



FENLAND
Community Safety
Partnership

Fenland Community Safety Partnership

Strategic Assessment 2013/14 - Continuous Assessment
Document 3: Acquisitive crime and offending

January 2014

Document Details

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Date created	November 2013
Description	The purpose of this document is to provide the Fenland Community Safety Partnership with an understanding of key community safety issues affecting the district. This is the third of four documents that will be produced for 2013/14. The focus of this document will be acquisitive crime and offending in Fenland.
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Contents

Section	Description	Page
	Document Details	i
	Contents	ii
Section 1:	Introduction	3
	Document Schedule	3
	Document Structure.....	3
	Additional Data	3
Section 2:	Key Findings and Recommendations	4
	Key findings	4
	Recommendations.....	5
Section 3:	Partnership Calendar of Community Safety Issues	6
Section 4:	Performance and Partnership Activity	7
	Priority: Children and Young People.....	8
Section 5:	Priority Analysis – Acquisitive Crime	10
	Overview.....	10
	Work to reduce acquisitive crime	12
Section 5.2:	Geographic/ hotspots.....	12
	Parish breakdown of acquisitive crime.....	14
Section 5.3:	Offenders.....	14
	Offending	14
	Re-offending	17
APPENDIX A.	ASB area in Wisbech	19
APPENDIX B.	Data Sources and Acknowledgements	19
APPENDIX C.	Most similar authorities.....	20
APPENDIX D.	CADET: April to December 2013.....	22

Section 1: Introduction

The purpose of this strategic assessment is to provide the Fenland Community Safety Partnership (FCSP) with an understanding of the crime, anti-social behaviour and substance misuse issues affecting the district. This will enable the partnership to take action that is driven by clear evidence.

Document Schedule

For 2013/14 the partnership is continuing to develop the assessment process that will allow planning throughout the year. Whilst each document will provide an overview of the partnership's performance during the year, the aim of each document will be to gain a better understanding of key issues in the district. For 2013/14 the continuous assessment consists of 4 parts:

Document	Key theme	Analysis & Writing	Presentation
1	Children & young people	April to June	July 2013
2	Violence	July to September	October 2013
3	Acquisitive crime and offending	October to December	January 2014
4	Anti-social behaviour	January to March	April 2014

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

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. The local analysis is based upon the five years recorded data¹.
- **Performance and Partnership Activity** – this reviews how the partnership is progressing against its current priorities. It also describes the activities that have been aimed at addressing the issues.
- **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

The interactive community safety atlas provides some of the main crime and disorder issues at ward level. The atlas allows the user to review the data directly on the map or in a chart. It can be accessed here <http://atlas.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/crime/atlas.html>

¹ Financial years 2006/07 to 2011/12, local and national data

Section 2: Key Findings and Recommendations

This section highlights the key findings emerging from the analysis of acquisitive crime and offending in Fenland, and considers opportunities for partnership working in light of these findings.

Key findings

Shoplifting has decreased by 17% across Fenland (Year to Date), and the rate of offences is now in-line with the Most Similar Group² average.

Although there has been an overall decrease in shoplifting, March has recorded an increase; the reason for this increase is unclear.

Dwelling burglaries has decreased by 12% across Fenland (Year to date) although increases have been seen in some wards.

In the long term there has been a decrease in non-dwelling burglary, although recently (year to date) there is an increase of 9%

There is a slightly higher rate of offending in males who are 20-24 years old compared to the County.

80% of Offenders are male with the highest rate resident offenders was in the ward of Waterlees for October 2012 to September 2013.

Probation data shows that Fenland has a higher proportion (20%) of offenders who are of the ethnicity group white other compared to Cambridgeshire and Peterborough (13%).

With the changes to the Probation service and funding generally the future management of offenders is unclear at this time. In particular the impact on the Integrated Offender Management Scheme.

The data and information currently available does not fully explain the changes in offences patterns in Fenland. In particular, the impact of projects such as FenBAC and the sub IOM group are not clear.

² Home Office Most Similar Group – can be found in Appendix C




Recommendations

It is recommended that;

1. The Partnership explore the cause of the current decrease in shoplifting and examine if there any barriers to prevent future reductions.
2. The Partnership should consider the current issues in March and identify any future work through the action plan to tackle the issues.
3. Repeat offender management is currently the main focus of work to reduce acquisitive crime, with the uncertainty around the future of this; the Partnership should discuss how it would develop this work locally.
4. For the end of year review the Partnership examines the outcomes of the projects currently underway tackling acquisitive crime and how they impact on the current priorities.

Section 3: Partnership Calendar of Community Safety Issues³

Fenland Community Safety Partnership Calendar



		Offence Volume	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March
Personal	Violence against the person	HIGH	PEAK B			PEAK A			PEAK B		PEAK A			
	Sexual offences***	LOW												
	Domestic abuse incidents	HIGH												
	Assault less serious injury	HIGH	PEAK B											
	ASB	HIGH	PEAK B											
Property	Domestic Burglary	MEDIUM								PEAK B				
	Vehicle Crime	MEDIUM												PEAK B
Business	Non domestic burglary	LOW		PEAK A										
	Robbery of business property*	LOW												
	Theft from shops	HIGH					PEAK B							
Environmental	Arson	MEDIUM						PEAK B						
	Criminal Damage	MEDIUM								PEAK B				
	Fly Tipping**	---												
Rural****	Diesel Theft													
	Hare Coursing													
	Metal Theft													
	Other thefts from farms													
Key Events														
2012 Olympics						25th July	12th August							
2012 European Football Championships					Start 8th	End 1st	England 11th, 15th, 19th (all evening matches)							
School Holidays			30th - 16th HOL		4th-8th HT	23rd July HOL	to 4th Sept		29th Oct HT	to 2nd Nov	21st Dec HOL		13-17th HT	
Other National Holidays					5th June DJ									

References:

- *Seasonality in recorded crime: preliminary findings, RDS Home Office Report 02/07
- ** Fly Tipping, Causes, Incentives, Solutions, JDI, UCL, 2006 (based on Dudley only)
- *** Peak extended for Cambridgeshire as per reports findings
- **** Source: Adapted from Rural Crime Action Team Calendar

Key:

5 Year data:

-  Seasonal High or Peak Close to Upper SD
-  Seasonal Peak Above Upper SD

Last year 2011/12

- PEAK A 2011/2012 Peak Above Upper SD
- PEAK B 2011/2012 Peak Above Mean
- PEAK C 2011/2012 Peak Below Mean

³ SD – Standard Deviation: A quantity calculated to indicate the extent of deviation for a group as a whole

