



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

**Document 2: Drug and Alcohol Abuse**

**Final Version**

**October 2014**

## Document Details

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

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Description	<p>The purpose of this document is to provide the East Cambridgeshire 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 2014/15. The focus of this document will be Drug and Alcohol Abuse</p>
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## Section 1: Introduction

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The purpose of this strategic assessment is to provide the East Cambridgeshire Community Safety Partnership with an understanding of the crime, anti-social behaviour and other community safety issues affecting the district. This will provide an overview of the whole year. This will enable the partnership to take action that is driven by clear evidence.

### Document Schedule

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For 2014/15 the partnership is developing a continuous assessment process that will allow planning throughout the year. The aim of each document will be to gain a better understanding of key issues in the district. The continuous assessment consists of 4 parts:

Document	Key theme	Analysis & Writing	Presentation
1	Anti-social behaviour	July to August	August 2014
2	<b><i>Drug and alcohol abuse</i></b>	<b><i>September to October</i></b>	<b><i>October 2014</i></b>
3	TBC	December to January	January 2015
4	End of year review	March to April	April 2015

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

### Document Structure

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Each strategic assessment document is set out in three chapters:

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

### Additional Data

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

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

## Section 2: Key Findings and Recommendations

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

### Key findings

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#### Performance

- East Cambridgeshire is at the fourth best position within its most similar group (MSG) with a total crime rate of 30.7 crimes per 1000 population compared to MSG average of 35.5 crimes per 1000 population.
- There has been a :
  - Decrease in possession of drugs by 17%
  - Decrease in drug offences by 14.8%
  - Increase in Sexual offences by 77.3% (may include historic cases)
  - Increase in burglary offences by 9.4%.
  - Sharp increase in violence against the person (36.5%). Violent crime has increased across the county. A part of this increase is considered to be due to the strict application of National Crime Recording Standards in November 2013.
- Rate of crime is recorded highest in Ely East (52 crimes per 1000 population) which is far more than the second highest Ely South (18.7 crimes per 1000 population).

#### Drug and Alcohol

- For drug offences East Cambridgeshire is in the third worst position within its MSG. Rate of drug offences is 2.15 offences per 1000 population which is above the upper bound and MSG average of 1.66 offences per 1000 population.
- Rate of possession of drugs in East Cambridgeshire (1.8 offences per 1000 population) has crossed the MSG average (1.4 offences per 1000 population).
- Reduction in police recorded possession of drug offences by 22 offences for year to date 2014/15 as compared to the previous year.
- Reduction in incidents of Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) by 95 incidents year to date as compared to the same period last year.
- In East Cambridgeshire the number of adults engaged in adult treatment services are 204 in 2012/13 (DAAT figures) which is 9% of the total numbers for Cambridgeshire.

- The number of adults using alcohol treatment services are 44 and the number of adults using drug treatment services are 160, in East Cambridgeshire based on 2012/13 (DAAT figures).
- Rate of drug offences is highest in Ely South (4.2 crimes per 1000 population).
- Ely East recorded the highest rate of alcohol related ASB (5.39 crimes per 1000 population)
- Soham North recorded the highest rate of drug related ASB (2.05 crimes per 1000 population).
- The percentage of people who perceived that 'people being drunk or rowdy in public places' is a problem are 15% which is an increase by 0.9% from the last year.

## Recommendations

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Community Safety Partners should consider the entirety of the intervention services that they have available to respond to emerging trends in drug and alcohol misuse.

Discussion for partnership should focus on the following questions:

- Do the different services work together effectively?
- Are preventative / education services (particularly with young people) able to respond to emerging trends?
- Is preventative work such as diversionary activities for young people, particularly in months where ASB increases, in place?
- Do referrals routes into more intensive support such as Drug & Alcohol Treatment, Together for Families or Family Intervention Programme work effectively for people (including young people) with a drug or alcohol problem?
  - If not, what are the barriers?

## Section 3: Partnership Calendar of Community Safety Issues<sup>1</sup>

**East Cambridgeshire Partnership Calendar**

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

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

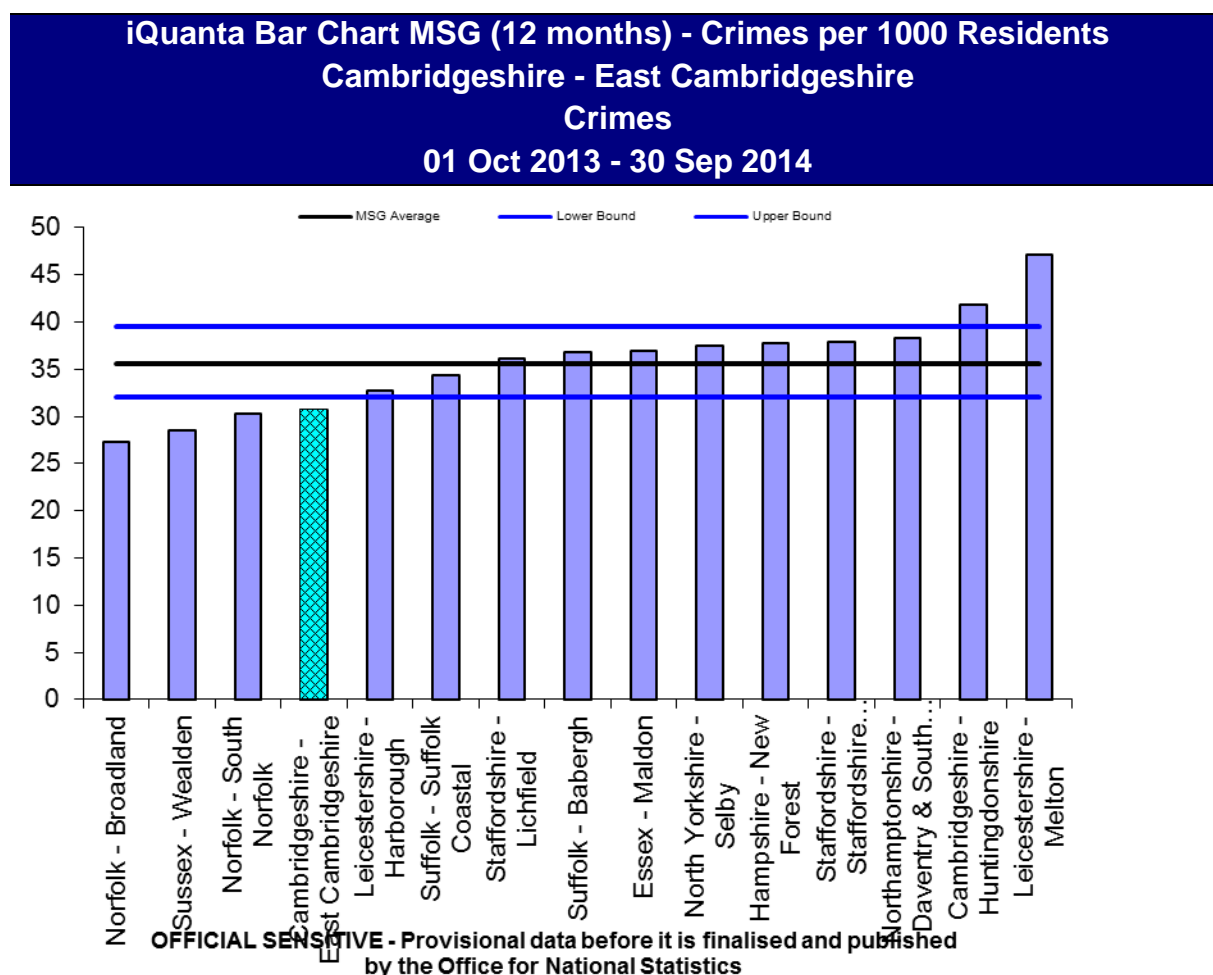
\*\* Source: Adapted from Rural Crime Action Team Calendar

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

<sup>1</sup> SD – Standard Deviation: A quantity calculated to indicate the extent of deviation for a group as a whole

## Section 4: Overall performance

Nationally, latest figures from the CSEW (Crime Survey of England & Wales) in year ending March 2014 show a decrease by 14% in the incidents of crime as compared to the previous year.



