'.⁹

Overall, it has proved incredibly difficult to identify the proportional impact of the above issues on the overall increase in violent crime. Many data sources are used to provide as complete a picture as possible, however they do not always provide a consistent trend, as can be seen in this report.

⁶ Presentation to Hunts CSP, Jan 2015

⁷ <http://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmic/publication/crime-recording-in-kent/> & <http://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmic/wp-content/uploads/crime-data-integrity-cambridgeshire-2014.pdf>

⁸ <http://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmic/wp-content/uploads/cambridgeshire-crime-inspection-2014.pdf>

⁹ pg 8 <http://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmic/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/cambridgeshire-approach-to-tackling-domestic-abuse.pdf>

Overall the data are indicating a downward trend in violence, however the Partnership should not be complacent as the impact of violent crime can be high on victims and communities.

Section 7: Emerging Issues 2015/16

For the last couple of years the partnership had traditional crime type based priorities however, for the year 2015/16 the partnership is considering having case focused priorities to tackle emerging issues and identify vulnerable people and risk. An overview of some of these emerging issues in East Cambridgeshire is presented in this section.

Section 7.1: Community Cohesion

The term 'Community cohesion' is widely used to describe a state of harmony or tolerance between people from different backgrounds living within a community.

"A cohesive community is one where¹⁰:

- There is a common vision and a sense of belonging for all communities
- The diversity of people's different backgrounds and circumstances is appreciated and positively valued
- Those from different backgrounds have similar life opportunities
- Strong and positive relationships are being developed between people from different backgrounds and circumstances in the workplace, in schools and within neighbourhoods."

Source: "Guidance on community cohesion' (LGA, Dec 2001) and 'community cohesion-an action guide' (LGA 2004).

A similar but more concise definition is given in the Home Office report 'Improving opportunity, strengthening society' (January 2005) which describes a cohesive and inclusive society as one in which:

- Young people from different communities grow up with a sense of common belonging
- New immigrants are integrated
- People have opportunities to develop a greater understanding of the range of cultures that contribute to our strength as a country
- People from all backgrounds have opportunities to participate in civic society
- Racism is unacceptable and extremists who promote hatred are marginalised.

New communities are diverse themselves. But despite this diversity, new arrivals experience a number of common barriers, such as lack of information, difficulties in the use of English, or barriers to recognition, making it more difficult for them to get involved or be heard.

Community cohesion includes the following fundamental features¹¹:

¹⁰ <http://www.cohesioninstitute.org.uk/Resources/Toolkits/Health/TheNatureOfCommunityCohesion>

¹¹ http://www.leicestershiretogether.org/what_is_community_cohesion.pdf

- Promote an increased personal and shared knowledge of people around us, particularly people from different cultures, people of different ethnicities and faiths, people from different countries, people who are or appear to be different from ourselves.
- Developing people's knowledge of different faiths and disabilities, for example acknowledging and accepting difference can help to develop positive feelings towards difference – feelings of respect, value, honour, enjoyment, and celebration.
- We also need to understand false and misleading information and how various myths and stereotypes have helped to create suspicion and division.
- Developing a greater knowledge of people around us will also lead to an appreciation and an understanding of what we share and what we have in common. As a result, we can work towards an agreement on shared values and principles, shared belonging, shared ideals and shared desires and wishes.
- Education is important, but should not be focussed solely on children and young people. Education needs to give people the ability to think through mutual tensions and discrepancies for themselves.
- Community cohesion should not be dictatorial. Rather, it should be seen as giving people the tools and knowledge to enable them to understand value and enjoy their communities in a collective as well as individual manner.
- The development of interculturalism in our communities, rather than multiculturalism which is an already accepted fact. Interculturalism encourages us to share our cultural norms and habits with others from 'outside' traditional cultural boundaries, so that ultimately those boundaries do not become fixed and may even disappear.