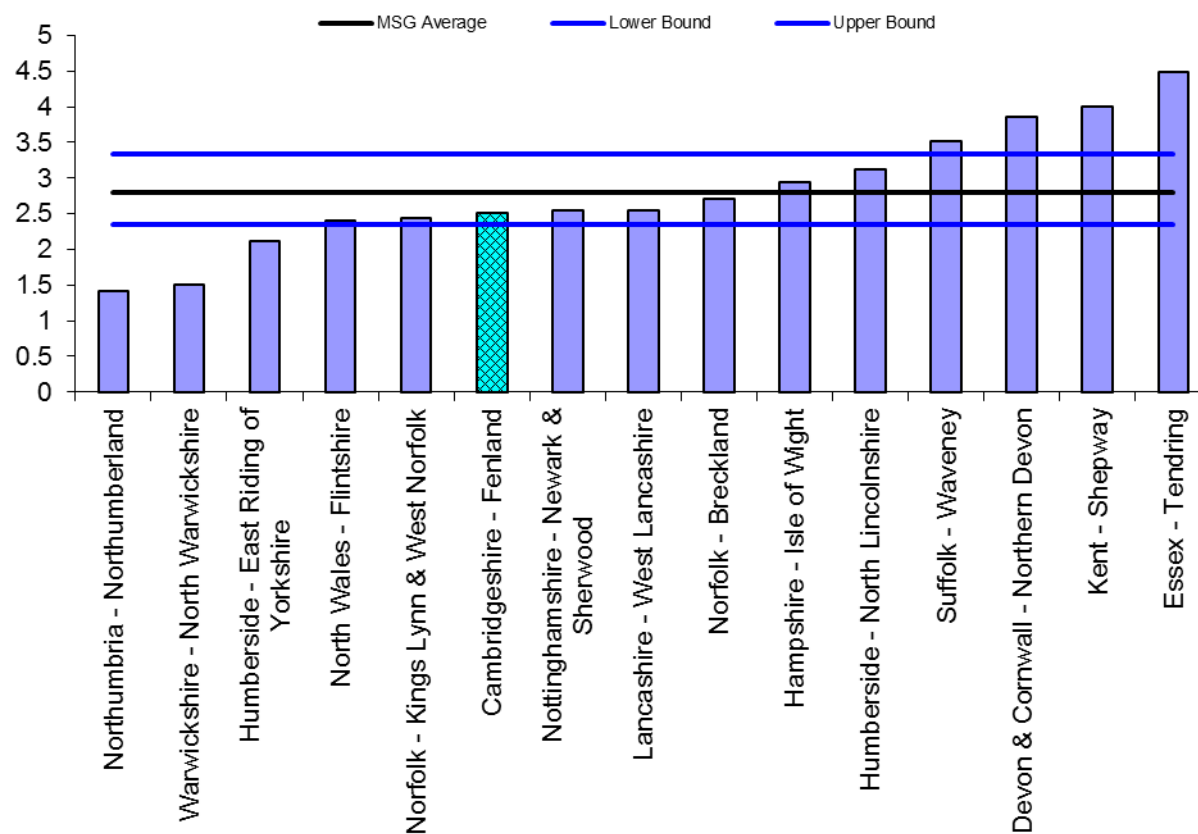
Section 4: Performance and Partnership Activity

Priority: Alcohol-related violence

Performance Measure	Q1 13/14	Q2 13/14	Q3 13/14	Q4 13/14	Trend ⁴	Baseline
1.1 Violence against the person	204	225	230		NONE	857
1.2 Violence against the person – In Wisbech pub cluster	37	49	51		DOWN	209
1.3 Violence against the person – In March pub cluster	11	11	30		UP	50

Figure 1: Violence against the person (September- November 2013)

iQuanta Bar Chart MSG (3 months) - Crimes per 1000 Residents
Cambridgeshire - Fenland
Violence against the person (iQuanta)
01 Sep 2013 - 30 Nov 2013



PROTECT - Provisional data before it is finalised and published as National Statistics

Source: iQuanta

Current Partnership projects that are underway or in development are;

Licensed premises continue to improve their security and practices through advice and guidance of the district council and police licensing teams. Special constables continued to deliver op Titan throughout the Christmas period.

⁴ Trend: Is a year to date comparison of change with same period previous year: up (increase), down (decrease) or none (no change)

The Fenland accreditation scheme 'Thumbs up' had its awards ceremony which was attended by over 50 Fenland based businesses, which had completed the stringent requirements set in the application process, the media also covered this event.

Hotspots within the Wisbech pub cluster are seeing slight reductions of violence against the person when compared to last year; this is through improved interaction with identified license holders and the development of the Fenland Traffic Light System (TLS) which monitors incidents occurring at Fenland licensed premises.

The pub cluster in March Town saw a spike in incidents in October, November and December. This spike is currently being investigated to see whether the incidents are linked to the night time economy. Relevant actions will be put in place if trends and location are identified.

The Fenland TLS scoring system through E-CINS is now being promoted across the district and county due to its success and rising popularity. It was also highlighted at the E-CINS national conference.

Priority: Anti-social behaviour

Performance Measure	Q1 13/14	Q2 13/14	Q3 13/14	Q4 13/14	Trend	Baseline
Proportion of residents who perceive ASB to be a fairly or very big problem*	0.7%	2.1%	2.2%		DOWN ⁵	2%
ASB incidents – Fenland District	950	1,109	826		DOWN	4,019

* It should be noted that the figure provided above for the perception indicator is from 12-month rolling data.

Current Partnership projects that are underway or in development are;

The Chatteris Dispersal order for nuisance vehicles continues to be a success with a large reduction in calls for service in this area.

After some high profile raves in 2012/13 the police set up proactive patrols around possible sites for this year, this led to no raves in Fenland over the Christmas and New Year Period.

Neighbourhood forums continue to measure the perception of crime and ASB across Fenland, on average 80% of residents are stating their perception is low. This is a significant change to 3 years ago.

Youth related anti-social behaviour in Walsoken (Wisbech) attracted a lot of concerns from residents, local councillors and CSP partners throughout November. The ASB problem solving group worked quickly to identify perpetrators, reduce the risk to victims and reduce the impact on the community. As a result two young people were issued Acceptable Behaviour Contracts and Registered Providers challenged tenancies if the perpetrators were linked to their properties. Several of the families were referred to the Together For families scheme for further family support.

Priority: Children and Young People

Performance Measure	Q1 13/14	Q2 13/14	Q3 13/14	Q4 13/14	Trend	Baseline
1.4 Violence against the person – Involving young people ⁶	46	46	45		DOWN	215
ASB incidents at ASB hotspot in Wisbech ⁷	71	70	29		DOWN	239

⁵ Based on rolling 12 months compared with the previous period

⁶ Unique offences occurring within Fenland that involve under 18 year olds as either victim, offender or both

⁷ Police recorded ASB incidents within selected area in Wisbech, which can be found in Appendix A

Current Partnership projects that are underway or in development are:

Members of the CSP attended and delivered consequence sessions to 180, year 10 students at Neale Wade Academy. The sessions covered drugs and alcohol, teenage pregnancy, internet safety, abusive relationships and sexual transmitted diseases. Positive feedback has been received from staff and students for the delivery and content.