Locally, in Cambridgeshire and East Cambridgeshire the volume of police recorded overall crime shows year on year decrease. The chart above shows the rate of crime per 1,000 population for East Cambridgeshire within its MSG (Most Similar Group). It should be noted that MSG are recently revised in October 2014 (refer appendix 2). East Cambridgeshire is at fourth position with crime rate at 30.7 crimes per 1,000 population compared to the MSG average of 35.5 crimes per 1,000 population.

Table 1 shows the performance of East Cambridgeshire for a rolling 12 month to September 2014. There is a slight decrease (0.1%) in the number of offences of total



crime, decrease in all drug offences (14.8%), and possession of drugs (17%) when compare to the same time last year. While some areas like all sexual offences, violence against person and burglary dwelling has seen an increase.

**Table 1 Performance of East Cambridgeshire for a rolling 12 month to June 2014 (Source: CADET)**

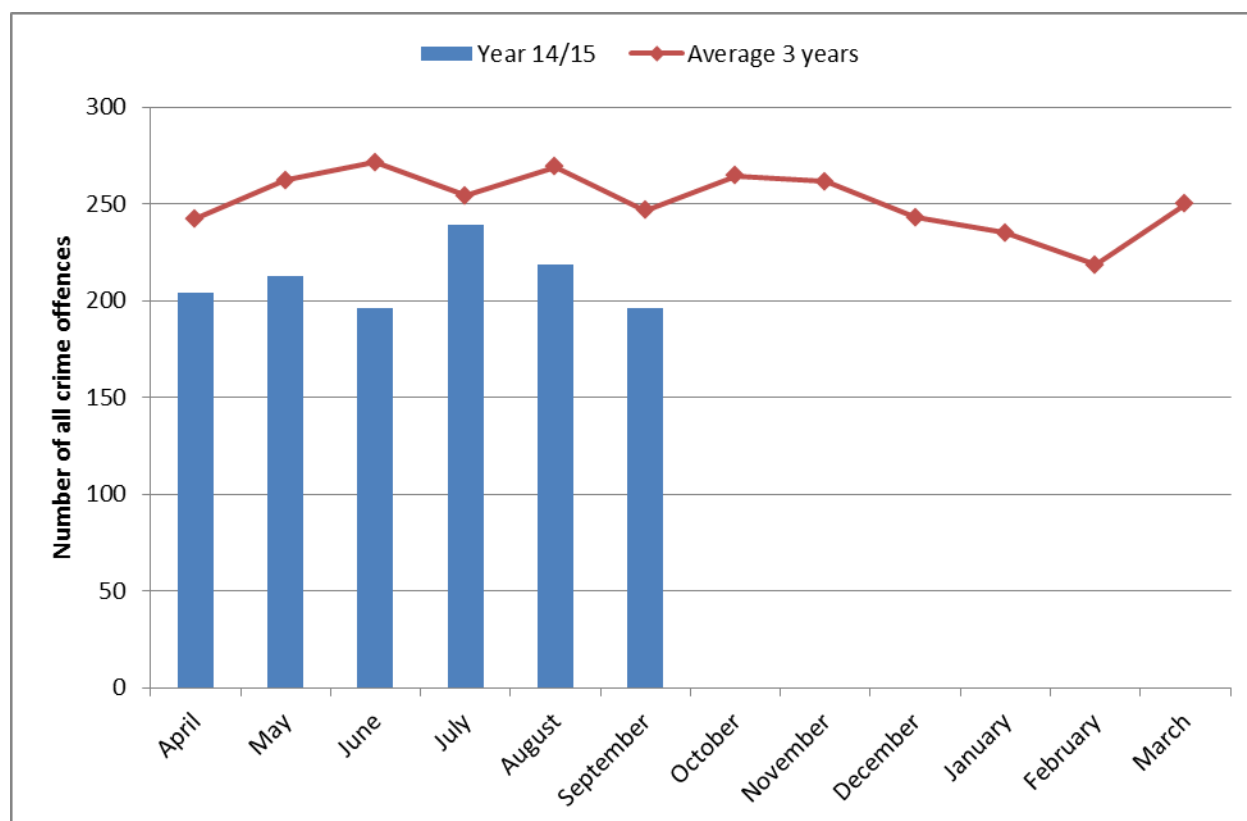
<b>Crime Type</b>	<b>Q1(April 14 to June 14)</b>	<b>Q2 (July 14 to September 14)</b>	<b>Year on year change (October 2013 to September 2014)</b>
Total crime	662	654	Down 0.1% (2)
Burglary dwelling	49	37	Up 9.4% (16)
Violence against the person	122	151	Up 36.5% (128)
All Sexual Offences	27	21	Up 77.3% (34)
All drug offences	41	53	Down 14.8% (32)
Drugs (trafficking)	6	9	Up 4.8% (1)
Drugs (simple possession)	35	44	Down 17% (33)

Violence against the person has shown an increase by 36.5% in East Cambridgeshire for a period of rolling 12 month to September 14. Violent crime has increased across the county. A part of this increase is considered due to the strict application of National Crime Recording Standards in November 2013. The increase is across the County and a further analysis on violence crime is been conducted.

### **Police recorded all crime trends**

The volume of police recorded all crime offences for year to date in year 2014/15 were decreased by 78 crimes. It has decreased from 1345 offences in the year 2012/13 to 1267 offences in the year 2013/14. The volume is also lower than the three years average of 1547.

**Figure 1 Trends in the volume of police recorded all crime offences Apr-11 to Sept-14**



Source: Police recorded data by the end of September 2014

## Section 5: Drug offences

The volume of offences can vary depending on the level and intensity of police activity in this area.

### Section 5.1: National Trend

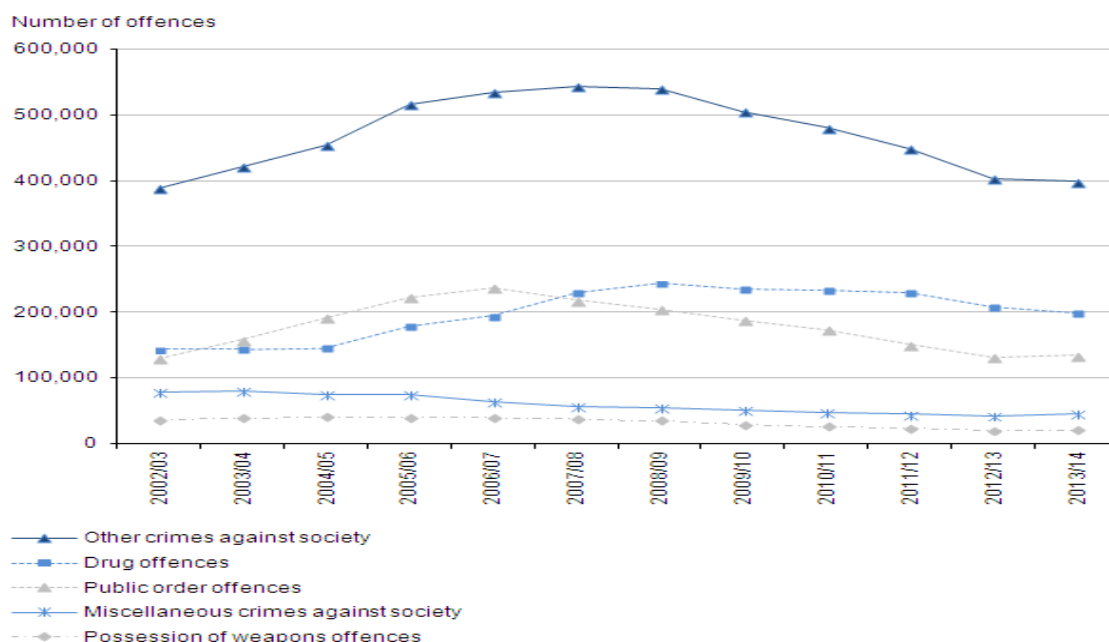
Nationally, latest figures from the CSEW (Crime Survey of England & Wales) in year ending March 2014 show a decrease by 5% in the incidents of drug offences as compared to the previous year.

