



Huntingdonshire Community Safety Partnership
Strategic Assessment 2013/14 - Continuous Assessment
Quarter 2: Anti-Social Behaviour

Document Details

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

Title	Strategic Assessment 2013/14 - Continuous Assessment Quarter 2
Date created	30/08/2013
Description	<p>The purpose of this document is to provide the Huntingdonshire Community Safety Partnership with an understanding of key community safety issues affecting the district.</p> <p>This is the second of four documents that will be produced for 2013/14. The document will focus on anti-social behaviour.</p>
Produced by	Sonia Bargh, Research and Performance Team Cambridgeshire County Council Tel: 01223 728335 Email: Sonia.bargh@cambridgeshire.gov.uk
Additional contributions	L Roberts Research and Performance Team Locality Managers - Huntingdonshire Cambridgeshire County Council
Huntingdonshire Community Safety Partnership	Claudia Deeth, Huntingdonshire District Council 01480 388388
Geographical coverage	Huntingdonshire District
Time period	Data up to June 2013, plus historic data where appropriate.
Format	pdf
Status	Version 1.1
Usage statement	This product is the property of the Research and Performance team, Cambridgeshire County Council. If you wish to reproduce this document either in whole, or in part, please acknowledge the source and the author(s).
Disclaimer	Cambridgeshire County Council, while believing the information in this publication to be correct, does not guarantee its accuracy nor does the County Council accept any liability for any direct or indirect loss or damage or other consequences, however arising from the use of such information supplied.

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	4
Section 3:	Partnership Calendar of Community Safety Issues	5
Section 4:	Priority Analysis.....	6
	Background	6
	National Summary	6
Section 4.2:	Huntingdonshire Trend	7
	Geographic breakdown.....	8
	Nature of Anti-Social Behaviour.....	11
	Other evidence – anecdotal.....	12
Section 4.3:	Tackling the problem.....	13
APPENDIX A.	Data Sources and Acknowledgements	15
APPENDIX B.	Map 2: ASB town centre hotspots.....	16
APPENDIX C.	CADET August 2013	17

Section 1: Introduction

The purpose of the strategic assessment is to provide the Huntingdonshire Community Safety Partnership (HCSP) 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 embedding a continuous assessment process that will allow planning throughout the year. The aim of each document will be to gain a better understanding of priority issues within the district.

The continuous assessment consists of 4 parts:

Document	Key theme	Analysis & Writing	Presentation
1	Dwelling Burglary	April to June	July 2013
2	Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)	July to September	October 2013
3	End of year review - Victim based crime	October to December	January 2014
4	Violent crime	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 three chapters:

- **Key Findings** – an executive summary of the key analytical findings. 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.
- **Priority Analysis** – this section provides an assessment of the town'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 Research and Performance Team has created an interactive community safety atlas that can be accessed here <http://atlas.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/Crime/atlas.html>

Section 2: Key Findings

This section highlights the key findings emerging from the analysis of community safety problems within the district in relation to anti-social behaviour and considers opportunities for partnership working in light of these findings.

- Huntingdonshire has shown a decline in anti-social behaviour (ASB) in the last year.
- Overall, the long term trend has been a decrease in ASB in Huntingdonshire – a 50% decrease since 2007/08. Caution must be taken when noting the long term trend, due to changes in recording practices.
- Geographic hotspots remain similar to last year, particularly within Huntingdon and St Neots. The main hotspots of ASB tend to be in town centres
- Around 60% of all police recorded ASB is categorised 'Nuisance' behaviour¹. This includes incidents where an act, condition, thing or person causes trouble, annoyance, irritation, inconvenience, offence or suffering to the local community in general rather than to individual victims.
- 10% of all personal ASB is risk assessed as medium and high risk victims by the Constabulary. This remains consistent with previous analysis. Additional multi-agency working might be necessary in these cases.
- Engaging with public to understand nature of the problem locally is an important part of reducing ASB.
- The key to tackling ASB is by providing preventative activities in vulnerable areas. In particular national research suggests that early intervention is critical in preventing ASB.²

¹ As defined by The National Standard for Incident Recording (2011), National Policing Improvement Agency

² Interventions to Reduce Anti-social behaviour and Crime (2006), RAND

Section 3: Partnership Calendar of Community Safety Issues

Huntingdonshire Community Safety Calendar

		Offence Volume	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March
Personal	Violence against the person	HIGH				PEAK A								
	Sexual offences***	LOW												
	Domestic abuse incidents	HIGH												
	Assault less serious injury	HIGH				PEAK B				PEAK A				
	ASB	MEDIUM				PEAK C								
Property	Domestic Burglary	MEDIUM								PEAK A			PEAK A	
	Vehicle Crime	MEDIUM												PEAK B
Business	Non domestic burglary	LOW								PEAK A		PEAK A		PEAK A
	Robbery of business property*	LOW												
	Theft from shops	MEDIUM							PEAK A	PEAK A		PEAK B		PEAK A
Environmental	Arson	MEDIUM		PEAK A			PEAK B							
	Criminal Damage	MEDIUM	PEAK C											
	Fly Tipping**	---												
Rural****	Diesel Theft													
	Hare Coursing													
	Metal Theft													
	Other thefts from farms													
Key Events														
2012 Olympics		n/a				25th July	12th August							
2012 European Football Championships		n/a			Start 8th	End 1st	England 11th, 15th, 19th (all evening matches)							
School Holidays		n/a	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		n/a			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

Section 4: Priority Analysis

The following sections will present the findings from the analysis of anti-social behaviour (ASB) in Huntingdonshire, and compares it with the county and the national trend (where available).

