

COMMUNITY SAFETY STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT – QUARTER 4 END OF YEAR REVIEW 2015/16

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CONTENTS

Section 1: Introduction	4
Key Findings and Recommendations	5
Section 2: Total Crime Overview	7
Section 3: Personal Property Crime	9
Section 4: Dwelling Burglary	11
Section 5: Violence	14
Section 6: Domestic abuse.....	16
Overview of trend.....	16
Personal Relationships and Domestic Abuse.....	17
Sexual Violence.....	18
Section 7: Anti Social behaviour	19
Section 8: Deliberate fires	24
Section 9: Road Safety	25
Section 10: Emerging Issues 2016/17	26
Cybercrime.....	27
Rogue Trading and Scams.....	30
Appendix A Data sources and acknowledgements.....	35
Appendix B Scanning/long term trends.....	36
Appendix C Domestic abuse definition.....	37
Appendix D Performance data table	38
Appendix E Police recorded ASB incidents in Ely, Littleport and Soham, 2015	39
Appendix F Scams Case Studies	41

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this strategic assessment is to provide the East Cambridgeshire Community Safety Partnership (ECSP) 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

The partnership has a continuous assessment process that allows for strategic planning throughout the year. Whilst each document will provide an overview of the partnership's performance during the year, the aim of each document will be to gain a better understanding of key issues in the district. The continuous assessment consists of 4 parts:

Document	Key theme	Analysis & Writing	Presentation
1	Children & young people	June and July	July 2015
2	Exploitation, Cohesion and Community Engagement	July to September	October 2015
3	New Communities	October to December	January 2016
4	End of year review	January to March	April 2016

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

This strategic assessment document is set out in two 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.
- **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.

The document can be downloaded from <http://www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/community-safety/CSP/east>

ADDITIONAL DATA

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

The victim offender interactive pyramid, which presents an age and gender profile at district level can be accessed here

<http://atlas.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/Crime/Pyramid/html%205/atlas.html?select=12UB>

KEY FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

KEY FINDINGS

- East Cambridgeshire has experienced a slight increase in total crime of 1.7%
- The largest reductions in recorded crime were for dwelling burglary (-33%) and for all drug offences (-33%).
- The largest increases seen were recorded in all sexual offences (28%) and violence against the person (21%)
- Dwelling burglary has decreased 33% in 2015/16, but fluctuations in the number of burglaries month to month demonstrate the impact that a few prolific offenders can have e.g. a spike in burglary seen in October 2015.
- East Cambridgeshire retains a low ranking for violent crime compared to its 'most similar group' (MSG) of partnerships elsewhere in the Country, with a rate of 2.8 offences per 1000 population
- There was a 17.8% rise in police recorded domestic abuse crimes in East Cambridgeshire, which was slightly higher than the county increase of 16%. This is due to improved professional awareness and recording practise i.e. use of the DA marker.
- Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) has remained stable with a volume within 1% of last year's volume. Nuisance ASB remains the dominant category at 57%, which is lower than the county proportion of 68%
- East Cambridgeshire has a disproportionately high volume of fatal road traffic accidents compared to the county, with 19% of all serious accidents resulting in a fatality. This is mainly due to the districts rural composition and the key transport routes that dissect it.
- Cybercrime and online fraud is an emerging national issue the magnitude of which is largely unknown due to under-reporting; there were only 20 crimes in East Cambridgeshire with a cybercrime marker applied in 2015/16.
- East Cambridgeshire appears to have a disproportionately low number of reported rogue trading, with only 4% of all cases reported in the county. Although the true extent of rogue trading and scams is largely unknown because of under-reporting by victims.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Dwelling burglary is a priority for Cambridgeshire Constabulary. To maintain the relatively low levels in East Cambridgeshire the partnership should consider further analysis followed by a renewed strategy to manage the known perpetrators of dwelling burglary within the area.
- The partnership should endeavour to understand the factors contributing to the rise in violent offences via continued monitoring and dedicated analysis.
- Awareness raising of domestic abuse across all groups and communities, especially around the new coercion laws and young people and amongst minority groups, should be prioritised by the partnership. This is especially important with the recognition that East Cambridgeshire is host to an increasing number of migrant communities and the levels of new development planned in the next 10 years.
- A profile of ASB incidents should be conducted for the partnership in the financial year 2016/17. In order to maximise safeguarding of vulnerable people that are victims of personal ASB, particular attention should be given to the medium risk category to reduce the proportion that may escalate to high risk.
- The Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Road Safety Partnership are keen to work more closely with the district CSPs going forward and it is recommended that the Partnership take opportunities to engage with them where possible.
- Raising awareness of cybercrime, online safety and fraud, especially amongst vulnerable groups, should be prioritised by the partnership and it is recommended that the possible impact of online fraud in the district be investigated.
- The partnership should continue its awareness raising about scams and rogue trading in the District.

SECTION 2: TOTAL CRIME OVERVIEW

NATIONAL TREND

Nationally, the latest figures from the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) for the year ending September 2015¹ show an increase of 6% in total police recorded crime compared to the previous year. This observed rise is thought to be due to increased recording of reported crimes, following improved compliance with national recording standards by police forces. Conversely, CSEW incidents (as reported by survey respondents) have decreased by 6%, which although not a statistically significant decrease, does support the theory that the observed increase in police recorded crimes are a result of changes in recording behaviours. Long term, the trend has been downwards, with police recorded crime decreasing at a faster rate than the CSEW reported incidents until 2014 when the focus on the National Crime Recording Standards (NCRS) was renewed and recorded crime started increasing.

Figure 1: Comparison of total annual Police recorded crime and CSEW reported crime, for England and Wales, 2002-2015