Figure 2 shows the trend over time for drug offences, where the number of drug offences steadily rose from 2004/05 until 2008/09 and remain consistent until 2011/12 when they begin to fall. Despite of a recent decrease in March 2014 the number of drug offences are 38% higher than it was recorded in year 2003/04.

In the year ending March 2014, possession of cannabis offences accounted for 67% of all police recorded drug offences; this proportion has remained broadly similar since

2005/06 (between 67% and 70%). Nationally the rate of drug offences is 7 offences per 1,000 of population.

**Figure 2 Trends in police recorded other crimes against society, 2002/03 to 2013/14**

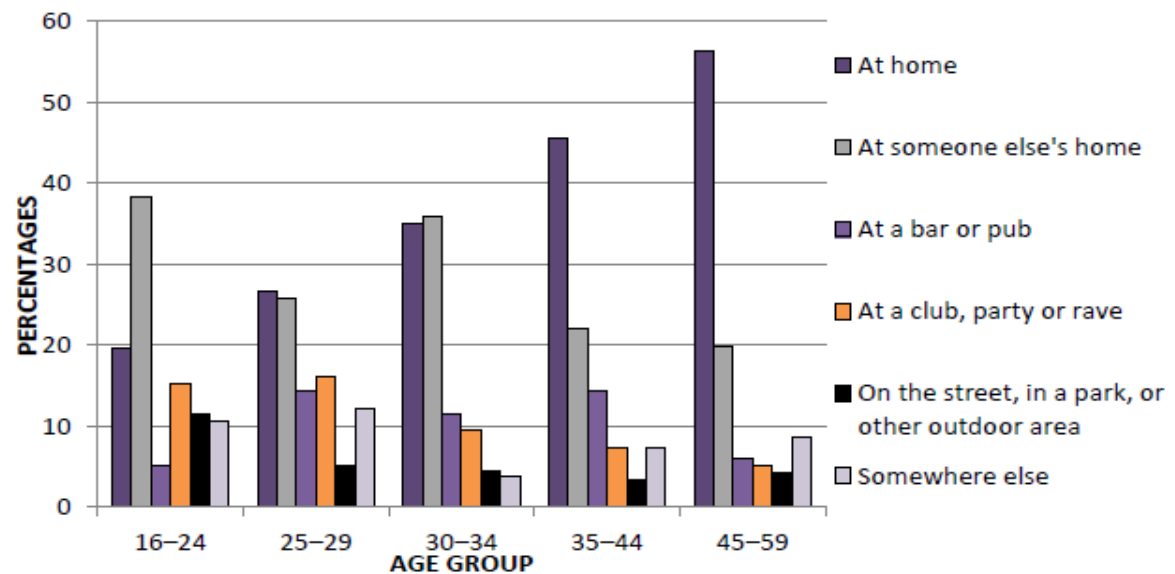


Source: Office of National Statistics Crime in England and Wales, Year Ending March 2014

Figure 3 revealed that the location where drugs were taken differed according to age, for instance the proportion of people taking drugs at home were 20% in the 16-24 years age group which increased to 56% in the 45-59 years age group<sup>2</sup>. For younger people the most common location for taking drugs is someone else's home while for older people it is at their own home.

<sup>2</sup> Drug Misuse: Findings from the 2012/13 crime survey for England and Wales

**Figure 3 Location where drugs were last taken by age, 2012/13 Crime Survey for England and Wales**



Source: Office of National Statistics Crime in England and Wales, 2012-2013

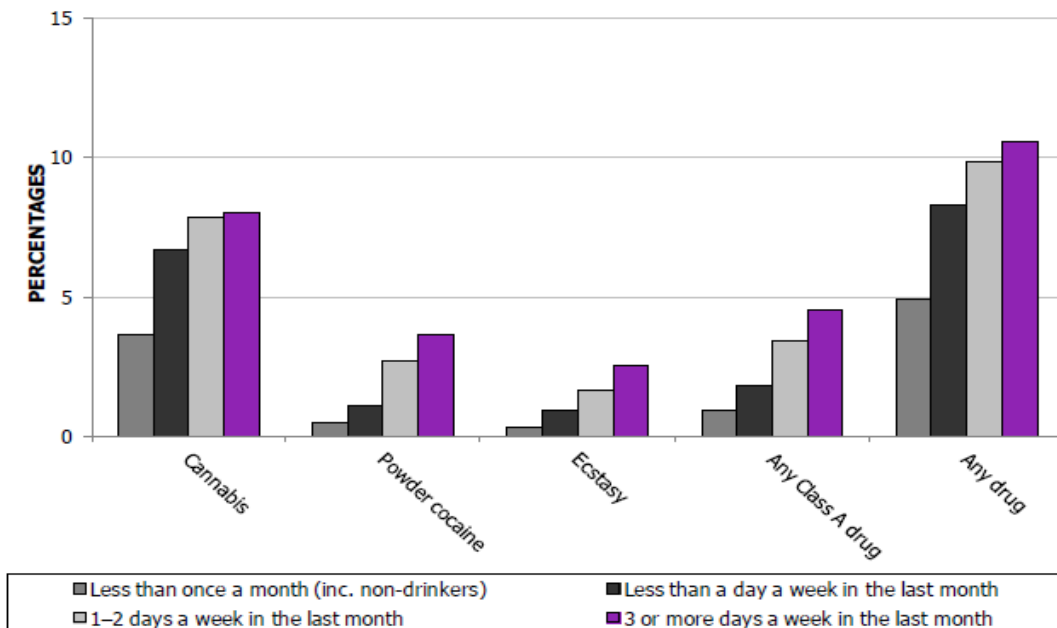
## Trends in illicit drug use

Illicit drug use varied by lifestyle factors such as frequency of nightclub and pub/wine bar visits and alcohol consumption. Adults aged 16 to 59 years who reported drinking alcohol three or more days per week in the last month were around twice as likely to have used any illicit drug (10.6%) (refer figure 4).

Last year use of legal emerging drugs (2013/14 CSEW)

- 2.0% of adults aged 16 to 59 had taken nitrous oxide in the last year
- 0.3% of adults aged 16 to 59 had taken salvia in the last year
- For young adults, aged 16 to 24, 6.1% had taken nitrous oxide in last year and 1.1% had taken salvia.

**Figure 4 Proportion of 16-59 years olds reporting use of illicit drug by frequency of alcohol consumption, 2011/13**



Source: Office of National Statistics Crime in England and Wales, 2012-2013

Drug offences has gone down in East Cambridgeshire as compared to the previous year but it is still higher. It is at the third worst position within its most similar group (refer chart below). The rate of drug offences in East Cambridgeshire has crossed the upper bound within its MSG and is at 2.15 per 1,000 population as against the MSG average of 1.66 per 1,000 population.

