



**Fenland Community Safety Partnership**

**Strategic Assessment 2014/15 - Continuous Assessment  
Document 3: Violence with focus on community cohesion**

**January 2014**

## Document Details

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

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## Section 1: Introduction

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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

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For 2014/15 the partnership is continuing a continuous assessment process that will allow planning throughout the year. Whilst each document will provide an overview of the partnership's performance, the main 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	Street drinkers	June and July	July 2014
2	Children & young people	July to September	October 2014
3	<b>Violence with focus on community cohesion</b>	<b>October to December</b>	<b>January 2015</b>
4	End of year review	January to March	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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This strategic assessment document is set out in five main chapters:

- **Key Findings and Recommendations**– 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. The local analysis is based upon the most recent five years recorded data<sup>1</sup>.
- **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

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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://www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/interactive-maps/crime>

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<sup>1</sup> Financial years 2007/08 to 2013/14

## Section 2: Key Findings and Recommendations

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

### Key findings

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This section contains the key findings for the priority analysis.

#### Violent Crime

- The renewed focus on the quality of crime recording (by the HMIC<sup>2</sup> amongst others) has prompted improved compliance with national standards in some police forces, leading to many more violent crimes being recorded. As a consequence violence against the person offences for Fenland have risen from 565 to 830 crimes (April – November).
- Supporting data from the Ambulance Trust and Queen Elizabeth A&E does not show an increase in the number of people seeking medical care after being the victims of assault.
- However the following concerns should be considered in relation to the trends:
  - The change in recording practice leaves us unsighted as to the precise trend in violent crime; Particularly at a local level
  - Similarly the precise balance between change in recording practice and changes in the level of reporting of issues such as domestic abuse are unclear.
  - Better recording means more victims who could potentially require support.

#### Cohesion

- Research points to there being a complex interconnection of factors around cohesion and crime. This is not therefore an area easy to unpick local problems. Strong national and local evidence shows that increased numbers of migrants has not led to an overall increase in crime. However, much depends on the migrant's socio-economic status **and** the neighbourhoods to which they are moving.
- The BeNCH<sup>3</sup> offenders study showed that 19.1% of all offenders for Fenland had an ethnic origin of 'white other'. The VONA<sup>4</sup> shows for victims recorded within Fenland for the calendar year 2012 10% of victims were from the 'white other' group. The disparity in the proportion of victimisation compared to offending was attributed, in the main, to significant under-reporting of crime by recent migrants.
- Local data is limited, and therefore a full picture of how cohesive Fenland and the communities within it are is not readily available.

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<sup>2</sup> Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary

<sup>3</sup> Bedfordshire, Northamptonshire, Cambridgeshire, Hertfordshire Study of Offending 2014

<sup>4</sup> Victim and Offender Needs Assessment 2013 update.

## Recommendations

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In respect to tackling issues around violence and cohesion the following is recommended for the partnership:

1. Violence is still a concern in this area, reducing incidents of street violence, alcohol related violence and domestic violence should remain a priority for the Partnership.
2. Ensure that all victims of violence, particularly vulnerable people, are provided with adequate support and services.
3. Those individuals that are at risk from repeat victimisation, should be identified and supported to reduce their risk.
4. The district council should continue to lead the work on improving community cohesion, in particular;
  - a. Identifying those being exploited and victimised and provide the appropriate support, be that assisting them in finding suitable housing or in returning home
  - b. Continue to tackle illegal gang masters, particularly the use of houses of multiple occupancy and illegal working conditions.
  - c. Improving community relations and encouraging reporting of victimisation and hate crimes
  - d. Reducing parallel lives<sup>5</sup> and provide opportunities for interactions between communities
5. Due to financial consideration, resourcing to the Open-Out Scheme in Cambridgeshire ceased. Direct reporting to the police currently provides too little data to provide an accurate profile of the problem. Online reporting or third party reporting are methods used in other parts of the country. The Partnership could gain useful insights into the success from other areas such as Milton Keynes.
6. Methods for improving cohesion and social interaction needs to be locally determined, good practice from one place may not be directly transferable but can help to inspire local ideas<sup>6</sup>. Feedback and ideas from residents is essential, and is likely to make them feel empowered to take action and ensure sustainability. Ideas from elsewhere include;
  - a. Citizenship panels to provide opportunities to be heard.
  - b. Citizenship ceremonies to improve sense of belonging.
  - c. Heritage days and festivals

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<sup>5</sup> Parallel Lives, in Citizenship, Cohesion and Solidarity - Ted Cantle




<sup>6</sup> Guidance on meaningful interaction – Department of Communities and Local Government

- d. Support for local events such as Big Lunch which provides opportunities for social interactions
  - e. Close working with schools to improve interactions and a sense of belonging and enhance community cohesion.
7. Improvement in data collection of hate crime and incidents is key to the partnership's ability to understand underlying issues and emerging problems. Further work is needed in order for in terms of collating the information and sharing systematically with partners.

## Section 3: Partnership Calendar of Community Safety Issues<sup>7</sup>

Fenland 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												
Key Events													
2014 World Cup				Start 12th	Ends 13th								
School Holidays			26 - 30th HT		24th July HOL	to 4th Sept		27th - 31st HT		20th Dec HOL		16-20th HT	
Other National Holidays			Bank hoildays										

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

<sup>7</sup> SD – Standard Deviation: A quantity calculated to indicate the extent of deviation for a group as a whole



## Section 4: Performance and Partnership Activity

This section provides an update of the performance indicators and partnership activity in the most recent quarter. As the priorities have moved from being crime based to more thematic, the performance section needs to adapt to match this.

### Priority 1: Monitor and improve public confidence

Performance Measure (Perception measure)	Baseline 2013/14	Q1 14/15	Q2 14/15	Q3 14/15	Q4 14/15
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Proportion of residents who perceive there is a high level of ASB in their area\*

