



East Cambridgeshire Community Safety Partnership  
Strategic Assessment 2014/15 - Continuous Assessment

Document 3: Vulnerability and Risk

Final Version: February 2015

## Document Details

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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

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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 report will provide an overview of the vulnerability and risk in the district. This will enable the partnership to take action that is driven by clear evidence.

### Document schedule

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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	<b><i>Vulnerability and Risk</i></b>	<b><i>January to February</i></b>	<b><i>February 2015</i></b>
4	End of year review	March to April	April 2015

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

### Document Structure

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Each strategic assessment document is set out in four chapters:

- **Key Findings** – this section provides an executive summary of the key analytical findings and recommendations. This section also highlights any major developments that may affect activity and possible ways of working.
- **Partnership Calendar** – This section presents the seasonal trends in community safety issues based on district, county and national analysis of crime and disorder.
- **Performance** – A brief overview of key performance figures is included.
- **Priority Analysis** – This section provides an assessment of the district's main problems, illustrating it in terms of where and when most problems occur, the people and communities that are most vulnerable and where possible, who is responsible.

### Additional data

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The Research and Performance team has created an interactive community safety atlas, that can be accessed here <http://www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/interactive-maps/crime>

This provides data for some of the main crime and disorder issues in the district at ward level. It is publicly available and shows 5 year trends and comparator data (where available). The atlas allows the user to review the data directly on the map or in a chart.

## Section 2: Key Findings and Recommendations

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This section highlights the key findings emerging from the analysis of community safety problems within the district

### Key findings

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#### Overall performance

- In the long term total crime has reduced by 28% in East Cambridgeshire and 26% for constabulary since 2008/09. However, an increase of 2.8% is recorded for the year ending November 2014 in East Cambridgeshire and the Constabulary has seen an increase of 7.4% for the same period.
- Increases were recorded in sexual offences, violence against person and burglary dwelling.

#### Vulnerability

There are various factors which can make a person, business, or property vulnerable. Some of the factors analysed in this report are:

- Mental ill health
  - Research shows that there is a link between offending, victimisation and mental ill health, in particular violent crime and anti-social behaviour are connected to mental ill health.
  - A third of young people given anti-social behaviour orders have a mental health condition or learning disability.
  - Homelessness, Travellers and prison populations are linked to high levels of mental ill health. Migrant workers and black and minority ethnic communities are also vulnerable and may have barriers to accessing mental health services.
  - Deprivation, education, and substance misuse are some of the factors which are related to mental health illness which can lead to victimisation or offending.
- Repeat victimisation
  - Evidence indicates that once a person is a victim of a crime they are susceptible to being a repeat victim.
  - Ely North accounted for highest proportion (10%) of the total repeat victimisation in East Cambridgeshire. While the highest recorded rate of repeat victimisation can be seen in Littleport West as 15.6 per 1,000 population.

- Domestic abuse
  - Those who are victims of domestic abuse are by the definition repeat victims and therefore vulnerable. Further, children are made vulnerable to a range of issues when growing up in this environment.
  - There has been an increase of 11% in the year ending November 14 in the number of recorded incidents of domestic abuse in East Cambridgeshire as more victims are encouraged to come forward.
  - East Cambridgeshire recorded the highest percentage change (10.5%) from last year (2013/14) in domestic abuse cases within the County. However, it has the second lowest rate within the County. Therefore this change could be due to increased reporting or recording.
  - The highest rate of domestic abuse is recorded in Littleport West (20.1 per 1,000 population)
- Sexual offences
  - Sexual offences are relatively low in volume and accounted for 4% of all crime in East Cambridgeshire (2% last year). However, there has been an increase of 79% in the volume of recorded sexual offences in year ending November 14 compared to last year. This increase is considered positive, due to an increase in willingness of victims to come forward and report these crimes to the police.
  - In East Cambridgeshire for every 10 offences, half occurred within last six months and half were historic offences (6months and over).

## **Risk**

For the purpose of this report risk is examined in relation to the extent of rural crime, violent crime and arson in East Cambridgeshire:

- Rural crime
  - Rural crime has reduced by 14% in East Cambridgeshire when comparing April to November 2014 with the same period in the previous year.
  - Rural burglary offences reduced by 23% in East Cambridgeshire when comparing April to November 2014 with the same period in the previous year.
  - Fuel theft reduced by 53% in East Cambridgeshire when comparing April to November 2014 with the same period in the previous year.
- Violent crime
  - The recent increase in police recorded violent crime is almost certainly due in part to changes in crime recording practices. In comparison, other data such as the number of violent incidents attended by the Addenbrookes

Emergency department reduced by 31% in the year ending December 2014 compared to the previous year.

- Police recorded data shows an increase of 49% in violence against the person offences, for the year ending November 14. There was a 24% increase recorded for violence with injury and 69% increase in violence without injury offences. Showing a larger increase in lower level violence.
- Approximately 60% (32 offences) of the offences reported in Ely West were of violence with injury and 72% (38 offences) of the offences occurred in the Ely pub cluster. Indicating a small but persistent issue with alcohol related violence.
- According to the 'Output Area Social Classification'<sup>1</sup> for the areas the victims lived, the largest victim group fell into the categories of 'House shares including students and young professionals' (51%).
- Arson
  - East Cambridgeshire has recorded a reduction of 68% in the number of deliberate fire incidents (April to December 2014 compared to April to December 2010).
- Road Safety
  - In 2013 East Cambridgeshire saw an increase in the number of killed and seriously injured (KSI) in road accidents. The number of fatalities was seven; this was the highest district in Cambridgeshire in 2013. It should be noted that fluctuations appear dramatic when the volume is very low.

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/customer-insight/output-area-classification>

## Recommendations

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In respect to tackling issues around vulnerability and risk the following is recommended for the partnership:

1. As part of a wider priority for supporting vulnerable victims of crime it is recommended that, due to the increasing number of victims coming forward, the partnership seeks to ensure that victims have the appropriate level of support available. In particular;
  - a. Victims of domestic abuse
  - b. Victims of violence
  - c. Repeat victims
2. Those individuals that are at risk from repeat victimisation should be identified and supported to reduce their risk. The Partnership should explore the support available through the Victims Hub and Restorative Justice.
3. Whilst arson has reduced and violent crimes are relatively low volume in East Cambridgeshire, the risks posed by accidental fire and violence remain. Road safety also remains an issue of concern. The Partnership should agree which areas of risk they will prioritise in the forthcoming year.
4. Improvement in data collection and sharing case studies with partners is the key to understand underlying issues and emerging problems. Further work is needed in collating the information and sharing systematically with partners.

It is recommended that the following data sources be developed;

  - a. ASB cases – anonymised data of location and type of ASB from housing providers
  - b. Case studies of successful support for vulnerable people
  - c. Case studies where the outcome was not ideal
  - d. Local profile of victims and offenders with mental ill health
5. Mental ill health as a vulnerability is not clearly understood, local data sources that can be used to estimate the scale and nature of the problem are not currently available to the Research Group. Therefore it is recommended that this be an area of focus in the forthcoming year.
6. Partnership should request further updates from Operation Bamby and evaluate the impact of the work next year.



## Section 3: Partnership Calendar of Community Safety Issues<sup>2</sup>

**East Cambridgeshire Partnership Calendar**

		April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March
Personal	Violence against the person												
	Sexual offences												
	Domestic abuse incidents												
	ASB												
Property	Domestic Burglary												
	Vehicle Crime												
Business	Non domestic burglary												
	Robbery of business property												
	Theft from shops												
Environmental	Arson												
	Criminal Damage												
Rural**	Farm fuel theft												
	Domestic fuel theft												
	Metal Theft												
<b>Key Events</b>													
2014 World Cup													
School Holidays													
Other National Holidays													

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

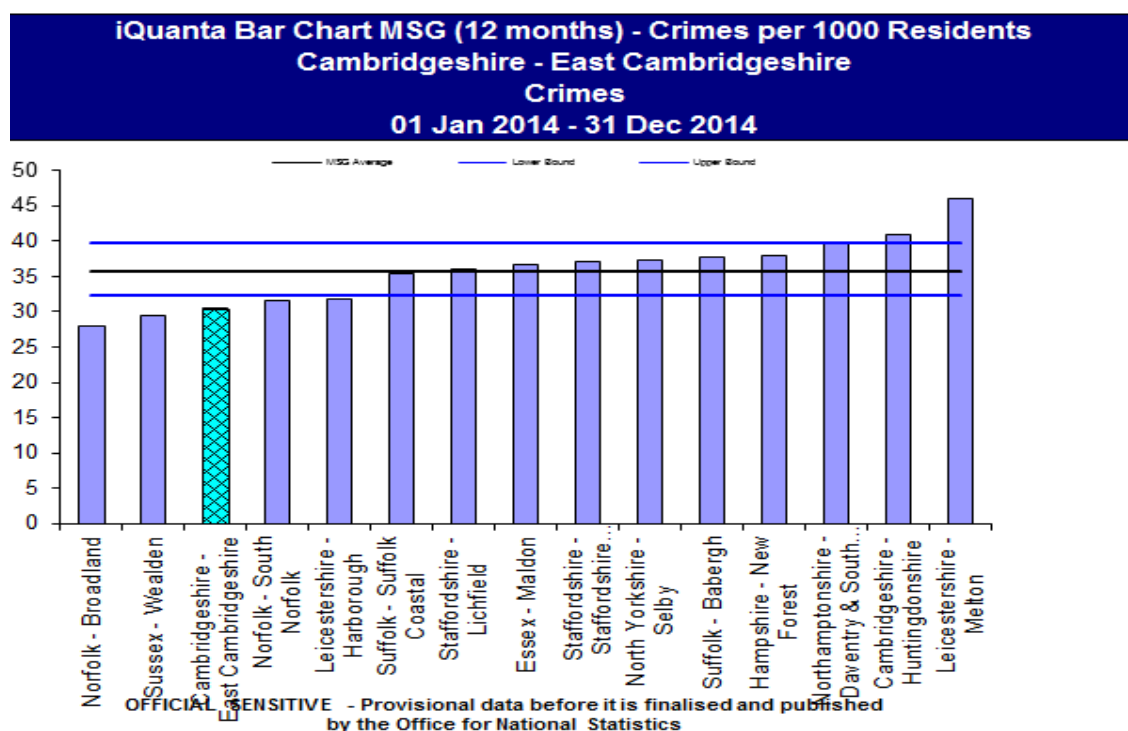
\*\* Source: Adapted from Rural Crime Action Team Calendar

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

<sup>2</sup> SD – Standard Deviation: A quantity calculated to indicate the extent of deviation for a group as a whole

## Section 4: Overall Performance

Nationally, latest figures from the CSEW (Crime Survey of England & Wales) in year ending September 2014<sup>3</sup> show a decrease by 11% in the incidents of crime as compared to the previous year. In the long term the crime incidents reduced by 32% since 2008/09.



Locally, in Cambridgeshire and East Cambridgeshire the volume of police recorded overall crime shows year on year decrease. In the long term the crime incidents reduced by 28% in East Cambridgeshire and 26% for constabulary since 2008/09. However, an increase by 2.8% is recorded in the year ending November 2014 for East Cambridgeshire and Constabulary has seen an increase of 7.4% for the same period. The chart above shows the rate of crime per 1,000 population for East Cambridgeshire within its MSG (Most Similar Group). It should be noted that MSG are recently revised in October 2014 (refer appendix 2). East Cambridgeshire has improved from fourth to the third position within its MSG with a crime rate of 30.4 crimes per 1,000 population compared to the MSG average of 35.7 crimes per 1,000 population.

Table 1 shows the performance of East Cambridgeshire for year ending November 2014. Some areas like all sexual offences, violence against person and burglary dwelling have seen an increase.