Promising practices

National research identified a range of approaches that would enable newer community members to be heard, whilst promoting strategies for community cohesion and social harmony. These include:

- welcome packs providing information about where and how to access services and how to express users' concerns;
- outreach work to engage with new arrivals, including outreach work with informal leaders and networks;
- community development support, from both statutory and voluntary sector including support to enable new groups to establish themselves formally and so gain increased recognition;
- ways of challenging negative stereotypes, used most effectively when part of wider strategies to promote increased understanding between communities;
- Shared events, including community festivals, sports events, outings, and welcome events as part of wider strategies to promote community cohesion.

¹²Case studies

Below are some national examples of best practice

Coventry New Communities Forum

Through the city council housing department's contacts with new arrivals, links have been developed with some 45 informal networks and fledgling organisations. As one of the officers reflected, "If those working in formal structures of governance really want to reach new communities then they need to tap into these informal networks rather than waiting for new communities to come to them." This has led to the formation of a New Communities Forum, supported by senior council members, as a two-way channel of communication.

Oldham's Youth Council

The Youth Council consists of 47 young people, representing different communities in Oldham. In 2007 over 4,600 young people voted in authority-wide elections. Supported by professionals based in the youth service, they organise quarterly meetings on a range of issues, having regular contact with senior officers, and elected members. This opens up ways for young people to engage, from different communities across the borough. "It's a positive thing – it's getting young people's voice heard," a young British Bengali representative concluded.

Shared community events in Newham

Newham Council have established Active Community Teams in nine areas, made up of volunteers, to work with local councillors to help shape and strengthen their community through holding free events that will help community lead councillors to identify and address the priorities in each area and to help inform future service priorities. The challenge will be to ensure that this approach does indeed enable local people to influence the decisions that are made about their communities.

Best practice (Preventative anti-extremist educational work)

The Think Project¹³ was carried out in Swansea, Wales by Ethnic youth support team. It is a preventative educationally based intervention with young people to tackle rising levels of hatred and fear towards other communities in our society. It is an empowering, humanising, and non-punitive approach to help the next generation to reject extremist messages and think for themselves.

Think Project aims to give young people the space and opportunity to have those difficult conversations about growing xenophobia like 'all asylum seekers are bogus' or 'all foreigners should go home'. To hear their grievances and give them the tools and confidence to challenge those negative message. The project uses the following approaches:

- Humanising approach by inviting people with real life experiences including asylum seekers. This is very impactful in changing attitudes.
- Skilled youth workers able to understand and empathise with the disengaged young person.

¹² http://www.leicestershiretogether.org/what_is_community_cohesion.pdf

¹³ <http://eyst.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/Think-project-report-web.pdf>

Section 7.2: Human Trafficking/ Exploitation

The definition of human trafficking as provided by United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime (UNTOC) is stated as:

"Trafficking in persons" shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs.¹⁴

The UK Human Trafficking Centre, part of the Organised Crime Command in the National Crime Agency, gives the following definition:

Human trafficking is the movement of a person from one place to another into conditions of exploitation, using deception, coercion, the abuse of power, or the abuse of someone's vulnerability. It is possible to be a victim of trafficking even if your consent has been given to being moved. Although human trafficking often involves an international cross-border element, it is also possible to be a victim of human trafficking within your own country.

There are three main elements:

- The movement – recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of people
- The control – threat, use of force, coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or vulnerability, or the giving of payments or benefits to a person in control of the victim
- The purpose – exploitation of a person, which includes prostitution and other sexual exploitation, forced labour, slavery or similar practices, and the removal of organs

Children cannot give consent to being moved; therefore the coercion or deception elements do not have to be present.¹⁵

Research shows that a large proportion of cases are never recognised or reported, and do not appear in any statistics or measures of the size of the problem. From Figure 9 below it is evident