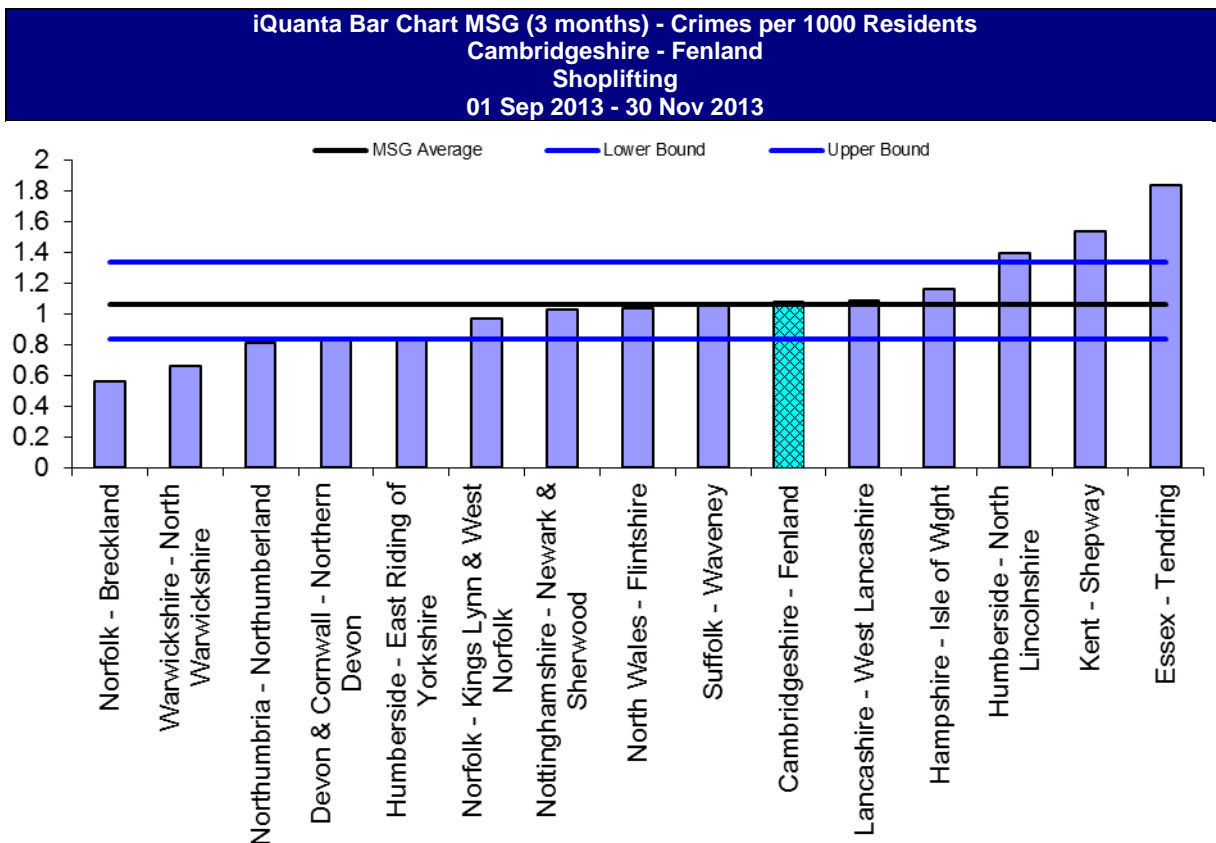
The voluntary group, Fenland Rural Road Safety Group, delivered the '2 Young to Die' package to year 11 students in the four academies in Fenland. They presented a strong message about road safety using local examples and emotional speakers who had lost someone in a related incident.

Fenland CSP continues to support the Countywide Together For families' scheme. They also support the scheme with officer time dedicated to enhancing the E-CINS system and promoting its efficiencies to other partners, this now includes an online referral assessment for all county ASB problem solving groups

Priority: Acquisitive crime

Performance Measure	Q1 13/14	Q2 13/14	Q3 13/14	Q4 13/14	Trend	Baseline ⁸
Shoplifting	126	113	97		DOWN	541
Shoplifting detections	63.5%	66%	70%		UP	66.5%
Dwelling burglary	67	66	71		DOWN	298

Figure 2: Shoplifting (September - November 2013)



PROTECT - Provisional data before it is finalised and published as National Statistics

Source: iQuanta

⁸ Baseline data is 2012/13

Section 5: Priority Analysis – Acquisitive Crime

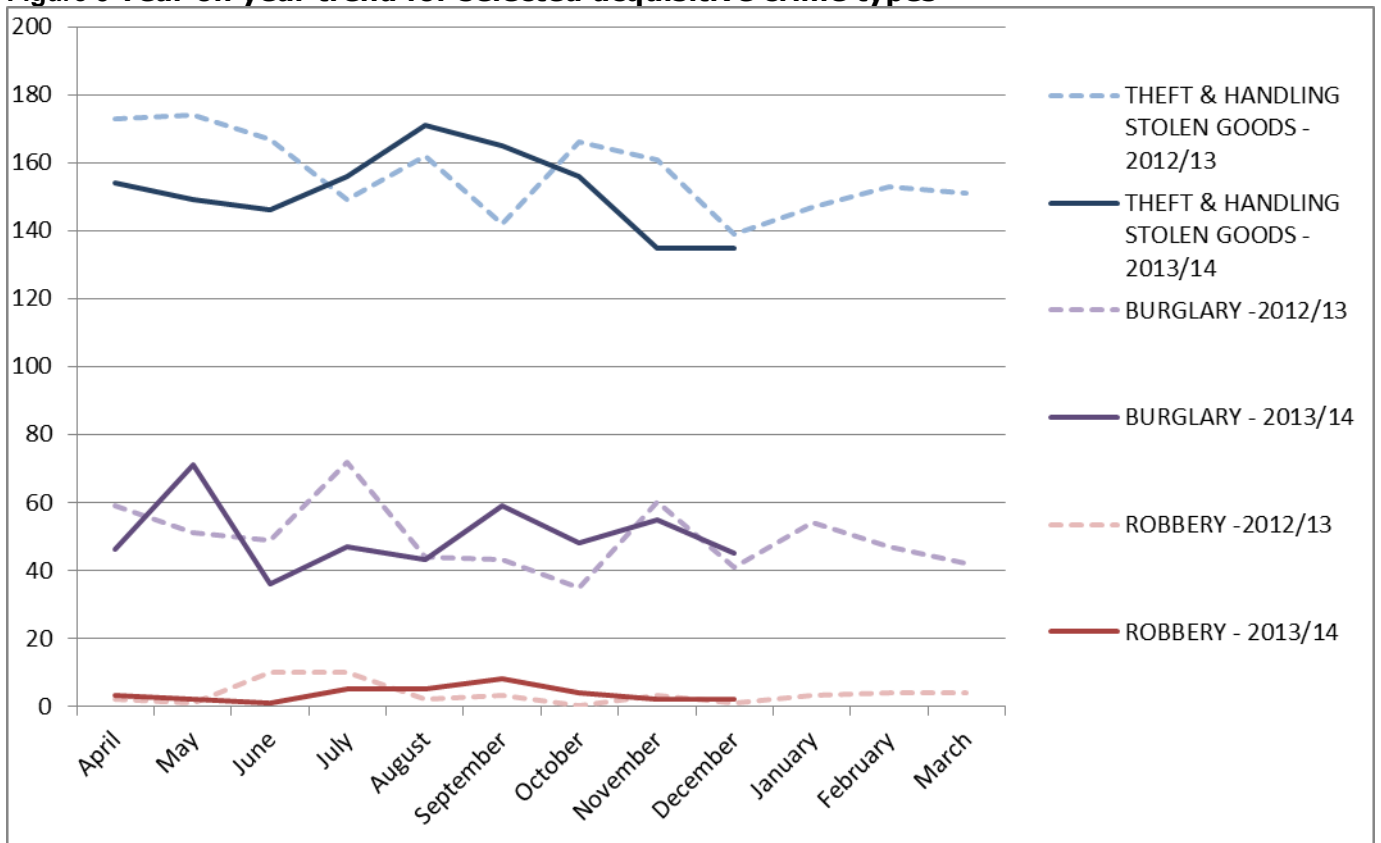
This section of the assessment provides an overview of acquisitive crime in the district, including locations and recent trends.