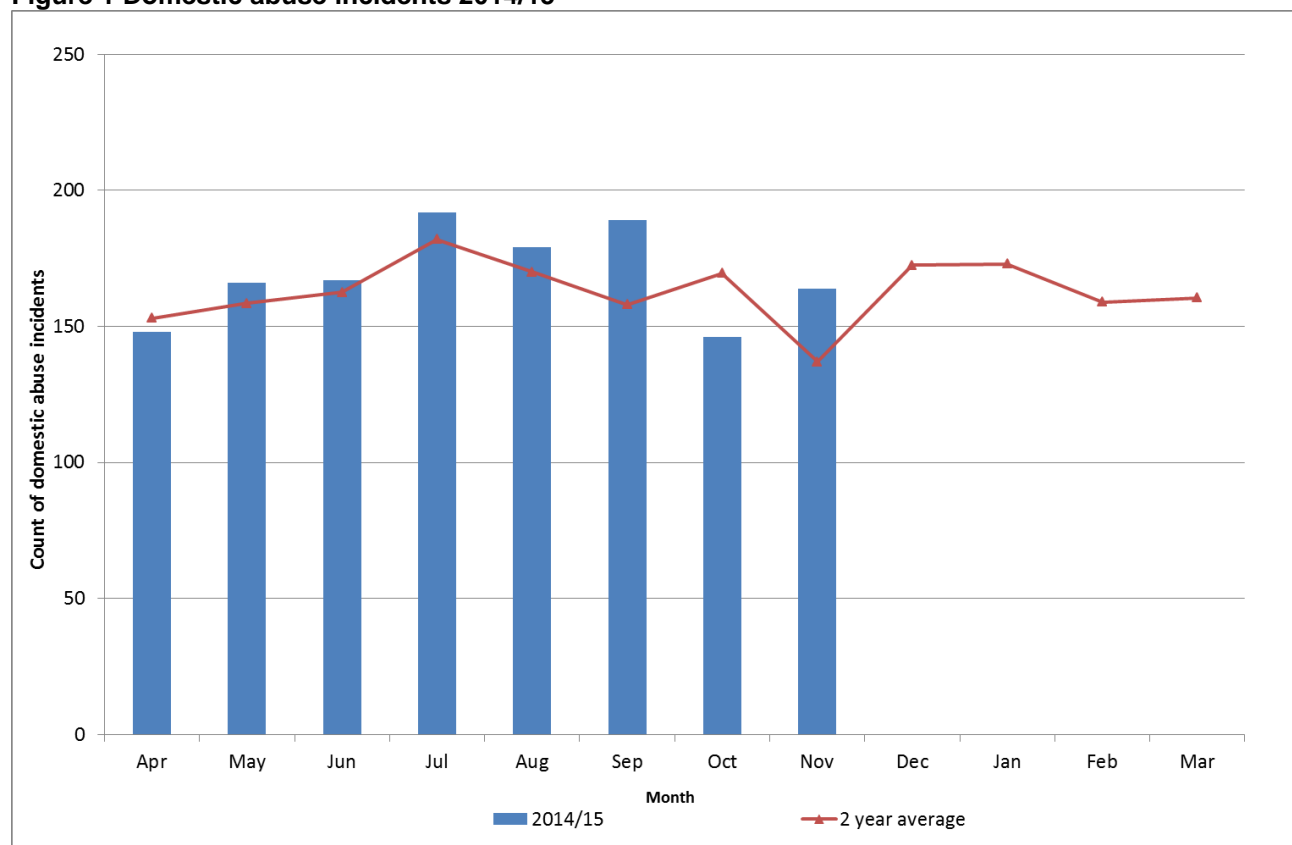
\* It should be noted that the figure provided above for the perception indicator is from 12-month rolling data.

Public perception is good, with only 0.7% of those surveyed in the Policing in Cambridgeshire (PIC) survey in the last 12 months (ending December 2014), which equates to 4 people out of 555 surveyed who state that they perceive there to be a high level ASB in their area.

### Priority 2: Delivery of prevention and awareness projects to Fenland communities

Within this priority there are numerous projects to raise awareness, action plan no 2.1.2 is to increase reporting of domestic abuse. Figure 1 shows the number of domestic abuse incidents reported has increased by 12% compared to last year from 1,206 incidents in 2013/14 (April to November) to 1,351 incidents between April and November 2014.

Figure 1 Domestic abuse incidents 2014/15



### Priority 3: Children and young people

Performance Measure (Volume offences)	Baseline 2013/14	Q1 14/15	Q2 14/15	Q3 14/15	Q4 14/15
Number of Together for Families (TFF) in Fenland	145	162	228	314	
Number of families referred to TFF with Crime marker	22	17	Awaiting data	Awaiting data	
Youth related ASB incidents in parish of Wisbech	291	66	75	34 <sup>8</sup>	

Out of 1,243 families who meet the Together for Families criteria, 314 cases are from Fenland. Of this 314 they have submitted a claim for 149 families.

The number of ASB incidents which were youth related appears to be reducing again, however at the time of writing the December 2014 data was not included. April-November figures for this year and last year show a reduction, 185 incidents compared to 226.

### Priority 4: Alcohol-related violence

Performance Measure (Volume offences)	Baseline 2013/14	Q1 14/15	Q2 14/15	Q3 14/15	Q4 14/15
Violence against the person – In Wisbech pub cluster	184	43 (37)	30 (49)	21 <sup>3</sup> (29)	
Violence against the person – In March pub cluster	69	18 (11)	18 (11)	13 <sup>3</sup> (19)	
Alcohol related litter in Wisbech town centre reported by Street scene officers	23	8	Awaiting data		