<sup>3</sup> <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>

**Table 1 Performance of East Cambridgeshire for year ending November 2014**

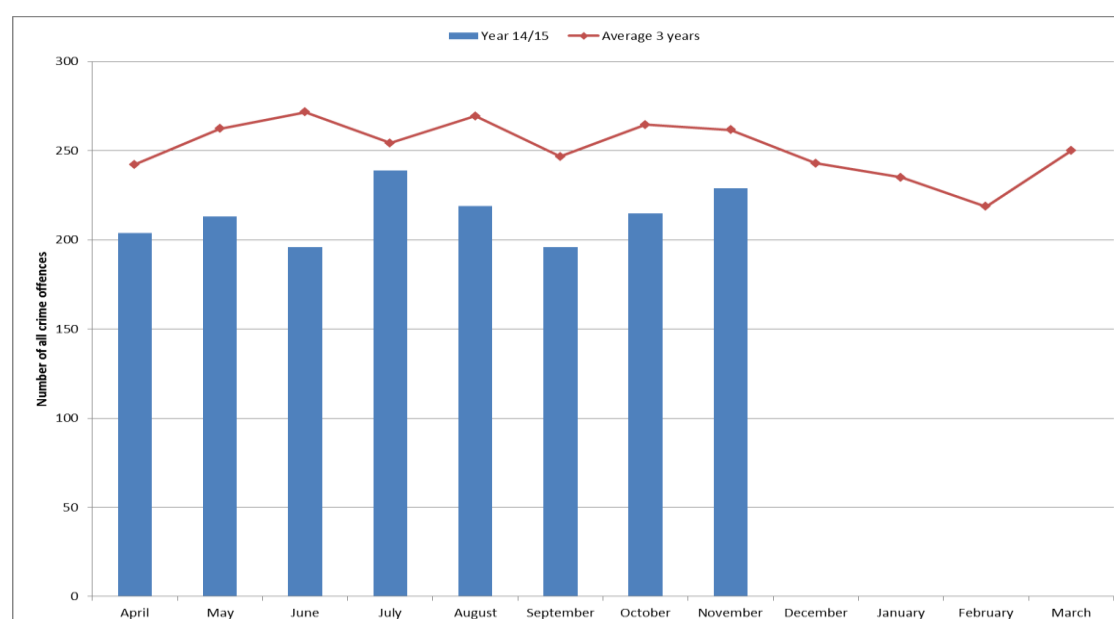
Crime Type	Q1 (Apr-Jun)	Q2 (Jul-Sep)	Q3 <sup>4</sup> (Oct & Nov)	Year on year change (Dec 2013 to Nov 2014 from previous year)
Total crime	662	654	444	Up 2.8% (71)
Burglary dwelling	49	37	36	Up 8.8% (15)
Violence against the person	122	151	84	Up 48.5% (166)
All Sexual offences	27	21	16	Up 79.2% (38)
All drug offences	41	53	23	Down 12.9% (-26)

Source: CADET

Violence against the person has shown an increase by 48.5% in East Cambridgeshire for a period of rolling 12 month to November 14. Violent crime has increased across the county. A part of this increase is considered due to the strict application of National Crime Recording Standards in November 2013. Further analysis on violent crime is included in Section 6.2 (Page 27).

### Police recorded total crime trends

The volume of police recorded total crime for year to date (April to November) of 2014/15 was down by 5 crimes (from 1,765 offences to 1,760 offences). The volume is also lower than the three years average of 2,073.

**Figure 1 Trends in the volume of police recorded total crime Apr-11 to Nov-14**

Source: Police recorded data

<sup>4</sup> December data is not available

## Section 5: Vulnerability

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Individuals or groups are often vulnerable due to a combination of circumstances and characteristics such as religion, age, ethnicity, previous victimisation, deprivation or the area they live in. There are various factors which can make a person vulnerable, it is not possible to cover all of them in one report. This section provides an overview of mental ill health and a detailed analysis of vulnerable victims of repeat victimisation, domestic violence and sexual violence in East Cambridgeshire.

### Section 5.1: Mental ill health

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Research shows that there is a link between offending, victimisation and mental ill health, in particular violent crime and anti-social behaviour are connected to mental ill health.

Cambridgeshire Joint strategic needs assessment 2010<sup>5</sup> stated that *“Crime, particularly violent crime, is linked to mental health. They may have similar determinants such as drugs, alcohol and deprivation and victims of crime are more likely to suffer mental health problems such as depression. Those who suffer from mental illness are more likely to be victims of crime than commit crime, although violent crimes committed by people with mental illnesses are more frequently reported.”*

The links between mental health and anti-social behaviour (ASB) are complex. It has been estimated that at least a third of young people given anti-social behaviour orders (ASBOs) have a mental health condition or learning disability<sup>6</sup>. It is also true that people with mental health conditions are at risk of being a victim of crime or ASB.

Homelessness, Travellers, and prison populations are linked to high levels of mental ill health. Migrant workers and black and minority ethnic communities are also vulnerable and may have barriers to accessing mental health services. The population of Gypsy and travellers in East Cambridgeshire (0.29%) is slightly higher than Cambridgeshire (0.24%) and therefore the scale of vulnerability maybe slightly higher.

Deprivation, education, and substance misuse are some of the factors which are related to mental health illness which further lead to victimisation or offending. A recent report by LankellyChase Foundation with Heriot-Watt University revealed that there is huge overlap between the offender, substance misusing, and homeless population (refer figure

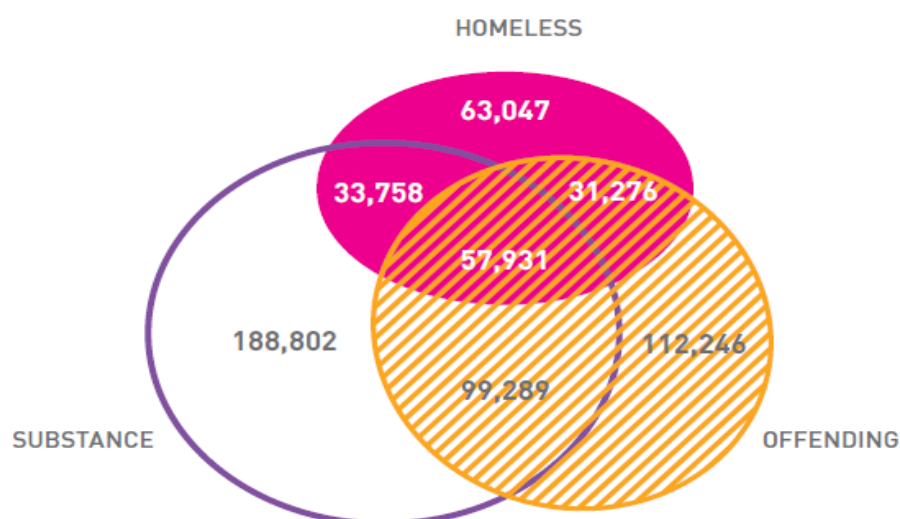
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<sup>5</sup> <http://www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/joint-strategic-needs-assessment/key-health-and-wellbeing-needs-and-priorities>

<sup>6</sup> BIBIC (2007) research on ASBOs and young people with learning difficulties and mental health problems.

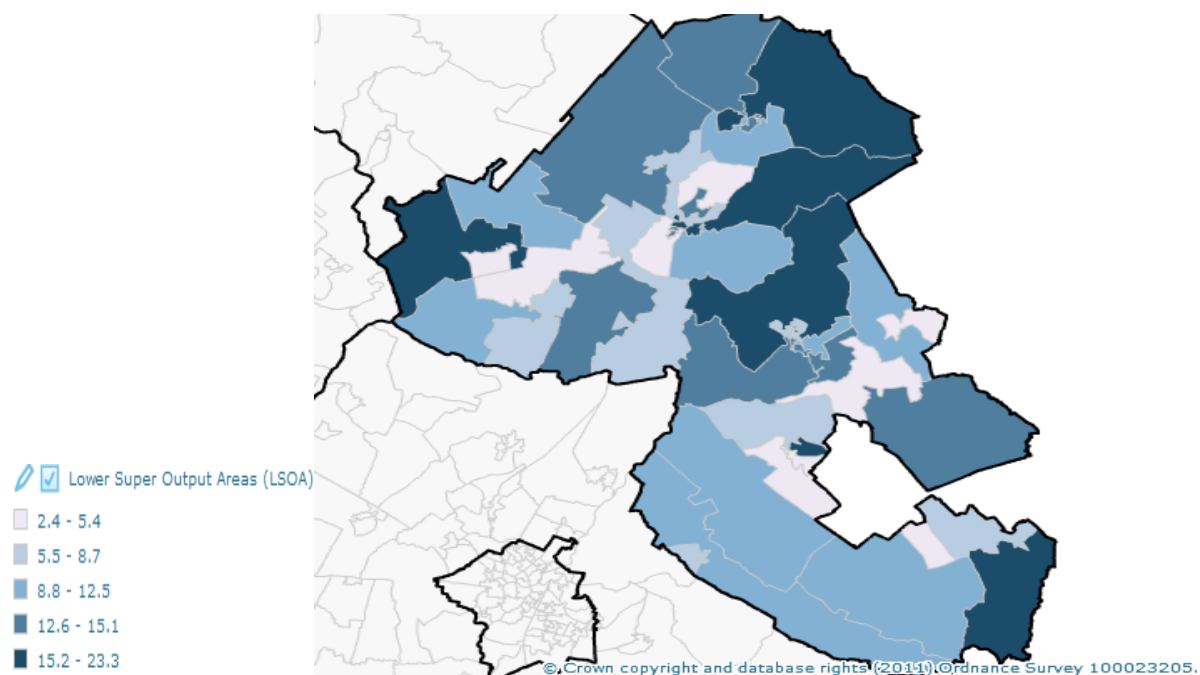
2). For example two thirds of people using homeless services are also either in the criminal justice system or in drug treatment in the same year.<sup>7</sup>

**Figure 2: Overlap of Severe and Multiple Disadvantage domain, England, 2010/11**



Source: [http://www.lankellychase.org.uk/news\\_events/501\\_new\\_profile\\_of\\_severe\\_and\\_multiple\\_disadvantage\\_in\\_england](http://www.lankellychase.org.uk/news_events/501_new_profile_of_severe_and_multiple_disadvantage_in_england)

**Figure 3: Index of multiple deprivation in East Cambridgeshire**



<sup>7</sup> [http://www.lankellychase.org.uk/news\\_events/501\\_new\\_profile\\_of\\_severe\\_and\\_multiple\\_disadvantage\\_in\\_england](http://www.lankellychase.org.uk/news_events/501_new_profile_of_severe_and_multiple_disadvantage_in_england)

The English Indices of Deprivation 2010 use 38 separate indicators, organised across seven distinct domains of deprivation which can be combined, using appropriate weights, to calculate the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 (IMD 2010). This is an overall measure of multiple deprivation experienced by people living in an area and is calculated for every Lower layer Super Output Area (LSOA) in England. The IMD 2010 can be used to rank every LSOA in England according to their relative level of deprivation<sup>8</sup>. In East Cambridgeshire the LSOA with the highest score of index of multiple deprivation (IMD, 2010) falls in Littleport West.

In Cambridgeshire there is a growing population of older people and dementia affects 5% of people over the age of 65, 20% of those over 80, and 32% of those aged 90 which could increase the possibility of having more vulnerable people in near future. In East Cambridgeshire 17% of the population are above 65 years of age. Evidence suggests that older people are at higher risk of rogue trading. East Cambridgeshire accounted for lowest (8%) proportion of rogue trading victims within the County (January to October 2014).

## **Section 5.2: Repeat victimisation**

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Repeat victimisation can be defined as being a victim of crime on two or more separate occasions within a given time period. Within this definition a person can experience 'multiple' victimisation, experiencing being a victim of a number of different offences, perhaps committed by different offenders. Being a victim of crime more than once can have a devastating effect on the person's quality of life.

The Cambridgeshire Research Group has recently completed a research work on Repeat Victimisation<sup>9</sup> in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough on behalf of the Police and Crime Commissioner. The report focuses on repeat victimisation of adults aged 16 year and over. Data analysis identified 9,088 unique victims, who were victimised 21,533 times over the three years period.