Source: CSEW, 2015

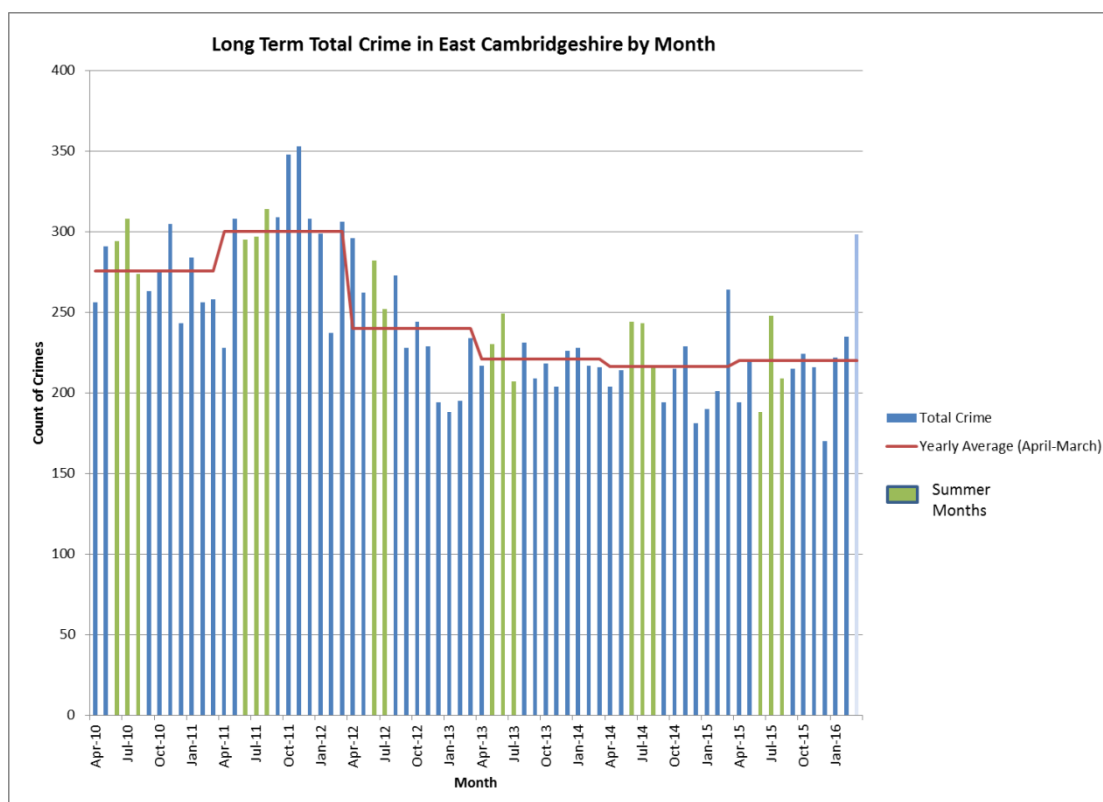
¹ <http://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingseptember2015>

LOCAL TREND

Between April 2015 and March 2016², there were a total of 2,639 police recorded crimes in East Cambridgeshire which was a slight increase of 1.7% from the previous year. As shown in Figure 2 below, the volume of total crime in East Cambridgeshire has seen long term reductions, with only a slight increase in the last financial year. It is noted that the slight increase has taken place within a setting of increased recording of new and emerging crime types by Cambridgeshire Constabulary.

Figure 2 highlights that the long term trend in local police recorded crime roughly mirrors the national trends of recorded crime in the Crime Survey of England and Wales. East Cambridgeshire has the lowest crime rate per 1,000 population of all districts in Cambridgeshire and, in the iQuanta most similar grouping (MSG), is ranked 2nd of the 15 (where 1st has the lowest crime rate) between March 2015 and February 2016. East Cambridgeshire has a crime rate of 30 crimes per 1,000 populations which is lower than the MSG average of 37.2 per 1000 population.

Figure 2: Monthly count of police recorded crime, showing yearly average and summer peak time, April 2010 - March³ 2016



Rate for different types of crime are highly variable with some having a seasonal pattern. Large rural areas like East Cambridgeshire often show wide fluctuations throughout the year. The month of June saw the greatest decrease in total crime between the period April 2015 and February 2016 when compared to previous twelve months (an overall reduction of 56 crimes).

² Full year of data not available at time of report writing therefore data for March projected by adding the difference between the two equivalent months from the previous year to the count for February this year.

³ As above

The table below shows the changes in crime type during the year by quarter, with total crime showing a slight increase of 1.7%. Burglary dwelling and drug offences have decreased, whilst violence against the person and sexual offences have increased. These crimes are covered in more detail later in this report.

Table 1: Performance of East Cambridgeshire for year ending February 2016

Crime Type	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year-on-year change
	(Apr-Jun)	(Jul-Sep)	(Oct-Dec)	(Jan-Mar*)	
Total crime	602	672	610	755	Up 1.7% (43 offences)
Burglary dwelling	32	22	36	29	Down 33.2% (59 offences)
Violence against the person	134	170	160	174	Up 20.8% (110 offences)
All sexual offences	22	23	17	42	Up 28.4% (23 offences)
All drug offences	34	21	29	30	Down 33.3% (57 offences)

Source: CADET

*A projection has been calculated for March 2015/16.

SECTION 3: PERSONAL PROPERTY CRIME

This section will provide a brief overview of the highest volume of personal property crime types for the district. It will enable the Partnership to understand current patterns of victimisation highlight areas of concern.

Due to the definition of personal property crime includes many constituent crime types and therefore accounts for a high volume of total crime. For the purpose of this report certain crime types were analysed, this included: dwelling burglary, personal robbery, vehicle crime, cycle theft and theft from the person.

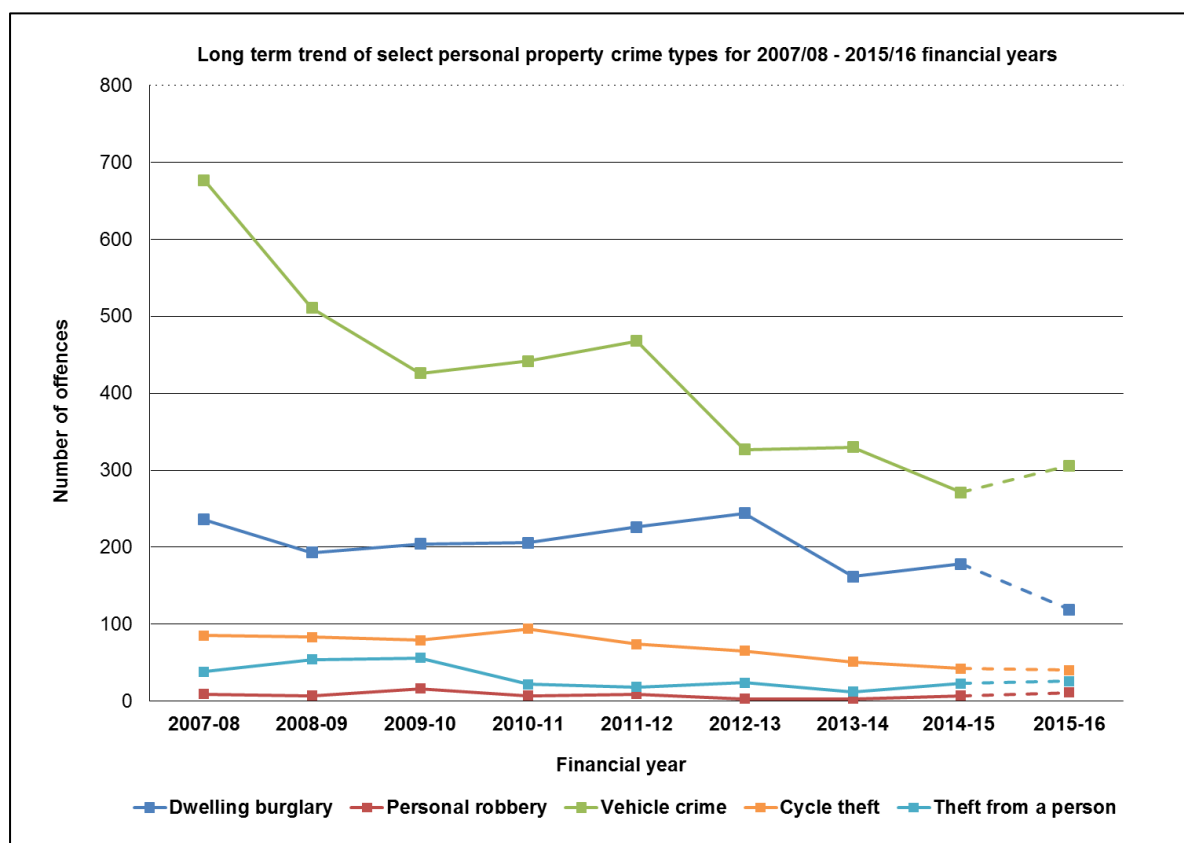
The long term trends in a selection of police recorded property crime types are shown in Figure 1. Personal robbery (11 offences⁴) and theft from the person (40 offences⁵) remained relatively stable in 2015/16 with projected⁶ increases under five offences each. Cycle crime also remained stable, and low, with a projected decrease of under five offences. Dwelling burglary saw reductions from the previous year, and is at its lowest volume in at least nine years – this is discussed in further detail later in the report.