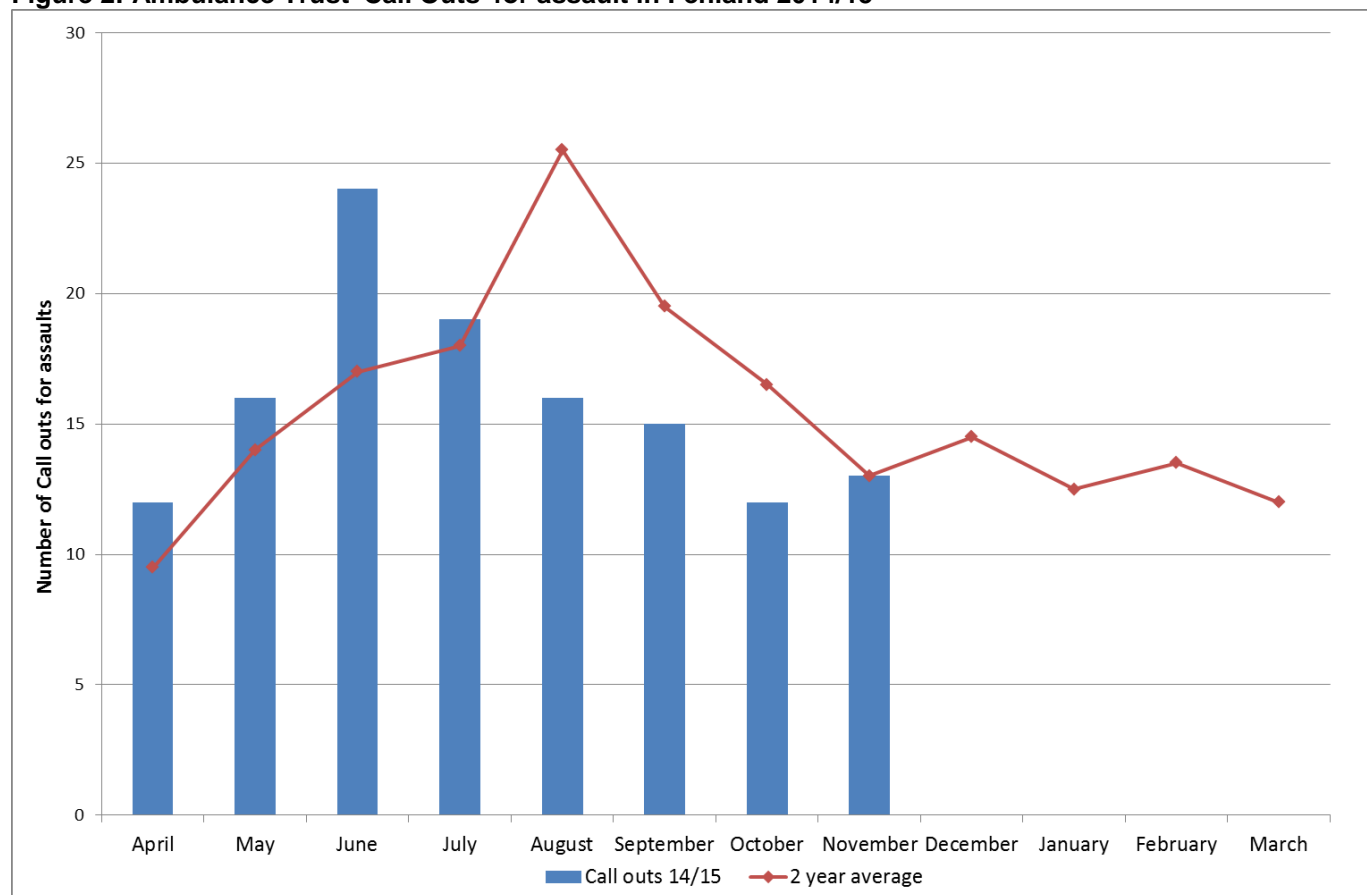
*Figures in brackets are 2013/14 data*

Police recorded violence against the person in the pub cluster of March has shown an increase of 8 crimes for year to date (November 2014). The pub cluster in Wisbech has seen a reduction of 21 incidents in violence against the person offences. Across the Constabulary there have been increases in violence against the person offences.

To help monitor alcohol related violence 4.1.2 it was decided to monitor the number of call outs for assault in Fenland and is shown in Figure 2 below.

<sup>8</sup> October & November 2014 data only

**Figure 2: Ambulance Trust 'Call Outs' for assault in Fenland 2014/15**



The graph shows that in the first half of 2014 (April to July) there was an increase in number of call outs for assault (apart from June) compared to the average for the previous two years (April to July 2012 and 2013). From April to July 2014 there was a total of 71 call outs compared to 46 call outs for the same period in 2013. However, between August and October 2014 call outs fell sharply, and in contrast to the previous two years (when they rose in August). Call outs fell further in September and October 2014, before seeing a small rise in November, to match the 2 year average.

## Section 5: Priority Analysis: Violence

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This section of the assessment provides an overview of issues and concerns relating to community safety in relation to violence in Fenland.

### Section 5.1: National trends

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The Office of National Statistics<sup>9</sup> says that the latest rise in Violence against the person (VAP) recorded by the police is in contrast to the falls shown by the Crime Survey and figures on attendances at Accident and Emergency departments due to violent assaults. Possible explanations for this rise include:

- It is known that violent offences are more prone to subjective judgement about whether to record. Therefore, action taken by police forces to generally improve their compliance with the national crime recording standards (NCRS) is likely to have resulted in an increase in the number of offences recorded.
- An increase in the reporting of domestic abuse and subsequent recording of these offences by the police. A recent HMIC inspection expressed concerns about the police response to domestic abuse but noted the majority of Police and Crime Commissioners (PCC) were now showing a strong commitment to tackling it. The report noted 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 for England and Wales indicates that violent incidents have decreased by 23% for year ending June 2014, compared to year ending June 2013. This is self-reported victimisation and includes offences not reported to the police.

### Section 5.2: Overview of local trends

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Over the long term prior to 2014 there had been a reduction in violence against the person (VAP), 30% between 2009 and 2012 in terms of volume (using annual October to September data). However in terms of trend, police recorded VAP has seen an increase of 46% over the last 12 months (October 2013 to September 2014 compared with October 2012 to September 2013). In terms of volume of crime, at 1,171 (October 2013 to September 2014) levels are now back at those seen in 2009, (at 1,140 for year October 2009 to September 2010).

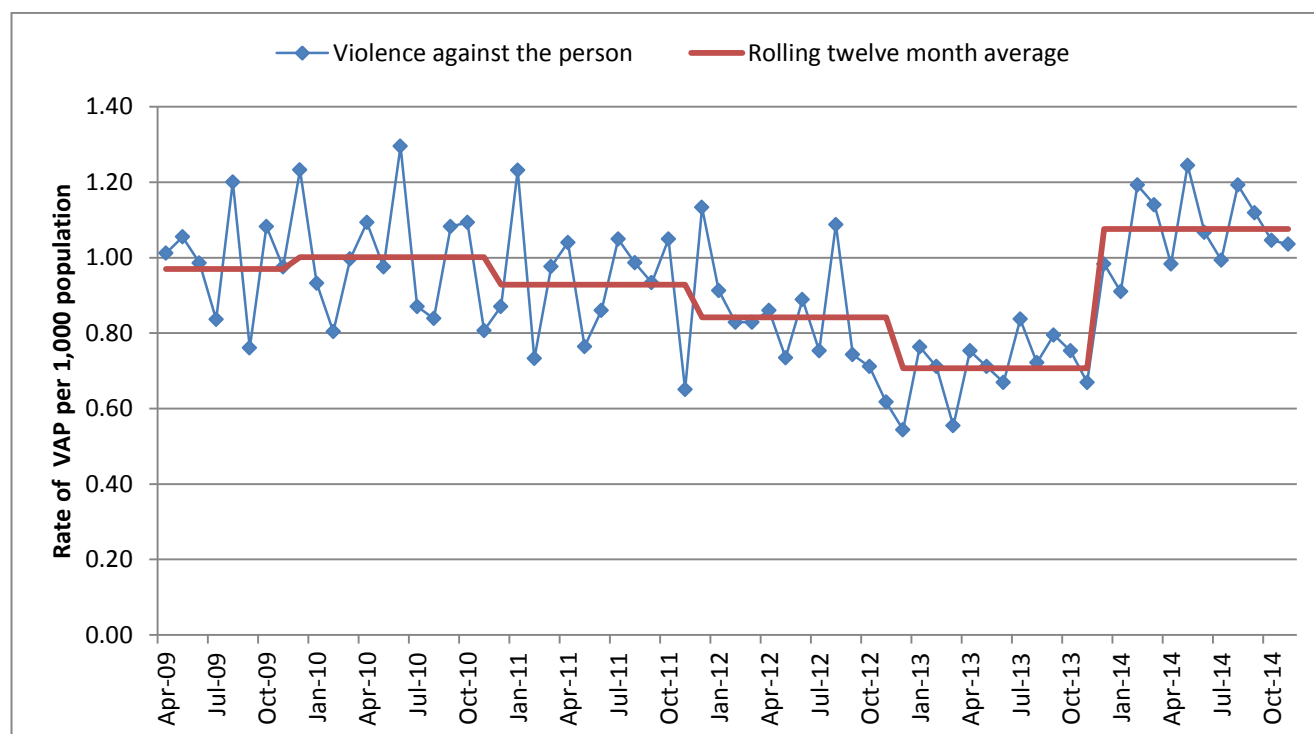
Nationally police recorded violence also saw an increase of 11% comparing the 12 months ending June 2014 with the previous 12 months. Therefore the level of increase seen in Fenland is far

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<sup>9</sup> [http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/dcp171778\\_380538.pdf](http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/dcp171778_380538.pdf) ONS Statistical bulletin: Crime in England and Wales, Year Ending June 2014, page 25

higher than that reported nationally. The rate of VAP per 1,000 population is shown in the figure below which also shows the long term reduction before 2014. Rolling twelve months average shows a steep increase in the rate of VAP since November 2013.