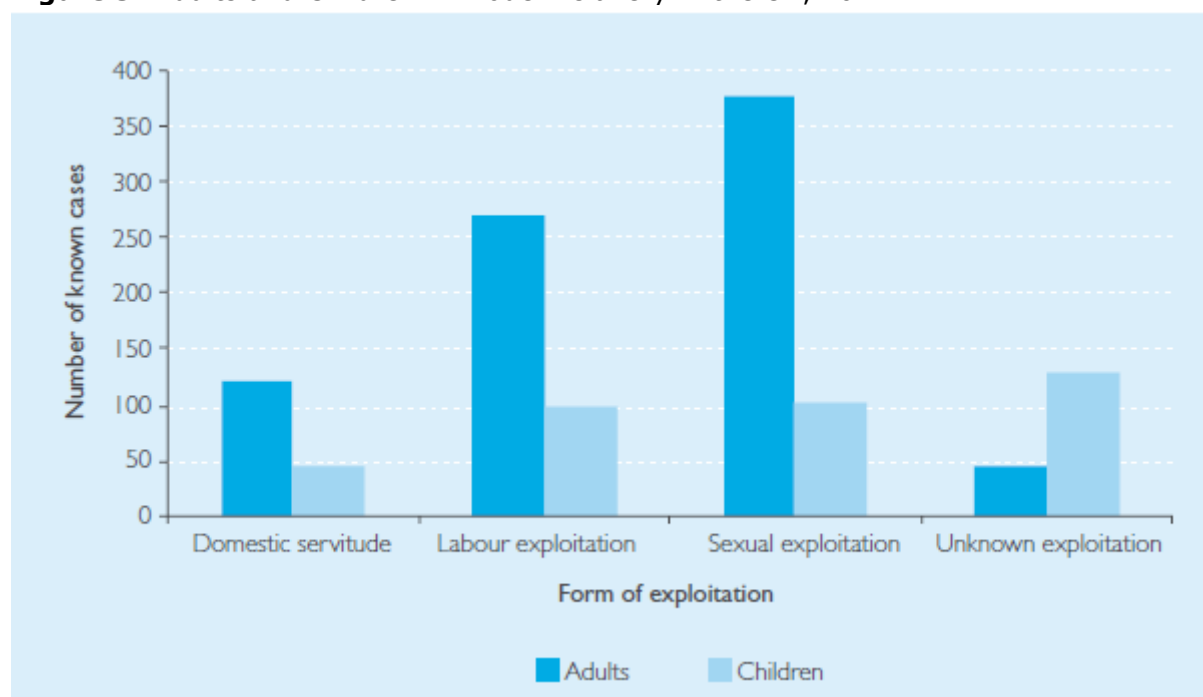
¹⁴ <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/what-is-human-trafficking.html>

¹⁵ National Crime Agency website, *Human Trafficking* [accessed 22 November 2013]

that a large number of known cases of modern day slavery involve sexual exploitation, followed by labour exploitation¹⁶.

In August 2010, the Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO) published a report that suggested that 17,000 of the estimated 30,000 women involved in off-street prostitution in England and Wales were migrants. Of these women, 2,600 were deemed to have been trafficked and a further 9,200 were deemed vulnerable migrants who might be further victims of trafficking. However, some organisations, for example Amnesty International and the women’s charity Eaves, have argued that this figure is an underestimate, possibly due to an “overly prescriptive” definition of trafficking¹⁷.

Figure 9: Adults and Children in modern slavery in the UK, 2012



Source: Centre for Social Justice, *It happens here: Equipping the United Kingdom to fight modern slavery*

Section 7.3: Hate Crime

‘Hate’ crime or incidents can be defined as:

‘Any crime or incident where the perpetrator’s hostility or prejudice against an identifiable group of people is a factor in determining who is victimised’¹⁸

A person does not have to be an actual member of an identifiable group to be a victim; the defining factor is the perpetrator’s motivation. Generally incidents or crimes occur due to hostility or prejudice towards the following; a person’s...:

¹⁶ Centre for Social Justice, *It happens here: Equipping the United Kingdom to fight modern slavery*, March 2013, p16

¹⁷ Home Affairs Committee, *The Trade in Human Beings: Human Trafficking in the UK*, 6 May 2009, HC23-I 2008-09, para 28