Overview

Acquisitive crime accounts for a high volume of crime and therefore a high proportion of crime. There are several crime types that are categorised as acquisitive crime. For the purpose of this quarter certain crime types were selected for acquisitive crime, this included theft & handling stolen goods, burglary and robbery.

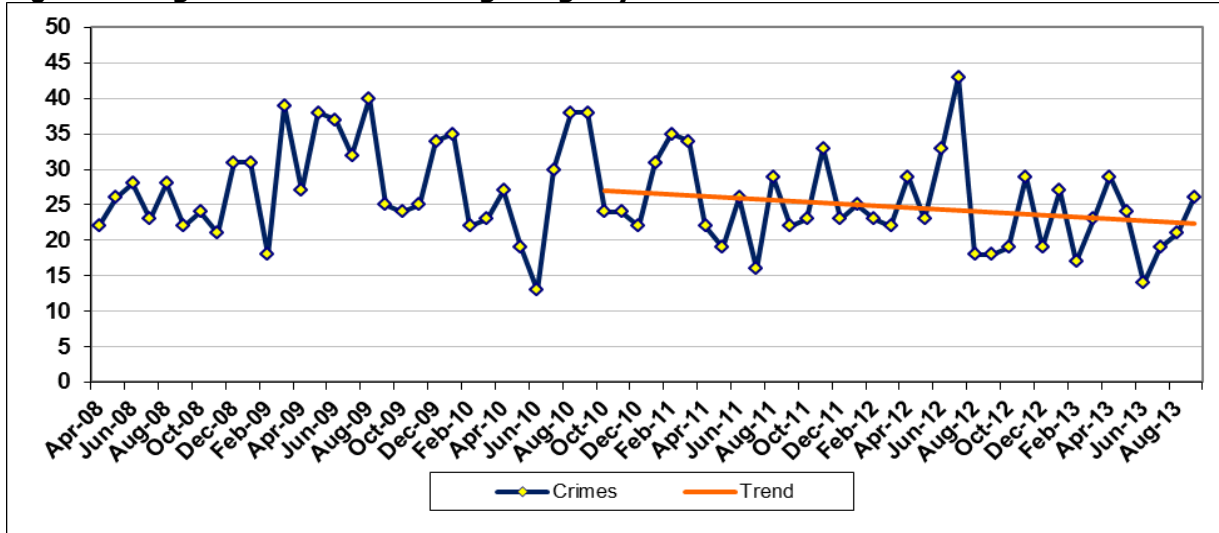
The graph below shows the year on year change between 2012 and until December 2013. Theft and handling records the highest volume of offences. Robbery has remained consistent with only one less offence recorded when you compare April to December 2012 to the same time period this year, 34 offences.

Figure 3 Year on year trend for selected acquisitive crime types



Burglary includes dwelling burglary, burglary in a building other than a dwelling and aggravated burglary. The graph below shows the three year trend for dwelling burglary in Fenland.

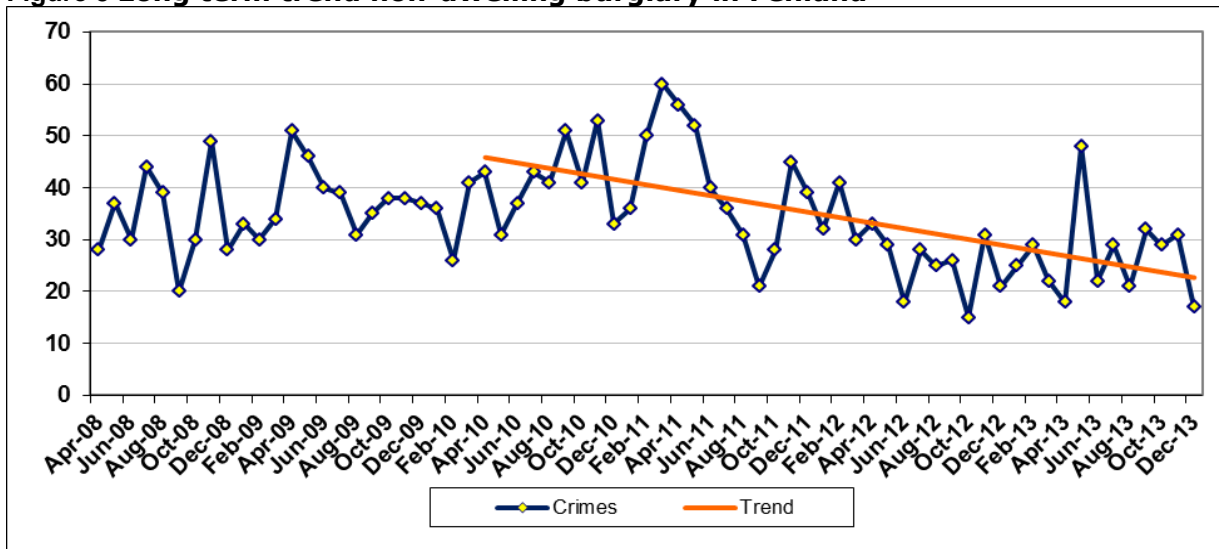
Figure 4 Long term trend dwelling burglary in Fenland



The long term trend for dwelling burglary is showing a reduction. Year to date compared to the same period last year there has been an 11.7% reduction of dwelling burglary throughout the district.

Non dwelling burglary is showing an increase year to date of 9% in Fenland, compared to the Constabulary area where there has been a slight decrease of 0.2%. In the long term the trend for non-dwelling burglaries is downwards, as shown in the graph below.

Figure 5 Long term trend non-dwelling burglary in Fenland



There has been an increase of 6% in shed/garage burglaries and an increase of 13% in commercial burglaries.

Shoplifting which makes up one of the crime offences of theft and handling has shown a reduction of 17% across Fenland, April to December 2013 this is a reduction of 69 offences.

Total serious acquisitive crime, April to December 2013, has shown a reduction of 8% that's 48 less offences compared to the same period last year.

Work to reduce acquisitive crime

Shoplifting continues to be a concern to local retail business in Fenland, particularly in Wisbech and March and less so in Chatteris and Whittlesey. Retailers are becoming aware of the need to work with partners to tackle this concern which is why the uptake and the regular use of SIRCS by business members is considered to be a positive method of engagement, there are over 170 members across the district.

Currently the FenBAC work predominately focuses on businesses within the town centres. FenBAC continue to support each of the local business crime reduction groups including ShopWatch.