**Figure 3: Long-term monthly trend for the rate per 1,000 population of (VAP) in Fenland**



### ***Accident & Emergency assault data***

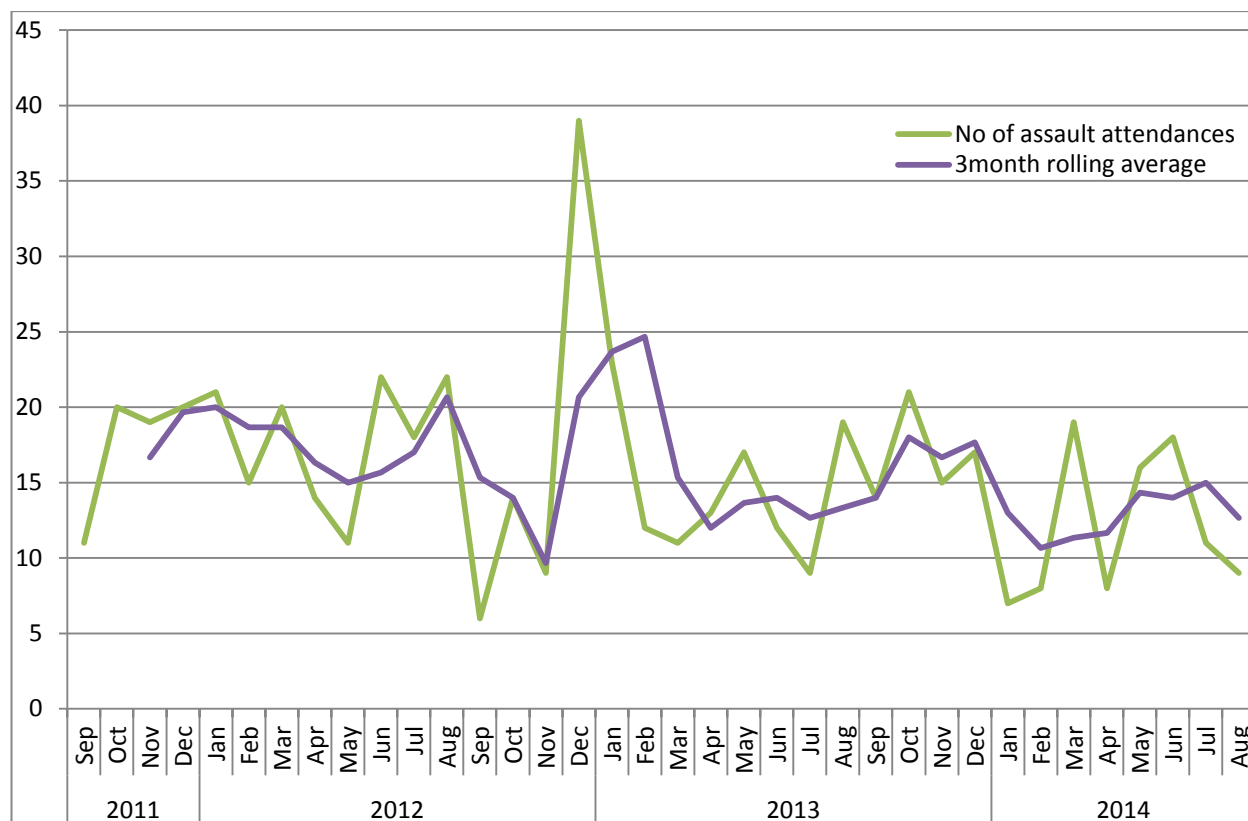
The assault data, for patients from Fenland attending Queen Elizabeth NHS Hospital is shown in the table and chart below. Historic data back to 2011 has been provided. However, only the data up to August 2014 was available at the time of writing this report.

**Table 1: Summary of attendances for assault at Queen Elizabeth Hospital from Fenland**

Number of presentations:	Year : January - December		
	2012	2013	2014
Full year	211	183	
January-August	143	116	96
Monthly average	17.6	15.3	12.0

Year on year changes indicate that the number of presentations at A&E at Queen Elizabeth Hospital for assault is decreasing. A decrease of 20 attendances was recorded when comparing January to August 2014 with the same period in 2013. The monthly figures (as seen in figure 4) show wide variations, this is typical of this type of data where many factors affect violence. These include; national events, sports events, weather patterns and incidents of domestic violence. The monthly average number of presentations is showing a reduction at this time.

**Figure 4: Number of attendances for assault at Queen Elizabeth Hospital from Fenland**



Although there is variation in the monthly figures, the overall trend is a decrease over the medium to long term.

### **Ambulance trends**

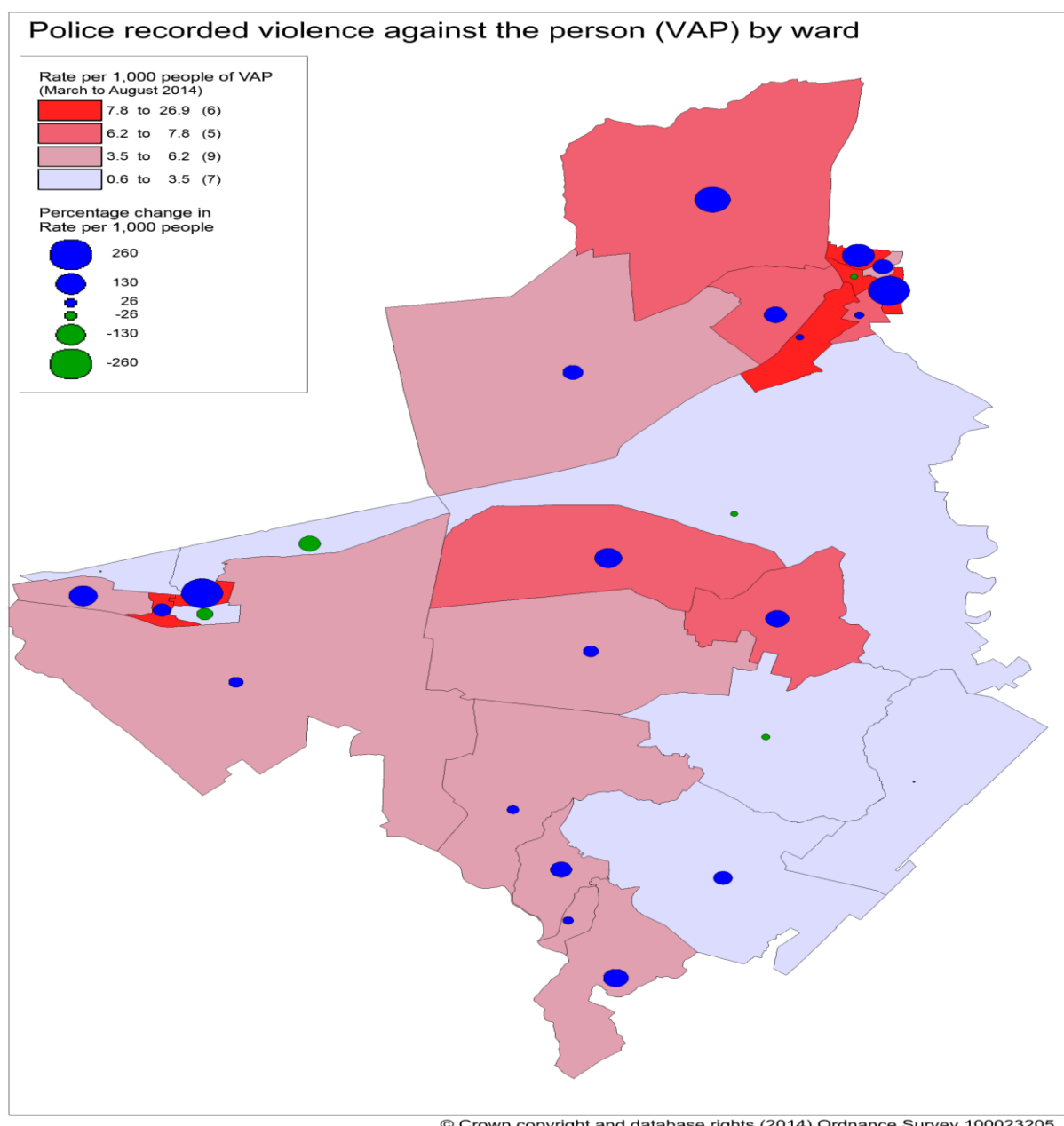
Call outs for assault to the East of England Ambulance service is also used to look at the level of violence across the district. Since 2013/14 there has been limited location information received and therefore it is only possible to identify the district that the call out comes from. This is a regional problem and work is being done to address the problem it is hoped that this issue will be resolved in the near future.