The research split victimisation into two categories, those who have been victimised four or more times in the past three years, and those who have been victimised between two and three times in the past three years. It's important for the partnership to be mindful of these victims as they are some of the most vulnerable victims in the district and ones

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<sup>8</sup> [https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/6871/1871208.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6871/1871208.pdf)

<sup>9</sup> Repeat victimisation in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough

who might need additional help and support. The table below shows all the wards in East Cambridgeshire along with the proportion and rate of repeat victimisation (2011-2013).

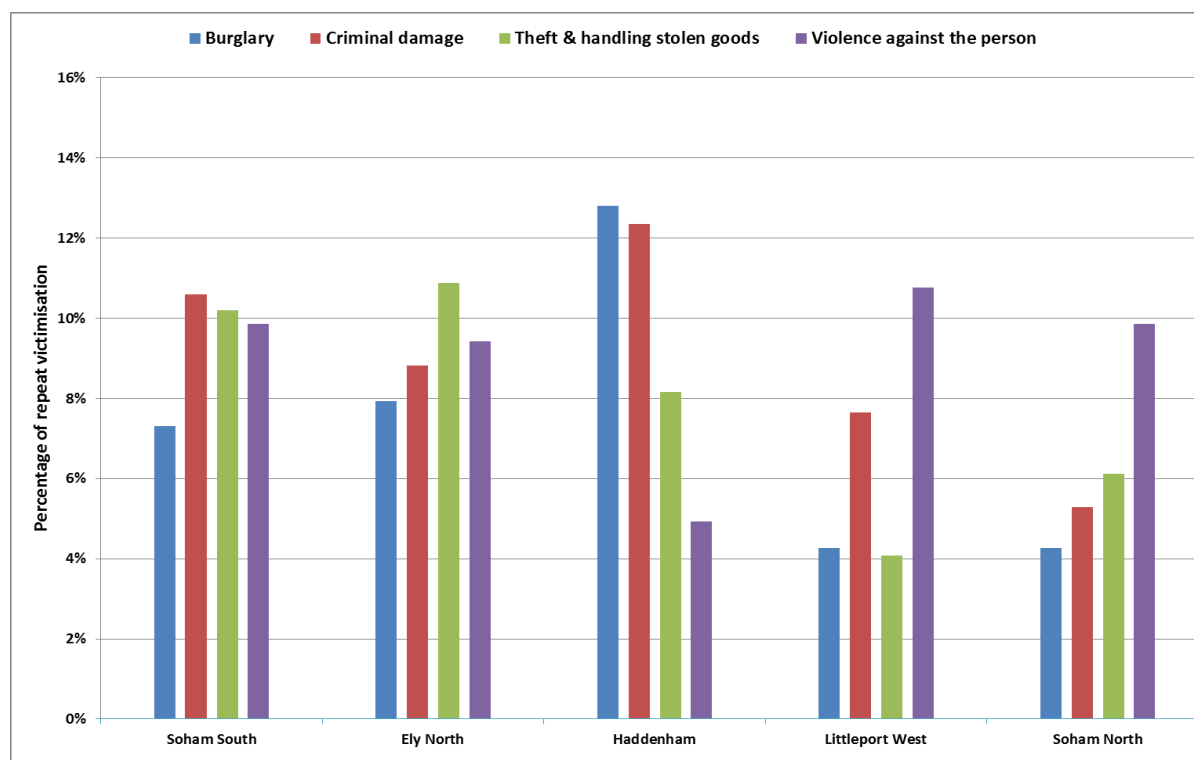
**Table 2: Wards with rate of Repeat victimisation East Cambridgeshire (2011-2013)**

Ward name	Repeat victimisation (less than four times)	Repeat victimisation (four or more times)	Total repeat victimisation	Rate of repeat victimisation per 1,000 population
Littleport West	6%	7%	6%	15.6
Haddenham	8%	14%	9%	13.3
Stretham	7%	1%	6%	13.2
Ely East	6%	2%	6%	12.5
Soham South	10%	6%	9%	12.3
Ely West	6%	5%	6%	11.7
Ely North	11%	4%	10%	11.5
Soham North	7%	6%	7%	10.8
Littleport East	5%	14%	6%	10.7
Fordham	5%	4%	4%	10.3
Isleham	3%	0%	2%	8.9
Burwell	6%	6%	6%	8.4
Downham	3%	5%	4%	7.5
Dullingham Villages	2%	0%	2%	6.7
Bottisham	3%	0%	3%	6.6
Cheveley	3%	3%	3%	6.2
Ely South	3%	5%	3%	5.6
Sutton	4%	20%	6%	14.0
The Swaffhams	3%	0%	2%	9.9

Source: Police recorded data 2011 to 2013

Ely North accounted for the highest proportion (10%) of the total repeat victimisation in East Cambridgeshire. While the highest recorded rate of repeat victimisation can be seen in Littleport West as 15.6 per 1,000 population, compared to the East Cambridgeshire district rate of 10.5 per 1,000 population. Ely North recorded the highest proportion of repeat victims (11%) who have been victimised between 2 and 3 times while Sutton recorded the highest volume of repeat victims (20%) who have been victimised four or more times in three years.

**Figure 4: First five wards where highest repeat victimisation is recorded with crime type**



Source: Police recorded data 2011 to 2013

Figure above presents the top five wards having highest repeat victimisation according to different crime types. Repeat burglary offences were recorded most in Haddenham (13%); highest percentage of repeated criminal damage offences were recorded in Haddenham (12%), repeated theft and handling stolen goods were recorded most in Ely North (11%) and repeated violence against the person offences were recorded highest in Littleport West (11%). In Littleport West victims were most likely to be a repeat victim of violence against the person; perhaps this connects to domestic violence, although it is not known how many victims are of domestic violence from this data (refer page 20).

In East Cambridgeshire repeat victimisation is slightly higher amongst males than in females. It was noticed that 53% of the repeat victims were males. In East Cambridgeshire highest repeat victimisation was observed (refer table 3) in the age group of 35- 44 years (22%) unlike in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough where the highest victimisation is observed in 25-34 years and 35-44 years of age with 21.5% in both age groups. Nationally, victimisation is highest in 16-24 years of age. Under reporting is observed in younger people below the age of 24 years, which was reported



in a separate analysis by the research group as “Under reporting of crime in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.”<sup>10</sup>

**Table 3: Repeat victimisation by age group in East Cambridgeshire**

Age groups	Total repeat victimisation	Proportion
16 or less	23	3%
16-24	151	17%
25-34	154	17%
35-44	195	22%
45-54	144	16%
55-64	110	12%
65-74	65	7%
75+	34	4%

Source: Police recorded data 2011 to 2013

### Section 5.3: Domestic abuse

Approximately 42% of domestic abuse victims have been victimised more than once. The British Crime Survey indicates that victims experience an average of 20 incidents of domestic violence in a year, which can often increase in severity each time. (Walby, S. and Allen, J, 2004). Despite chronic under-reporting, at least 16% of all reported violent incidents to the police are characterised as domestic violence (Povey, E; et al, 2008).

Domestic violence<sup>11</sup> (DV) has a higher rate of repeat victimisation than any other crime (Home Office, July 2002), 76 per cent of all DV incidents are repeat (Flatley, Kershaw et al., 2010). The Partnership should be mindful of these vulnerable victims.

Domestic abuse can be sexual and non-sexual and can be carried out by a partner, ex-partner, or family member. The British Crime Survey 2011/12 includes a self-completion module on intimate violence. This covers emotional, financial, and physical abuse by partners or family members, as well as sexual assaults and stalking experienced by 16-59 year olds. Women are more likely than men to have experienced all types of intimate violence. Overall, 7.3% of women and 5% of men had experienced domestic abuse in the last year.

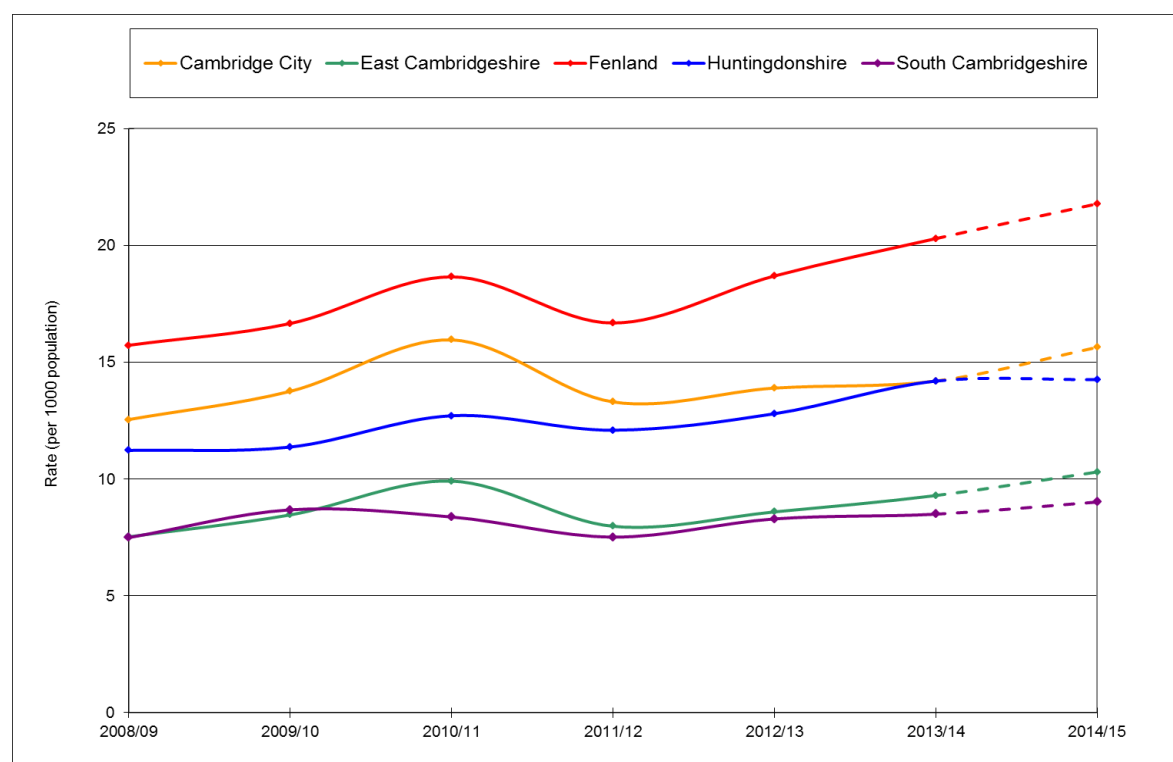
Current trends (refer figure5) show an increase across the County in the volume of police-reported incidents. The highest percentage change from last year (2013/14) can

<sup>10</sup> <http://www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/community-safety/bespoke-analyses>

<sup>11</sup> Domestic violence definition changed since March 13 and is now recorded as domestic abuse

be observed in East Cambridgeshire 10.5% followed by Cambridge City 10.3%. The total figure for Cambridgeshire increased by 6.0%. This increase can be seen in as a positive way because generally individuals affected by domestic abuse do not report their experiences to the Constabulary, increase in reporting suggests that people have gained confidence and are coming forward to report crime of domestic violence. East Cambridgeshire recorded the second lowest rate of domestic abuse within the County (10 per 1,000 population).