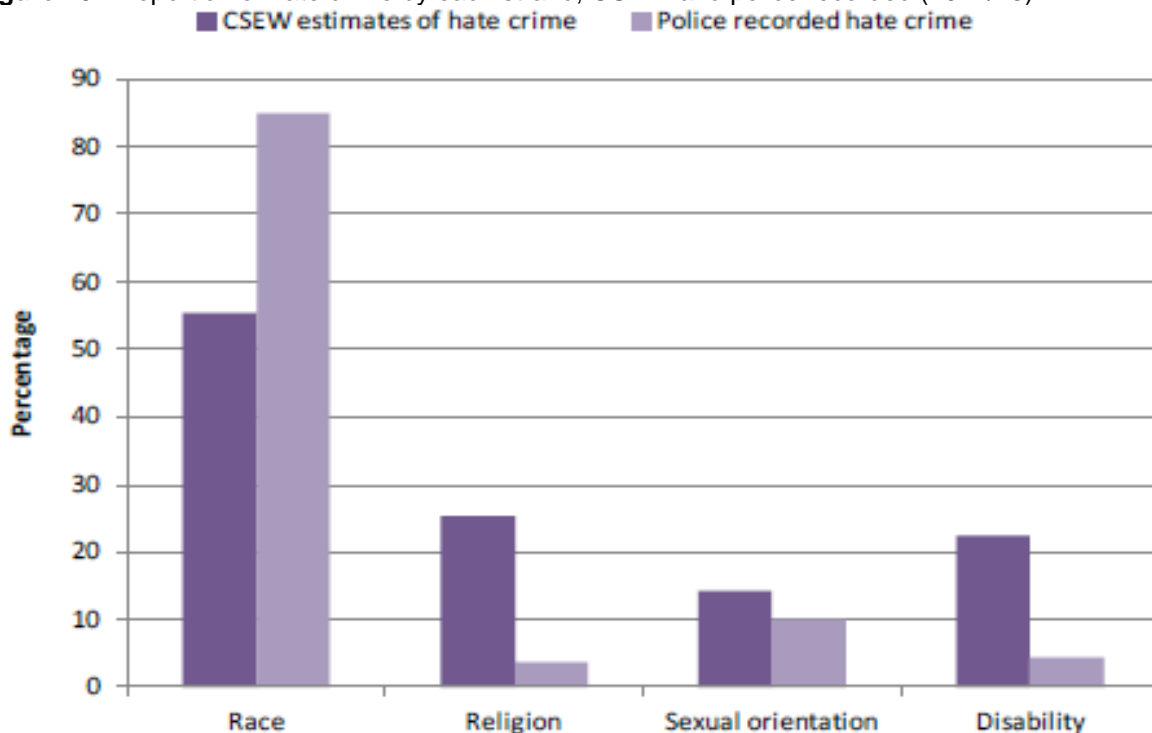
¹⁸ Based upon the Agreed Definition of ‘Monitored Hate Crime’ for England, Wales and Northern Ireland, TrueVision, www.report-it.org.uk

- race or perceived race (racial group or ethnic background);
- religion or perceived religion;
- sexual orientation or perceived orientation;
- disability or perceived disability (including mental health, physical and learning disability);
- gender- identity including transgender;

Within the work of the Community Safety partnership hate crime can manifest itself as part of specific offences e.g. violence against the person, as part of anti-social behaviour or as part of other incidents such as graffiti.

Figure 10 shows the differences between CSEW and police recorded hate crime. In the year 2012/13, 85% of the police recorded hate crime was race related compared to 55% in the CSEW. The survey suggests a higher proportion of hate crimes are for religion, sexual orientation and disability than evident in the police recorded figures. This suggests that some respondents might answer the CSEW question by their perceived vulnerability.