The trend, as shown in the figure 2, shows ambulance call outs from April 2012 to November 2014. During the first quarter of this year the monthly figure recorded higher than the 2-year average. However since August 2014 the monthly figures are below the 2-year rolling average.

### **Understanding the increase in VAP**

To try to understand the underlying trend in violence against the person, further geographic analysis was carried out. Understanding what are recording changes and what and where real increases in violence is hard to establish. Changes were need

**Figure 5: Map of violence against the person by ward**



### Section 5.3: Repeat victimisation

The Cambridgeshire Research Group has completed a research project on repeat victimisation 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. Police recorded data for all victims for the period 2011 to 2013, was used to examine the extent of repeat victimisation. Data analysis identified 9,088 unique victims (for Cambridgeshire & Peterborough), who were victimised 21,533 times over the three years. Just over one in five of all victims were repeat victims; with the victims of violence (including domestic violence) making up a significant proportion of those.

The research identified two distinct groups of victims. Those who have been victimised four or more times in the past three years, and those who have been victimised between two or three times in the past three years. Those who were victims four or more times were re-victimised much more

rapidly and were strongly associated with living in areas of relatively high deprivation. 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 who might need additional help and support. For Fenland the study identified a total of 1,100 repeat victims of whom 103 were victimised four or more times.

The table below shows the wards which had the higher proportion of repeat victimisation.

**Table 2: First ten wards with highest rate of Repeat victimisation in Fenland (2011-2013)**

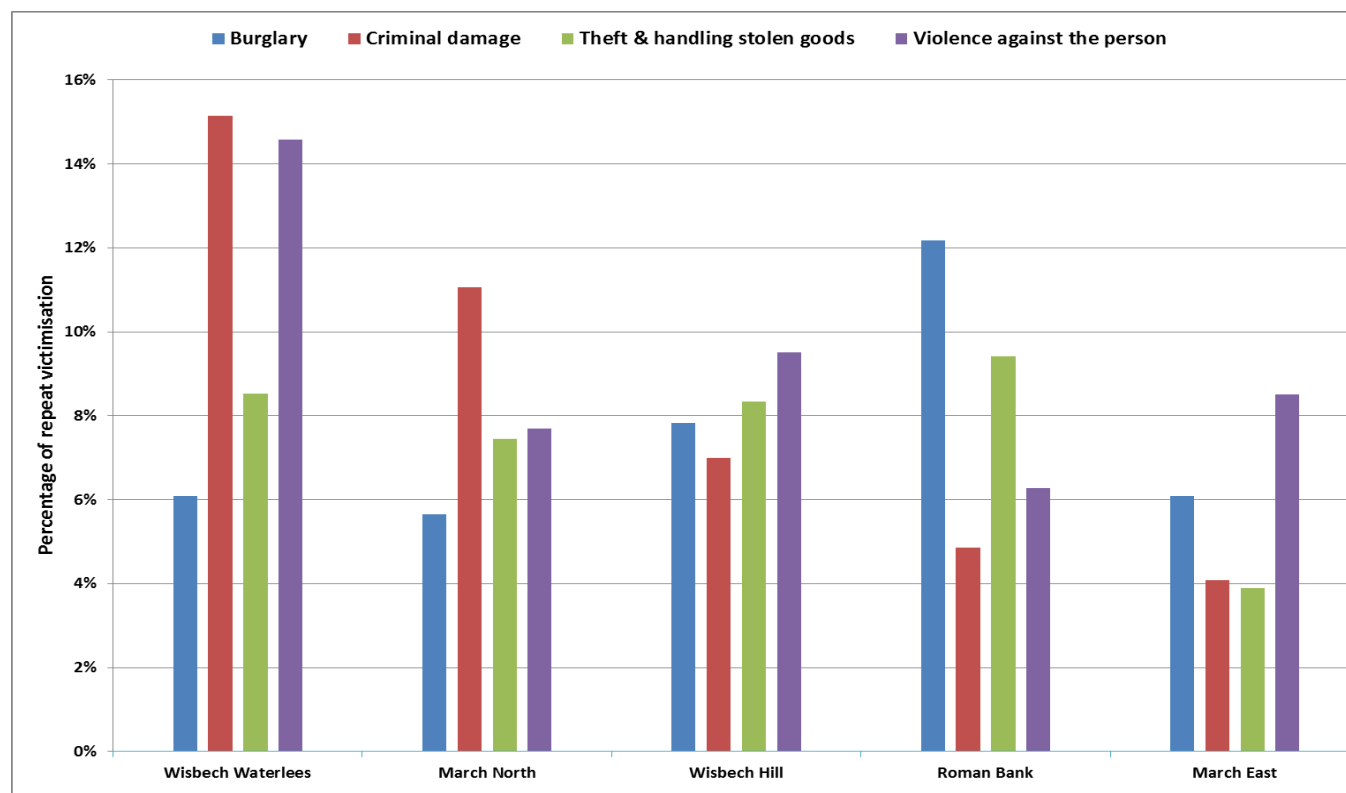
Ward name	Repeat victimisation (less than four times)	Repeat victimisation (four or more times)	Total repeat victimisation	Rate per 1,000 population
Wisbech Waterlees	11%	15%	12%	41.4
Wisbech Medworth	5%	7%	5%	39.8
Wisbech Clarkson	5%	2%	5%	39.4
Wisbech Peckover	4%	2%	4%	29.8
Wisbech Staithe	4%	4%	4%	29.2
Wisbech Hill	8%	7%	8%	28.1
Chatteris Slade Lode	4%	3%	4%	26.2
Roman Bank	7%	9%	8%	22.7
Chatteris Wenneye	3%	1%	3%	19.9
March North	6%	15%	8%	19.4

Source: Police recorded data 2011 to 2013

Waterlees accounted for 12% of the total repeat victimisation in Fenland and also have the highest recorded rate of repeat victimisation 41.4 per 1,000 population, compared to the Fenland district rate of 19.7 per 1,000 population. Waterlees have the highest proportion of repeat victims (11%) who have been victimised between 2 and 3 times and also recorded the highest volume of repeat victims (15%) who have been victimised four or more times in three years along with March North who has recorded the same percentage for repeat victims (four or more times)



**Figure 6: First five wards where higher repeat victimisation is recorded with crime type**



Source: Police recorded data 2011 to 2013

Figure 6 presents the first five wards having higher repeat victimisation according to different crime types. Repeat burglary offences were recorded most in Roman Bank (12%); percentage of repeated criminal damage offences were recorded in Waterlees (15%), repeated theft and handling stolen goods were recorded most in Waterlees and Roman Bank (9% each) and repeated violence against the person offences were recorded highest in Waterlees (15%). In Waterlees 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 are victims of domestic violence from this data.

