



BRIEFING PAPER 4

COMMUNITY SAFETY STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT SCANNING FOR
EMERGING ISSUES - EAST CAMBRIDGESHIRE 2017

VERSION 0.4

13TH APRIL 2017

2015/16 STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT - SCANNING

PURPOSE

The purpose of this document is to collate and review data and information relating to key community safety issues within East Cambridgeshire to enable the focus for future activities to be agreed. The Cambridgeshire Research Group has reviewed both local and national trends to highlight areas of emerging concern as well as taking into consideration changes in local and national priorities to make recommendations for areas that would benefit from further detailed analysis.

AREAS REVIEWED

Topic	Volume of crimes Mar 16-Feb 17	Change on previous year volume (%)	Trend	Context	Opportunities for the Partnership
Cybercrime	32	Up 4 (14.3%)	Small but distinct increases have been observed since the introduction of the cybercrime marker in mid-2014. Increases observed across both the whole constabulary area, and the district.	<p>National data (CSEW)⁺ suggests increase to volume, complexity and seriousness of cybercrime. Provides environment for offending</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - for CSE - exploitation of vulnerable adults, especially the elderly - and those with mental impairments <p>Recording nationally is increasing as awareness increases around cybercrime by Officers AND increasing awareness of the public that they can report these crimes.</p> <p>Locally there are not substantial volumes recorded but they have been slowly increasing over last 3 years; probably resulted from improved.</p>	<p>To review local and national data and types of associated crimes to identify victim subgroups and opportunities for awareness raising.</p> <p>Connect with organisations that are main stakeholders for victims such as trading standards and CAB.</p>

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Cybercrime cont.				Concern is massive underreporting locally. As cybercrime does not respect district or county lines, it would be naive to think that there are not substantial volumes of cyber-crime in the district.	
All violence against the person	788	158 (25%)	<p>Total VAP increased compared to last year.</p> <p>The rises observed are in line with what is being seen across the County and nationally in police data (up 22% to September 2016)</p> <p>CSEW results do not reflect the increases seen in the police recorded crimes. Over the longer-term, levels of violent crime estimated by the CSEW have shown substantial falls. These declines continued until 2014, after which estimates of violence from the CSEW have been fairly flat for the past 2 years, with no statistically significant increases.</p>	<p>A briefing paper was prepared for the CSP to investigate this further. Increase in violence without injury in line with National trends resulting from HMIC inspection induced changes.</p> <p>Compared to the iQuanta most similar grouped areas*, East Cambridgeshire was ranked 5 out of 15 areas, with a crime rate of 0.79/ 1,000 population, compared to the MSG average rate of 1.05/1,000 population</p>	Investigate violent crime further to establish which crime types are being impacted most by the HMIC inspection results. This may result in knowledge about which victim groups need support.
Violence without injury	506	117 (30%)	<p>Increases to recorded violence without injury crimes drive the rise in VAP.</p> <p>Nationally, police recorded violence without injury has increases 30% in the year to Sept 2016.</p>		
Violence with injury	282	41 (17%)	Nationally, police recorded violence with injury has increases 12% in the year to Sept 2016.		
Sexual abuse CSE	14	6 (75%)	The number of crimes that have a Child Sexual Exploitation marker applied is low in East Cambridgeshire, and have been	High level of harm- SOCP** highlights fact that in East Cambridgeshire mainly lone offenders are known to operate.	Commission a briefing paper to help establish local picture. Has been