⁴ Projections calculated for March 2016.

⁵ Projections calculated for March 2016.

⁶ Projections calculated for March 2016.

Figure 3: Financial year long term trend for select personal property crime types from 2007/08 to 2015/16



A breakdown of vehicle crime within East Cambridgeshire is shown in Table 2 below. Nationally, the Crime Survey for England and Wales reported a 2% increase of all vehicle crime, which somewhat lower than East Cambridgeshire.

Vehicle crime for the purposes of this report includes the acquisitive components: vehicle taking and theft from a vehicle. Overall there has been a 13% increase in vehicle crime in 2015/16. There has been a slightly greater increase in vehicle taking (20%) than overall vehicle crime (13%), however with such small numbers this is not a conclusive trend.

Table 2: Financial year totals of vehicle crime and acquisitive crime components from 2011/12-2015/16, including year on year change.

Crime Type	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015/16*	Year-on-year change
Vehicle crime (excl. vehicle interference)	468	327	330	271	306	Up 13% (35 offences)
Vehicle taking	125	82	58	44	53	Up 20% (9 offences)
Theft from a vehicle	343	245	272	227	253	Up 11% (26 offences)

*A projection has been calculated for the month of March 2015/16

Nationally there remains the debate on whether crimes of theft are 'moving online'. It is likely that some of this increase is due to increased awareness and propensity to report. Never-the-less, it is unlikely that East Cambridgeshire would be immune to online fraud attempts, despite the

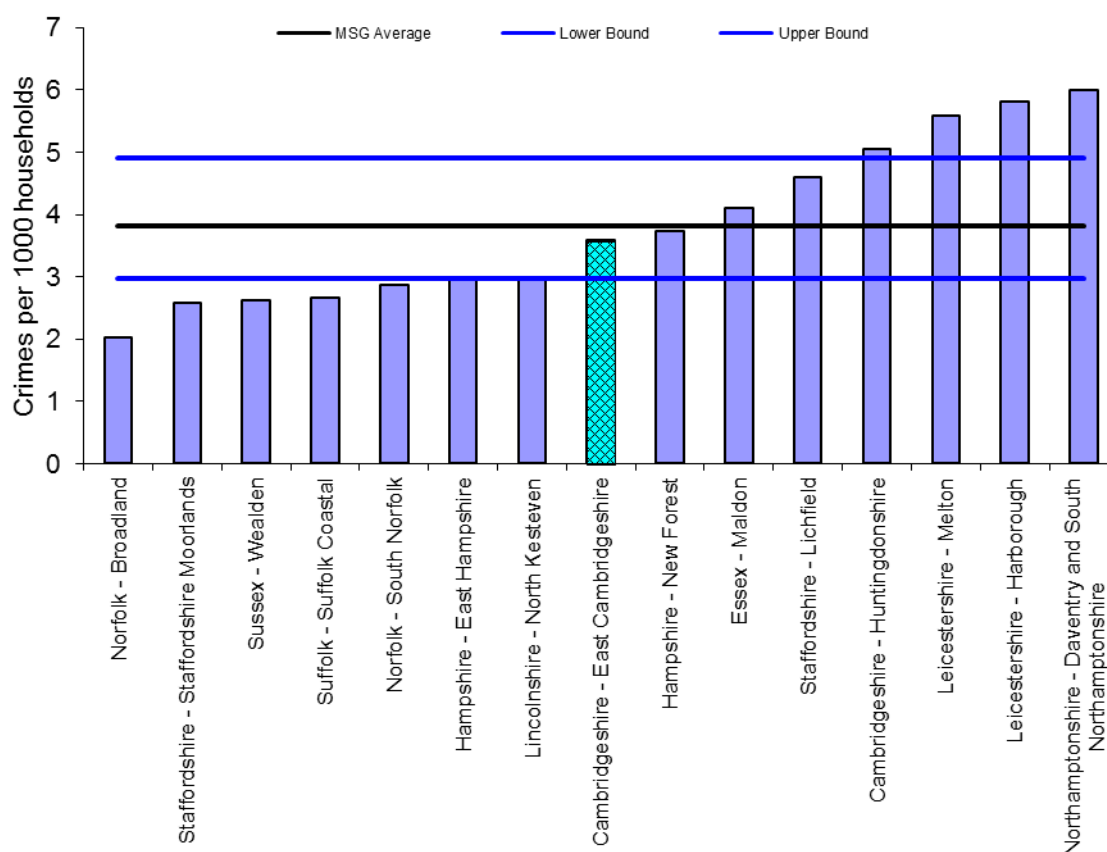
consistently low levels of recorded crime. The partnership may want to consider investigating the impact of online crimes and fraud on the district as an emerging issue. This is discussed in more detail later in the report.

SECTION 4: DWELLING BURGLARY

The year ending September 2015 Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) estimated 743,000 incidents of domestic burglary which indicates a long-term downward trend. Seventy percent (521,000) of these burglaries were recorded as a dwelling burglary, which was a 6% decrease with the previous year.