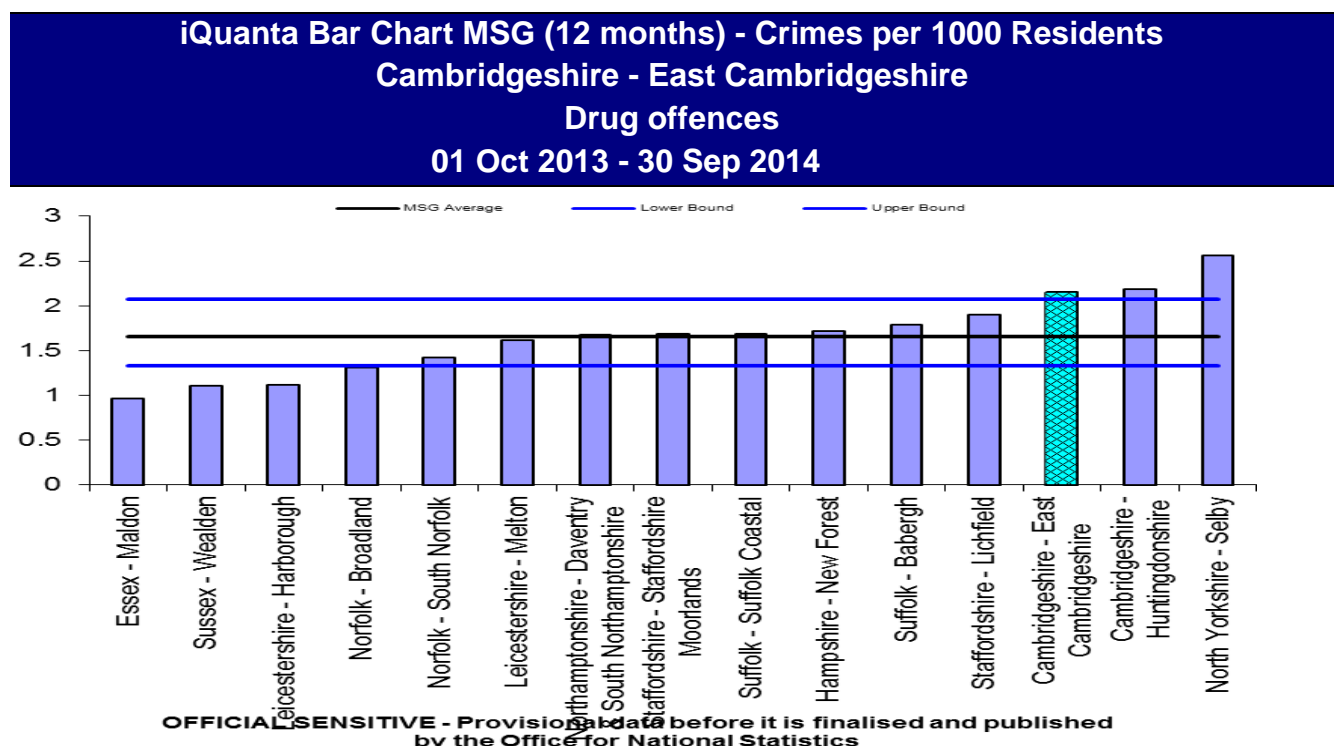
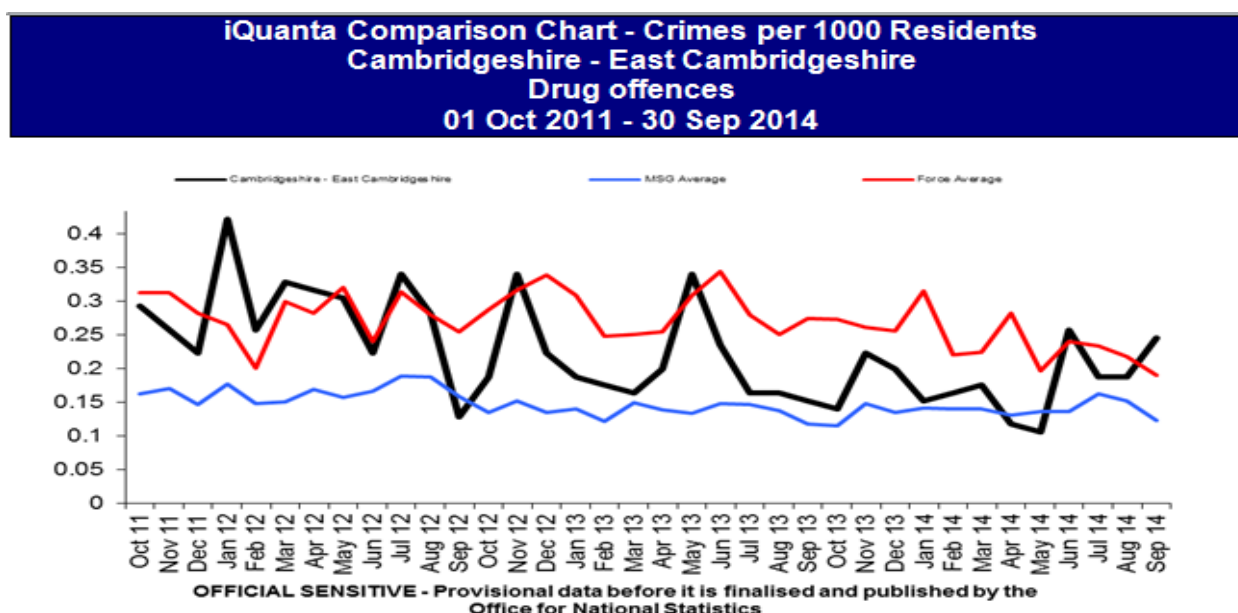


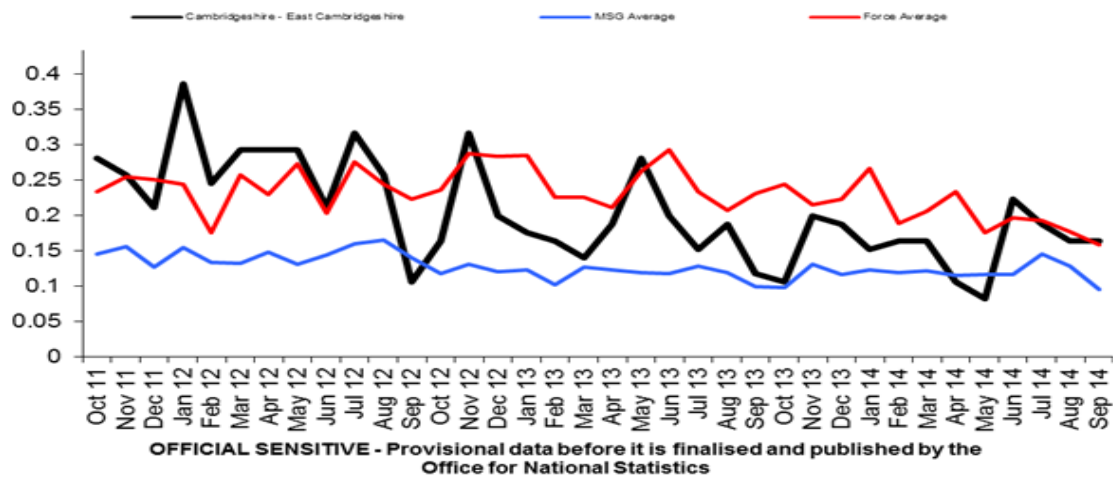
Chart on page 13 revealed the comparison of East Cambridgeshire to its MSG average and force average for drug offences in a long term (October 11 to September 14). It shows drug offences in East Cambridgeshire are higher than MSG average and at some points East Cambridgeshire peaks are crossing the force average. Peaks can be seen in January, May, June, July, and November. Some of them are winter months and school holiday period.