Closer partnership working allows business crime to be tackled in a more coordinated and efficient way. Partnership working is involved with the FenBAC approach and the 'Thumbs Up' scheme. Information on offenders, location and offence type is shared securely between businesses in each town and or the district when required to help with detections and prevention of crime.

Section 5.2: Geographic/ hotspots

The following section provides an update on the geographic distribution of selected acquisitive crime in the district.

Wisbech continues to record the highest volume of offences, although it has recorded a reduction in all four crime types compared to the same period last year (see table 1).

Non-dwelling burglary overall recorded an increase in the period and increases in three of the four neighbourhood areas, in particular in the March neighbourhood. March neighbourhood area also recorded increases vehicle crime and shoplifting. March was the only area to record an increase in shoplifting over this time period.

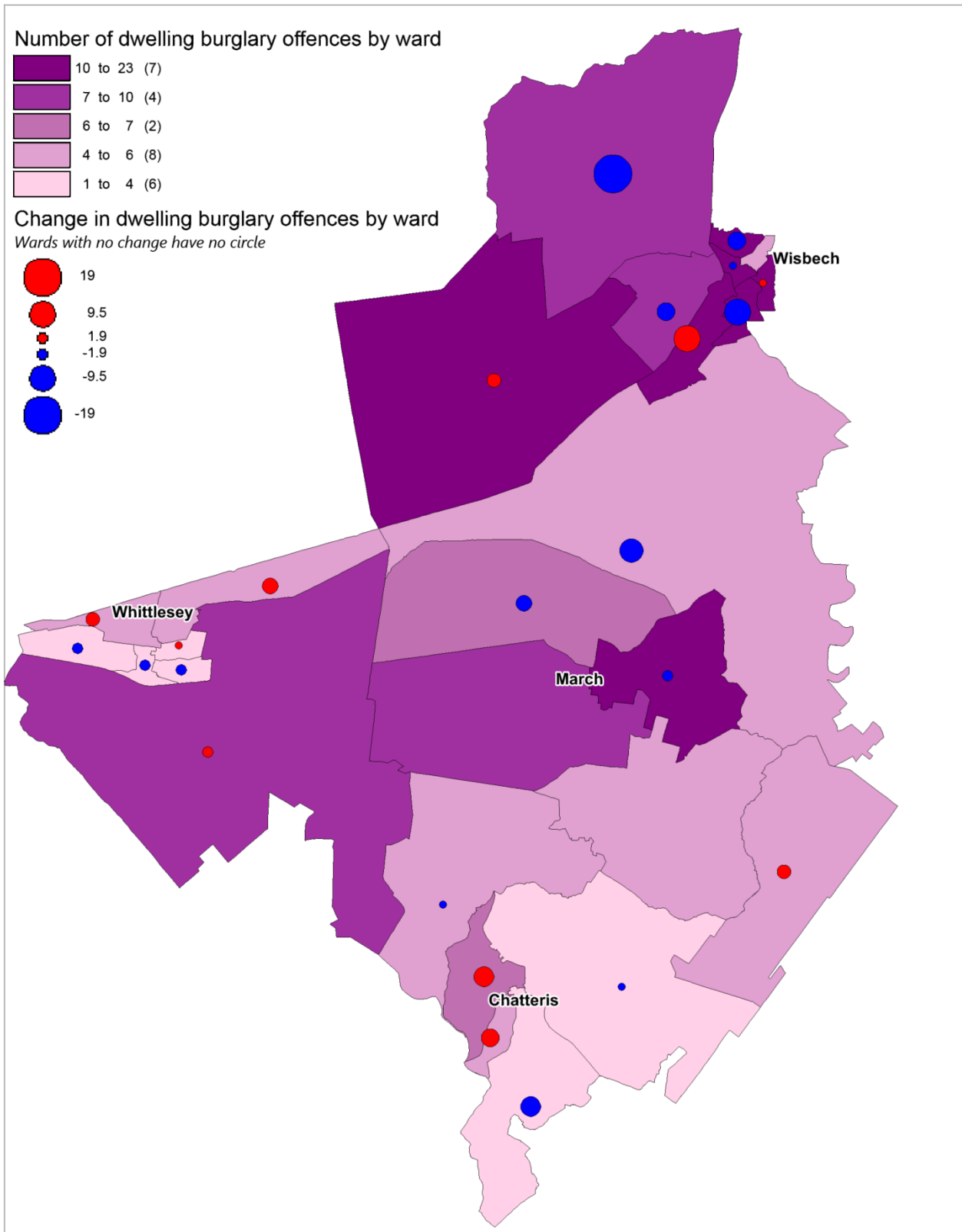
Table 1: Selected crime type by neighbourhood areas⁹

Neighbourhood area	dwelling burglary		Non-dwelling burglary		Vehicle crime		Shoplifting	
	2012/13	2013/14	2012/13	2013/14	2012/13	2013/14	2012/13	2013/14
March	40	33	36	67	51	71	58	82
Chatteris	13	20	19	38	29	48	28	18
Whittlesey	21	25	26	35	61	48	25	25
Wisbech	161	127	146	110	171	128	300	214
Fenland	235	205	227	250	312	295	411	339

Although dwelling burglary has seen a decrease across the district, some neighbourhood areas have seen an increase in the number of offences. Therefore dwelling burglary was mapped by ward to show the volume of offences and also the change in the volume of offences for each ward, as seen in the map below.

⁹ Data is for Year to date April-December

Number of offences of dwelling burglary (April to December 2013) and the change in number of offences (April-December 2013 compared to April-December 2012)



Produced by Cambridgeshire Research Group

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Wards which showed no change in the number of offences do not have a circle. Wards which recorded a decrease in the volume of offences are shown with a blue circle; wards with an increase are shown with a red circle. The ward of Medworth has seen the largest increase, followed by the wards of Slade Lode and The Mills in Chatteris. Part of the increase in Chatteris is down to one offender who is known to IOM.

Parish breakdown of acquisitive crime

The four parishes with the highest volume of acquisitive crime are Wisbech CP, March CP, Whittlesey CP and Chatteris CP. Although when looking at proportions of acquisitive crime compared to all crime then Chatteris has the highest proportion.

Table 2: Police recorded selected acquisitive crime in largest parishes April to December 2013

Parish	Burglary	Robbery	Theft & Handling stolen goods	Acquisitive crime as a proportion all crime
Chatteris CP	48	<5	141	58%
Whittlesey CP	53	<5	161	52%
March CP	69	<5	284	48%
Wisbech CP	154	26	582	50%

Wisbech had the highest volume of all offences. Robbery made up 3% of all acquisitive crime in the parish of Wisbech compared to 1% in the other parishes. Year to date the neighbourhood area of Wisbech has seen an increase of 21% (5) robbery offences.

It is noted that the long term trend for robbery in neighbourhood of Wisbech is showing a small increase. However, as the numbers are very small and monthly fluctuations are highly variable it is not recommended at this time for the Partnership to take this on as a separate priority.