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<p>Sexual abuse CSE cont.</p>			<p>low since the introduction of the marker in mid-2014.</p> <p>The increase noted here is most likely due to changes to recording practises for this crime type resulting from a growing awareness of the contexts in which CSE occurs, and not a result of increased levels of CSE in East Cambridgeshire.</p> <p>It is generally felt that there is still a level of under-reporting in relation to sexual abuse.</p>	<p>Organised crime inc CSE does not recognise boundaries and Cambridgeshire attracts national and international criminals</p> <p>Operation Makesafe sees comparatively small numbers of cases associated with East Cambridgeshire compared with other districts, but there are cases known.</p> <p>Intelligence and data sharing between agencies is critical in detecting vulnerable young people.</p>	<p>a high national and local priority. The Partnership is currently unsighted on this issue. The risk of harm is high.</p> <p>The Partnership should look to the LCSB for further guidance.</p>
<p>All Personal Property Crime</p>	<p>287</p>	<p>-90(-24%)</p>	<p>Police recorded personal property crime has seen year on year reductions in East Cambridgeshire for the past six years. There was a spike in offences in mid-2015 but have since been declining.</p>	<p>The iQuanta crime rate of 1.2 crimes per 1,000 population for East Cambridgeshire is lower than the MSG* average of 1.4 crimes per 1000 population. Compared to the MSG* East Cambridgeshire ranked 6 of 15.</p>	<p>Review theft offences and the breakdown of offence types to determine if there have been any changes to the way thieves are operating in East Cambridgeshire, and if there is a need to raise public awareness to new patterns of crime.</p>
<p>Dwelling burglary</p>	<p>149</p>	<p>25 (20%)</p>	<p>There was year on year reductions for dwelling burglary in East Cambridgeshire until 2016. However the past 12 months have seen an upward trend.</p> <p>Nationally, Police recorded domestic</p>	<p>Potentially an emerging issue for East Cambridgeshire.</p> <p>For overall burglary crime, East Cambridgeshire is ranked 11th of 15 when compared to its iQuanta MSG's, with a crime rate of 0.491 burglaries per</p>	<p>Review dwelling burglary, as aligns with the Police and PCC priorities.</p> <p>Consider how</p>

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<p>Dwelling burglary cont.</p>			<p>burglaries (to Sept 2016) have seen a small increase (3%), so the local increase is above what is being seen nationally. Across the Forcwide area an 11% decrease in dwelling burglary was observed, so local increases also go against this trend.</p> <p>In addition, CSEW⁺ incidents show year on year decreases in dwelling burglaries for the past four years. The most recent year (to Sept 2016 2017) shows the smallest decrease (-6%) on the previous year.</p>	<p>1000 <i>households</i>. The average rate of the MSG was 0.443 crimes per 1000 <i>households</i>.</p> <p>Going forward monitoring of long term trends in this crime type will not be possible as the recording guidelines are changing substantially.</p>	<p>awareness raising and therefore target hardening can be incorporated into other programmes, such as Eyes and Ears.</p>
<p>Theft from the person</p>	<p>37</p>	<p>9(32%)</p>	<p>There have been small year on year increases for the past 6 years in East Cambridgeshire, although numbers are low overall and the therefore percentage rises are not statistically sound.</p> <p>Nationally an increase of 6% has been observed in Police recorded theft from the person (to Sept 2016).</p> <p>CSEW⁺ incidents show year on year decreases in theft from the person for the past four years. The most recent year (to March 2017) shows the smallest decrease (-16%) on the previous year in that time.</p>	<p>East Cambridgeshire is ranked 8th of 15 in the iQuanta MSG[*] group, with a crime rate of 0.01 crimes per 1,000 population. The MSG average crime rate is 0.016 crimes per 1,000 population.</p>	<p>Volumes of theft from the person are low however, the Partnership could consider review of victims of theft from the person to determine if the Partnership can add value here, specifically around vulnerable victim groups. Analysis of this type should be considered in the broadest sense (i.e. overlaps with other crime types, locations and offending patterns).</p>