Figure 10: Proportion of hate crime by each strand, CSEW and police recorded (2012/13)



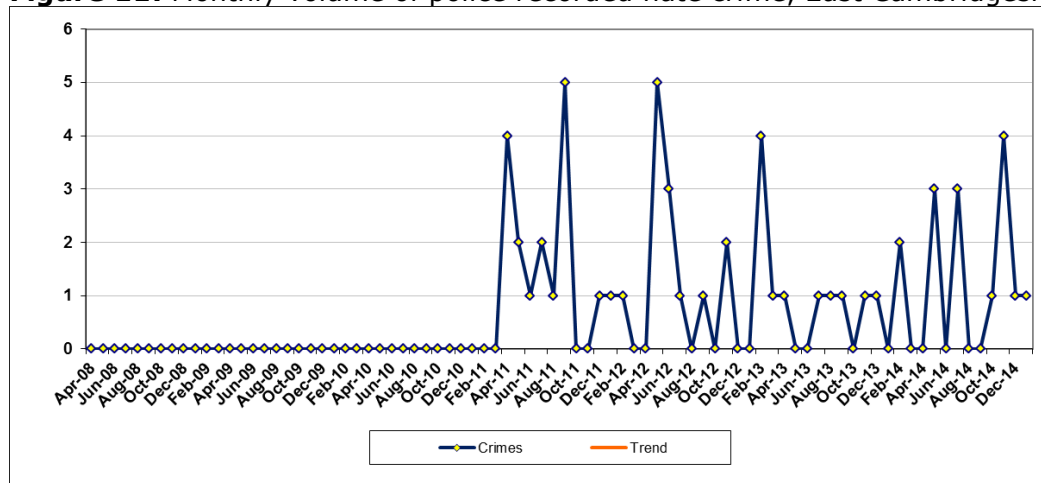
Source: http://www.report-it.org.uk/files/ons_hate-crime-report_2013.pdf

Local offences of hate crime

Data on the nature and type of recorded hate crimes is of poor quality. It requires indepth knowledge of police systems and databases in order to extract some useful information. By cross referencing the 'hate' marker on the police nominal (person) database with recorded offences we were able to identify that incidents of racial abuse (with or without violence) are by far the most common type of offence. These are a combination of sudden unprovoked abuse directed at

individuals on the street and abuse of those working within the night-time economy e.g. taxi drivers, police officers and restaurant workers. Hate offences were also committed alongside other offending, for example shop lifting or making off without payment.

Figure 11: Monthly volume of police recorded hate crime, East Cambridgeshire



Source: CADET, Cambridgeshire Constabulary

Appendix 1: Data Sources and Acknowledgements

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

PROVIDER OF DATA	DESCRIPTION OF DATA
Cambridgeshire Constabulary	PIC survey anti-social behaviour public perception (monthly phone survey) Point level crime and incident data (including postcodes and grid references) Crime detection rates Prolific and other priority offenders (including Integrated Offender Management offenders) analysis of cohort
Cambridgeshire County Council	Youth Offending Service – analysis of cohort Research & Performance team – socio-demographic data (including housing, population, deprivation and economic indicators) Children and Young People’s Service (CYPS)
Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue Service	Deliberate and accidental fire data

Where possible, the most recent data has been used. For police recorded crime and incidence data up to September 2013 has been included. Where this has not been possible, the most up to date information has been analysed and specific time periods stated within the analysis.

Appendix 2: CADET

The table below is extracted from CADET and shows 2014/15 compared with 2013/14.