East Cambridgeshire is ranked 8th out of 15 in the iQuanta most similar grouping (MSG), with 1st being the lowest levels of offences. East Cambridgeshire had a rate of 3.6 crimes per 1,000 households, lower than the MSG average rate of 3.8 crimes per 1,000 households. Figure 4 shows the position of East Cambridgeshire compared to other areas in the MSG.

Figure 4: iQuanta most similar group for 12 months to Feb 29 2016, comparing dwelling burglaries per 1000 households*



*Note: This is Provisional data before it is finalised and published by the Office for National Statistics

Dwelling burglary is a current force priority and has been a partnership priority for the past three years. As shown in Figure 5 East Cambridgeshire has seen fluctuations but the long term trend is down. Despite the long term decrease in figures, it is a crime type that has a substantial impact on the victim. The constabulary's new Chief Constable, Alex Wood, has particular concerns around dwelling burglary.

The volume of dwelling burglary in East Cambridgeshire has decreased substantially (33%) over the past 12 months from a peak in 2014. The reductions observed are reportedly due to the imprisonment of a few key individuals, and demonstrates the impact that prolific offenders can have. Similarly, the spike seen in October 2015 was also a result of a few key perpetrators. There is some concern over the loosely organised strategy being employed by these perpetrators and the likelihood that there may be further impact in the future⁷. Unfortunately these individuals have been deemed unsuitable for involvement on the IOM scheme due to a refusal to engage with efforts to reduce their offending. The partnership may want to consider further analysis and investigation into strategies to engage with known perpetrators that are resistant to the methods currently being employed.

Figure 5: Monthly counts and yearly averages of police recorded dwelling burglaries in East Cambridgeshire, April 2010 – June 2016

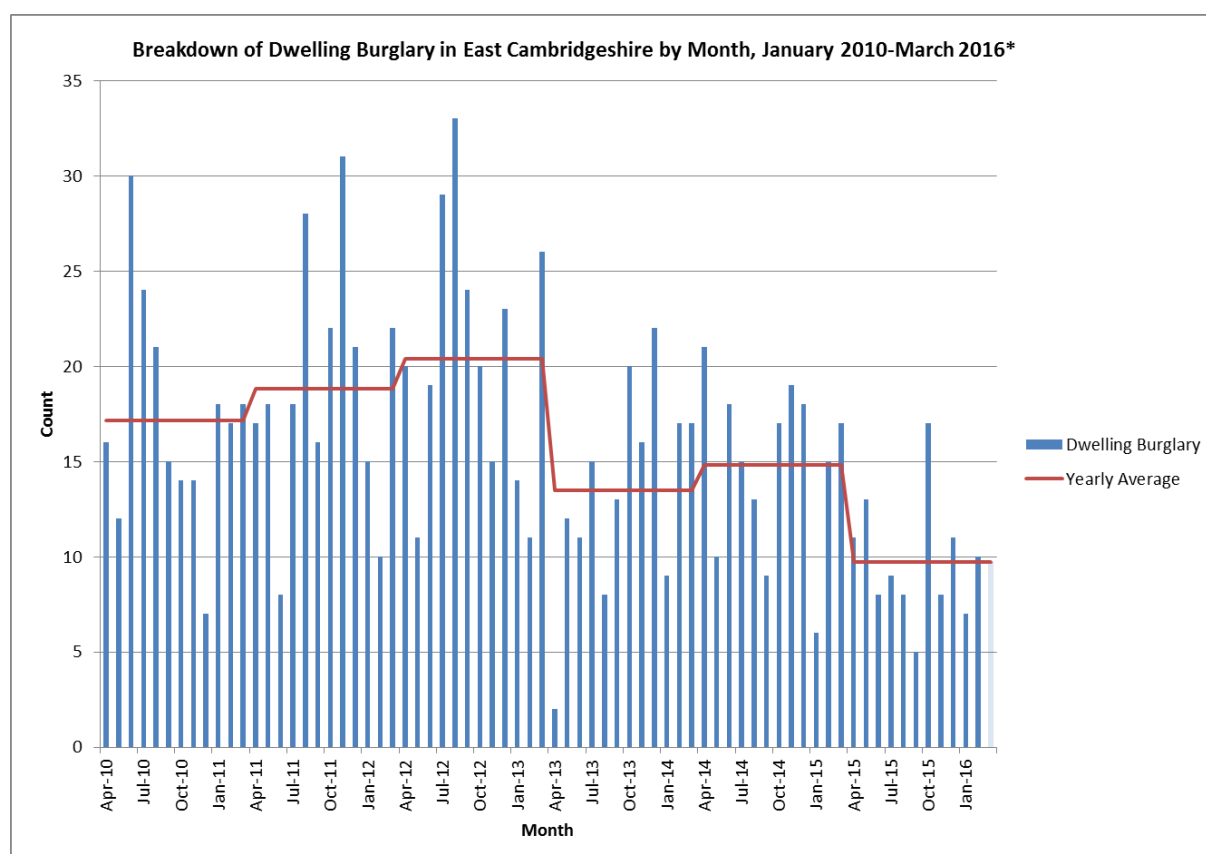
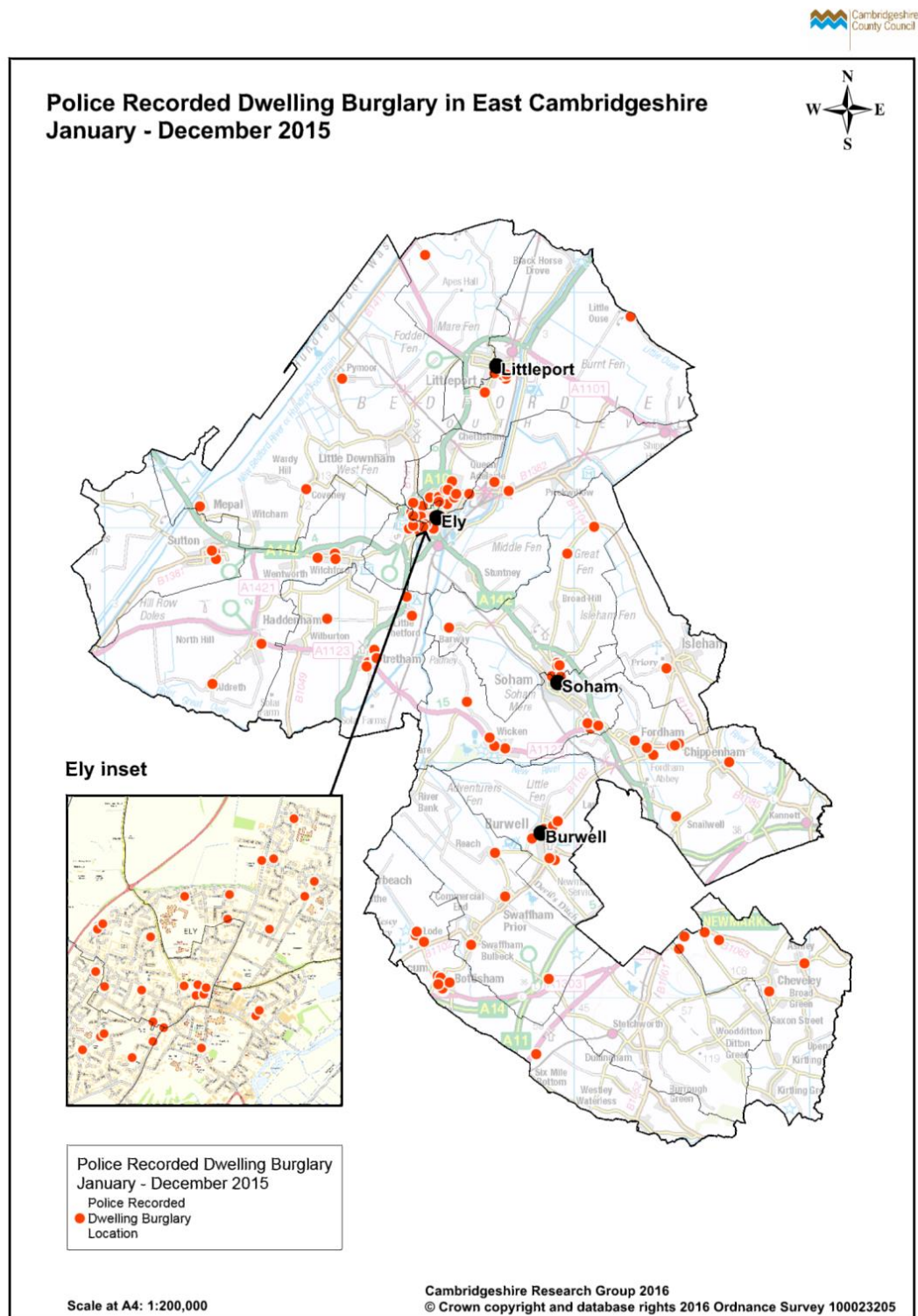