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Vehicle crime	204	-110(-35%)	<p>Vehicle crime has been decreasing for more than five years in East Cambridgeshire, after a large spike in late 2011.</p> <p>Nationally and across the Forcewide area, there have been increases in vehicle crime of 6% and 35% respectively, so the substantial reductions observe in East Cambridgeshire are good news.</p> <p>The CSEW⁺ reports a decrease in the proportion of vehicle theft incidents for vehicle owning households of 7% in the year to Sept 2016</p>	<p>East Cambridgeshire is</p> <p>The iQuanta MSG* rankings also reflect that East Cambridgeshire is performing well on vehicle offences, being ranked 4th out of 15. The crime rate per 1,000 population was 0.21 compared to the MSG average of 0.29 crimes per 1,000 population.</p> <p>The increases in vehicle crime elsewhere are suspected to be related to workmans vans – and often in connection to large scale developments-keep in mind.</p>	Share success stories and lessons with other Partnerships
Rural crime	Awaiting data	Awaiting data	<p>There were 436 rural crimes in the district between April 2016 and March 2017 which made up, on average, 27.4% of monthly recorded rural crime incidents in Cambridgeshire as a whole.</p> <p>There were 67 Hare Coursing incidents in East Cambridgeshire in February 2017 alone and there were 222 reported incidents across the force-wide area. This was a 48% increase across the force-wide area when compared to February 2016.</p>	<p>The Rural Crime Action Team’s latest update highlighted that again, East Cambridgeshire policing area has seen the highest number of reported incidents and they have been specifically targeting the district area to mitigate the situation.</p> <p>Rural Crime covers a number of crime types including Church Crime, Metal Theft and Machinery and Equipment Theft.</p>	<p>Help to share and promote the key messages of the Rural Crime Action Team.</p> <p>Latest messages are focussed on property marking and target hardening and reporting of specific crimes such as Hare Coursing.</p>
Modern slavery and Human trafficking	0	-1	<p>Police recorded crime for East Cambridgeshire show a single recording of modern slavery in the previous year (i.e. March 215-Feb 2016) with no crimes</p>	<p>SOC^{**} highlights the high potential for the occurrence of modern slavery offences.</p> <p>“East Cambridgeshire has a population of [87,300 - ONS 2015] and is a popular destination for migrant</p>	Include as force priority and high risk of harm associated with it.

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			<p>recording in the year to Feb 2017.</p> <p>All knowledge and intelligence about these crime types indicates that it would be occurring in East Cambridgeshire</p>	<p>workers, particularly from the A8 countries. The migrant population in East Cambridgeshire is the most transient in Cambridgeshire with the majority stating that they intended to stay for less than 3 months. Within East Cambridgeshire the highest number of migrant workers live around Ely and Soham, which is consistent with the locations of agricultural work. Deprivation is lower than average with 10% of the population living in poverty. “</p> <p>Force have identified active OCG’s across the force-wide area including St Ives, Huntingdon and Whittlesey.</p> <p>Most victims come from central and eastern Europe with the controllers largely from Lithuanian nationality. Human traffic and exploitation mapping and intelligence largely points to offences in the north of the county.</p>	<p>Further partnership working is required to increase chance of detection of such crime</p>
Road safety	<p>163 collisions resulting in 233 casualties</p> <p>53 KSI casualties</p> <p>(latest 12 months data Oct 2015 - Sept 2016)</p>	<p>+45 (+18%) casualties</p> <p>+11 (+26%) KSI</p> <p>(2015 v Oct 2015-Sept 2016)</p>	<p>For the 12 months to end September 2016, East Cambridgeshire has the lowest proportion of collisions (11% of C&Pb) but the highest proportion of Killed or Seriously Injured (KSI) accidents (of all accidents in the EC district) across all Cambridgeshire districts at 23%.</p> <p>The number of RTCs in East Cambridgeshire has followed a downward trend over the last 10 years. However, this trend appears to have slowed countywide, particularly for fatal</p>	<p>Road safety concern to other CSPs locally, especially those with a high proportion of rural roads. However the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Road Safety Partnership (CPRSP) exist with Road Safety as their specific remit, and Road maintenance is a County level responsibility. So it should not be a priority for the EC CSP. However there are aspects of Road Safety that the CSP may be interested in keeping a watching brief on which relate more to driver behaviour than infrastructure.</p> <p>The Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Road Safety</p>	<p>Partnership may wish to link into the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Road Safety Partnership to help find a means of addressing local issues around unsafe driving.</p>