In Fenland repeat victimisation is almost similar amongst males and females. It was noticed that 48% of the repeat victims were females and 50% were males. In Fenland highest repeat victimisation was observed (table 3) in the age group of 35- 44 years (23%) followed by 16-24 years (17%) 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>

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

**Table 3: Repeat victimisation by age group in Fenland**

Age groups	Total repeat victimisation		Total repeat victimisation - Violence	
	Volume	Proportion	Volume	Proportion
<b>16 or less</b>	48	3%	27	6%
<b>16-24</b>	322	17%	145	30%
<b>25-34</b>	335	18%	129	27%
<b>35-44</b>	441	23%	123	25%
<b>45-54</b>	298	16%	40	8%
<b>55-64</b>	204	11%	15	3%
<b>65-74</b>	129	7%	6	1%
<b>75+</b>	56	3%	0	0%

Source: Police recorded data 2011 to 2013

## Summary

According to the Office of National Statistics (ONS) *"The renewed focus on the quality of crime recording is likely to have prompted improved compliance with national standards in some police forces, leading to more crimes being recorded. This is thought to have particularly affected the police recorded figures for violence against the person (up 11%) and public order offences (up 6%)."* Over the same period as above the Crime Survey for England & Wales suggested there had been an actual fall in 23% in violence. (ONS Crime Statistics Year Ending June 2014; Next edition due Jan 22<sup>nd</sup> 2015). In addition, the most recent provisional National Health Service (NHS) data on assault admissions to hospitals in England show that for the 12 months to the end of March 2014 there were 31,243 hospital admissions for assault, a reduction of 5% compared with figures for the preceding 12 months.

So the indications are that on a nationally level, although more 'violence against the person' offences are been recorded the actual experience of street violence is that it continues to fall.

Locally;

Data collected from Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Accident and Emergency department for assaults presented at the department show a reduction in the past 3 years. This is However unlike police recorded VAP, data from the hospital is not seeing an increase in attendances in the last year.

Call outs for assault to the East of England Ambulance service show a 7% reduction in ambulance call outs in the last year (October 2013 to September 2014) compared to the same period last year, which again is a contrast to the trend seen by police recorded VAP.

For Cambridgeshire Constabulary as a whole the recording of violence against the person has increased by 46.7% (April 2014 to Nov 2014 compared to the previous year). For five out of six CSP areas the increase was in the 45% - 55% range. The exception is Huntingdonshire with a lower

increase of 27% (the increase seen in the St Neots sector is particularly low, only 9%). Approximately  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the increase has been for violence without injury (the area of recorded where there is most subjective judgement) however there has also been an increase in the recording of violence with injury.

The following concerns should be considered in relation to the trends:

- The change in recording practice leaves us unsighted as to the precise trend in violent crime
- Similarly the precise balance between change in recording practice and changes in the level of reporting of issues such as domestic abuse need to be considered.
- Better recording means more victims who could potentially require support.

## Section 6: Cohesion

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The building of strong, resilient, cohesive communities has been on the Government's agenda for well over a decade now. With aims including reducing community tensions, increasing tolerance, reducing 'parallel lives' of communities and preventing violent extremism all collated under this term, there is a wide range of outcomes sought and initiatives that could be used.

### Cohesion and crime

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The Victim & Offender Needs Assessment (VONA) for Cambridgeshire & Peterborough<sup>11</sup> reported back on a series of workshops held with professionals who worked regularly with offenders. The issue of offending within increasingly diverse communities was discussed. The participants were clear however that the focus should not be on groups such as recent migrants as offenders per se but rather they should be viewed within the context of pre-existing caseloads e.g. those requiring treatment for substance misuse or as part of problematic ASB cases.

The VONA goes on to outline the background<sup>12</sup> for both victims and offenders recorded within Fenland for the calendar year 2012 10% of victims and 16.9% of offenders were from the 'white other' group (over 80% of victims and 68% of offenders victims were 'white British'). The disparity in the proportion of victimisation compared to offending was attributed, in the main, to significant under-reporting of crime by recent migrants as evidenced<sup>13</sup> in a 2011 report by the London School of Economics (LSE) for the Migrant Advisory Committee *"a key difficulty is that if immigrants have different reporting rates than natives, perhaps because they are more cautious in having contact with the authorities."*

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<sup>11</sup> Produced on behalf of the Police & Crime Commissioner 2013 by Cambridgeshire Research Group

<sup>12</sup> Where background e.g. ethnic origin is recorded; depending on the dataset it is unrecorded for between 7% and 12% of cases

<sup>13</sup> [https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/257233/lse-consulting.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/257233/lse-consulting.pdf)

When considering both victimisation and offending behaviour the LSE state *"the overwhelming conclusion is that overall immigration has almost no effect on crime"* however they then go on to suggest that *"a more nuanced picture emerges when we focus on separate immigrant groups that are likely to face very different labour market opportunities."* Their suggestion being that much depends on the migrant's socio-economic status **and** the neighbourhoods to which they are moving.

The BeNCH Area Offenders Study 2014 updated some the work of the VONA and provider a wider context within which to view an individual districts offending data. Within the context of a decline in overall offending / crime and an increase in the non-recording of ethnic origin the proportion of offenders in Fenland of a White other origin was 19.1%. The figure for Peterborough was 20%; other areas with a relatively high proportion of offenders with a white other background were Corby, Kettering and Northampton. The study went on to note that the rate of offending was strongly related to the level of relative deprivation of an area, regardless of the background of the offenders.

## Section 6.2: Hate Crime

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Hate crime is defined as 'any criminal offence which is perceived, by the victim or any other person, to be motivated by hostility or prejudice towards someone based on a personal characteristic.'<sup>14</sup> This definition was agreed in 2007 by the main statutory criminal justice agencies. There are five centrally monitored strands of hate crime:

- race or ethnicity;
- religion or beliefs;
- sexual orientation;
- disability; and
- transgender identity.

Under-reporting of hate crime remains a significant problem for agencies. With victims often reluctant to come forward for many reasons, including fear of reprisals, low confidence in the police to effectively deal with the issue, embarrassment or feeling that it is 'not a police matter'.