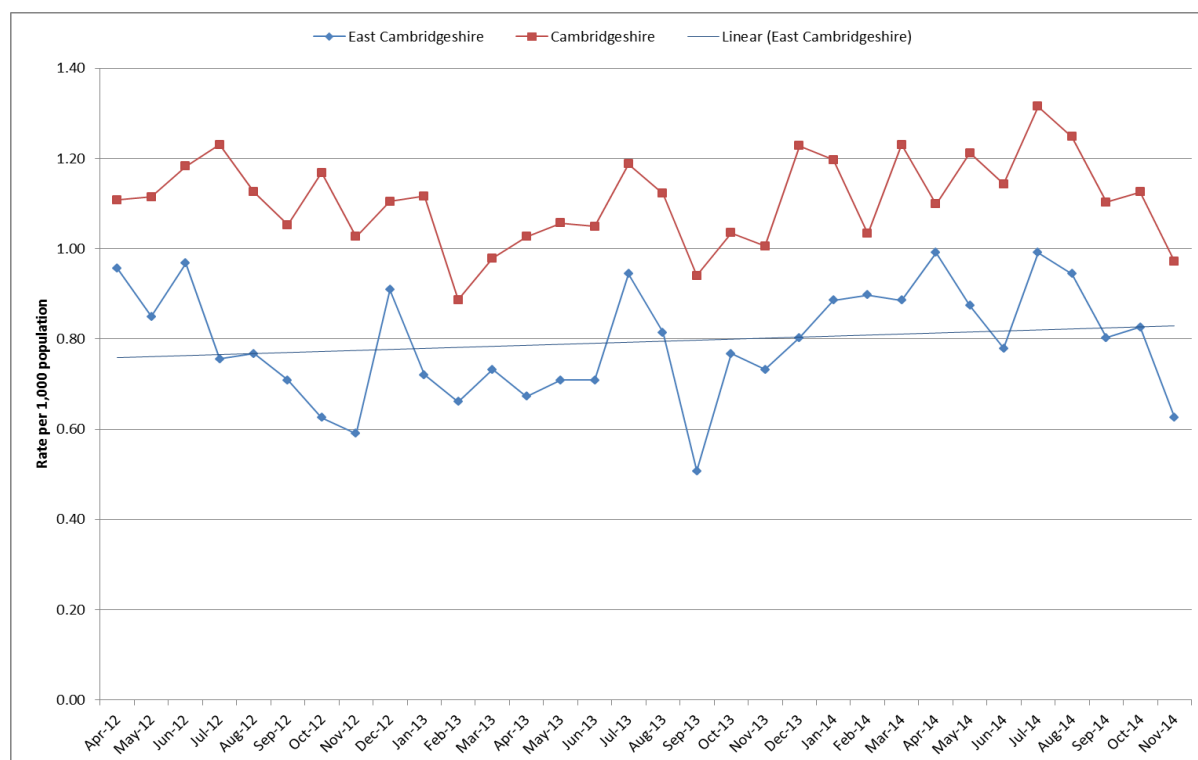
**Figure 5: Trends in the rate of police recorded domestic abuse incidents 2008/09-2014/15**



Source: Police recorded data 2008 to 2014

For year ending November 2014 a total of 873 incidents have been recorded in East Cambridgeshire, compared to 752 incidents in the same period in the previous year this is an increase by 16%. Cambridgeshire recorded an increase by 11% in the volume of domestic abuse incidents.

**Figure 6: Monthly trends for police recorded incidents of domestic abuse (Apr-12 to Nov14)**

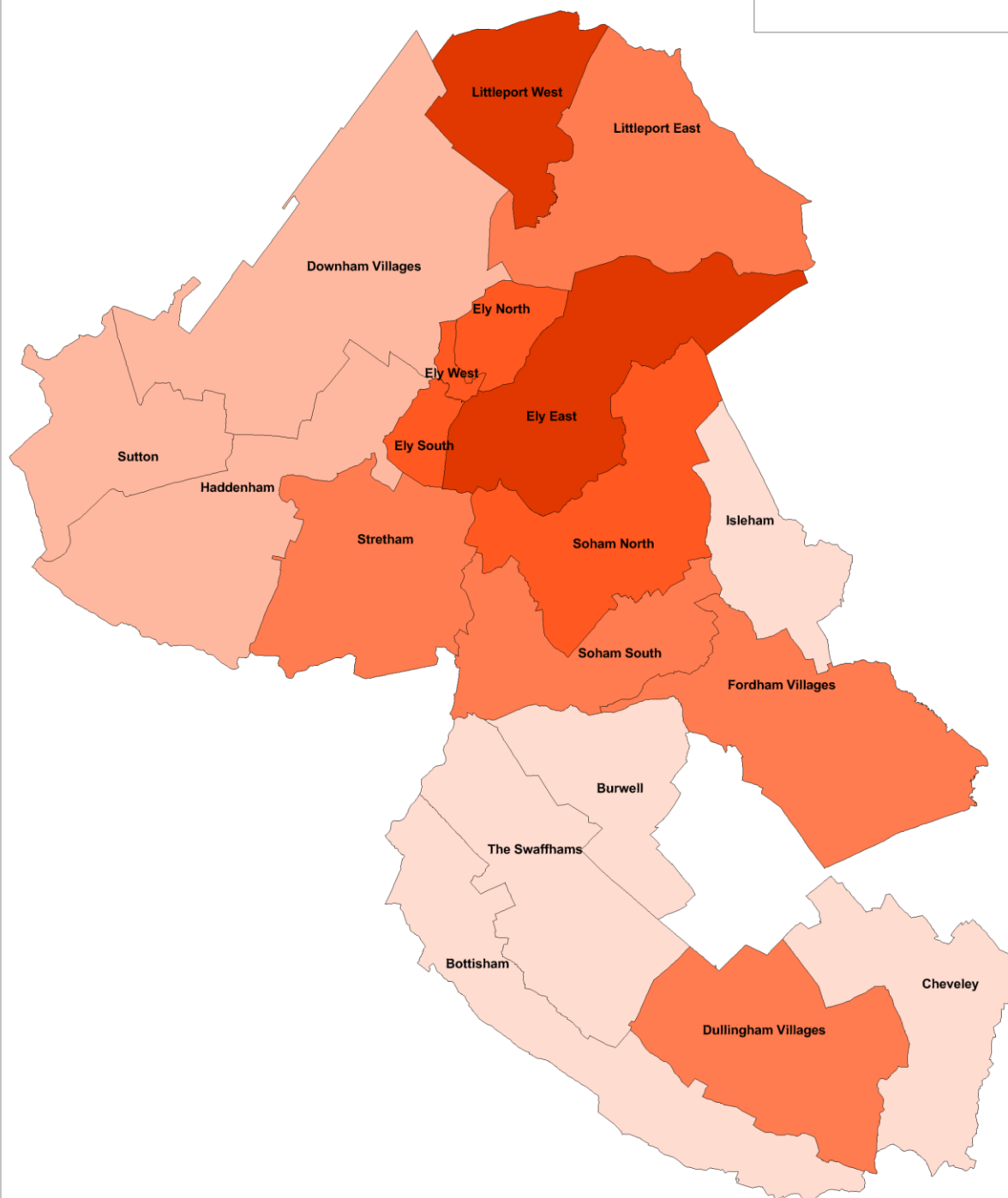
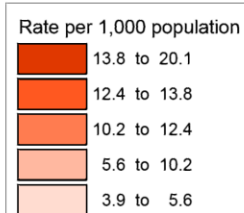


Source: Police recorded data 2012 to 2014

Figure 6 shows a monthly trend for domestic abuse incidents in East Cambridgeshire for a period of April 12 to November 14. Peaks are noticed in the month of June, July, and April. The trend line is showing an upward trend which is in line with the County's trend.

A thematic map on page 20 shows the rate of domestic abuse across East Cambridgeshire for a period between December 2013 and November 2014. The highest rate is recorded in Littleport West (20.1 per 1,000 population) followed by Ely East (15.7 per 1,000 population). The highest rate of repeat victimisation is also recorded in Littleport West which can be linked to domestic abuse cases.

# Domestic abuse rate in East Cambridgeshire (Year ending November 2014)



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## Section 5.4: Sexual violence

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There has been an increase in the force area (Cambridgeshire & Peterborough) in sexual offences, which mirrors the national picture. Sexual offences form a group of offences that are substantially under-reported; therefore, typically increases in reporting of these crimes are seen as positive. It is difficult to obtain reliable information on the volume of sexual offences therefore changes in recorded figures may reflect changes in reporting or recording rate rather than actual victimisation. The number of recorded sexual offences in East Cambridgeshire is increasing and accounts for 4% of all recorded crime for April to November 2014 compared to 2% last year for the same period.

The Office of National Statistics (ONS) stated there are two main factors behind the increase in police reported sexual offences.

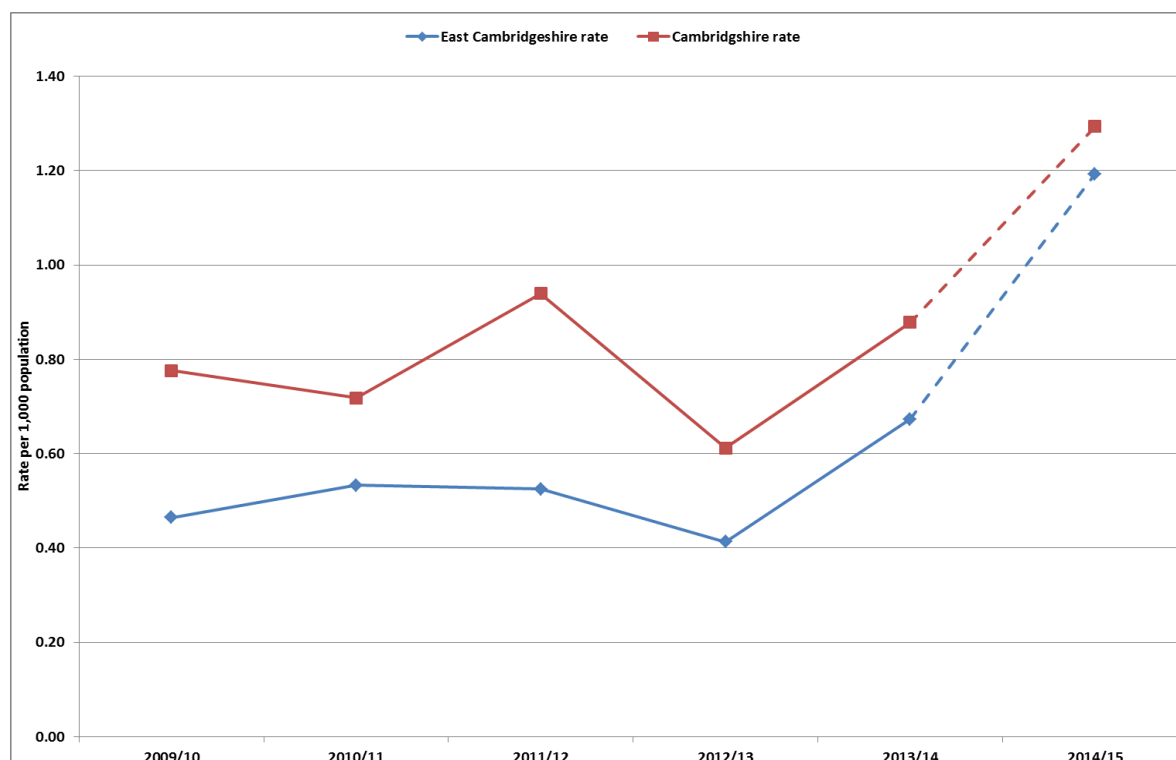
- 1) An increase in willingness of victims to come forward and report these crimes to the police
- 2) An improvement in crime recording by the police for these offences

Under reporting in sexual offences is still considered to be significant. The Crime Survey for England and Wales found that only 13% of women that had been victims of the most serious sexual offences in the last year stated they had reported it to the police. Frequently cited reasons for not reporting the crime were that it was 'embarrassing', they 'didn't think the police could do much to help', that the incident was 'too trivial or not worth reporting', or that they saw it as a 'private/family matter and not police business'.<sup>12</sup> Therefore, the 79% increase of sexual offences in East Cambridgeshire is likely to be a sustaining under estimate of the true volume (38 offences).

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<sup>12</sup> Sexual Offences in England and Wales year ending June 2013, Office for National Statistics

**Figure7: Long-term trends for police recorded sexual offences rate 2009/10 to 2014/15 in East Cambridgeshire**



Source: Police recorded data 2009 to 2014

Figure 7 provides the rate of sexual offences for East Cambridgeshire over the last six financial years. Overall, the rate has seen an increase; although so has Cambridgeshire's. However, it remains lower than the rate for Cambridgeshire. The Constabulary has recorded a 54% increase in the last 12 months (December 2013 to November 2014) whereas nationally a 22% increase recorded with year ending September 2014.