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<p>Road safety cont.</p>			<p>and serious collisions (KSI) since 2010.</p> <p>Key risk elements are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Males age 17-29 - Mosaic group G - National speed limit roads <p>Changes to police reporting in 2016 and 2017 may affect the reported number of collisions in these and future years, with an increase in recorded KSI evident in late 2016 data due to improved recording accuracy.</p> <p>The Department of Transport's Road Transport Road Conditions Report for 2016 indicates that 33% of Cambridgeshire's unclassified Roads are in need of maintenance, giving Cambridgeshire the 8th highest proportion of roads in this category of all Local Authorities in England in the report.</p>	<p>Partnership (CRSPR) have shown interest in aligning with CSPs and having CSP representatives attend their meetings. It is likely that one of the Board members already does this and could feed back to the EC CSP where relevant.</p> <p>Unsafe driving is a noted area of concern for the public in perception surveys and PCSO surveys carried out in East Cambs.</p> <p>East Cambridgeshire has recently had some concerns about the misuse of public spaces by car enthusiasts. Linking to the CPRSP Partnership may provide opportunities for new approaches to these issues locally</p> <p>SOC^{**} highlighted that there are no number plate recognition cameras in East Cambridgeshire. The report highlights their use for tracking criminal movements but equally these could be a useful traffic some in key locations.</p>	
<p>Domestic Abuse</p>	<p>Crimes 410</p> <p>Incidents 894</p>	<p>Crimes 92 (29%)</p> <p>Incidents 37(4%)</p>	<p>Police recorded crimes with a domestic abuse marker have risen sharply with changes in recording practise, and public confidence to report following high profile cases and awareness raising nationally.</p> <p>By comparison, Police reported incidents have risen by far less at 4%</p> <p>The most recent CSEW[*] indicates that</p>	<p>Domestic Abuse and VAWG are National Priorities due to high volume and significant risk of harm to victims.</p> <p>A briefing paper was prepared for the Partnership which investigated the progress the Partnership has made against the county DASV recommended action plans for DA and VAWG.</p> <p>Essentially statistical increases in recording and reporting are positive as domestic abuse is still</p>	<p>Ensure that a lead for Domestic Abuse (and VAWG) for the Partnership is installed in the Partnership as quickly as possible.</p> <p>Review the recommendations outlined in the Domestic Abuse</p>

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Domestic Abuse cont.			<p>around 7.7% of all females and 4.4% of all males aged 16 – 59 were victims of domestic abuse in the year to March 2016. This would approximate to 3,000 residents in East Cambridgeshire if the district is comparable to the National sample used.</p>	<p>highly under-reported. The goal should be to continue to increase incident reporting with an aim to reducing the tolerance for domestic abuse amongst our local communities.</p> <p>Identifying high risk cases relies on close partnership working and to date Health data is the lacking contribution.</p> <p>Continues to be local priority due to high volume and significant harm to victim and family</p> <p>Still a force-wide aim to increase reporting as DA continues to be substantially under-reported.</p>	briefing paper to the Partnership
Cohesion (incl hate crime)	42	14 (50%)	<p>Increasing trend over past 3 years. There were just 9 crimes recorded in 2013</p> <p>Substantial increases since HMIC[^] inspection report in 2014 across the county and district.</p> <p>County data shows clear increases since the lead up (~April 2016) to the Brexit referendum. This is less obvious locally but is apparent.</p>	<p>National data suggests increase in hate crime directed at Muslims.</p> <p>Two components to increases observed locally are likely.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased recording as a result of 2014 HMIC[^] inspection report - Increased incidence and increased reporting resulting from racially fuelled tensions around Brexit, and terror attacks <p>Hate crime may be of particular concern in the lead up and following the General Election in June, and during the Brexit negotiations.</p>	Investigate the nature of the hate crimes recorded through dip sample analysis to ascertain the underlying picture in East Cambridgeshire. Doing so might provide insight into how attitudes may be targeted with local campaigns for tolerance and activities to boost community cohesion.
ASB	1,588	176 (12%)	ASB is still 24% lower than it was in 2011/12, however there have been increases for the past two years.	CSEW ⁺ reported that the perception of high levels of ASB has reduced over the ten years while experience of ASB remains the same. Perhaps this points to a change in the tolerance by the general	Review the situation around Littleport, addressing hotspots and types of ASB