Figure 6 overleaf details the location of police recorded dwelling burglary in East Cambridgeshire during the calendar year 2015, with an inset of Ely shown. As expected, the most populated townships identified a higher number of crimes than the rural areas. It is also clear that there are a

⁷ Conversation with DCI Donna Wass

Figure 6: Police recorded dwelling burglary in East Cambridgeshire, 2015

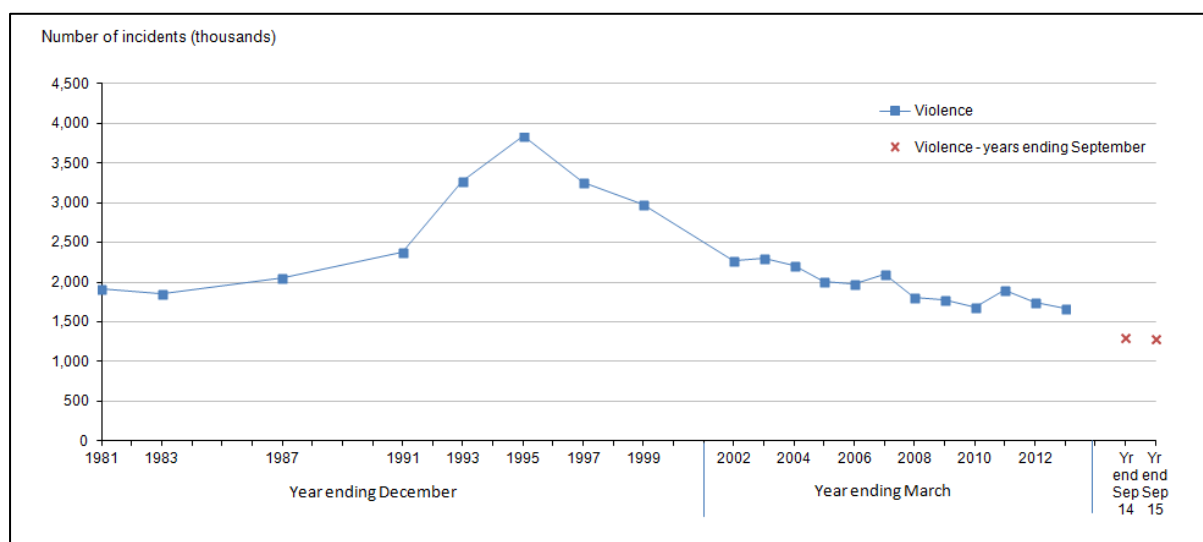


SECTION 5: VIOLENCE

This section includes an update the national and local trends in violence and an indication of the impact of local changes and improvements to police recording.

The Crime Survey for England and Wales estimates that there were 1.3 million violent incidents in England and Wales in the year ending September 2015; a similar level compared with last year's survey. This continues to show a steady decline since its peak in 1995, as shown in Figure 7 below.

Figure 7: Trends in Crime Survey for England and Wales violence, December 1981 to September 2015



Source: CSEW 2015

Nationally, there are increases in volumes of violent crime which is thought to be attributable to improvements in recording of crime. In the year ending 2015, there was a 27% rise in violence against the person offences (an additional 185,666 offences) which was largely driven by increases within the violence without injury sub-group (up by 130,207 offences; a 37% increase). This showed no significant change to the 2013/14 survey.

The volume of police recorded violence in the East Cambridgeshire increased by 21.3% between 2014/15 and 2015/16. Reflected in the national data, this overall increase in levels of violence is predominantly driven by an increase in recorded violence without injury. This rise could be attributed to an increase in reporting of violence without injury offences as well as improved recording, which is supported by the lack of increase in the CSEW results