## Section 5.2: Possession of drugs

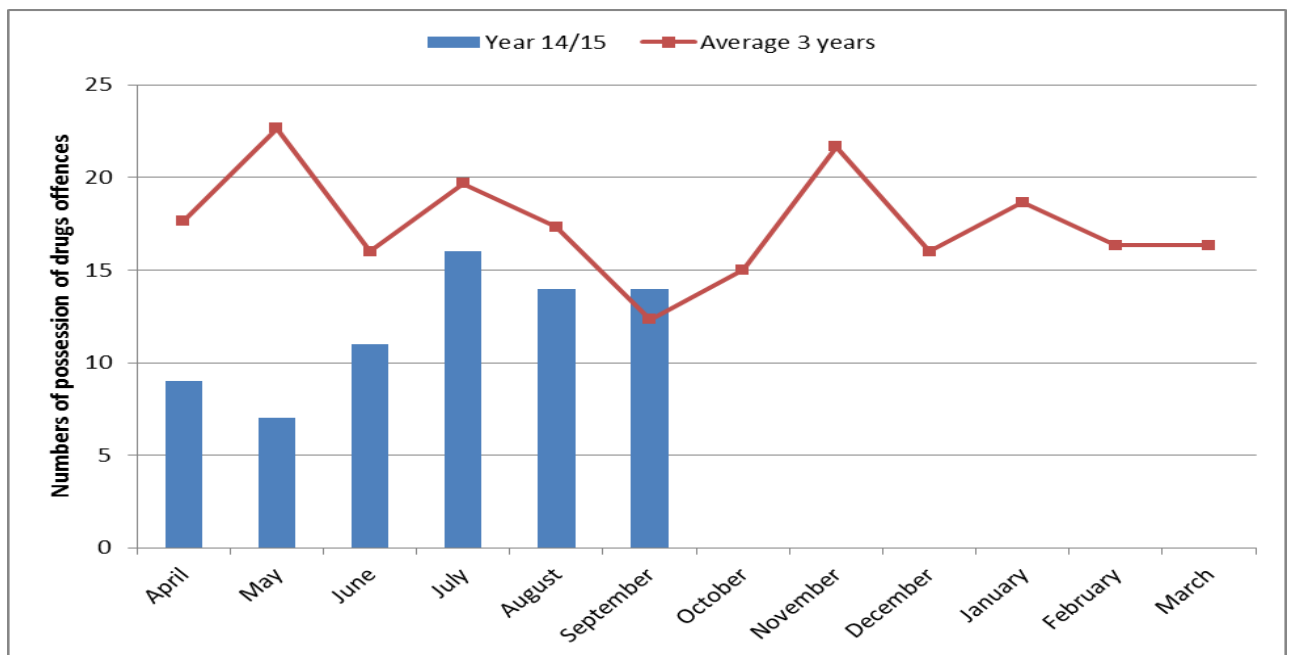
For possession of drugs offences East Cambridgeshire shows some of the peaks above the MSG and force average. It is at the third worst position within its most similar group. The rate of possession of drug offences in East Cambridgeshire has crossed the upper bound within its MSG and is at 1.8 per 1,000 population as against the MSG average of 1.4 per 1,000 population.

**iQuanta Comparison Chart - Crimes per 1000 Residents**  
**Cambridgeshire - East Cambridgeshire**  
**Possession of Drugs**  
**01 Oct 2011 - 30 Sep 2014**



There is a peak in the months of January, May, June, July, and November. Again some of the months are of winter and school holiday period.

**Figure 5: Police recorded long term trend for possession of drugs.**



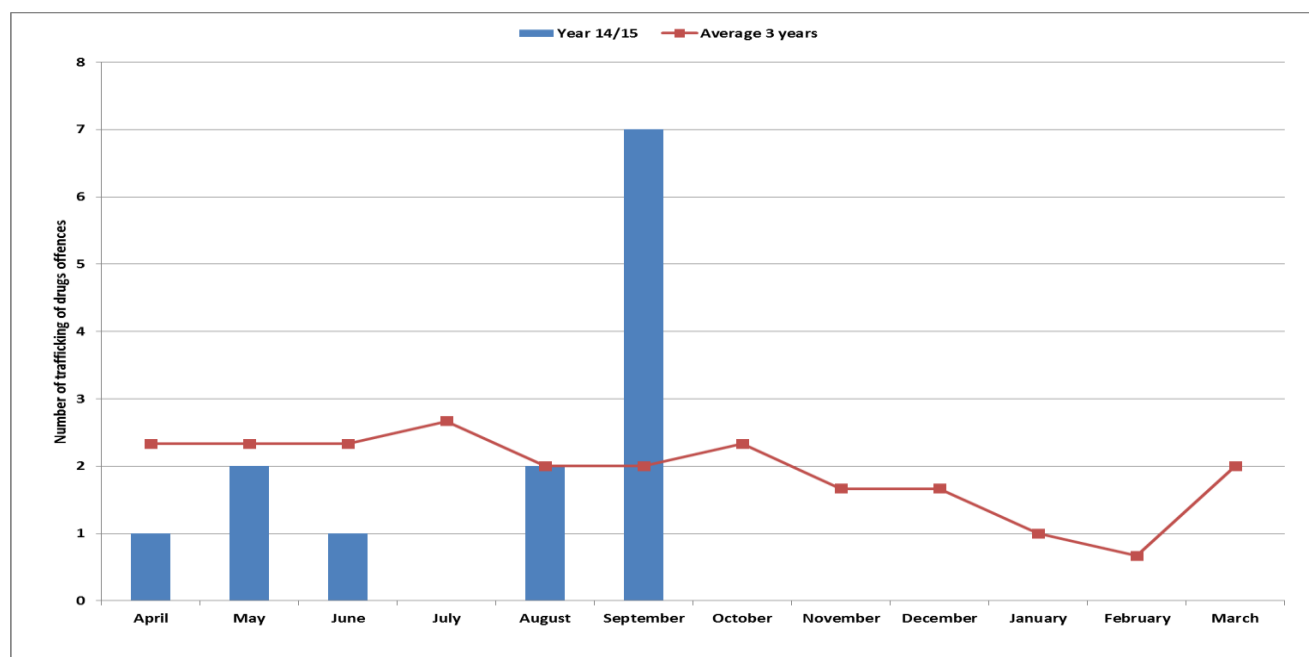
Source: Police recorded data by the end of September 2014

The volume of possession of drug offences decreased by 22 offences in 2014/15 for year to date (refer figure 5). There were 93 offences in year 2013/14 which were reduced to 71 offences in 2014/15 in year to date. The numbers are lower than the three years average of 106 offences.

## Section 5.3: Trafficking of drugs

East Cambridgeshire is at ninth position in trafficking of drug offence within its MGS. The rate of trafficking in East Cambridgeshire (0.25 crimes per 1,000 population) is almost similar to the MSG average (0.23 crimes per 1,000 population). Numbers are higher during school holiday months and in some winter months.

**Figure 6: Police recorded long term trend for trafficking of drugs offences**



Source: Police recorded data by the end of September 2014

The volume of police recorded trafficking of drugs offences in the year 2014/15 for East Cambridgeshire (refer figure 6) was the same (13 offences) as last year for year to date. The offences are almost similar as compared to last three years average.

## Novel Psychoactive Substance (NPS)

In recent years the UK has seen the emergence of new drugs that have similar effects to drugs that are controlled. These drugs are collectively called 'New Psychoactive Substances' (NPS) and were previously referred to as 'Legal Highs'. NPS have been developed and designed to evade drug laws and are widely available and can potentially pose serious risks to health and can even be fatal.

A large number of NPS have already been controlled under the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971. NPS's present new challenges, the fast paced nature of the market, increases in availability, issues around the identification of substances, identifying associated effects



and harms (acute and longer term), patterns of usage and developing appropriate harm reduction advice, intervention and treatment responses all require a different approach.

There is a countywide NPS and Club Drugs Strategy (2014), developed in partnership to respond to the NPS activity across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. In response a piece of research was commissioned and undertaken over the summer months (2014) to identify local prevalence, patterns, and trends. 100 individuals over the age of 18 were interviewed at 'night time venues' across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. 17 individuals from East Cambridgeshire were interviewed, 65% of those had admitted using an illegal drug (49% countywide), 29% had admitted to using an NPS substance (28% countywide). East Cambridgeshire NPS's tended to be used at home and brought from a 'local dealer'.

## Section 5.4: Geographical locations

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All crime offences are not distributed equally. The rate of crime depends on the geographical area, deprivation in the area and other factors. Table 2 and 3 represents the rate of all crime and drug offences in East Cambridgeshire for a period of April to September 2014.