**Table 4: Shows the time lag in reporting sexual offences**

Time period	East Cambridgeshire	Cambridgeshire
Less than 6 months	53%	65%
6 months to 2 years	12%	13%
2 years to 5 years	9%	5%
5 years +	26%	17%

Source: Police recorded data 2009 to 2014

Table 4 presents the time lag between reporting and the occurrence of offences. In East Cambridgeshire 53% of sexual offences occurred within the last 6 months and 47% of sexual offences were reported which occurred over 6 months ago. This indicates that approximately out of every ten victims, half reported the cases that occurred in the last 6 months and half reported historic cases (6 months and over).

**Table 5: Shows top five wards with highest rate of sexual offences (Dec 13 to Nov 14)**

Ward name	Proportion	Rate per 1,000
Ely East	11%	4.04
Littleport East	11%	3.80
Ely North	18%	3.68
Burwell	11%	1.42
Soham North	6%	1.39

Source: Police recorded data 2009 to 2014

Table 5 presents the top five wards where the most sexual offences occurred. Ely North recorded 18% of the total sexual offences reported in East Cambridgeshire for year ending November 14 followed by Ely East and Littleport East (11%).

Services delivered within the Cambridgeshire Constabulary Force area to help victims of sexual offences include;

- The Sexual Assault Referral Centre (SARC) services including Independent Sexual Violence Advocacy Service (ISVAS)
- Increase in Independent Sexual Violence Advocacy Service (ISVAS) provision for partner/ex-partner cases of abuse
- Use of Domestic Abuse, Stalking and Honour based Violence (DASH) risk assessment as a tool (Question 19 highlighting sexual violence)

## **Reducing harm**

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The Constabulary are working to identify vulnerable residents in East Cambridgeshire through Operation Bamby. This work currently involves PCSO carrying out welfare visits to residents considered to be vulnerable and making appropriate referrals to other agencies such as Care Network, Fire & Rescue. So far 30 residents have been identified for initial visits, with follow-up visits planed on a 6-8 weekly cycle. Initial feedback has been positive from residents.

### **Case Study**

A resident of Soham has been identified as vulnerable due to potential mental health issues and learning difficulties. They have also been a victim of rogue trading and a burglary. Care network, The Bobby Scheme, Fire Service have all been involved to safe guard this resident following these incidents. This resident's ongoing support will assist with feeling secure at home and more confident with day to day living and provide avenues for reporting any future problems.

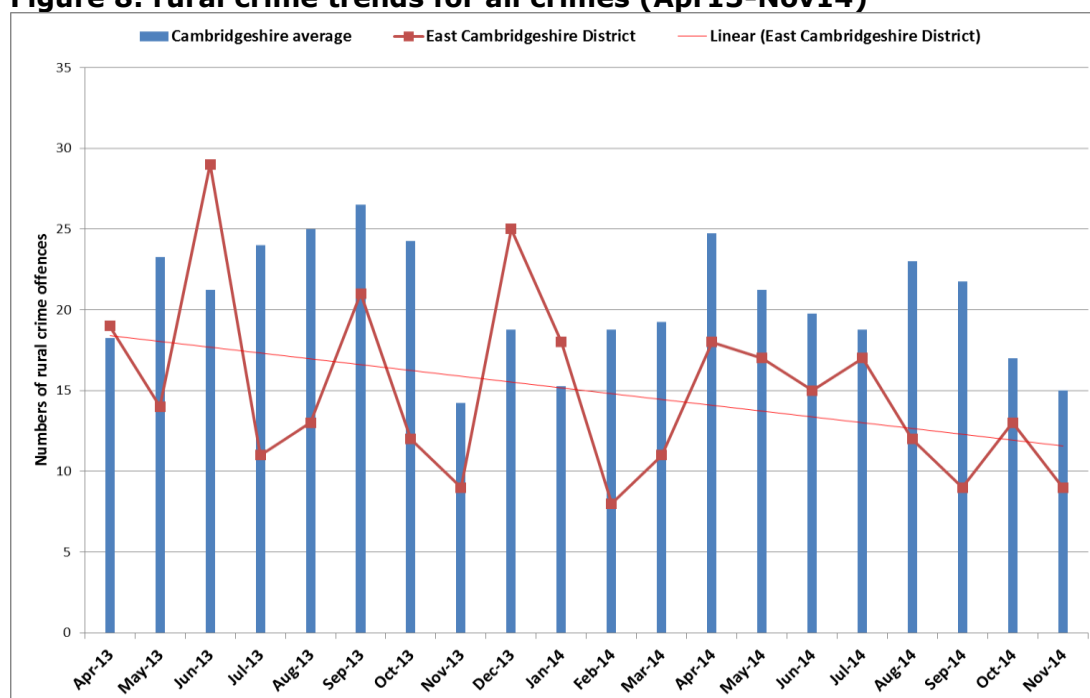
## Section 6: Risk

Victims risk is broken into three basic levels: low risk, medium risk, and high risk. They all refer to the degree of chance of someone coming to harm by virtue of their personal, professional and social life. Certain factors about lifestyle or situation can increase the chances of victimisation. This may include such things as prostitution, excessive drunkenness, drug use, or traveling alone late at night in an area known for criminal activity. For the purpose of this report risk is examined in relation to the extent of rural crime, violent crime and arson in East Cambridgeshire.

### Section 6.1: Rural crime

Rural crimes were extracted using Locus type as agriculture and searching MO text with keywords such as tractor, field, farm, horse, quad, agriculture, and cow excluding fuel which was done separately. In the financial year 2013/14 total of 1,070 crimes related to rural areas were extracted and for year to date (April to November 2014) a total of 732 crimes related to rural areas were extracted. Rural crime reduced by 14% in East Cambridgeshire when compared to April to November 2014 to the same period in the previous year. The Cambridgeshire average is reduced by 5% for the same period.

**Figure 8: rural crime trends for all crimes (Apr13-Nov14)**



Source: Police recorded data 2014/15

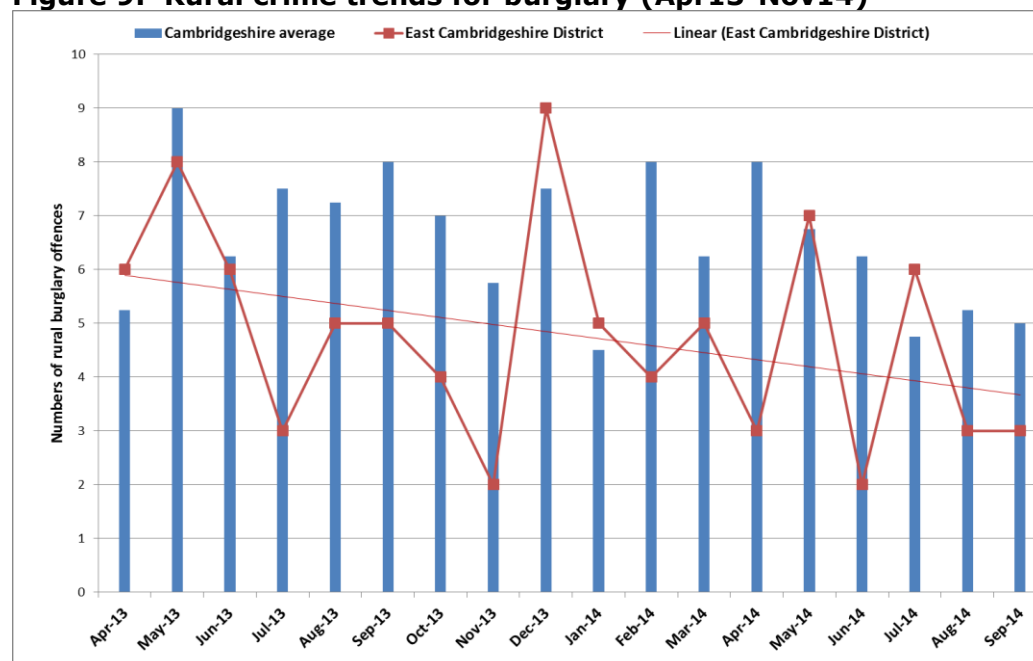
\*Cambridgeshire average is the average of four districts except Cambridge city as it has no rural wards

The monthly figures show the high variability of these crimes. The trend line (refer figure 8) is showing a downward trend for all crimes in rural areas of East Cambridgeshire from



April 2013 to November 2014. Peaks can be seen in the month of June and December 13.

**Figure 9: Rural crime trends for burglary (Apr13-Nov14)**



Source: Police recorded data 2014/15

\*Cambridgeshire average is the average of four districts except Cambridge city as it has no rural wards

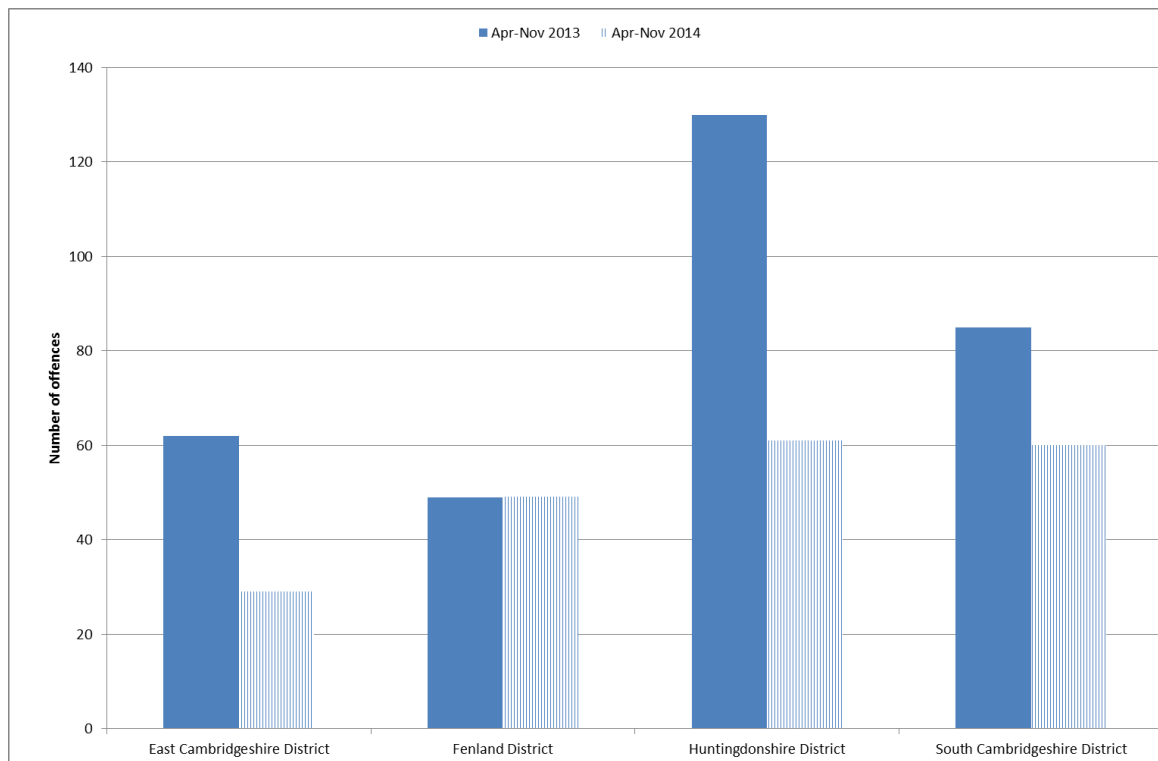
There are large fluctuations in burglary offences. Overall, the volume of burglary offences in East Cambridgeshire is lower than the Cambridgeshire average except for the month of December 2013 (refer figure 9). Trend line is showing a steep downward trend for burglary offences in East Cambridgeshire. Rural burglary crime reduced by 23% comparing April to November (2014) with the same period in the previous year. Cambridgeshire average has reduced by 20% for the same period.