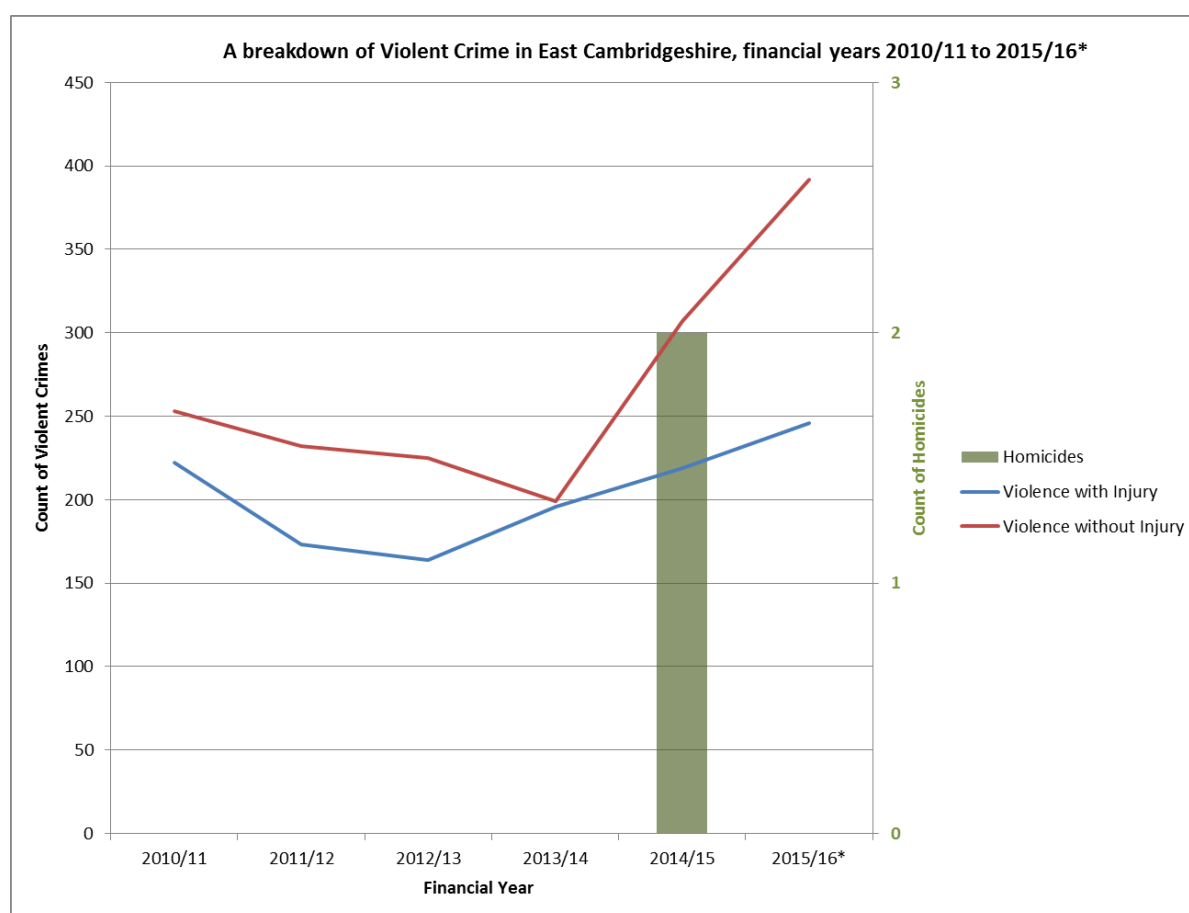
Figure 8 below, shows that this increase in crimes that are classified as 'violence without injury' is the main driver of overall volumes of violent crime in East Cambridgeshire. Locally some of this rise has been attributed to incidences at schools and children's homes that are now resulting in police involvement (i.e. disagreements between residents/students)⁸. There a number of factors that may have influenced this rise, including increased conversion of incidents to crimes as a result of the

⁸ Conversation with Insp. Marcia Pringle

HMIC inspection in 2014, and a changing culture and policy in institutions that has led to increased reporting.

Despite the overall increase in volume, as a rate per 1,000 residents, both main classifications of violent crimes are low in East Cambridgeshire. In 2015/16, there were 2.9 recorded 'violence with injury' crimes per 1,000 population and 4.6 'violence without injury'. Nationally, there was around 7.0 'violence with injury' and 8.4 'violence without injury' related crimes per 1,000 populations in 2015.

Figure 8: A breakdown of violent crime in Cambridgeshire from financial year 2010/11 through to 2015/16⁹



*A projection has been calculated for the month of March 2015/16

Violence without Injury includes a range of crime types including racially or religiously aggravated harassment, threats to kill, assault without injury and modern slavery. Although rates of this crime type are low, the rise locally should be acknowledged. There is some concern that the observed increase has resulted from more complex causes than improved recording practise¹⁰.

With a notable rise in the volume of 'violence without injury' crimes, it is important that the partnership understand the crime type and its overlaps with other crime types as the overall increase in violence can be misleading. It is therefore recommended that the partnership

⁹ A projection for March 2016 has been used

¹⁰ Conversation with DCI Donna Wass and DCI Lorraine Parker

endeavour to understand the factors contributing to the rise in violent offences: this could initially be undertaken via a dedicated analysis.

SECTION 6: DOMESTIC ABUSE

The UK definition of domestic abuse (appendix C) includes a range of behaviours including coercion, threatening behaviour, violence or sexual abuse. Domestic abuse can include some or all of these behaviours but when abuse is carried out over a long period of time the pattern of abuse can vary.

The crime inspection report on Cambridgeshire Constabulary by HMIC, 2014, found that the constabulary has 'improved their approach to investigating domestic abuse and protecting victims.'¹¹ Despite improvements by the constabulary in reacting to incidents, the impact of DA on the victims means that awareness of the issue continues to be a priority and it is still a force-wide aim to increase reporting as DA continues to be substantially under-reported. Although discussions continue as to when the focus of activity should move away from general under-reporting to other aspects. The importance of partnership working through the CDRP is an acknowledged way of doing this.

OVERVIEW OF TREND

Over the long term, the rate of police recorded domestic abuse incidents has increased in East Cambridgeshire and Cambridgeshire as a whole. The data from the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW, 2015) reports a slight decrease between 2002/03 and 2008/09. Since 2008/09 the trend has been level. It is thought that the long term increase locally is due to improved police recording or more incidents being reported to the police, rather than an increase in actual levels of abuse.

In East Cambridgeshire, there was a 17.8% rise in the total number of police crimes with a domestic abuse marker applied from 2014/15 to 2015/16*. This is slightly higher than the force-wide increase of around 16.0%. In 2015/16* there was a total of 325 domestic abuse related crimes within the district. It should again be noted that these increases are likely to be due to increased reporting and a greater professional awareness of the issue. Positive work, both local and nationally, has helped to promote this awareness and this work should continue.

The majority of domestic abuse victims are females, although it is important to note that across the force area there has been an increase in reporting from male victims. However, it is likely that there may still be a considerable number of hidden male victims. The 2013/14 Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW 2015) suggests that 8.5% of women and 4.5% of men were victims of domestic abuse within the previous year, with 6.8% of women and 3.0% of men experiencing a type of partner abuse. It is important to note that, due to the often private nature of domestic abuse, the majority of incidents will not come to the attention of the police (CSEW 2015).

The domestic abuse problem profile for Cambridgeshire force area also identifies an increase in reporting from ethnic minority groups, especially in those of "other white background", "other

¹¹ Crime Inspection 2014, Cambridgeshire Constabulary, 2014,

Asian”, “Asian Bangladeshi” and “Black African”. Underrepresentation of ethnic minority groups has been identified in data and highlights a need for a targeted response.

PERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS AND DOMESTIC ABUSE

Domestic abuse and child abuse can be closely linked, and that an unhealthy relationship can start during teenage years means that targeting young people in awareness raising and prevention is important. Johnson (2008) has distinguished between different types of abuse and pointed to the variation between the way in which men and women experience abuse. In particular he defines ‘situational couple violence’ where ‘although the individual is violent neither partner is both violent and controlling’. This may look familiar to front line staff working with families where the relationship is deemed to be ‘unhealthy’ or ‘toxic’. Couples that appear to be unable to resolve conflict successfully and the impact on young people starting relationships without good role models has been highlighted anecdotally to the Research Group over the past 12 months as a concern.

Teaching both adults and young people the signs of an unhealthy relationship is only the first step in reducing it. The health related survey asked secondary school pupils in year 8 and 10 about personal relationships. In East Cambridgeshire, 8% of boys and 11% of girls responded that a boyfriend/girlfriend has used hurtful or threatening language towards them. Of those pupils surveyed, 27% of boys and 28% of girls responded that they have experienced at least one of the negative relationship behaviours listed with a current or previous partner. Figure 9 below illustrates how power and control are at the centre of an unhealthy relationship, and the various parts to unhealthy relationships.

Figure 9: Unhealthy relationships/power and control wheel¹²



¹² Domestic Abuse Intervention Project, taken from <http://labmf.org/facts/relationships>

SITUATION COUPLE VIOLENCE

The recent police problem profile for domestic abuse (Problem Profile 2015) does not breakdown the crimes and incident into the type of violence, except to draw out some key findings for familial domestic abuse. Therefore at this time the proportion of police recorded DA that is situational couple violence is unknown.

FAMILIAL DOMESTIC ABUSE

Analysis carried out by Cambridgeshire Constabulary (Problem Profile 2015) on a small sample of crimes (n=92) found the relationship of the perpetrator to the victim was as follows; son/step-son – 11%, sibling – 5%, Parent – 3%, daughter/step-daughter – 1%, other – 3%. The majority of police recorded familial domestic abuse was perpetrated by adult child to a parent of the opposite sex.

MALE VICTIMS

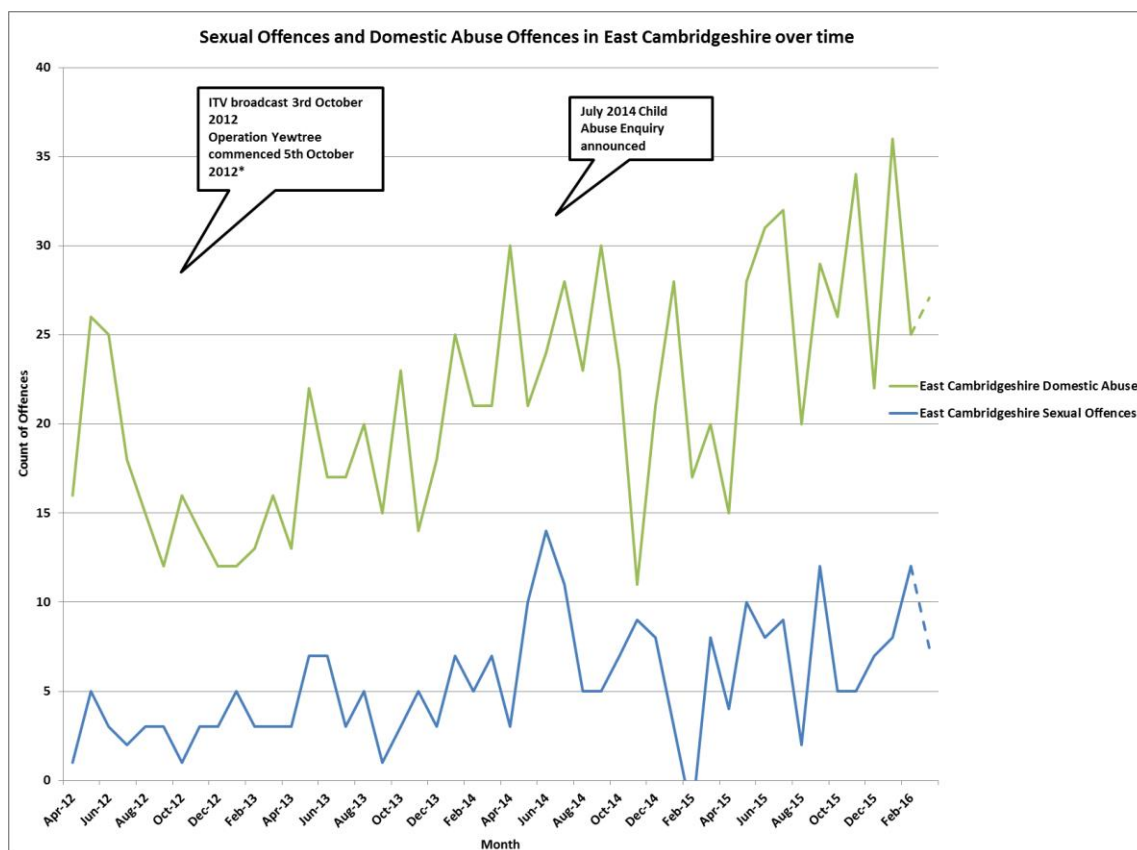
Analysis of local data by the Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Partnership indicates that in a quarter of police recorded DA the victim was male (Simon Kerss 2015). A small sample of cases (n=24) where the victim was male were reviewed and although the sample is small, and therefore broad conclusions cannot be drawn, it provides indications of types of domestic abuse experienced by men. 37.5% of cases were categorised as situational couple violence, 16.6% as intimate partner violence, 16.6% as familial.

Understanding the different aspects of domestic abuse can create greater opportunities to provide the appropriate support to victims and perpetrators. In particular to note is the increase in reporting of familial abuse. These families need greater support and it is unlikely that many of the current provisions are appropriate, having been designed around the partner/ex-partner model of abuse.

SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Figure 10 highlights the impact of national attention of sexual offences, via the publicity of Operation Yewtree for instance and how this also impacted on the reporting of domestic abuse. There is a clear increase in the number of recorded crimes with a domestic abuse marker applied after the commencement of Operation in October 2012.

Figure 10: Police recorded sexual offences and domestic abuse incidents, by month, including high-profile media releases, in East Cambridgeshire, April 2012 – Feb 2016



In October 2012, there were a total of 16 police recorded domestic abuse related offences in East Cambridgeshire but there has been an upward trend since then leading to a total of 16 crimes in January 2016. The upward trend of domestic abuse related crime is also mirrored in the total number of sexual offences which increased from three crimes in October 2012 to 12 in February 2016.