Background

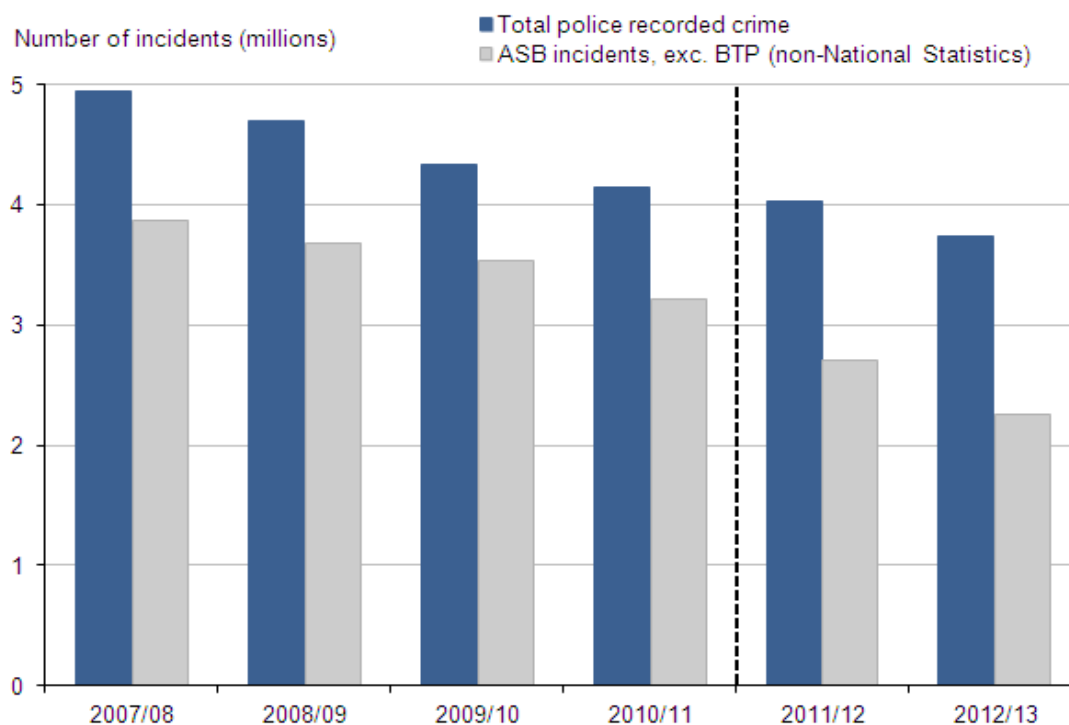
ASB is one of the priorities for Huntingdonshire Community Safety partnership. ASB is also a public concern, even though there are year on year reductions for the volume of incidents. This document seeks to identify and understand the trends and peaks in levels of ASB incidents. It will also analyse the data to provide a geographic breakdown of offences.

National Summary

Nationally, a steady decline in anti-social behaviour has been observed in recent years. The reasons for this decline are not obvious, and not much speculation is available at either a national or local level. The data demonstrating the downward trend seems consistent but there are questions regarding the accuracy of the data.

The volume of police recorded crime and ASB show year on year decreases since 2007/08 (see figure 1)³. However, ASB incident data are not an accredited national statistic because of well known problems; the data is not subject to the requisite level of data assurance, there are problems with multiple reporting of a single incident, and inconsistencies exist between constabularies regarding reporting.

Figure 1: Police recorded crime and anti-social behaviour incidents, 2007/08 to year ending March 2013



Source: Crime in England and Wales, year ending September 2013.

³ The Crime in England and Wales Report 2013

However, recently an additional problem for between year comparisons in ASB rates has developed from changes to the reporting categories for ASB which took effect in April 2012 (2011/12) –where 3 new categories, Environmental, Personal and Nuisance, replaced the existing 14 categories. Figures for the years 2011/12 and 2012/13 are not directly comparable to previous years. It is probably reasonable to assume that the national trend showing a decline in ASB is real, as long as the problems with the data have been consistent over the time period, but the magnitude is not reliable.

The Crime Survey in England and Wales reported that the perceived levels of police visibility increased between the 2006/07 and 2009/10 but remained stable in the last three years. However establishing the effect this had on ASB levels cannot be easily determined, but it is conceivable that this has affected levels of reporting either through a perceived or actual change in deterring potential offenders in hotspots.

General social changes may have some hand to play in the reductions in ASB, but this is purely speculative. The increasing focus on ASB since the earlier reforms, which resulted in the introduction of the ASBO in 1998, may have resulted in a wider change in attitudes that more openly disapprove of ASB. However, it is clear from a brief review of reductions in ASB that no one approach or initiative is being touted as resulting in the decline in ASB nationally, but that local, tailored initiatives are resulting in reported decrease at that level.