Section 5.3: Offenders

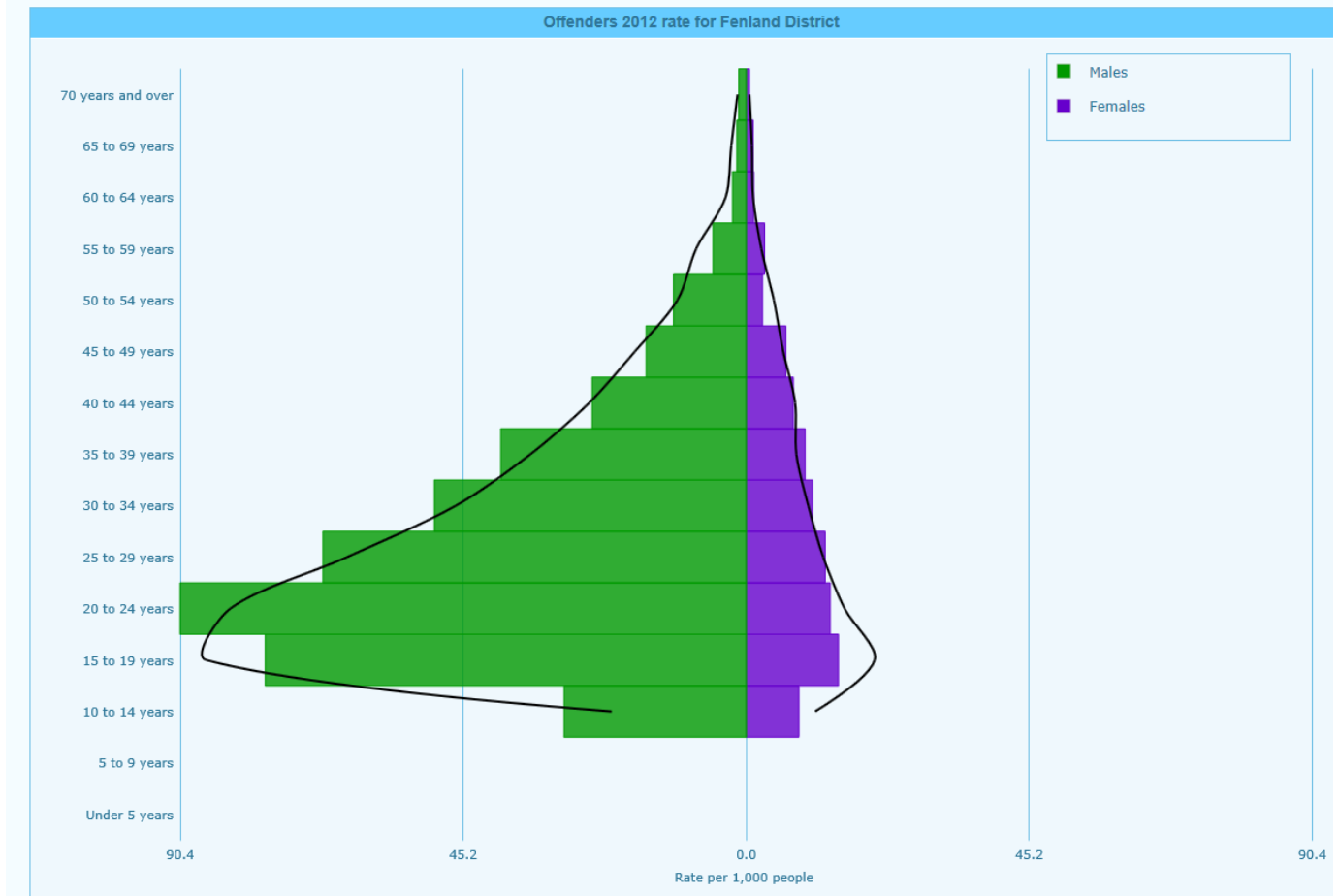
The following section uses data from police, probation and youth offending service to provide an overview of the information available relating to offenders, and where possible repeat offenders. Information has also been sought from professionals regarding the schemes currently in place in Fenland to reduce re-offending.

Offending

The profile of the general offending population known to the constabulary is shown in the figure below.

For Fenland compared, with Cambridgeshire as a whole, it can be seen that there is a slightly higher rate of offending in males, in particular those who are 20-24 years old. Males in this age bracket have a rate of 90.4 in a 1,000 people. This may be an issue with data, with more males of that age residing in the district than is officially estimated or a slightly different offending profile for the district. Fenland also has a higher rate of offending for males who are 10 to 14 years old compared to the Cambridgeshire rate.

Figure 6 Rate of offenders in Fenland per 5 year age group and sex



The Victim and offender Needs Assessment identified that the police data shows that 80% of offenders are males. It was also more noticeable that the offenders came from more deprived areas. This supports the findings above.

Offenders known to the police from October 2012 to September 2013 was analysed. In this period there were 1,077 unique offenders in Fenland. Out of these 80% were male and 20% were female, consistent with the findings from the Victim and offender needs assessment. These 1,077 offenders committed 802 offences in the same period.

Table 3 shows the breakdown for each ward in Fenland with the rate of offenders per 1,000 people, based on the offenders’ home address.

Table 3: Rate of offenders per 1,000 population in wards with a rate above the Fenland rate

Ward	Rate of offenders per 1,000 population
Wisbech Medworth	39.38
Wisbech Clarkson	32.90
Wisbech Waterlees	21.98
Wisbech Staithe	18.33
Wisbech Hill	16.32
Wisbech Peckover	16.17
Wisbech Kirkgate	15.22
Chatteris Slade Lode	15.21
March East	11.47
Fenland	11.26

The ward of Medworth has the highest rate of offenders with 39.38 offenders per 1,000 people. Seven wards in Wisbech recorded rates above the district rate. The lowest rate was recorded in Manea.

An examination of all offenders known to Probation in 2013 was carried out. There were very few differences found between Fenland and the Cambridgeshire & Peterborough area in the overall profile. Most notable were;

- A higher proportion of White and White: Other offenders in Fenland
- A slightly lower proportion of offenders aged 30-39 years of age in Fenland
- A slightly higher proportion of offenders aged 40-49 years of age in Fenland

The tables below breakdown the profile of offenders know to Probation as at 7th November 2013.

Table 4: Ethnicity profile of offenders in Fenland and Cambridgeshire & Peterborough

Ethnicity	Fenland	Cambridgeshire & Peterborough
White ¹⁰	76%	70%
White:Other	20%	13%
Black	1%	2%
Mixed	1%	2%
Asian	1%	4%
Other	1%	1%
Not Known	1%	8%

Table 5: Age profile of offenders in Fenland and Cambridgeshire & Peterborough

Agegroup	Fenland	Cambridgeshire & Peterborough
15-17	0%	0%
18-20	12%	11%
21-24	17%	17%

¹⁰ White ethnicity includes White:British, White:Irish and White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller

25-29	19%	19%
30-39	24%	27%
40-49	19%	17%
50-59	5%	6%
60 and over	3%	3%
Not known	0%	0%

The highest three offence types for female offenders was theft and handling offences, violence and fraud and forgery. For males it was violence, other indictable offences and theft and handling

Table 6: Offence breakdown by gender for offenders in Fenland

Offence type	Females	Males
Burglary	4%	8%
Criminal damage	1%	6%
Fraud and forgery	18%	2%
Indictable Motoring Offences	7%	10%
Other Indictable Offences	15%	20%
Other motoring	3%	5%
Other Summary Offences	10%	4%
Robbery		1%
Sexual Offences		4%
Theft and Handling	21%	11%
Theft from vehicles		
Violence	20%	31%

Young Offenders

The district recorded 29 new young offenders in the same period, 18% of County. Waterlees had 5 first time young offenders in January to September 2013. This was the highest count for any ward in Fenland. The highest ward in the County was East Chesterton and Yaxley and Farcet with a count of 6.