Cambridgeshire Constabulary - Recorded Crimes								
Select Area:	Vulnerable view only:				Return to:			
East Cambridgeshire					Main Menu			
If inaccurate dates are entered in the period searches (e.g. if the end date precedes the start date) all cells will display zeros.	Earlier Period		Later Period		Numeric Change	Apparent Change	No Crime	
	From Apr-13	To Mar-14	From Apr-14	To Mar-15			Current FYTD	% of total
All Crime	2,652		2,596		-56	-2.1%	76	2.8%
All Crime (excl Action Fraud)	2,652		2,596		-56	-2.1%	76	2.8%
Crimes with a vulnerable victim	0		533		533	No Calc	16	2.9%
Child Abuse	0		65		65	No Calc	2	3.0%
Child Sexual Exploitation	0		2		2	No Calc	0	0.0%
Domestic Abuse	226		276		50	+22.1%	6	2.1%
Human Trafficking	0		0		0	No Calc	0	No Calc
Cyber Crime	0		9		9	No Calc	0	0.0%
Safeguarding of Vulnerable Adults	0		11		11	No Calc	1	8.3%
Victim Based Crime	2,361		2,272		-89	-3.8%	67	2.9%
All Violence Against The Person	395		528		133	+33.7%	13	2.4%
Homicides	0		2		2	No Calc	0	0.0%
Violence with injury	196		219		23	+11.7%	5	2.2%
Violence without injury	199		307		108	+54.3%	8	2.5%
All Sexual Offences	56		81		25	+44.6%	6	6.9%
Serious Sexual Offences	44		70		26	+59.1%	2	2.8%
Rape	15		31		16	+106.7%	0	0.0%
Sexual Assaults	26		35		9	+34.6%	2	5.4%
Other Serious Sexual Offences	3		4		1	+33.3%	0	0.0%
Other Sexual Offences	12		11		-1	-8.3%	4	26.7%
All Robbery	4		8		4	+100.0%	0	0.0%
Robbery (Business)	1		1		0	No Calc	0	0.0%
Robbery (Personal)	3		7		4	+133.3%	0	0.0%
Theft Offences	1,522		1,283		-239	-15.7%	38	2.9%
Burglary Dwelling	161		178		17	+10.6%	2	1.1%
Burglary Non Dwelling	285		240		-45	-15.8%	9	3.6%
Burglary Shed/Garage	180		150		-30	-16.7%	5	3.2%
Burglary Commercial	105		90		-15	-14.3%	4	4.3%
Aggravated Burglary Non Dwelling	0		0		0	No Calc	0	No Calc
Shoplifting	199		162		-37	-18.6%	1	0.6%
Theft from the Person	12		23		11	+91.7%	0	0.0%
Theft of Pedal Cycles	51		42		-9	-17.6%	1	2.3%
Vehicle Crime	359		283		-76	-21.2%	6	2.1%
Vehicle Taking	58		44		-14	-24.1%	2	4.3%
Theft from a Vehicle	272		227		-45	-16.5%	4	1.7%
Vehicle Interference	29		12		-17	-58.6%	0	0.0%
All other theft offences	455		355		-100	-22.0%	19	5.1%
Making off without payment	40		30		-10	-25.0%	2	6.3%
Theft in a Dwelling	41		25		-16	-39.0%	3	10.7%
Other theft offences	374		300		-74	-19.8%	14	4.5%
All Criminal Damage	384		372		-12	-3.1%	10	2.6%
Criminal Damage to Dwellings	67		86		19	+28.4%	2	2.3%
Criminal Damage to Other Buildings	22		24		2	+9.1%	0	0.0%
Criminal Damage to Vehicles	173		146		-27	-15.6%	2	1.4%
Criminal Damage Other	99		97		-2	-2.0%	4	4.0%
Racially Aggravated Criminal Damage	1		1		0	No Calc	0	0.0%
Arson	22		18		-4	-18.2%	2	10.0%
Other Crimes Against Society	291		324		33	+11.3%	9	2.7%
All Drugs Offences	197		171		-26	-13.2%	1	0.6%
Drugs (Trafficking)	18		26		8	+44.4%	0	0.0%
Drugs (Simple Possession)	177		145		-32	-18.1%	1	0.7%
Drugs (Other Offences)	2		0		-2	-100.0%	0	No Calc
Possession of Weapons Offences	8		16		8	+100.0%	1	5.9%
Public Order Offences	68		107		39	+57.4%	4	3.6%
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	18		30		12	+66.7%	3	9.1%
All Racially Aggravated Crime	4		10		6	+150.0%	0	0.0%
All Racially Aggravated Violence	4		7		3	+75.0%	0	0.0%
All Racially Aggravated Harassment	0		3		3	No Calc	0	0.0%
Racially Aggravated Criminal Damage	1		1		0	No Calc	0	0.0%
Hate Crime	8		15		7	+87.5%	1	6.3%
Violent Crime (excl Serious Sexual Offence)	238		324		86	+36.1%	14	4.1%

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

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

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