Section 4.2: Huntingdonshire Trend

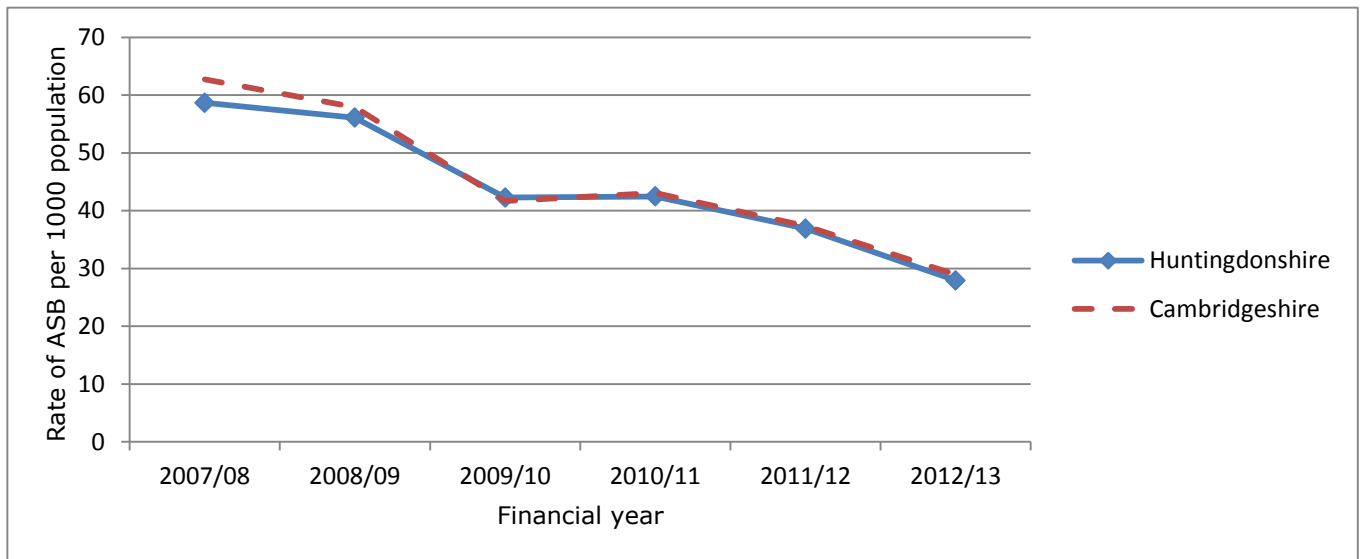
Huntingdonshire district has recorded year on year reductions in total ASB incidents except in 2010/11. There appears to be a large decrease in recording in the most recent year, of 23% compared to the previous year 2011/12, as shown in table 1. As the new categories are not directly comparable with the previous ones, it is difficult to ascertain what impact the changes to the recording standards have had on the level of incidents since April 2012. The impact of the recording changes is unknown; however this recent reduction continues a declining trend.

Table 1: Police recorded ASB counts – long term trend Huntingdonshire

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Huntingdonshire	9502	9147	6958	7019	6144	4732
Year on year reductions		-3.7%	-23.9%	+0.9%	-12.5%	-23.0%
Reduction compared to 2007/08			-26.77%	-26.13%	-35.34%	-50.20%

The rate of ASB incidents in Huntingdonshire remains roughly in line with the county rate over the long term trend. Although there was a slight increase in incidents in 2010/11, this was also seen across the County and therefore Huntingdonshire was in line with County changes. This is shown in figure 2.

Figure 2: Rate of ASB per 1,000 population for Huntingdonshire



Peaks are seen in the summer months, last August and June 2013 showed a peak in ASB compared to other months, but ASB is still declining as the monthly average for the 6 months of 2013 was 362 incidents a month which is less than the monthly average for last 6 months of 2012 when it was 405 incidents a month.

The most recent data from the PIC (Police in Cambridge) survey indicates that public perception of ASB is good in Huntingdonshire, with 1.5% of those surveyed in the district indicating that a high level ASB is a problem; this percentage has remained constant throughout the last 12 months. This supports the work done by the "All ears" project⁴ in Huntingdon North ward, which showed that residents do feel safe, but some still perceive ASB as a concern.

Geographic breakdown

Anti-social behaviour incidents do not occur evenly throughout the district, it is more likely to occur in urban areas and areas with high deprivation, like crime. It is important to see the breakdown of incidents by geographic areas.

Map 1 shows the wards with the highest rates and count of anti-social behaviour in Huntingdonshire. The wards with the highest rates are in table 2 and are dark blue in map 1. The average rate of incidents of ASB for a ward in Huntingdonshire was 25 incidents per 1,000 population over a year. The only change from last year is that St Ives South was not in the top 5 highest rates of ASB it has replaced Huntingdon East. Huntingdon North is the most deprived ward in the district, and 7th in the County, as taken from the IMD 2010 score.