65% of first time young offenders were male in Fenland. 12 (41%) were under 14 and 17 (59%) were between 15 to 17 years of age. 8 of the first time offenders committed offences which fit the violence against the person category.

Re-offending

Integrated Offender Management

The Integrated Offender Management (IOM) scheme helps the client out of the downward spiral they are in of drug debt, lack of stable tenancy, loss of benefits and mental health by assisting them to get the correct benefits, prescriptions and supported housing. They do this until the client is in a better position to manage by themselves.

One challenge the IOM scheme faces is the range of mental health issues that the clients suffer from. It is believed that by working in partnership with other agencies the scheme is helping to prevent the clients from re-offending. Whilst the Performance report produced for the scheme revealed a decrease in offending, there is still not a clear evidence base of what has the biggest impact.

There have been 16 new referrals made to the Fenland IOM scheme this year. 7 of those have been adopted onto the scheme.

Cambridgeshire Constabulary use daily management meetings to focus on IOM in terms of disruption visits and other enforcement action if criminal activity is thought to be occurring.

Progress on Sub-IOM group

The Partnership was presented last year with data relating to repeat offenders not within the IOM cohort and formed a working group (IOM Sub group) to look at how best to reduce the re-offending of this group. This project is to improve better identification of lower level crime trends and the perpetrators of these to offer support or pressure if they aren't willing to engage. It was also directly linked with housing provision to break the circle of 'sofa surfing', crime to survive and repatriate if the cases required it.

This is still in its early days and the CSP continues to improve information sharing and processes within the project to lead to positive outcomes. A process chart for identifying and supporting individuals has been developed and agreed between cross border agencies. Over the Christmas period new Immigration legislation was rushed in which is thought will inadvertently have an impact on this issue, as it will speed up the immigration powers. The new legislation states:

“Home Office Immigration Enforcement can take administrative removal action against an EEA national who is not exercising Treaty rights. The non-exercise of Treaty rights covers the following: an individual who has been in the UK for more than three months and is not working, studying, seeking work, self-employed or self-sufficient. Such individuals may come to the attention of the police because of anti-social behaviour, including begging, street crime and rough sleeping.”

Over the coming months it is recommended that incident numbers be monitored and included in the end of year review. Further it may be beneficial to include a case study to show the benefits of this scheme.

A concern has been expressed that the Lithuanian community do not feel comfortable contacting the constabulary and that further community engagement work might prove beneficial. The added value

could be to improve health outcomes within this community, including the current concern of risk of suicide.

APPENDIX A. ASB area in Wisbech



APPENDIX B. Data Sources and Acknowledgements

On behalf of the Fenland Community Safety Partnership, the 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

Cambridgeshire Constabulary

DESCRIPTION OF DATA

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
 Domestic abuse incidents and crimes

Cambridgeshire County Council

Youth Offending Service – analysis of cohort
 Drug and Alcohol Action Team – Needs Assessments
 Research & Performance team – socio-demographic data (including housing, population, deprivation and economic indicators)

Fenland District Council

CCTV incidents (by camera)
 Anti-social behaviour incidents as recorded by

	the district council
Cambridgeshire Fire & Rescue Service	Point level deliberate fires data (including grid references)
East Anglian Ambulance Trust	Ambulance call outs for assault/sexual assault (including grid references)
Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Probation Trust	Analysis of cohort (including OASys risk and needs profile)
Roddons	Housing data relating to ASB incidents.

Where possible the most up to date information has been analysed and specific time periods stated within the analysis.

APPENDIX C. Most similar authorities

The most similar authorities for Fenland (according to the IQuanta performance monitoring tool produced by the Home Office are:

- Humberside - North Lincolnshire
- Devon & Cornwall - Northern Devon
- Lancashire - West Lancashire
- Norfolk - Kings Lynn & West Norfolk
- Norfolk - Breckland
- Northumbria - Northumberland
- Suffolk - Waveney
- Nottinghamshire - Newark & Sherwood
- North Wales - Flintshire
- Humberside - East Riding of Yorkshire
- Hampshire - Isle of Wight
- Kent - Shepway
- Essex - Tendring
- Gwent - Monmouthshire

Twenty-four variables are used, on the basis of correlation with one or more of crime type, to identify the 14 'most similar' areas to each community safety partnership.

The full list of variables used is given below:

- Percentage of ACORN 1 households. ACORN is a proprietary (CACI) geodemographics dataset which assigns a neighbourhood description to each output area in the UK (the smallest geographical area at which Census data is available). ACORN 1 is referred to as "Wealthy Achievers".
- Percentage of ACORN 2 households: as above but for ACORN category 2 ("Urban Prosperity" neighbourhoods).
- Percentage of ACORN 4 households: as above but for ACORN category 4 ("Moderate Means" neighbourhoods).
- Percentage of ACORN 5 households: as above but for ACORN category 5 ("Hard Pressed" neighbourhoods).
- Percentage of student households. The percentage of households categorised as student households from the 2001 Census.
- Percentage who have never worked. The number of people who have never worked as a percentage of the 16-74 population from the 2001 Census.

- Percentage in routine/semi-routine occupations. The number of people who are in routine or semi-routine occupations or have never worked as a percentage of the 16-74 population from the 2001 Census.
- Percentage permanently sick or disabled. The percentage of people classified as permanently sick or disabled from the 2001 Census.
- Percentage of terraced households. The number of terraced households divided by the total number of households (both from 2001 Census) multiplied by 100.
- Output Area (OA) density. A population-weighted average of the density (population/area) of each OA. It aims to give a better indication of population density as it will highlight small pockets of densely populated housing.
- Percentage of overcrowded households. From the 2001 Census. Households are classified as being overcrowded if they have an occupancy of more than 1 + number of bedrooms. This figure aims to represent the level of 'undesirable sharing' of rooms within a property.
- Percentage of single adult households. The number of households containing only one person aged 18 or over (2001 Census) divided by the total number of households (2001 Census) multiplied by 100.
- Percentage of single parent households. From the 2001 Census, the percentage of households which contain one parent and dependent children (15 and under, or 16-18 if in full-time education).
- Percentage of households with no working adults and dependent children. From the 2001 Census, the percentage of households which contain dependent children (15 and under, or 16-18 if in full-time education) and no working adults.
- Population sparsity. This variable gives an indication of the proportion of the population that lives in sparsely populated areas. It is equivalent to the sparsity measure used in the police funding formula.
- Long-term unemployed per worker. From NOMIS, the number of people (average of Apr 2004 to Mar 2007) claiming job seekers allowance for more than 6 months, as a percentage of the population of working age.
- Long-term unemployed per claimant. From NOMIS, the number of people (average of Apr 2004 to Mar 2007) claiming job seekers allowance for more than 6 months, as a percentage of total claimants.
- Percentage of 18-24 claimants. From NOMIS, the number of people aged 18-24 (average of Apr 2004 to Mar 2007) claiming job seekers allowance, as a percentage of total claimants.
- Percentage of people on income support. From NOMIS, the number of people (average of Apr 2004 to Mar 2007) claiming income support, as a percentage of the population.
- Number of retail and leisure outlets. This uses data supplied by a company called Retail Locations which collects location information on multiple retailers (i.e. chains / brands). The data are aggregated to calculate the number per hectare of retail and leisure outlets.
- Bars per hectare. Uses data from the Annual Business Inquiry.
- Daytime population per hectare. People who live and work in the area (or do not work) and those who live outside the area and work inside the area. It excludes those people who live in the area but work outside the area (2001 census).
- Daytime net inflow (DTNI). Change in the number of people in the area (either living or working) during the daytime (2001 census).
- Percentage of population in hamlets or isolated dwellings. The number of people living in hamlets or isolated dwellings as a percentage of the total population (2001 census).