## National trend

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Between 2012/13 and 2013/14 a 5% increase in hate crime recorded by the police was reported nationally.<sup>5</sup> The largest proportion of hate crime is racially and religiously motivated (89%). Therefore changes in these types of hate crime tend to drive the overall trends in total hate crime. The report theorises that the increase may be in part due to the murder of Lee Rigby for the following reasons;

1. Increase in religiously motivated crime was 45% from 2012/13 to 2013/14
2. Increase of 4% of racially motivated crime relates to a large volume increase over the same period

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<sup>14</sup> Hate Crimes, England and Wales 2013/14 Home Officer Statistical Bulletin 02/14 – October 2014

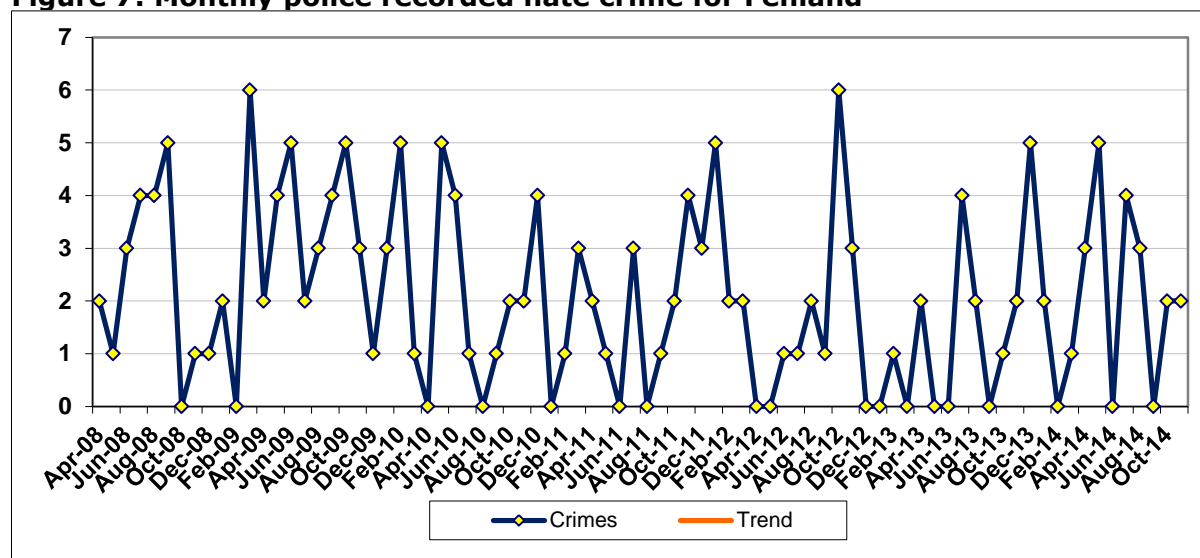
- Peak months for recorded hate crime were June and July 2013, which follow directly after the murder which took place in May 2013.

It should be noted that other incidents may have contributed the recorded increase during 2013/14.

### Local trend - police recorded hate crime

A hate crime flag can be added to any notifiable offence or crime recorded by the police. Those crimes that are racially or religiously aggravated are by their definition a subset of total hate crime. Police recorded hate crime and racially or religiously aggravated crime remains highly variable. With very low volume recorded, this is probably not a reflection on the true volume occurring within the district.

**Figure 7: Monthly police recorded hate crime for Fenland**



Source: CADET

### Section 6.3: Perception of crime/ cohesion and fear in community and concerns by the community

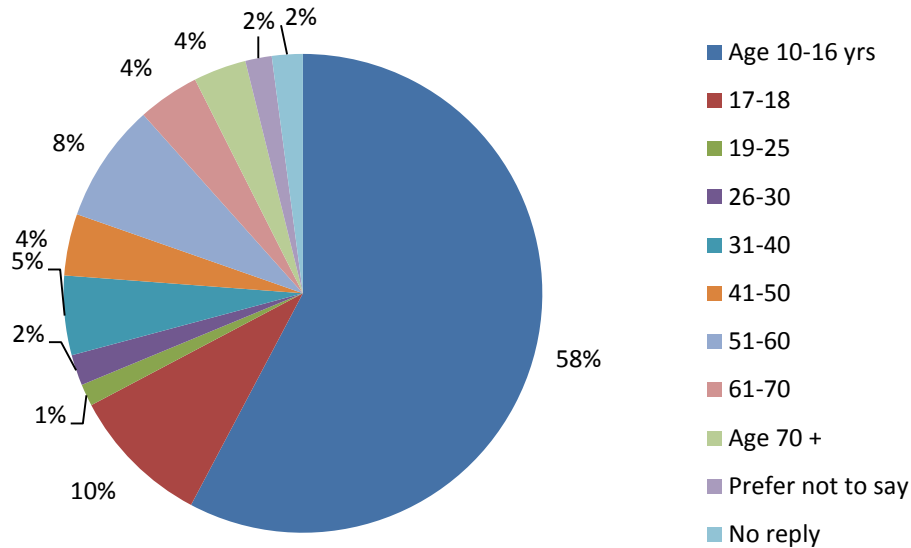
The police recorded crime and anti-social behaviour is agreed to be an under-estimate as there is known to be under-reporting to criminal justice agencies. Locally, systematic recording of hate crime and incidents by other agencies is also lacking. Therefore understanding the true nature of the problem is difficult. Within Fenland a multi-agency Tension Monitoring Group exists, feedback from this will be provided separately.

Locally, the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner has recently carried out a survey in Fenland seeking the views on safety of both adult and children. Data was extracted on the 5<sup>th</sup> December 2014 and provided to the research group for inclusion in the Strategic Assessment. 336 responses were recorded in the dataset. Below is a brief overview of the findings.

The profile of the respondents showed that (where known) two thirds were aged between 10 and 18 years old, and 58% of respondents are female and 38% are male. 2% identified themselves as transgender. The ethnicity of nearly a third of respondents was unknown, therefore in-depth analysis between ethnic groups was not carried out due to concerns about the validity of any results.



**Figure 8: Breakdown of respondents by age group**



Respondents were asked their views on 5 issues:

- How much of a problem, if at all do you think crime and anti-social behaviour is in your local area: a big problem, quite a big problem, not much of a problem, not a problem at all? There is the opportunity to make comments.
- Is there anything that concerns you in relation to crime and anti-social behaviour where you live? E.g. drugs, graffiti, alcohol misuse, mugging etc. This is an open ended question.
- How safe do you feel when out and about where you live - very safe, safe, unsafe, very unsafe? Respondents can add comments.
- Are there any areas near where you live where you don't feel safe? If there are please tell us where and why you don't feel safe.
- How worried are you about being the victim of a crime – very worried, fairly worried, not very worried, not at all worried? Respondents can add comments.

Whilst respondents have concerns about crime and anti-social behaviour in their local area, the majority (67%) either replied that crime and anti-social behaviour was not much of a problem (55%), not a problem at all (11%) or gave no specific answer (1%) to this question. The Table below gives a breakdown of the responses from the remaining 32% who replied that crime and anti-social behaviour is either a big problem (8%) or quite a big problem (24%).