⁴ All Ears report (2012), Cambridgeshire County Council

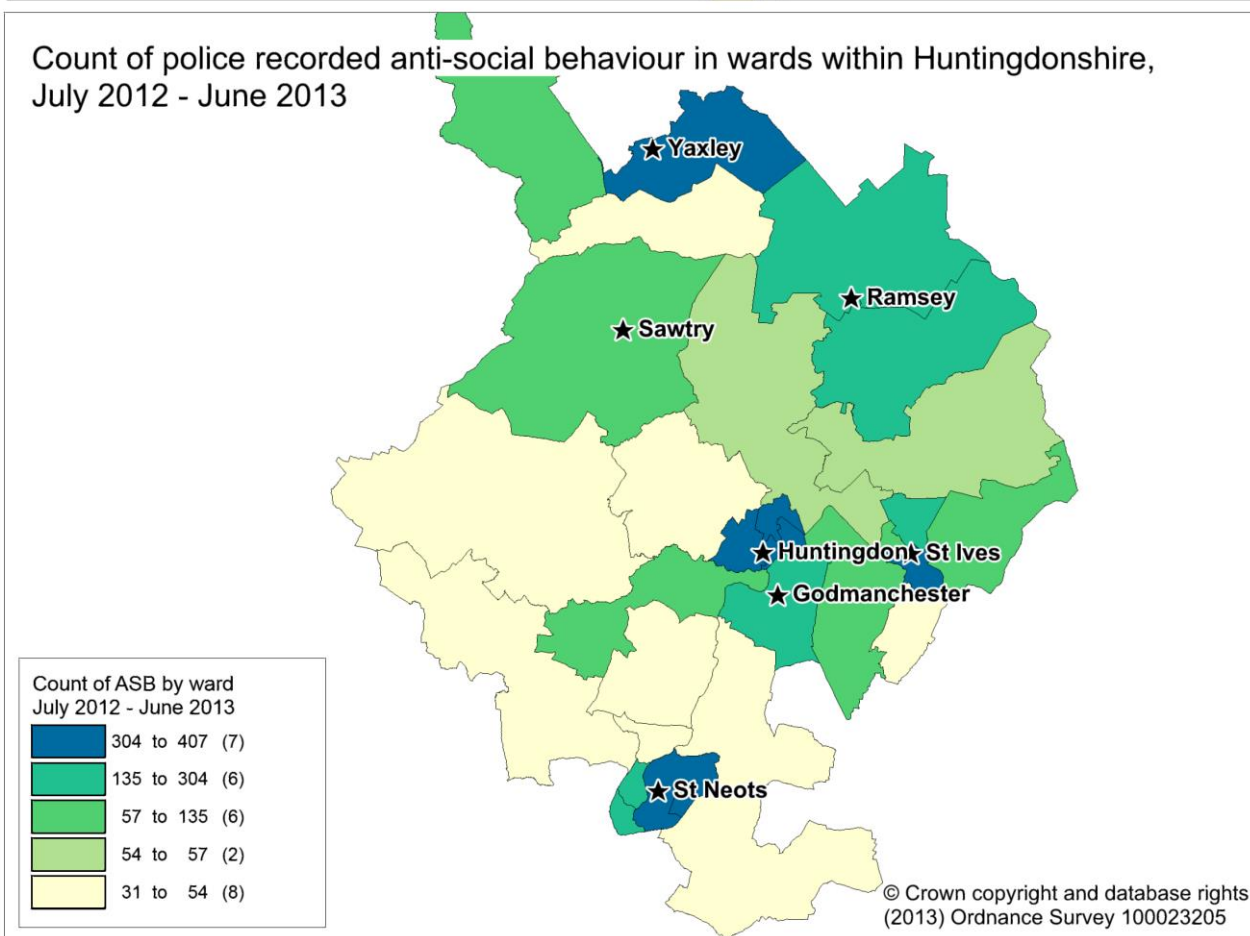
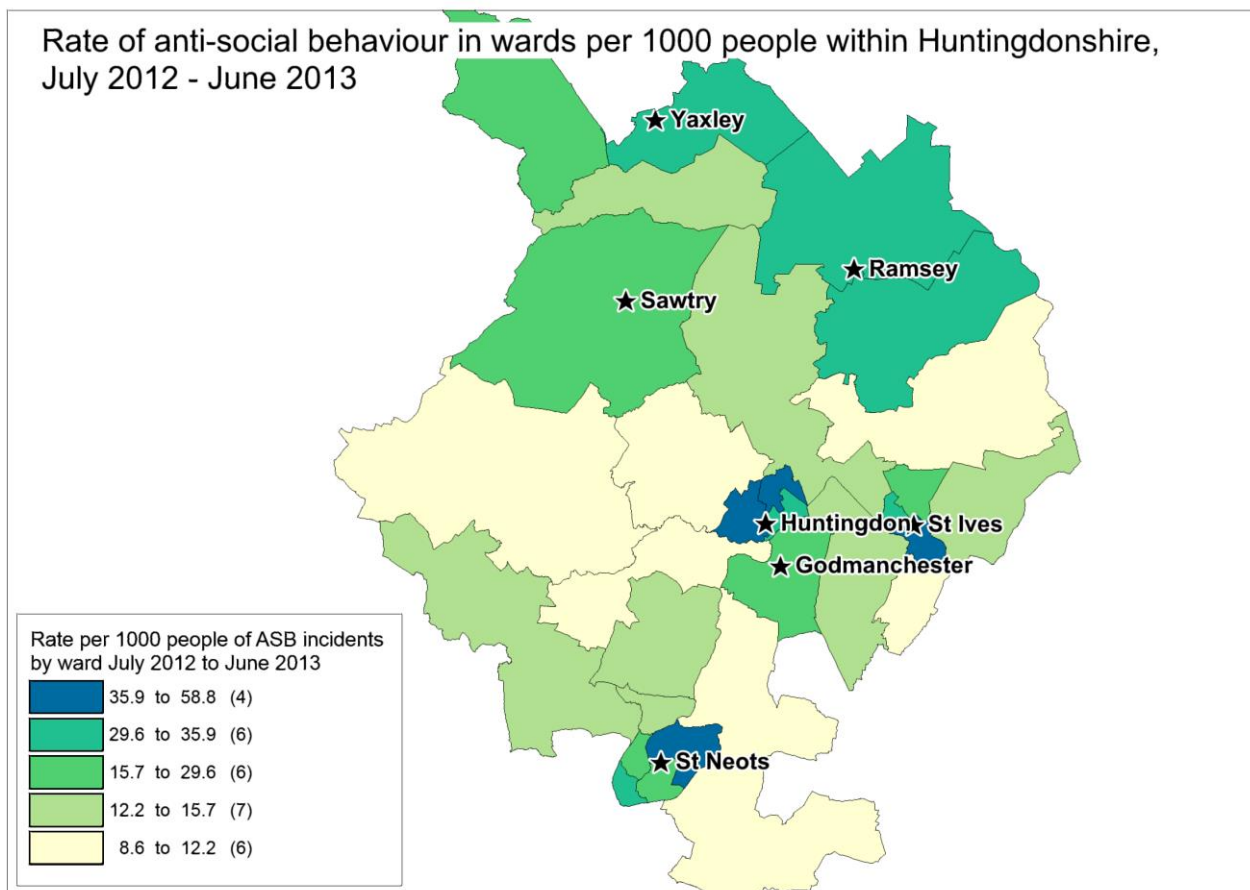
Table 2: Top five wards with the highest rate of ASB per 1,000 people in Huntingdonshire, July 2012 to June 2013