## Fuel theft

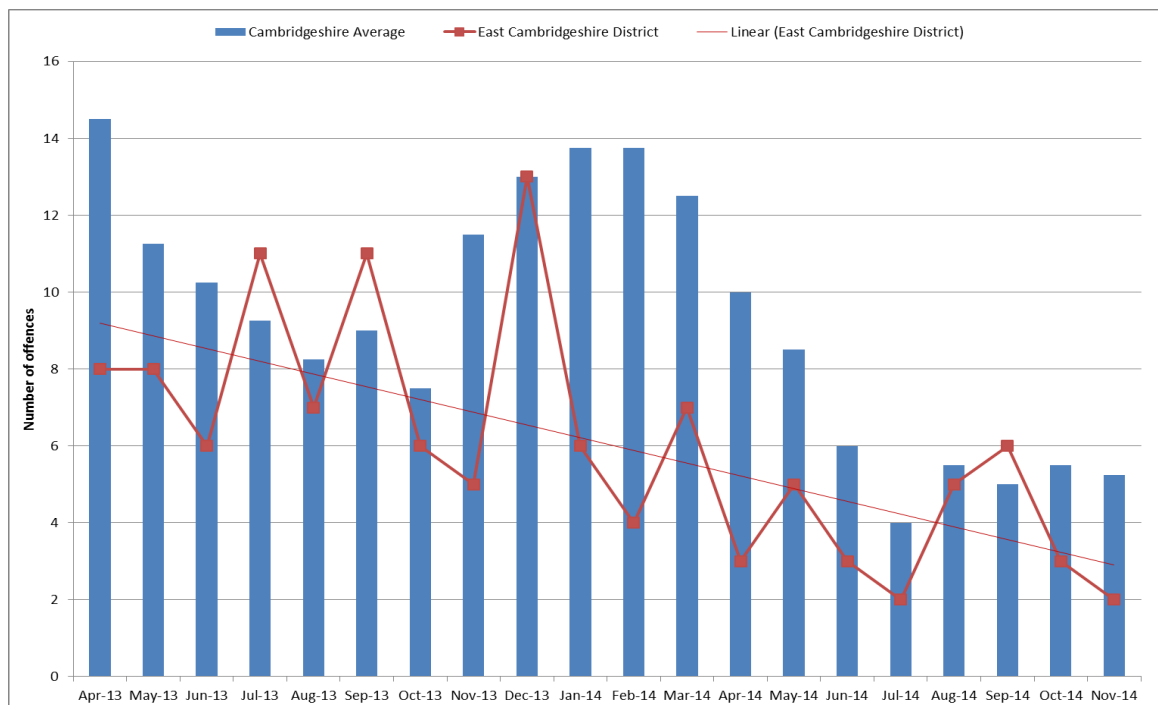
The Home Office (HO) Main Group description with "Theft and handling stolen goods" along with keywords from the MO text like diesel, fuel, petrol, heating oil and oil were used. In the financial year 2013/14 total of 557 fuels related thefts were extracted and for year to date (until November 2014) a total of 205 fuels related thefts were extracted.

Fuel theft offences are reduced by 53% in East Cambridgeshire when compared April to November 2014 to the same period in the previous year. Cambridgeshire average has reduced by 39% for the same period.

**Figure 10: Fuel theft offences across rural districts in Cambridgeshire**



**Figure 11: Fuel theft trends for rural crimes in East Cambridgeshire (Apr 13-Nov14)**



Source: Police recorded data 2014/15

\*Cambridgeshire average is the average of four districts except Cambridge city as it has no rural wards

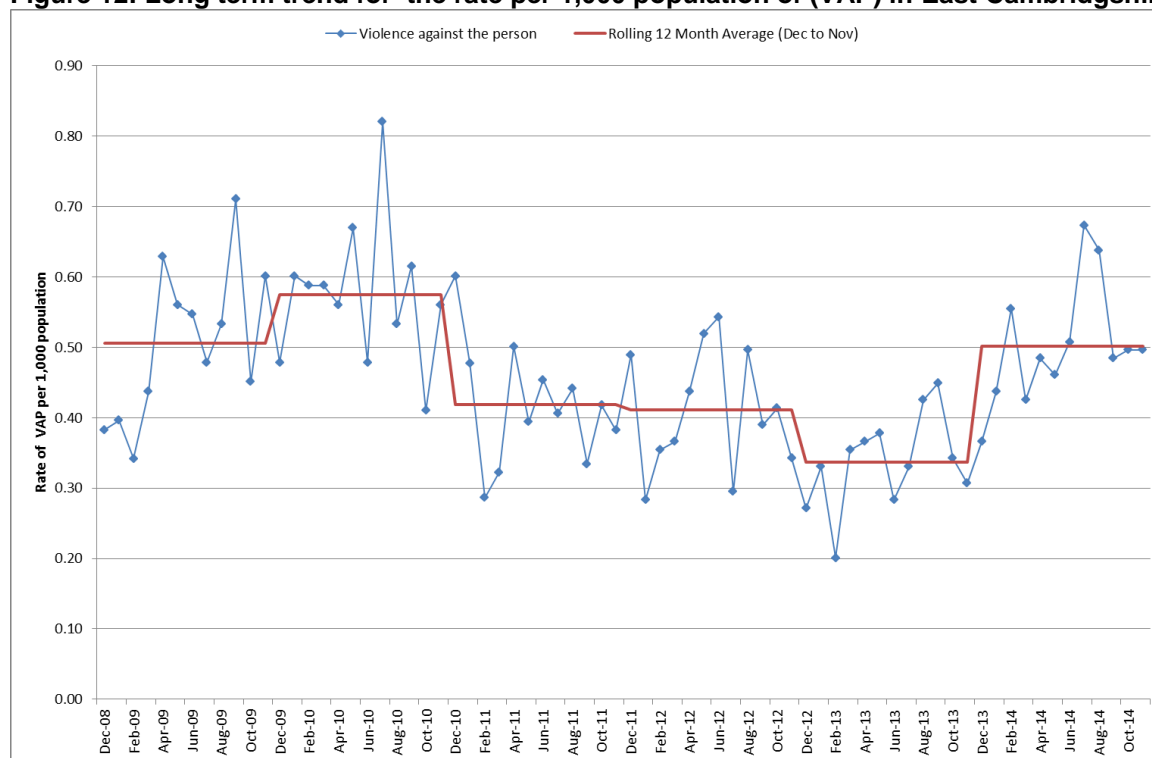
## Section 6.2: Violent crime

This section includes analysis of violent crimes.

### Overall patterns of violence against the person

Over in the long term, there is not much reduction in violence against the person (VAP), 1% over the past 5 years in terms of volume. The long term reduction rate and rolling twelve months average of police recorded VAP per 1,000 population is shown in the figure below.

**Figure 12: Long term trend for the rate per 1,000 population of (VAP) in East Cambridgeshire**



However in terms of trend, VAP has seen an increase of 49% over the last 12 months (December 2013 to November 2014 compared with December 2012 to November 2013). Nationally police recorded violence also saw an increase of 16% comparing the year ending September 2014 with the previous year. Therefore the level of increase seen in East Cambridgeshire is higher than that reported nationally.

The Office of National Statistics<sup>13</sup> says that the latest rise in violence against the person recorded by the police is in contrast to the falls shown by the Crime Survey and figures

<sup>13</sup> <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>

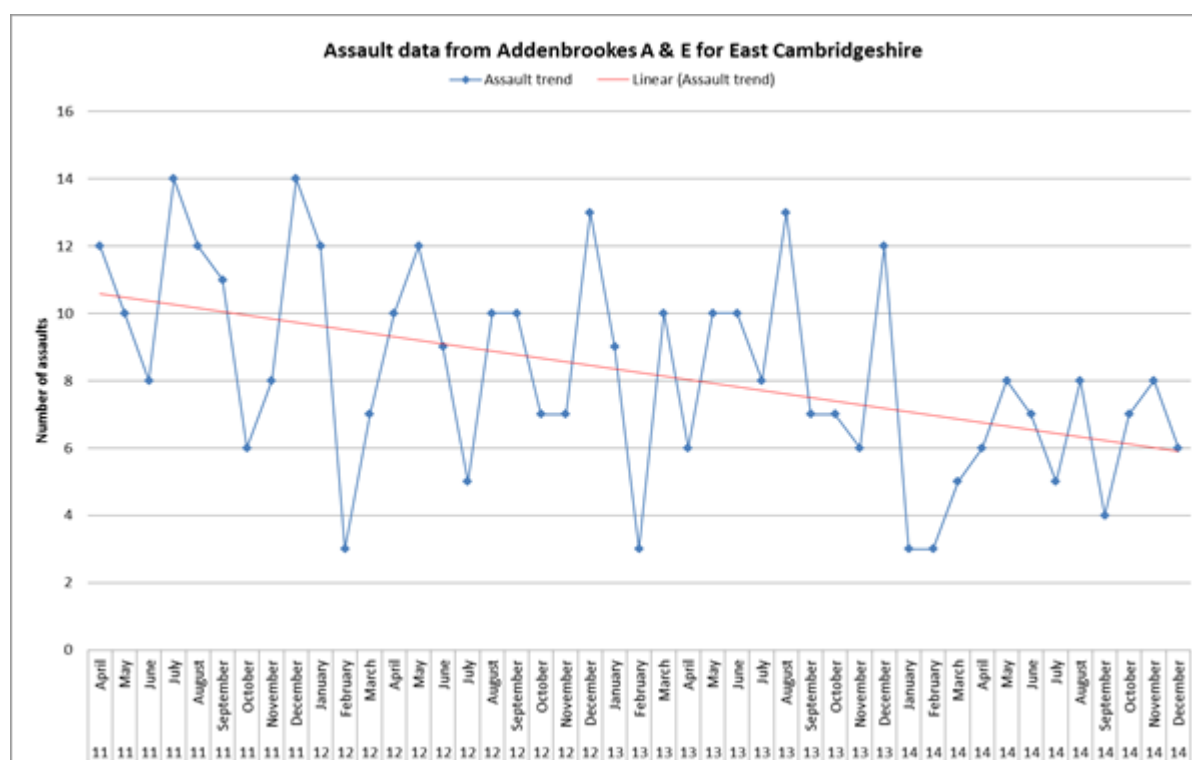
on attendances at Accident and Emergency departments due to violent assaults. Possible explanations for this rise include:

- 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 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.

Evidence from the Crime Survey of England and Wales indicates that violent incidents has decreased by 11% for year ending September 2014, compared to year ending September 2013. This is self-reported victimisation and includes offences not reported to the police.

Data is also collected from Addenbrookes Accident and Emergency department for assaults presented at the department; in the long term for East Cambridgeshire they have recorded a 31% reduction in the past 3 years, as shown in figure 13. However unlike police recorded VAP, data from Addenbrookes hospital is not seeing an increase in attendances in the last year. In the last 12 months (January to December 2014) attendances have gone down from 101 to 70 assaults in East Cambridgeshire. Although during this time Addenbrookes has become a major trauma centre for the region. Nationally the NHS has found that there has been a 5% reduction in hospital admissions for assault when comparing 2013/14 to the previous year.

**Figure 13: Assault data from Addenbrookes A&E**



### Further analysis of Violence in East Cambridgeshire

To understand the change in detail the VAP data from April to November 2014 is compared to the same period of previous year at a ward level.

Overall police recorded VAP had increased by 49% in East Cambridgeshire, when comparing April to November 2014 to the same period last year. This increase was not consistent across the district. Therefore to show variance, the change in rate of VAP was mapped at ward level. The map on page 32 presents the areas with the highest change in the rate of VAP as dark red and areas which saw a reduction in a light purple. The map also shows the volume of VAP for the same period in 2014 to help put some of the rate increases into perspective. For example in Ely East there is no change in the rate of VAP offences but it has the highest volume of VAP (53 offences) in December 2013 to November 2014. The Dullingham villages' has the highest change of rate 4.0 per 1,000 population and have a volume of 13 offences.

Table 6 presents the changes in VAP at ward level. The highest rate (13 per 1,000 population) and volume (53 offences) of VAP was recorded in Ely East. Soham South has the second highest volume (35 offences) of VAP and a rate of 5.2 per 1,000 population.