**Table 4: Responses for crime and ASB either a big or quite big problem**

<b>How much of a Problem is Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour?</b>	<b>No. of Respondents</b>	<b>% of Total Respondents</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
A Big Problem	28	8%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ of which 8 feel very unsafe and of these 5 are very worried about being the victim of a crime, 2 fairly worried and 1 not worried at all</li> <li>▪ of which 10 feel unsafe, and of these 3 are very worried about being the victim of a crime, 4 are fairly worried and 3 are not very worried</li> <li>▪ of which 8 feel safe, and of these 1 was very worried about being the victim of a crime, 1 fairly worried, 4 not very worried, 1 not worried at all, and 1 did not specify</li> <li>▪ of which 1 feels very safe</li> <li>▪ of which 1 did not specify.</li> </ul>
Quite a Big Problem	82	24%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ of which 3 feel very unsafe and of these 1 is very worried about being the victim of a crime, and 2 are fairly worried</li> <li>▪ of which 26 feel unsafe, and of these 3 are very worried about being the victim of a crime. 15 are fairly worried, 7 are not very worried and 1 did not say</li> <li>▪ of which 50 feel safe, and of these 2 are very worried about being the victim of a crime, 18 are fairly worried, 26 are not very worried, 3 are not worried at all and 1 did not say</li> <li>▪ of which 3 feel very safe, and of these 1 is fairly worried about being the victim of a crime, 1 is not very worried and 1 is not worried at all.</li> </ul>

Of the 28 respondents who replied that crime and anti-social behaviour was a big problem, 18 felt either unsafe or very unsafe; 9 felt very worried and 7 felt fairly worried about being the victim of a crime. The table above provides more details of those individuals' responses.

Of the 82 respondents who replied that crime and anti-social behaviour was quite a big problem 3 felt very unsafe and 26 felt unsafe, 6 felt very worried about being the victim of a crime and 36 are fairly worried about being the victim of a crime.

A range of particular issues were raised by respondents in relation to crime and anti-social behaviour as the table 5 shows. Concerns around drugs dominated, their count accounting for just over a third of all issues specifically mentioned, followed by alcohol which accounted for 18% of the count of all issues mentioned. General anti-social behaviour, graffiti, vandalism, littering, the anti-social use of cars and problems around reporting crimes and perceived shortfalls in police response all accounted for between 4 and 7% of all issues specifically mentioned.



**Table 5: Issues/ concerns mentioned in the survey**

<b>Type of crime</b>	<b>Number of mentions</b>	<b>% of total</b>
Drugs	87	36%
Alcohol	44	18%
Anti Social Behaviour	18	7%
Graffiti	13	5%
Vandalism	13	5%
Litter	10	4%
Anti social use of cars / speeding / drink driving	9	4%
Problems reporting crime / perceived police shortfall	9	4%
Mugging	8	3%
Theft	8	3%
Burglary	7	3%
Foreigners / migrant workers	4	2%
Violence	4	2%
Arson	3	1%
Dog fouling	3	1%
Other	5	2%
	245	100%

## APPENDIX A. Data Sources and Acknowledgements

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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	DESCRIPTION OF DATA
Cambridgeshire Constabulary	PIC survey anti-social behaviour public perception (monthly phone survey)  Point level crime and incident data (including postcodes and grid references)
Cambridgeshire County Council	Youth Offending Service – analysis of cohort  Research & Performance team – socio-demographic data (including housing, population, deprivation and economic indicators)  Children, Families and Adults Services (CFA) with the provision of social care information
Fenland District Council	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)
Office of National Statistics	National datasets for trend comparison
Home Office Statistical Bulletins	National context and comparisons

*Where possible, the most recent data has been used.*

## APPENDIX B. Performance Data – Police Recorded Crime

Cambridgeshire Constabulary - Recorded Crimes						
Select Area:	Vulnerable view only:			Return to:		
<i>Fenland</i>				<i>Main Menu</i>		
If inaccurate dates are entered in the period searches (e.g. if the end date precedes the start date) all cells will display zeros.	Earlier Period		Later Period		Numeric Change	Apparent Change
	From	To	From	To		
	Apr-13	Dec-13	Apr-14	Dec-14		
All Crime	3,640		4,006		366	+ 10.1%
All Crime (excl Action Fraud)	3,640		4,006		366	+ 10.1%
Crimes with a vulnerable victim	0		794		794	No Calc
Child Abuse	0		85		85	No Calc
Child Sexual Exploitation	0		3		3	No Calc
Domestic Abuse	325		421		96	+ 29.5%
Human Trafficking	0		0		0	No Calc
Safeguarding of Vulnerable Adults	0		22		22	No Calc
Victim Based Crime	3,248		3,590		342	+ 10.5%
All Violence Against The Person	659		938		279	+ 42.3%
Homicides	0		0		0	No Calc
Violence with injury	327		447		120	+ 36.7%
Violence without injury	332		491		159	+ 47.9%
All Sexual Offences	73		99		26	+ 35.6%
Serious Sexual Offences	51		79		28	+ 54.9%
Rape	17		34		17	+ 100.0%
Sexual Assaults	30		42		12	+ 40.0%
Other Serious Sexual Offences	4		3		-1	- 25.0%
Other Sexual Offences	22		20		-2	- 9.1%
All Robbery	33		26		-7	- 21.2%
Robbery (Business)	1		0		-1	- 100.0%
Robbery (Personal)	32		26		-6	- 18.8%
Theft Offences	1,814		1,857		43	+ 2.4%
Burglary Dwelling	204		142		-62	- 30.4%
Burglary Non Dwelling	247		245		-2	- 0.8%
Burglary Shed/Garage	137		126		-11	- 8.0%
Burglary Commercial	110		119		9	+ 8.2%
Aggravated Burglary Non Dwelling	0		0		0	No Calc
Shoplifting	336		334		-2	- 0.6%
Theft from the Person	29		22		-7	- 24.1%
Theft of Pedal Cycles	116		169		53	+ 45.7%
Vehicle Crime	299		398		99	+ 33.1%
Vehicle Taking	88		119		31	+ 35.2%
Theft from a Vehicle	197		256		59	+ 29.9%
Vehicle Interference	14		23		9	+ 64.3%
All other theft offences	583		547		-36	- 6.2%
Making off without payment	41		62		21	+ 51.2%
Theft in a Dwelling	61		68		7	+ 11.5%
Other theft offences	481		417		-64	- 13.3%
All Criminal Damage	669		670		1	+ 0.1%
Criminal Damage to Dwellings	161		146		-15	- 9.3%
Criminal Damage to Other Buildings	73		62		-11	- 15.1%
Criminal Damage to Vehicles	228		263		35	+ 15.4%
Criminal Damage Other	173		166		-7	- 4.0%
Racially Aggravated Criminal Damage	0		0		0	No Calc
Arson	34		33		-1	- 2.9%
Other Crimes Against Society	392		416		24	+ 6.1%
All Drugs Offences	216		208		-8	- 3.7%
Drugs (Trafficking)	35		29		-6	- 17.1%
Drugs (Simple Possession)	181		178		-3	- 1.7%
Drugs (Other Offences)	0		1		1	No Calc
Possession of Weapons Offences	28		24		-4	- 14.3%
Public Order Offences	97		134		37	+ 38.1%
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	51		50		-1	- 2.0%
All Racially Aggravated Crime	16		21		5	+ 31.3%
All Racially Aggravated Violence	16		21		5	+ 31.3%
All Racially Aggravated Harassment	0		0		0	No Calc
Racially Aggravated Criminal Damage	0		0		0	No Calc
Hate Crime	17		23		6	+ 35.3%
Violent Crime (excl Serious Sexual Offences and Domestic Abuse)	445		652		207	+ 46.5%
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.						
corporateperformancedepartment						
Apr 14						

Source: Performance department, Cambridgeshire Constabulary