Rank	Ward	Rate	Count	IMD 2010
1	Huntingdon North	59	395	7 th most deprived ward in the county IMD 2010 (1 st in district)
2	Huntingdon West	54	407	20 out of 29 most deprived in the district
3	St Neots Priory Park	49	397	4 th most deprived ward in the district
4	St Ives South	47	304	11 out of 29 in the district
5	St Ives West	36	103	15 out of 29 in the district

Although these wards have the highest rates, it is worth noting that two wards who are in the top five for volumes of ASB incidents do not have the highest rates, and can be seen in the bottom half of map 1. These wards are Huntingdon East (315 incidents, a rate of 33) and Yaxley and Farcet (347 incidents, a rate of 31), this is because they some of the most populated wards in the district.

The parish of Warboys has been identified as a potential emerging issue. Although the number of incidents remains low (172 incidents in 12 months) the average number of incidents in a month appears to be increasing, which is the reverse of the trend seen in other parishes and wards throughout the district. From July 2012 to December 2012 there were on average 10 incidents a month, since January 2013 to June 2013 there were on average 19 incidents a month. The ASB seems to centre on vandalism. The locality team for Ramsey, Sawtry and Yaxley state that there is no youth club in Warboys, since the building was condemned a few years ago. Joint partnership work is being considered here as a way forward.

Map 1: Rate per 1,000 population and count of ASB incidents April 2012- March 2013



- **Hotspots**

Incidents occur across geographic boundaries and regardless of administrative geographies. Therefore in-depth analysis was carried out to identify areas of increased density of incidents, known as hotspots. Map 2 shown in Appendix A shows the greatest concentrations of incidents within the three largest towns in Huntingdonshire. High density is expected in urban areas and in particular town centres.

Huntingdon has a large 'hotspot' in the town centre, 169 incidents in 12 months of which 73% were classed as 'nuisance' ASB, this proportion is higher than the areas which contain more residential properties, for instance the Oxmoor estate where 60% of ASB is 'nuisance'. Resources focused on supporting vulnerable families within this area continue (for example Family Intervention Programme). Other hotspots included are near the railway bridges, which was looked at in last year's strategic assessment. This hotspot collates well with the ASB incident data provided by Huntingdonshire District Council, where 12 (41%) of their ASB incidents occurred in the town of Huntingdon.

In St Ives there is a hotspot in the town centre; again this is not a surprise due to the pub cluster there. However, St Ives had the highest number of incidents involving street drinkers in the district 26 incidents for data from July 2012 to June 2013. There are currently two DPPOs in place in St Ives and therefore may increase reporting of this type of incident. Cambridgeshire Constabulary have recently requested that the DPPO in St Ives Town centre is extended but this has yet to be agreed⁵. Details of the two other hotspots are covered in last year's strategic assessment which can be viewed at <http://www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/community-safety/CSP/hunts>.

In St Neots again the town centre is a hotspot. Other hotspot areas included; an area in Eaton Socon - this is the 3rd most deprived ward in Huntingdonshire, Loves farm - there are still no community facilities there, and the skate park which has previously been known as a hot spot of ASB only appears as very small hotspot, which could also be connected to the One Stop shop in the area.

Nature of Anti-Social Behaviour

From 2011/12, a new set of three simplified categories for ASB was introduced⁶, these are defined as:⁷

⁵ <http://www.huntingdonshire.gov.uk/Community%20and%20People/Crime%20and%20disorder/Anti%20Social%20Behaviour/Pages/Designated%20Public%20Places%20Orders.aspx>

⁶ The National Standard for Incident Recording (2011), National Policing Improvement Agency

⁷ Further details are available from ONS [User Guide](#)

- **'Nuisance'** – captures incidents where an act, condition, thing or person causes trouble, annoyance, irritation, inconvenience, offence or suffering to the local community in general rather than to individual victims.
- **Personal** – captures incidents that are perceived as either deliberately targeted at an individual or group, or having an impact on an individual or group rather than the community at large.
- **Environmental** – captures incidents where individuals and groups have an impact on their surroundings, including natural, built and social environments.