**Table 2 first five wards with highest rate of all crime offences**

Ward	Proportion of all crime offences	Rate per 1,000
Ely East	17%	52.0
Ely South	7%	18.7
Fordham	5%	18.2
Littleport West	5%	17.8
Littleport East	7%	17.7

Source: Police recorded data by the end of September 2014

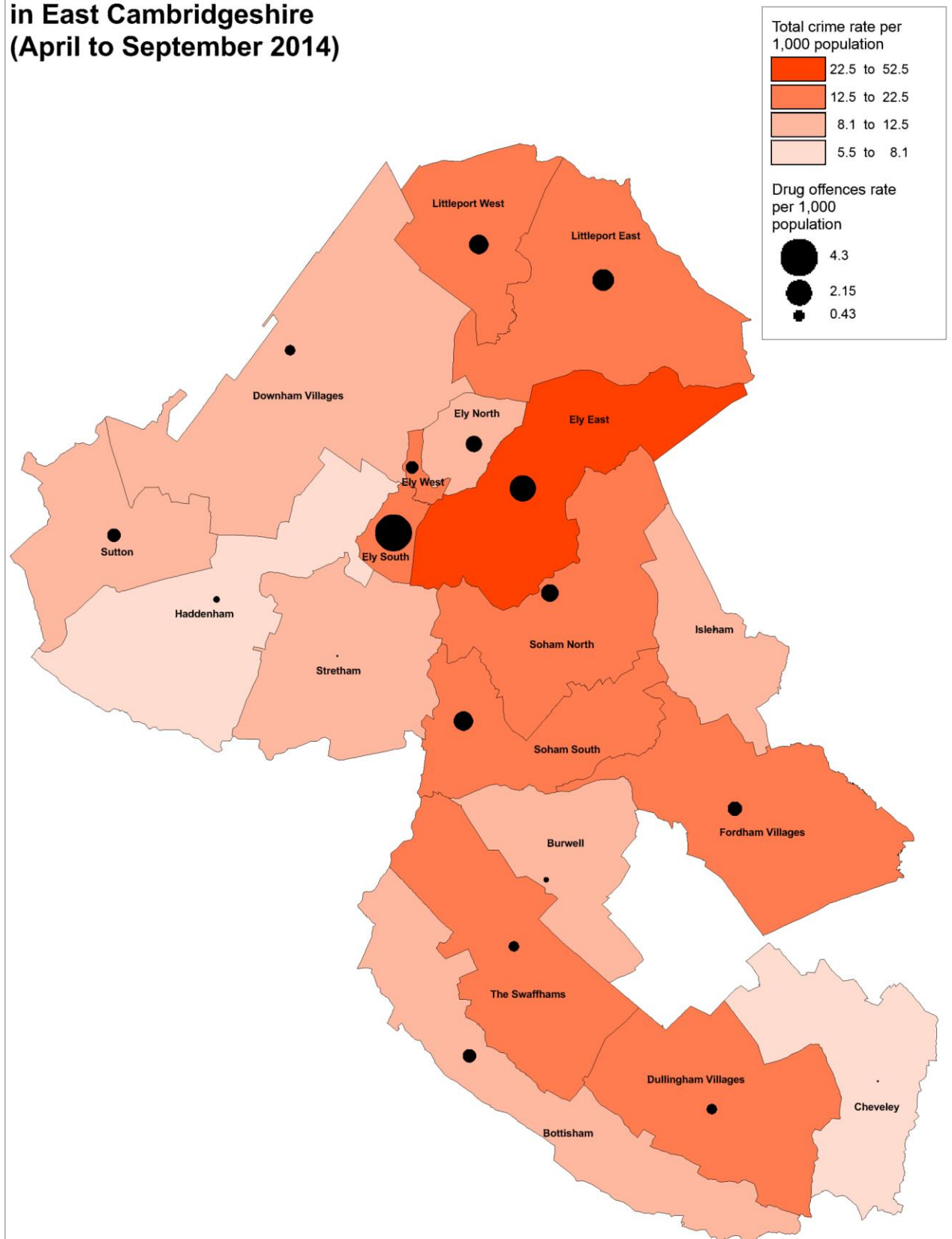
Table 1 show that Ely East has the highest rate and proportion of all crime followed by Ely South. When looking at the proportion of drug offences table 2 shows that Ely South contributes to 23% of the drug offences followed by Ely East.

**Table 3 first five wards with highest rate of drug offences**

Ward	Proportion of all drug offences	Rate per 1,000
Ely South	23%	4.2
Ely East	12%	2.5
Littleport East	11%	1.7
Littleport West	6%	1.4
Soham South	11%	1.4

Source: Police recorded data by the end of September 2014

# **Total crime rate with graduated points of drug offences rate in East Cambridgeshire (April to September 2014)**

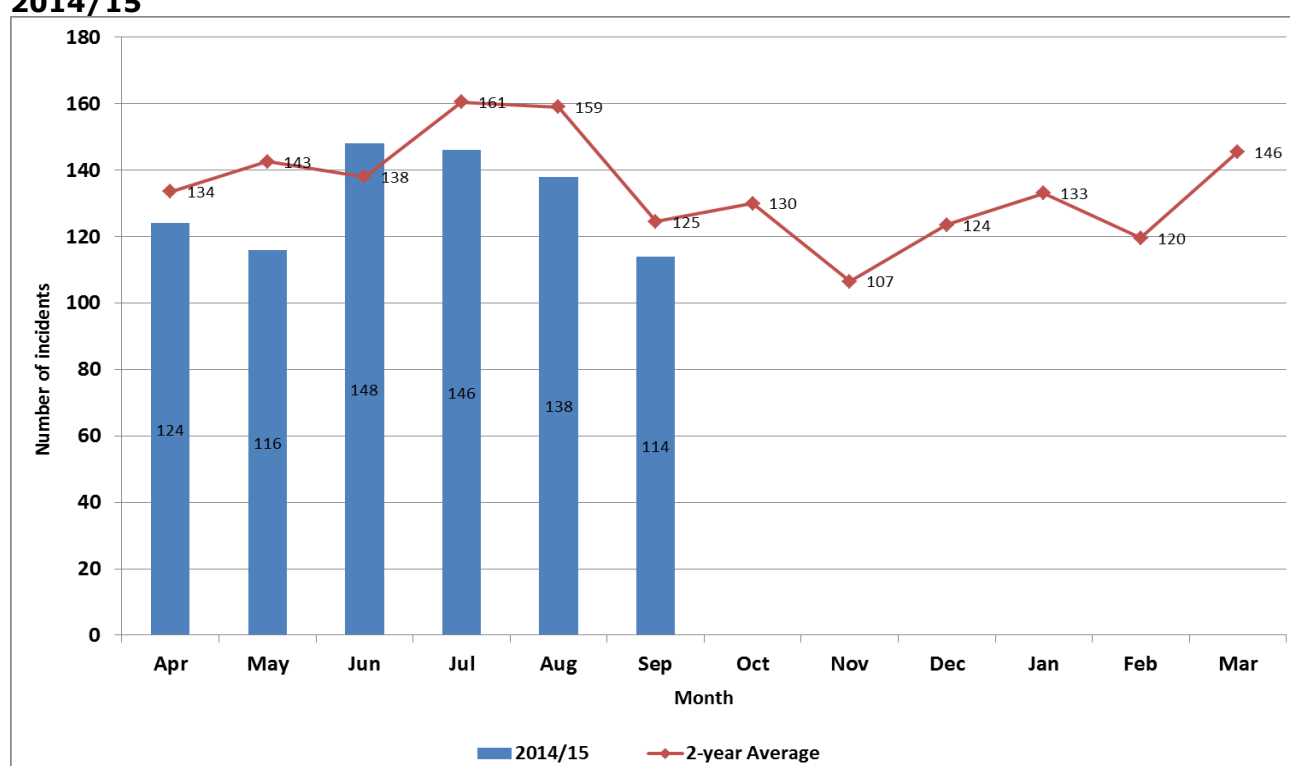


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## Section 6: Anti-social behaviour (ASB)

The graph in figure 6 shows the last two years trend (2012/13 to 2013/14) as a line and the current 2014/15 year to date as bars. In year to date of 2014/15 a reduction of 95 incidents were observed as compared to the same period last year. The number of incidents has decreased from 881 to 786 incidences and it still remains below the 2-year average (858). For more details please refer Q1 Strategic assessment which was on anti-social behaviour<sup>3</sup>.