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			<p>Largest increases seen in the Littleport and West Villages area, where there has been an overall increase of 30% (125 incidents).</p> <p>Nationally, police recorded SB incidents have been decreasing year on year (to Sept 2016), for more than 5 years.</p> <p>The CSEW* have reported stable levels of experienced ASB over the same time frame.</p>	<p>public to some types of ASB. This may also explain the reduction in police reported incidents.</p> <p>The increases in Police reported ASB incidents in East Cambridgeshire, goes against the national trends and is higher than some but not all other districts in the County.</p>	<p>occurring, similar to what has been done in Soham in the past. Assess at community cohesion in the area, and any opportunities to improve this locally.</p>
Drugs	89	-29(-25%)	<p>Police recorded drug offences have been decreasing steadily for over five years.</p> <p>There are low levels of deaths due to drug misuse, in East Cambridgeshire, compared to other County districts</p> <p>Health Related Behaviour Survey showed that young people in East Cambridgeshire behave similarly to the County averages in relation to use of drugs and alcohol.</p>	<p>SOCP** highlights that London gangs are operating in Cambridgeshire and that East Cambridgeshire is one of the identified centres of activity. Members of these OCG's are increasingly showing markers for gang-related violence, robberies, knife crime.</p> <p>Concern was also raised in the SOCP** that 'cuckooing' is occurring in East Cambridgeshire (Ely and Littleport); an activity that involves criminals taking control of the home of a vulnerable person, often a drug user/customer, to use as a base for criminal activities. In other areas district council and police have worked together to help protect vulnerable people in council housing.</p> <p>Drug and alcohol treatment data is supplied to CSP by the CCC Drug and Alcohol Action Team, however this is often generalised to County level. It might be useful to receive more specific data regarding East Cambridgeshire in these updates.</p>	<p>Review the Drugs and Alcohol Joint Strategic needs Assessment (JSNA).</p>

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Drugs cont.				<p>The Public Health team area have completed the Drugs and Alcohol JSNA. This features needs of offenders and the Partnership should look to the recommendations to see if there is overlap with areas of need within East Cambridgeshire. It is available here: http://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/JSNA/Drugs-and-Alcohol-2015</p>	
Alcohol	763 (alcohol related incidents ¹)	162 (27%)	<p>Police recorded alcohol related incidents varies across the district but overall has increased in the last 12 months.</p> <p>Health Related Behaviour Survey showed that young people in East Cambridgeshire behave similarly to the County averages in relation to use of drugs and alcohol.</p>	<p>Police recorded alcohol related incidents have been increasing in almost all areas to some degree.</p> <p>Drug and alcohol treatment data has been supplied to CSP by the DAAT to date (although now restructured), however this is often generalised to County level. It might be useful to receive more specific data regarding East Cambridgeshire in these updates.</p> <p>The Public Health team area have completed the Drugs and Alcohol JSNA. This features needs of offenders and the Partnership should look to the recommendations to see if there is overlap with areas of need within East Cambridgeshire. It is available here: http://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/JSNA/Drugs-and-Alcohol-2015</p>	<p>Investigate the alcohol related incident data to see which other crime types it is associated with.</p> <p>A geographic analysis of this data may provide useful insight into where health related preventative activities should target alcohol consumption.</p> <p>Confirm who will be supplying the drug and alcohol treatment data post restructure of the DAAT.</p>

¹ Caution to be used when using this figure as there is a level of under-recording of the alcohol marker

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