Overall 60% of ASB in the district was 'nuisance' ASB and 31% was personal which includes neighbour incidents as shown in table 3. Out of the 31% of personal ASB incidents 10% of these were risk assessed as medium and high vulnerabilities by the police. The rate per 1,000 people of ASB personal incidents which were medium and high risk was 1 in a 1,000 across the district. In the ward of St Ives West and St Neots Priory Park the rate was 3 in 1,000 people, which accounted for between 17% and 20% of all personal ASB incidents. It is not known how many victims are repeat. Around 14% of ASB 'nuisance' was within the pub clusters, although this does not mean they are directly related to a pub, they could just be in the town Centre area of Huntingdon for example.

Table 3: ASB breakdown by area (%), July 2012 to June 2013

	ASB Type (% of total ASB)			
	Environmental	Nuisance	Personal (all risks)	Personal high & medium risk
Huntingdonshire	9	60	31	10

Huntingdonshire District Council provided a sample of 29 ASB incidents. Out of these incidents around 50% could be categorised as 'nuisance' ASB and 25% could be categorised as personal. 3 (10%) of the cases identified the victim as vulnerable. In 21 (72%) of the cases the perpetrator of the ASB was an adult, the rest were unknown, children and teenagers.

Other evidence – anecdotal

Community engagement work (Known as the All Ears project) has been ongoing in the Huntingdon North ward. Around 300 people's views were listened to; it showed that the most perceived ASB was low level. The community still feel there is "not enough things to do for teenagers", although this has been addressed, provision of youth clubs in the holidays etc. There was also some mention of lack of activities for adults that were not centred on a pub for 20-30 year olds. Another theme raised was the issue of different ethnic groups in the community getting on together.

The new development to the east of St Neots, Loves farm, unfortunately still has no community facilities from which family and youth support can be delivered, this has resulted in young people developing their own forms of activity. Although some work is delivered there it is dependent on using the school for limited access.

Section 4.3: Tackling the problem

The decline in ASB incidents in the district proves that there are successful projects which are engaging with residents and helping to prevent and reduce ASB. Below are various projects which have occurred in various towns in the district.

Project transition – This work was run with help of the locality team at the skate park in St Neots. At the end of the project it had helped a group of young people form a constituted organisation which focus on the development of the skate park and try to disassociate with any ASB that occurs at the park.

Detached youth work – This was commissioned by the Huntingdonshire Area Partnership. Here a team of workers engaged with young people who were not part of project transition but yet were still at the skate park. The aim is to support and intervene with the young people, as they see fit. This work has happened in a couple of evenings, it is hoped it will continue through into the new year.

They have also worked in Loves farm and established a junior youth club at the school for around 25 youngsters aged 9-13. The future of this is dependent on funding. Detached youth work also happens in Huntingdon north and there is a 3 year programme for a youth centre there for the hard to reach, which is free to access as they are trying to tackle behaviour in the afternoon and evenings.

Fusion holiday scheme – Based in Huntingdon this is for those aged 8 to 18 for the summer holidays and its aim to provide diversionary activities in the summer holidays to prevent young people engaging in ASB.

The All Ears listening project – Based in Huntingdon North ward. Its aim was to listen to local people and encourage them to make a difference. Over 300 peoples view were listened to. Out of this, community lead projects developed including the Pop up Café. This leads to a community lead approach on use of open spaces and parks.

Dodgems project – The project works with identified males who do not have a positive male role model within their life, are not in education, employment or training (NEET) and who at risk of or who are already involved in the criminal justice system. Some outstanding results have been seen with some participants committing no further offences and enrolling in college and others being offered employment. This project reinforces that intervention takes time and by supporting vulnerable young males the cycle of their behaviour can change.

Stars of tenancies are used by Luminus with their tenants. They have a zero tolerance approach to ASB.

Produced by the Research and Performance Team, Cambridgeshire County Council.

Early prevention work – The aim is to identify young people with risky behaviour with the hope of reducing offending before they have even offended, in St Ives. Preventative work is also done with year 9's in St Ivo School each year about risky behaviour.