**Figure 6: Police recorded total ASB incidents trend from 2012/13 to June 2014/15**



### Alcohol related ASB

The total number of ASB incidents recorded in Cambridgeshire for a period of April 14 to September 14 was 14254 incidents and out of those East Cambridgeshire recorded 786 incidents which is a decrease by 95 incidents as compared to the previous year. This forms the 6% of the total incidents recorded for the County.

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/community-safety/CSP/east>

**Table 4 First five wards with highest alcohol related ASB (Apr 14 to Sept 14)**

Ward	Proportion	Rate per 1,000 population
Ely East	35%	5.39
Ely West	11%	1.57
Soham South	10%	0.90
Ely North	6%	0.54
Soham North	6%	0.75

Source: Police recorded data by the end of September 2014

Total number of incidents in East Cambridgeshire for a period between April 14 to September 14 and which were related to alcohol was 62 incidents. This forms 7.9% of the total ASB incidents recorded for the same period of time in East Cambridgeshire. Table 4 shows the first five wards with highest percentage and rate of alcohol related incidents. Among these incidents 10% were youth related and 3% were mental health related incidents.

## Drug related ASB

The total number of drug related ASB incidents in East Cambridgeshire for a period between April 14 and September 14 was 47 incidents. This contributes to 6% of the total ASB incidents recorded in East Cambridgeshire. Table 5 shows the first five wards with highest percentage and rate of drug related incidents. Among these incidents 11% were youth related and 4% were mental health related incidents.

**Table 5 First five wards with highest drug related ASB (Apr 14 to Sept 14)**

Ward	Proportion	Rate
Soham North	23%	2.05
Ely East	17%	1.96
Ely South	13%	1.33
Ely North	9%	0.54
Bottisham	6%	0.73

Source: Police recorded data by the end of September 2014

## Local perceptions

Cambridgeshire Constabulary run a telephone survey each month (PIC), to gather public opinions on matters in their local area. One aspect of the survey is around ASB. Table 6 shows the percentage of residents surveyed who feel that certain issues are a problem in their area. A problem could be a small/big or very big problem in their area.

The perception of the issue around 'People being drunk or rowdy in public places' has shown a slight increase in East Cambridgeshire compared to the rolling 12 month figure to September 2014, while a decrease is observed in perception of 'People using or dealing drugs'.

**Table 6: Perceptions of ASB from the Police in Cambridgeshire Survey for East Cambridgeshire June 2014**

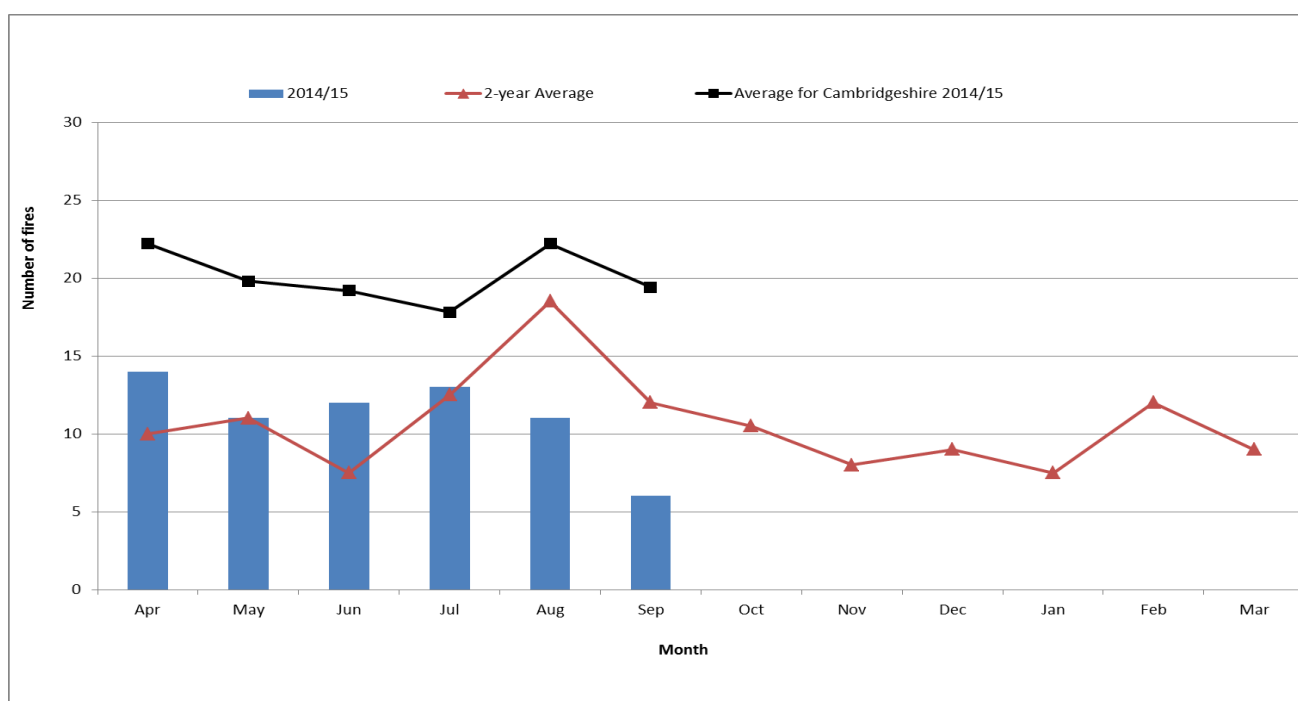
How much of a problem do you think the following issues are in the local area where you live	% who agreed that the issue is a problem (small/big/very big) over a rolling 12 months	
	September-13	September-14
Teenagers hanging around on the streets	23.1	21.6
People being drunk or rowdy in public places	14.1	15.0
Vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage	21.6	14.1
People using or dealing drugs	11.1	9.0

Source: CORA – Local Engagement Survey: from the section called aspects of ASB.

## Section 7: Fire data

In the financial year 2014/15 a total of 603 fire incidences was recorded in Cambridgeshire out of which East Cambridgeshire has recorded 67 fire incidents which is 11% of the total fire incidents. Figure below presents a comparison between last 2 year average and current year's fire incidents. It is also comparing East Cambridgeshire monthly fire incidents with average fire incidents for Cambridgeshire.

**Figure 8: Monthly fire incident for East Cambridgeshire in 2014/15 compared to last 2 years**



Source: Police recorded data by the end of September 2014

Out of the total fire incidents recorded for East Cambridgeshire in year 2014/15, 76% were accidental, 13% were deliberate, and 10% were unknown.

## Section 8: Cambridgeshire drug and alcohol action team (DAAT)

The table below show the data from Cambridgeshire DAAT team. The data is for the financial year 2012/13 as due to restrictions 2013/14 data is not released yet.

**Table 7: data from Cambridgeshire DAAT team for the year 2012/13**

2012/13*	Adults engaged in adult treatment services YTD	Alcohol Treatment	Drug Treatment	Clients that accessed residential rehabs	Clients placed in an inpatient detox unit
Cambridge	870 (38%)	234	636	5**	55
East Cambridgeshire	204 (9%)	44	160	5**	0
South Cambridgeshire	114 (5%)	5**	109	5**	0
Huntingdon	560 (25%)	180	380	10	5**
Fenland	521 (23%)	146	375	5**	0
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>	<b>2269</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>1660</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>60</b>

\*Please note that we can only provide data for 2012/13 as 2013/14 is not currently in the public domain.

\*\*Numbers under 5 are suppressed.

Source: Cambridgeshire DAAT team

The total number of adults engaged in adult treatment services in year 2012/13 for Cambridgeshire is 2269 and for East Cambridgeshire it is 204, which forms 9% of the total for Cambridgeshire. The number of adults in East Cambridgeshire in alcohol treatment is 44 and those who are in drug treatment are 160.

### Current programmes (DAAT)

Currently the programmes which are running to reduce the numbers of alcohol and drug related cases are:

#### Adult services

#### Drug treatment

Inclusion Drug Treatment Service, under the auspices of South Staffordshire and Shropshire Healthcare NHS Foundation Trust (SSSFT), provide specialist drug treatment to all residents of Cambridgeshire, who are 18 years and over.