**Table 6: Change in VAP at ward level**

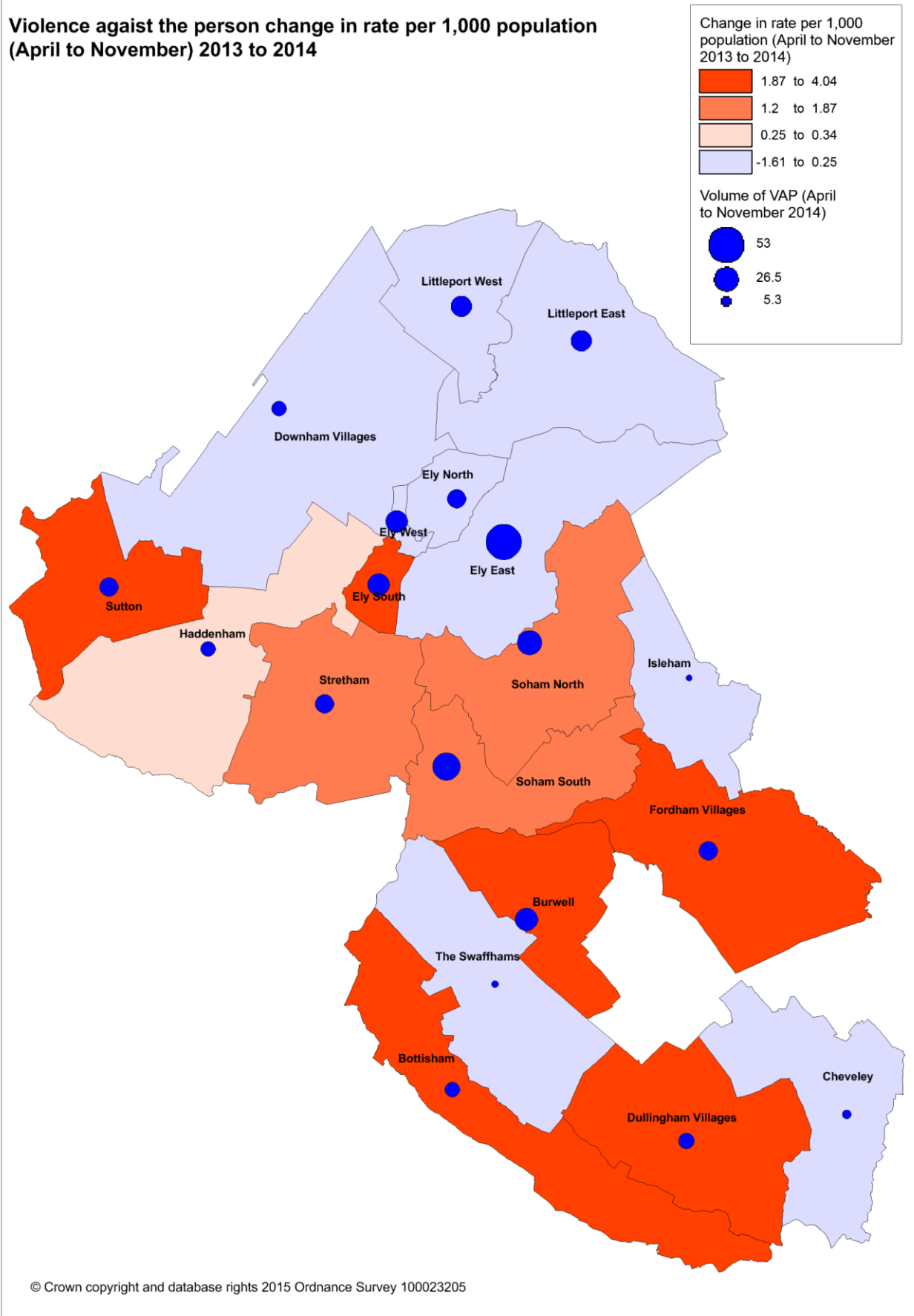
Ward Name	Volume of VAP Apr-Nov 2013	Volume of VAP Apr-Nov 2014	% change (Apr-Nov) 2013 to 2014	Rate per 1,000 population (Apr-Nov) 2014	Change in rate from (Apr-Nov) 2013 to 2014
Bottisham	3	11	267%	2.7	1.9
Burwell	9	25	178%	4.0	2.4
Cheveley	4	5	25%	1.2	0.2
Downham	11	12	9%	2.7	0.0
Dullingham Villages	4	13	225%	5.8	4.0
Ely East	40	53	33%	13.0	0.0
Ely North	26	18	-31%	2.4	-1.6
Ely South	11	23	109%	5.1	2.4
Ely West	22	23	5%	5.2	-0.2
Fordham	2	18	800%	4.7	3.9
Haddenham	8	11	38%	1.8	0.3
Isleham	4	2	-50%	0.8	-0.8
Littleport East	16	20	25%	3.8	0.0
Littleport West	16	21	31%	5.8	0.0
Soham North	16	28	75%	5.2	1.9
Soham South	25	35	40%	5.3	1.2
Stretham	12	17	42%	4.2	1.2
Sutton	7	18	157%	4.5	2.0
The Swaffhams	2	3	50%	1.5	0.0
Grand Total	238	356	49%	4.2	0.9

Further comparing the sub groups of VAP; violence without injury offences increased by 69% and violence with injury offences increased by 24% in April to November 2014 compared to the same period last year. However, when looking at increases each month, it is varied.

The highest volume of VAP is recorded in Ely West. Approximately 60% of the offences reported in Ely West were of violence with injury and 72% of the offences occurred in the Ely pub cluster. According to the 'Output Area Social Classification'<sup>14</sup> for the areas the victims lived, the largest victim group fell into the categories of 'House shares including students and young professionals' (51%). Soham South recorded the second highest volume of VAP offences, 57% of which were violence with injury and 37% were occurred in the Soham pub cluster. The maximum change in rate is recorded in Dullingham Villages (4.0 per 1,000 population). It was noticed that 69% of the offences were violence with injury and the Output Area Social Classification for the areas the victim lived in revealed that 69% were from 'Accessible Countryside'.

<sup>14</sup> <http://www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/customer-insight/output-area-classification>

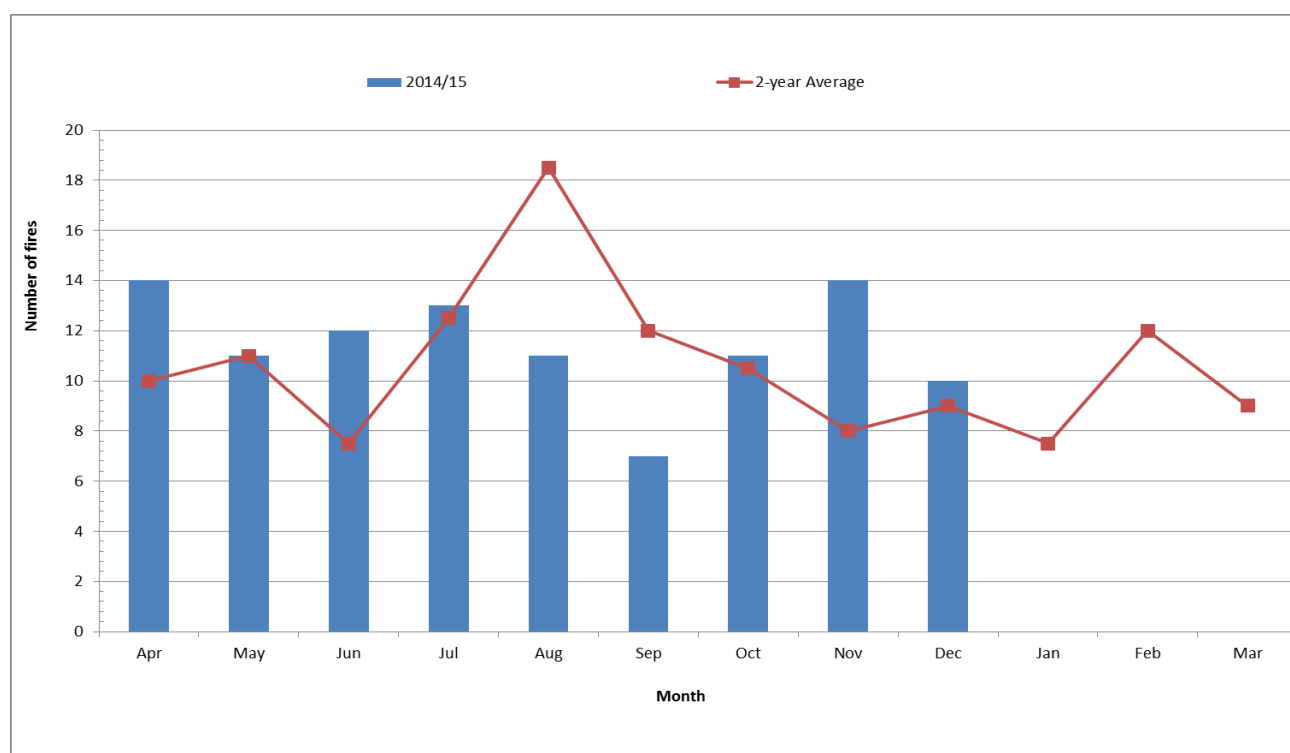
**Violence against the person change in rate per 1,000 population  
(April to November) 2013 to 2014**



## Section 6.3: Fire data

All fire trends have shown a decrease in year to date December 2014 across the County compared to the same period (April to December) last year. The rate of fire in East Cambridgeshire for year to date is 1.2 per 1,000 population which is similar to the rate of Cambridgeshire (1.3 per 1,000 population). For April to December 2014, East Cambridgeshire recorded 103 incidents of all fire which is a reduction by 11 incidents recorded last year. However, an increase by 4 incidents is recorded when compare 2 years average for the same period (refer figure 14).

**Figure 14: All fire trends in East Cambridgeshire (April 2012 to December 2014)**



Out of the total fire incidents recorded year to date (December 2014) for East Cambridgeshire, 77% were accidental, 12% were deliberate, and 12% were unknown.

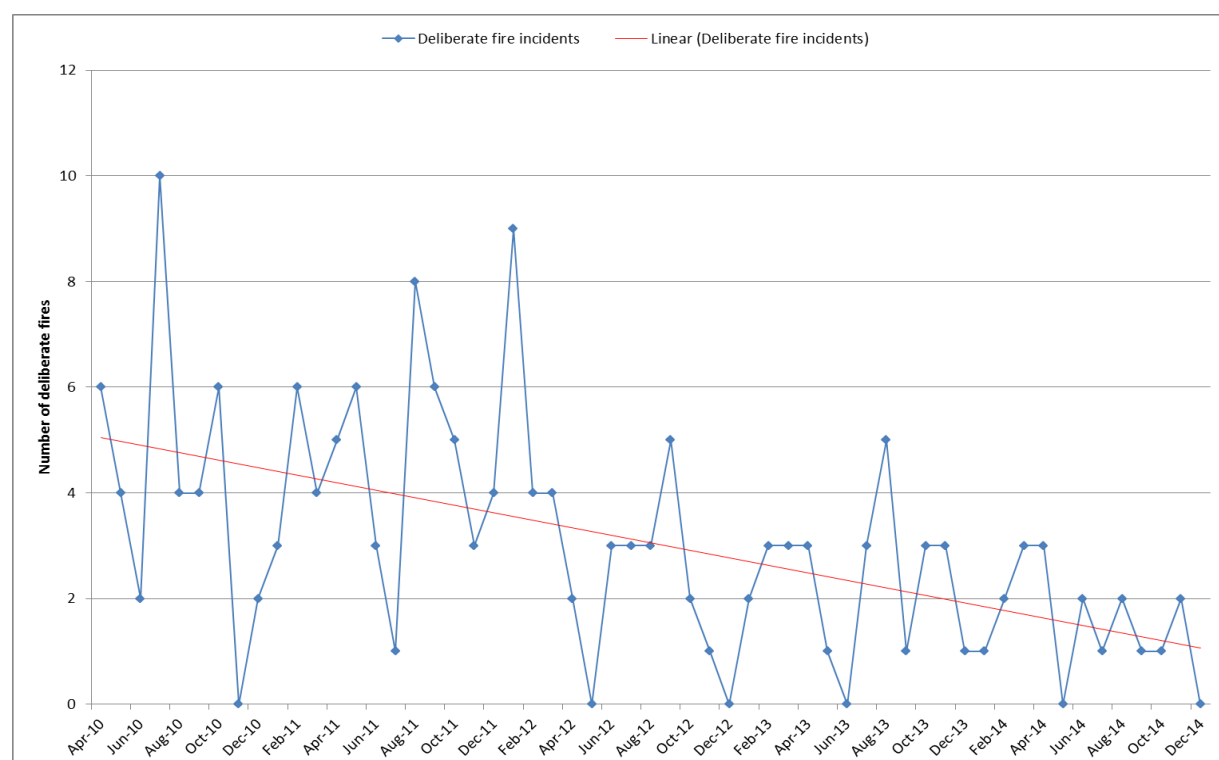
## Arson

Arson is a crime of intentionally and mischievously setting fire to buildings, vehicles or other property with intends to cause damage. Arson often involves fires deliberately set to the property of another or to one's own property as to collect insurance compensations.