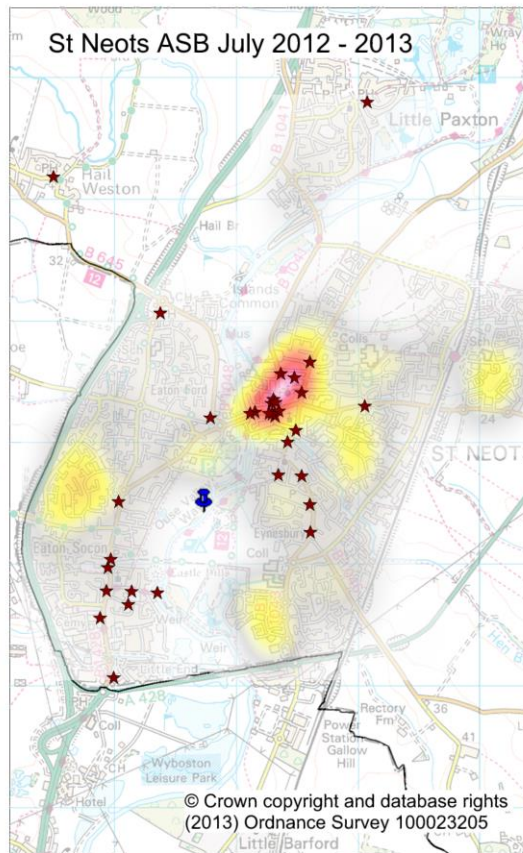
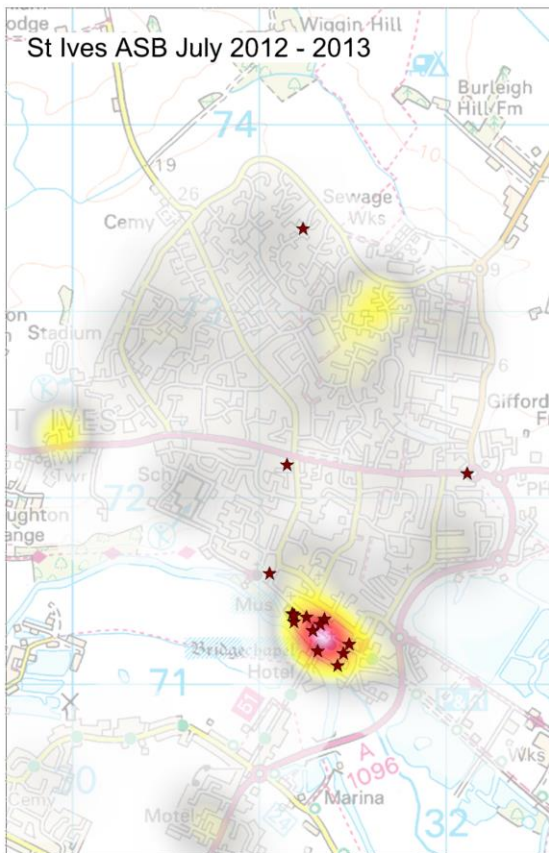
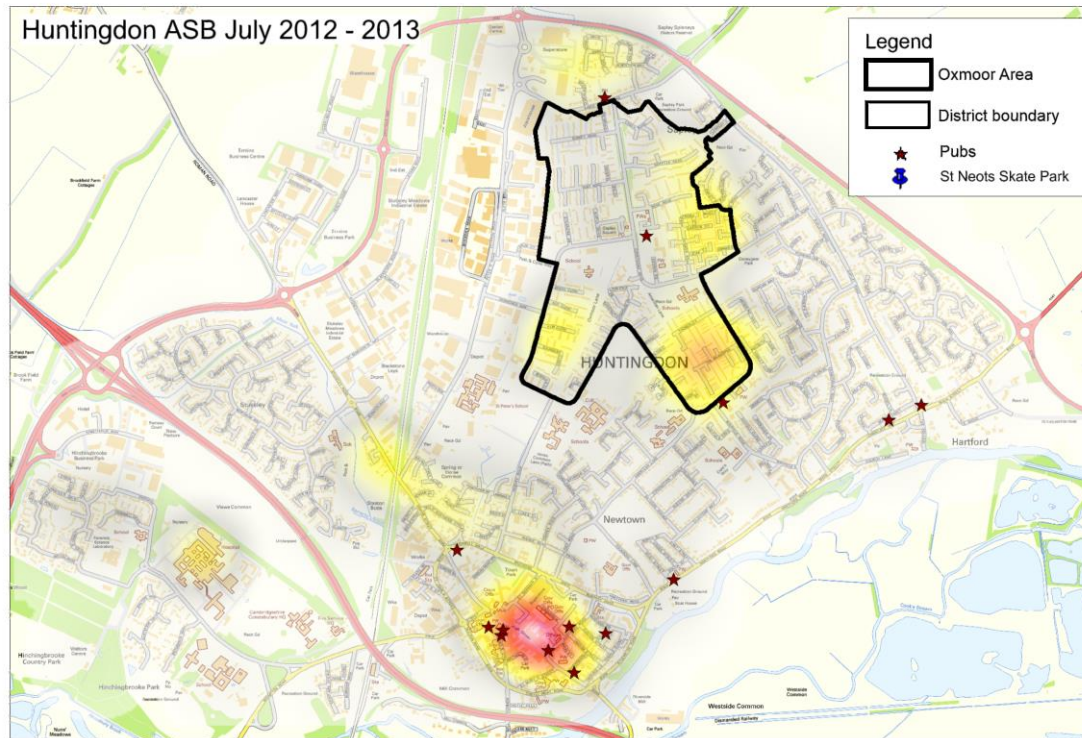
APPENDIX A. Data Sources and Acknowledgements

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

PROVIDER OF DATA	DESCRIPTION OF DATA
Cambridgeshire Constabulary	PIC survey anti-social behaviour public perception (monthly phone survey) Point level crime and incident data (including postcodes and grid references) Crime detection rates Prolific and other priority offenders (including Integrated Offender Management offenders) analysis of cohort
Cambridgeshire County Council	Research & Performance team – socio-demographic data (including housing, population, deprivation and economic indicators)
Huntingdon District Council	Anti-social behaviour incidents as recorded by the district council
Cambridgeshire Fire & Rescue Service	Point level deliberate fires data (including grid references)
Luminus Group (Registered Social Landlord)	Anti-social behaviour incidents
Axiom	Anti-social behaviour incidents
Bedfordshire Pilgrims Housing Association	Anti-social behaviour incidents

Where possible, data has been sourced from the most recent period available. Specific time periods for each data source are stated within the analysis.