The service has five bases across the county:

Cambridge city, Huntingdon, Wisbech, St Neots – satellite service, Ely – satellite service

The services provided are:



- Brief Advice, Information and drugs education/training
- Harm Reduction information and literature
- Structured treatment programmes (including substitute prescribing)
- Needle and Syringe programmes
- Blood Bourne Virus testing and vaccination
- Referral to inpatient detoxification and rehabilitation
- Community detoxification
- Family support

### **Alcohol treatment**

Inclusion Alcohol Treatment Service, under the auspices of South Staffordshire and Shropshire Healthcare NHS Foundation Trust (SSSFT), provide specialist Alcohol treatment to all residents of Cambridgeshire, who are 18 years and over.

The service has five bases across the county:

Cambridge city, Huntingdon, Wisbech, St Neots – satellite service, Ely – satellite service

The services provided are:

- Advice and information
- Extended Brief Interventions
- Peer led support groups
- Family support/intervention
- Hospital Liaison
- Assertive outreach support
- Access to harm reduction
- Structured treatment programmes
- GP Liaison
- Nurse Liaison
- Referral to inpatient detoxification and rehabilitation
- Community Detoxification

### **Young People' service**

Cambridgeshire Children's and Adolescent Substance Use Service (CASUS) provide specialist Substance Use treatment to all residents of Cambridgeshire, who are under 18 years.

The service has two bases across the county:

Cambridge city, Huntingdon

The services provided are:

- Psychosocial interventions
- Family Interventions
- Specialist Harm Reduction Initiatives
- Pharmacological Interventions and
- Access to Tier 4 Interventions

## Appendix 1: Data Sources and Acknowledgements

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

### PROVIDER OF DATA

	DESCRIPTION OF DATA
Cambridgeshire Constabulary	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	Youth Offending Service – analysis of cohort  Research & Performance team – socio-demographic data (including housing, population, deprivation and economic indicators)  Children and Young People’s Service (CYPS)
Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue Service	Deliberate and accidental fire data

Where possible, the most recent data has been used. For police recorded crime and incidence data up to September 2014 has been included. Where this has not been possible, the most up to date information has been analysed and specific time periods stated within the analysis.

## Appendix 2: iQuanta Most Similar Group

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

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

## Appendix 3: CADET September 2014

East Cambridgeshire	All					Main Menu						
If inaccurate dates are entered in the period searches (e.g. if the end date precedes the start date) all cells will display zeros.	Single Month		Numeric Change	Apparent Change	Earlier Period		Later Period		Numeric Change	Apparent Change	No Crime	
	From	To			From	To	From	To			Current FYTD	% of total
	Aug-14	pp-14			Apr-13	Sep-13	Apr-14	Sep-14				
All Crime	217	194	-23	-10.6%	1,343	1,316	-27	-2.0%	40	2.9%		
All Crime (excl Action Fraud)	217	194	-23	-10.6%	1,343	1,316	-27	-2.0%	40	2.9%		
Crimes with a vulnerable victim	39	36	-3	-7.7%	0	253	253	No Calc	5	1.9%		
Child Abuse	3	1	-2	-66.7%	0	33	33	No Calc	1	2.9%		
Child Sexual Exploitation	0	0	0	No Calc	0	2	2	No Calc	0	0.0%		
Domestic Abuse	23	30	7	+30.4%	104	156	52	+50.0%	2	1.3%		
Human Trafficking	0	0	0	No Calc	0	0	0	No Calc	0	No Calc		
Safeguarding of Vulnerable Adults	2	1	-1	-50.0%	0	4	4	No Calc	0	0.0%		
Victim Based Crime	191	158	-33	-17.3%	1,191	1,149	-42	-3.5%	33	2.8%		
All Violence Against The Person	54	40	-14	-25.9%	189	273	84	+44.4%	7	2.5%		
Homicides	0	0	0	No Calc	0	0	0	No Calc	0	No Calc		
Violence with injury	25	17	-8	-32.0%	98	119	21	+21.4%	3	2.5%		
Violence without injury	29	23	-6	-20.7%	91	154	63	+69.2%	4	2.5%		
All Sexual Offences	5	5	0	=	26	48	22	+84.6%	3	5.9%		
Serious Sexual Offences	5	6	1	+20.0%	24	40	16	+66.7%	1	2.4%		
Rape	3	3	0	=	7	19	12	+171.4%	0	0.0%		
Sexual Assaults	2	3	1	+50.0%	15	18	3	+20.0%	1	5.3%		
Other Serious Sexual Offences	0	0	0	No Calc	2	3	1	+50.0%	0	0.0%		
Other Sexual Offences	0	-1	-1	No Calc	2	8	6	+300.0%	2	20.0%		
All Robbery	1	0	-1	-100.0%	1	4	3	+300.0%	0	0.0%		
Robbery (Business)	0	0	0	No Calc	0	0	0	No Calc	0	No Calc		
Robbery (Personal)	1	0	-1	-100.0%	1	4	3	+300.0%	0	0.0%		
Theft Offences	95	84	-11	-11.6%	777	624	-153	-19.7%	18	2.8%		
Burglary Dwelling	13	9	-4	-30.8%	61	86	25	+41.0%	2	2.3%		
Burglary Non Dwelling	12	14	2	+16.7%	149	104	-45	-30.2%	1	1.0%		
Burglary Shed/Garage	9	8	-1	-11.1%	97	68	-29	-29.9%	0	0.0%		
Burglary Commercial	3	6	3	+100.0%	52	36	-16	-30.8%	1	2.7%		
Aggravated Burglary Non Dwelling	0	0	0	No Calc	0	0	0	No Calc	0	No Calc		
Shoplifting	14	9	-5	-35.7%	106	83	-23	-21.7%	0	0.0%		
Theft from the Person	2	0	-2	-100.0%	9	12	3	+33.3%	0	0.0%		
Theft of Pedal Cycles	5	6	1	+20.0%	29	23	-6	-20.7%	1	4.2%		
Vehicle Crime	12	16	4	+33.3%	187	116	-71	-38.0%	3	2.5%		
Vehicle Taking	2	0	-2	-100.0%	35	18	-17	-48.6%	1	5.3%		
Theft from a Vehicle	9	16	7	+77.8%	137	92	-45	-32.8%	2	2.1%		
Vehicle Interference	1	0	-1	-100.0%	15	6	-9	-60.0%	0	0.0%		
All other theft offences	37	30	-7	-18.9%	236	200	-36	-15.3%	11	5.2%		
Making off without payment	6	2	-4	-66.7%	17	17	0	No Calc	1	5.6%		
Theft in a Dwelling	4	3	-1	-25.0%	22	18	-4	-18.2%	2	10.0%		
Other theft offences	27	25	-2	-7.4%	197	165	-32	-16.2%	8	4.6%		
All Criminal Damage	36	29	-7	-19.4%	198	200	2	+1.0%	5	2.4%		
Criminal Damage to Dwellings	2	7	5	+250.0%	28	35	7	+25.0%	0	0.0%		
Criminal Damage to Other Buildings	4	2	-2	-50.0%	13	13	0	=	0	0.0%		
Criminal Damage to Vehicles	17	12	-5	-29.4%	88	84	-4	-4.5%	1	1.2%		
Criminal Damage Other	10	8	-2	-20.0%	56	57	1	+1.8%	2	3.4%		
Racially Aggravated Criminal Damage	0	0	0	No Calc	1	0	-1	-100.0%	0	No Calc		
Arson	3	0	-3	-100.0%	12	11	-1	-8.3%	2	15.4%		
Other Crimes Against Society	26	36	10	+38.5%	152	167	15	+9.9%	7	4.0%		
All Drugs Offences	16	21	5	+31.3%	107	94	-13	-12.1%	0	0.0%		
Drugs (Trafficking)	2	7	5	+250.0%	11	15	4	+36.4%	0	0.0%		
Drugs (Simple Possession)	14	14	0	=	95	79	-16	-16.8%	0	0.0%		

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