APPENDIX D. CADET: April to December 2013

Cambridgeshire Constabulary - Recorded Crime Data										
Select Area:	Select Sector:				Return to:					
Fenland	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
	From	To			From	To				
	Dec-12	Dec-13			Apr-12	Dec-12	Apr-13	Dec-13		
All Crime	388	404	16	+ 4.1%	3,988	3,640	-348	- 8.7%		
All Crime (excl Action Fraud)	381	404	23	+ 6.0%	3,902	3,640	-262	- 6.7%		
Domestic Abuse	28	47	19	+ 67.0%	317	325	8	+ 2.5%		
Burglary Dwelling	19	28	9	+ 47.4%	231	204	-27	- 11.7%		
Victim Based Crime	322	357	35	+ 10.9%	3,470	3,248	-222	- 6.4%		
All Violence Against The Person	52	94	42	+ 80.8%	663	659	-4	- 0.6%		
Homicides	0	0	0	No Calc	0	0	0	No Calc		
Violence with injury	27	42	15	+ 55.6%	317	327	10	+ 3.2%		
Violence without injury	25	52	27	+ 108.0%	346	332	-14	- 4.0%		
All Sexual Offences	9	17	8	+ 88.9%	60	73	13	+ 21.7%		
Serious Sexual Offences	4	8	4	+ 100.0%	41	51	10	+ 24.4%		
Rape	1	2	1	+ 100.0%	19	17	-2	- 10.5%		
Sexual Assaults	3	5	2	+ 66.7%	19	30	11	+ 57.9%		
Other Serious Sexual Offences	0	1	1	No Calc	3	4	1	+ 33.3%		
Other Sexual Offences	5	9	4	+ 80.0%	19	22	3	+ 15.8%		
All Robbery	1	2	1	+ 100.0%	34	33	-1	- 2.9%		
Robbery (Business)	1	0	-1	- 100.0%	1	1	0	No Calc		
Robbery (Personal)	0	2	2	No Calc	33	32	-1	- 3.0%		
Theft Offences	187	179	-8	- 4.3%	1,948	1,814	-134	- 6.9%		
Burglary Dwelling	19	28	9	+ 47.4%	231	204	-27	- 11.7%		
Burglary Non Dwelling	21	17	-4	- 19.0%	226	247	21	+ 9.3%		
Burglary Shed/Garage	6	7	1	+ 16.7%	129	137	8	+ 6.2%		
Burglary Commercial	15	10	-5	- 33.3%	97	110	13	+ 13.4%		
Aggravated Burglary Non Dwelling	0	0	0	No Calc	0	0	0	No Calc		
Shoplifting	44	28	-16	- 36.4%	405	336	-69	- 17.0%		
Theft from the Person	4	3	-1	- 25.0%	35	29	-6	- 17.1%		
Theft of Pedal Cycles	5	18	13	+ 260.0%	117	116	-1	- 0.9%		
Vehicle Crime	39	35	-4	- 10.3%	323	307	-16	- 5.0%		
Vehicle Taking	7	6	-1	- 14.3%	69	88	19	+ 27.5%		
Theft from a Vehicle	29	28	-1	- 3.4%	243	205	-38	- 15.6%		
Vehicle Interference	3	1	-2	- 66.7%	11	14	3	+ 27.3%		
All other theft offences	55	50	-5	- 9.1%	611	575	-36	- 5.9%		
Making off without payment	6	6	0	=	46	41	-5	- 10.9%		
Theft in a Dwelling	4	7	3	+ 75.0%	78	61	-17	- 21.8%		
Other theft offences	45	37	-8	- 17.8%	487	473	-14	- 2.9%		
All Criminal Damage	73	65	-8	- 11.0%	765	669	-96	- 12.5%		
Criminal Damage to Dwellings	14	27	13	+ 92.9%	171	161	-10	- 5.8%		
Criminal Damage to Other Buildings	7	5	-2	- 28.6%	96	73	-23	- 24.0%		
Criminal Damage to Vehicles	36	13	-23	- 63.9%	278	228	-50	- 18.0%		
Criminal Damage Other	15	18	3	+ 20.0%	186	173	-13	- 7.0%		
Racially Aggravated Criminal Damage	0	0	0	No Calc	0	0	0	No Calc		
Arson	1	2	1	+ 100.0%	34	34	0	No Calc		
Other Crimes Against Society	59	47	-12	- 20.3%	432	392	-40	- 9.3%		
All Drugs Offences	43	23	-20	- 46.5%	240	216	-24	- 10.0%		
Drugs (Trafficking)	8	3	-5	- 62.5%	42	35	-7	- 16.7%		
Drugs (Simple Possession)	35	20	-15	- 42.9%	198	181	-17	- 8.6%		
Drugs (Other Offences)	0	0	0	No Calc	0	0	0	No Calc		
Possession of Weapons Offences	5	5	0	=	31	28	-3	- 9.7%		
Public Order Offences	10	14	4	+ 40.0%	132	97	-35	- 26.5%		
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	1	5	4	+ 400.0%	29	51	22	+ 75.9%		
All Racially Aggravated Crime	0	5	5	No Calc	14	16	2	+ 14.3%		
All Racially Aggravated Violence	0	5	5	No Calc	14	16	2	+ 14.3%		
All Racially Aggravated Harassment	0	0	0	No Calc	0	0	0	No Calc		
Racially Aggravated Criminal Damage	0	0	0	No Calc	0	0	0	No Calc		
Metal Theft	5	2	-3	- 60.0%	67	45	-22	- 32.8%		
Metal Infrastructure	0	1	1	No Calc	20	9	-11	- 55.0%		
Metal Non Infrastructure	5	1	-4	- 80.0%	47	36	-11	- 23.4%		
Hate Crime	1	4	3	+ 300.0%	18	17	-1	- 5.6%		
Violent Crime (excl Serious Sexual Offences and Domestic Abuse)	38	63	25	+ 65.8%	468	445	-23	- 4.9%		
Going equipped for stealing etc	0	1	1	No Calc	2	4	2	+ 100.0%		
Handing stolen goods	1	1	0	=	7	9	2	+ 28.6%		

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 them.