APPENDIX B. Map 2: ASB town centre hotspots



APPENDIX C. CADET August 2013

Cambridgeshire Constabulary - Recorded Crime Data

Select Area:

Huntingdonshire

Select Sector:

All

Return to:

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	From	To		
	Aug-12	Aug-13			Apr-12	Aug-12	Apr-13	Aug-13		
All Crime	677	610	-67	-9.9%	3,228	2,952	-276	-8.6%		
All Crime (excl Action Fraud)	645	610	-35	-5.4%	3,143	2,952	-191	-6.1%		
Domestic Abuse	51	53	2	+3.9%	231	260	29	+12.6%		
Burglary Dwelling	36	42	6	+16.7%	192	146	-46	-24.0%		
Victim Based Crime	601	549	-52	-8.7%	2,865	2,702	-163	-5.7%		
All Violence Against The Person	99	98	-1	-1.0%	479	444	-35	-7.3%		
Homicides	0	0	0	No Calc	0	0	0	No Calc		
Violence with injury	50	57	7	+14.0%	221	258	37	+16.7%		
Violence without injury	49	41	-8	-16.3%	258	186	-72	-27.9%		
All Sexual Offences	7	9	2	+28.6%	38	58	20	+52.6%		
Serious Sexual Offences	8	7	-1	-12.5%	25	40	15	+60.0%		
Rape	2	1	-1	-50.0%	7	10	3	+42.9%		
Sexual Assaults	5	5	0	=	14	23	9	+64.3%		
Other Serious Sexual Offences	1	1	0	=	4	7	3	+75.0%		
Other Sexual Offences	-1	2	3	-300.0%	13	18	5	+38.5%		
All Robbery	5	1	-4	-80.0%	16	10	-6	-37.5%		
Robbery (Business)	0	1	1	No Calc	1	4	3	+300.0%		
Robbery (Personal)	5	0	-5	-100.0%	15	6	-9	-60.0%		
Theft Offences	372	343	-29	-7.8%	1,821	1,712	-109	-6.0%		
Burglary Dwelling	36	42	6	+16.7%	192	146	-46	-24.0%		
Burglary Non Dwelling	52	34	-18	-34.6%	248	234	-14	-5.6%		
Burglary Shed/Garage	22	16	-6	-27.3%	123	131	8	+6.5%		
Burglary Commercial	30	18	-12	-40.0%	125	103	-22	-17.6%		
Aggravated Burglary Non Dwelling	0	0	0	No Calc	0	0	0	No Calc		
Shoplifting	58	52	-6	-10.3%	261	244	-17	-6.5%		
Theft from the Person	5	3	-2	-40.0%	45	35	-10	-22.2%		
Theft of Pedal Cycles	40	41	1	+2.5%	133	158	25	+18.8%		
Vehicle Crime	68	92	24	+35.3%	346	359	13	+3.8%		
Vehicle Taking	25	9	-16	-64.0%	75	40	-35	-46.7%		
Theft from a Vehicle	42	82	40	+95.2%	257	307	50	+19.5%		
Vehicle Interference	1	1	0	=	14	12	-2	-14.3%		
All other theft offences	113	79	-34	-30.1%	596	536	-60	-10.1%		
Making off without payment	19	12	-7	-36.8%	71	49	-22	-31.0%		
Theft in a Dwelling	8	7	-1	-12.5%	52	48	-4	-7.7%		
Other theft offences	86	60	-26	-30.2%	473	439	-34	-7.2%		
All Criminal Damage	118	98	-20	-16.9%	511	478	-33	-6.5%		
Criminal Damage to Dwellings	25	20	-5	-20.0%	106	124	18	+17.0%		
Criminal Damage to Other Buildings	8	8	0	=	54	35	-19	-35.2%		
Criminal Damage to Vehicles	43	39	-4	-9.3%	210	177	-33	-15.7%		
Criminal Damage Other	37	26	-11	-29.7%	119	118	-1	-0.8%		
Racially Aggravated Criminal Damage	0	0	0	No Calc	1	2	1	+100.0%		
Arson	5	5	0	=	21	22	1	+4.8%		
Other Crimes Against Society	44	61	17	+38.6%	278	250	-28	-10.1%		
All Drugs Offences	29	27	-2	-6.9%	148	129	-19	-12.8%		
Drugs (Trafficking)	3	9	6	+200.0%	21	33	12	+57.1%		
Drugs (Simple Possession)	26	18	-8	-30.8%	127	96	-31	-24.4%		
Drugs (Other Offences)	0	0	0	No Calc	0	0	0	No Calc		
Possession of Weapons Offences	1	0	-1	-100.0%	12	9	-3	-25.0%		
Public Order Offences	10	19	9	+90.0%	82	70	-12	-14.6%		
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	4	15	11	+275.0%	36	42	6	+16.7%		

All Racially Aggravated Crime	0	3	3	No Calc	4	15	11	+275.0%
All Racially Aggravated Violence	0	3	3	No Calc	3	13	10	+333.3%
All Racially Aggravated Harassment	0	0	0	No Calc	0	0	0	No Calc
Racially Aggravated Criminal Damage	0	0	0	No Calc	1	2	1	+100.0%
Metal Theft	14	4	-10	-71.4%	64	50	-14	-21.9%
Metal Infrastructure	2	0	-2	-100.0%	11	10	-1	-9.1%
Metal Non Infrastructure	12	4	-8	-66.7%	53	40	-13	-24.5%
Hate Crime	0	2	2	No Calc	6	15	9	+150.0%
Violent Crime (excl Serious Sexual Offences and Domestic Abuse)	63	64	1	+1.6%	317	275	-42	-13.2%
Going equipped for stealing etc	0	2	2	No Calc	5	8	3	+60.0%
Handling stolen goods	0	3	3	No Calc	5	7	2	+40.0%

Source: Corporate Performance department, Cambridgeshire Constabulary, September 2013