As seen in Figure 15 the trend of deliberate fires in East Cambridgeshire has decreased sharply over time since 2010. East Cambridgeshire has recorded a reduction by 68% in the number of deliberate fire incidents since April to December 2010 compared to April to December 2014.

**Figure 15: Deliberate fire trends in East Cambridgeshire (April 2012 to December 2014)**



East Cambridgeshire accounts for 13% of the total incidents recorded for Cambridgeshire. Peaks are observed in July and August months. Downham Villages (16%) and Ely East (12%) recorded the highest number of incidents of all fire and deliberate fire (17% each). In Downham Villages most of the fires recorded were outdoor fires (81%) related to garden. In Ely East 42% of the fire incidents were related to outdoor fires, 33% dwelling and 25% were of road vehicle related incidents.

## Section 6.4: Road safety – killed and seriously injured (KSI)

The most recent data from the Road safety handbook 2013<sup>15</sup> shows that East Cambridgeshire has the lowest percentage (9%) of total casualties compared to the other districts in Cambridgeshire including Peterborough. However, it has the highest percentage (25%) of KSI (killed and seriously injured). The number remains relatively low.

**Table 7: Cambridgeshire and Peterborough - 2013 casualties by district**

District	Fatal	Serious	Slight	Total	% of total	KSI as % of all accidents
City	2	40	337	379	14%	11%
East	11	54	193	258	9%	25%
Fenland	3	34	244	281	10%	13%
Hunts	7	79	462	548	20%	16%
Peterborough	8	80	695	783	28%	11%
South	5	70	428	503	18%	15%
Total	36	357	2359	2752	100%	14%

Table below shows a yearly change in the percentage of KSI in East Cambridgeshire. The percentage of KSI increased by 25% for the year 2013 compared to the previous year. In the long term compared to year 2010 KSI has increased by 48%. There was a reduction in KSI between 2010 and 2012 and was below five years average. However in year 2013 it has shown an increase and is above the 5 years average (refer table 8).

**Table 8: Yearly data for KSI in East Cambridgeshire**

East Cambridgeshire	KSI	year on year % change	% change compared to 2010
<i>5 years average</i>	59		
2010	44		
2011	57	30%	30%
2012	52	-9%	18%
2013	65	25%	48%

75% of the casualties involved cars and 8% motorcycles. The young age group 17-24 years has the highest percentage of casualties (24%). The rate of casualties per 100,000 population for 2013 shows that East Cambridgeshire had a higher rate of KSI than similar authorities but not for slight injuries (refer table 9, Appendix 2).

<sup>15</sup> <http://www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/health/profilesdata/roadsafety>

## 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	<p>PIC survey anti-social behaviour public perception (monthly phone survey)</p> <p>Point level crime and incident data (including postcodes and grid references)</p> <p>Crime detection rates</p> <p>Prolific and other priority offenders (including Integrated Offender Management offenders) analysis of cohort</p>
Cambridgeshire County Council	<p>Youth Offending Service – analysis of cohort</p> <p>Research &amp; Performance team – socio-demographic data (including housing, population, deprivation and economic indicators)</p> <p>Public health – Road Safety Handbook 2013</p>
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 December 2014 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: ADDITIONAL TABLES

**Table 9: East Cambridgeshire - comparison to similar authorities per 100,000 population (2013 casualties)**

District	KSI	Slight	Total
East Cambs	0.78	2.30	3.08
North Kesteven	0.49	3.89	4.38
Maldon	0.42	1.79	2.21
Selby	0.60	2.64	3.24

iQuanta has recently changed its most similar group at CSP level. The change is implemented from 16<sup>th</sup> of October 2014. Below are the list of old and new most similar group for East Cambridgeshire.

**Table 10: iQuanta most similar group**

Old groups (before 16 <sup>th</sup> October 2014)	New groups (after 16 <sup>th</sup> October 2014)
East Cambridgeshire	East Cambridgeshire
Essex - Maldon	Cambridgeshire - Huntingdonshire
Gloucestershire - Stroud	Essex - Maldon
Leicestershire - Harborough	Hampshire - New Forest
Leicestershire - Hinckley & Bosworth	Leicestershire - Harborough
Leicestershire - Melton	Leicestershire - Melton
Lincolnshire - North Kesteven	Norfolk - Broadland
Norfolk - South Norfolk	Norfolk - South Norfolk
Northamptonshire - Daventry & South Northamptonshire	North Yorkshire - Selby
Staffordshire - Lichfield	Northamptonshire - Daventry & South Northamptonshire
Suffolk - Babergh	Staffordshire - Lichfield
Sussex - Horsham	Staffordshire - Staffordshire Moorlands
Sussex - Wealden	Suffolk - Babergh
Thames Valley - South Oxfordshire	Suffolk - Suffolk Coastal
West Mercia - Bromsgrove	Sussex - Wealden

## Appendix 3: CADET

East Cambridgeshire	All					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.	Single Month		Numeric Change	Apparent Change	Earlier Period		Later Period		Numeric Change	Apparent Change	No Crime	
	From	To			From	To	Current FYTD	% of total				
	Oct-14	Nov-14			Dec-12	Nov-13	Dec-13	Nov-14				
All Crime	215	229	14	+6.5%	2,576	2,647	71	+2.8%	54	3.0%		
All Crime (excl Active Fraud)	215	229	14	+6.5%	2,568	2,647	79	+3.1%	54	3.0%		
Crimes with a vulnerable victim	48	53	5	+10.4%	0	354	354	No Calc	11	3.0%		
Child Abuse	10	3	-7	-70.0%	0	46	46	No Calc	1	2.1%		
Child Sexual Exploitation	0	0	0	No Calc	0	2	2	No Calc	0	0.0%		
Domestic Abuse	23	11	-12	-52.2%	194	275	81	+41.8%	4	2.1%		
Human Trafficking	0	0	0	No Calc	0	0	0	No Calc	0	No Calc		
Safeguarding of Vulnerable Adults	2	0	-2	-100.0%	0	6	6	No Calc	0	0.0%		
Victim Based Crime	186	202	16	+8.6%	2,272	2,338	66	+2.9%	47	3.0%		
All Violence Against The Person	42	42	0	=	342	508	166	+48.5%	11	3.0%		
Homicides	0	1	1	No Calc	0	1	1	No Calc	0	0.0%		
Violence with injury	19	20	1	+5.3%	168	227	59	+35.1%	4	2.5%		
Violence without injury	23	21	-2	-8.7%	174	280	106	+60.9%	7	3.4%		
All Sexual Offences	7	9	2	+28.6%	48	86	38	+79.2%	3	4.5%		
Serious Sexual Offences	6	7	1	+16.7%	38	70	32	+84.2%	1	1.9%		
Rape	2	2	0	=	13	29	16	+123.1%	0	0.0%		
Sexual Assaults	5	5	0	=	24	38	14	+58.3%	1	3.4%		
Other Serious Sexual Offences	-1	0	1	+100.0%	1	3	2	+200.0%	0	0.0%		
Other Sexual Offences	1	2	1	+100.0%	10	16	6	+60.0%	2	15.4%		
All Robbery	0	0	0	No Calc	3	7	4	+133.3%	0	0.0%		
Robbery (Business)	0	0	0	No Calc	1	1	0	No Calc	0	No Calc		
Robbery (Personal)	0	0	0	No Calc	2	6	4	+200.0%	0	0.0%		
Theft Offences	103	121	18	+17.5%	1,529	1,338	-191	-12.5%	27	3.1%		
Burglary Dwelling	17	19	2	+11.8%	171	186	15	+8.8%	2	1.6%		
Burglary Non Dwelling	16	34	18	+112.5%	262	251	-11	-4.2%	5	3.1%		
Burglary Shed/Garage	7	22	15	+214.3%	171	153	-18	-10.5%	2	2.0%		
Burglary Commercial	9	12	3	+33.3%	91	98	7	+7.7%	3	5.0%		
Aggravated Burglary Non Dwelling	0	0	0	No Calc	0	0	0	No Calc	0	No Calc		
Shoplifting	6	14	8	+133.3%	238	159	-79	-33.2%	1	1.0%		
Theft from the Person	2	1	-1	-50.0%	17	15	-2	-11.8%	0	0.0%		
Theft of Pedal Cycles	4	3	-1	-25.0%	45	43	-2	-4.4%	1	3.2%		
Vehicle Crime	23	29	6	+26.1%	354	286	-68	-19.2%	4	2.3%		
Vehicle Taking	2	9	7	+350.0%	64	45	-19	-29.7%	1	3.3%		
Theft from a Vehicle	20	20	0	=	262	225	-37	-14.1%	3	2.2%		
Vehicle Interference	1	0	-1	-100.0%	28	16	-12	-42.9%	0	0.0%		
All other theft offences	35	21	-14	-40.0%	442	398	-44	-10.0%	14	5.2%		
Making off without payment	5	3	-2	-40.0%	38	41	3	+7.9%	1	3.8%		
Theft in a Dwelling	2	1	-1	-50.0%	44	32	-12	-27.3%	3	12.5%		
Other theft offences	28	17	-11	-39.3%	360	325	-35	-9.7%	10	4.5%		
All Criminal Damage	34	30	-4	-11.8%	350	399	49	+14.0%	6	2.2%		
Criminal Damage to Dwellings	12	7	-5	-41.7%	65	78	13	+20.0%	0	0.0%		
Criminal Damage to Other Buildings	3	1	-2	-66.7%	24	24	0	=	0	0.0%		
Criminal Damage to Vehicles	10	12	2	+20.0%	148	172	24	+16.2%	1	0.9%		
Criminal Damage Other	7	9	2	+28.6%	92	106	14	+15.2%	3	3.9%		
Racially Aggravated Criminal Damage	0	1	1	No Calc	1	1	0	No Calc	0	0.0%		
Arson	2	0	-2	-100.0%	20	18	-2	-10.0%	2	13.3%		
Other Crimes Against Society	29	27	-2	-6.9%	296	309	13	+4.4%	7	3.0%		
All Drugs Offences	14	9	-5	-35.7%	202	176	-26	-12.9%	0	0.0%		
Drugs (Trafficking)	2	4	2	+100.0%	22	23	1	+4.5%	0	0.0%		
Drugs (Simple Possession)	12	5	-7	-58.3%	178	153	-25	-14.0%	0	0.0%		
Drugs (Other Offences)	0	0	0	No Calc	2	0	-2	-100.0%	0	No Calc		
Possession of Weapons Offences	1	0	-1	-100.0%	11	12	1	+9.1%	1	9.1%		
Public Order Offences	12	12	0	=	63	100	37	+58.7%	3	3.7%		
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	2	6	4	+200.0%	20	21	1	+5.0%	3	14.3%		



## Appendix 4: MAPS

### Violence against the Person Hotspots in Ely