SECTION 7: ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

Nationally, the police (including data from the British Transport Police) recorded 1.9 million incidents of ASB in the year ending September 2015, a decline of 9% compared with the previous year, continuing a downward trend. This compares with the 4.3 million notifiable crimes recorded by the police over the same period. It is noted that any incident of ASB which results in a notifiable offence will be included in police recorded crime figures and excluded from the ASB counts. Nationally, in the year ending September 2015, 68% of the ASB incidents categorised by the police were identified as nuisance; 26% as personal; and 6% as environmental.

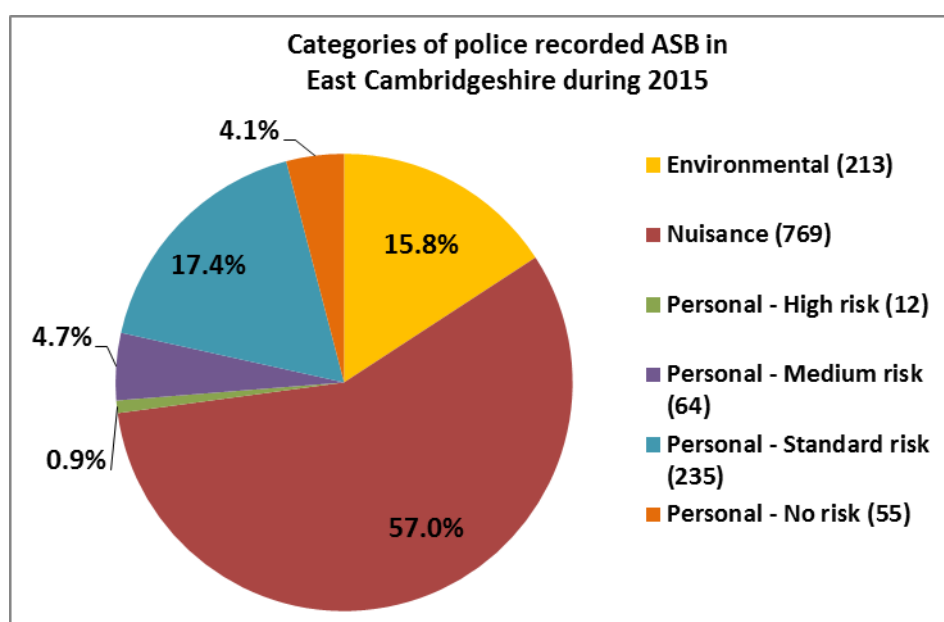
The Crime Survey for England and Wales has been capturing respondents' experiences of ASB since 2012. In the year ending September 2015, 28.3% of adults indicated that they had personally experienced or witnessed at least one of the ASB problems asked about in their local area in the previous year (CSEW 2015), which was an increase of less than 1% from the previous year. This

included 10% of adults who experienced or witnessed drink related ASB and 8% who witnessed or experienced groups hanging around on the streets.

Questions on the perception of ASB are also included within the Crime Survey for England and Wales. In the year ending September 2015, 11% of adults perceived there to be a high level of ASB in their local area, which was no change on the previous year.

An examination of the police recorded ASB data by classification has been conducted for East Cambridgeshire. During the period January to December 2015, there were 1,363 ASB incidents recorded, with a breakdown of this provided at Figure 11 below. The largest proportion of ASB was classified as nuisance (57%), followed by personal ASB (27.2%) and environmental (15.8%).

Figure 11: Categories of police recorded anti-social behaviour incidents reported in East Cambridgeshire during the calendar year of 2015



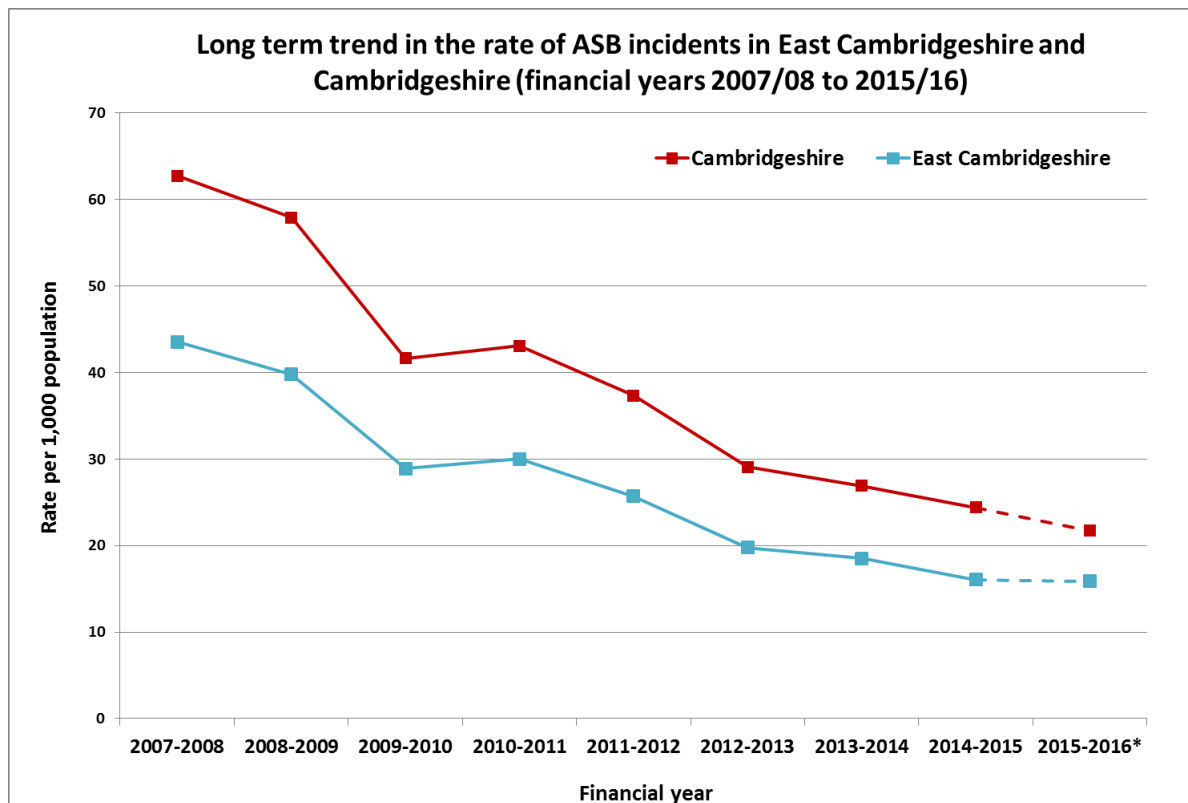
National figures also identify the largest proportion of recorded ASB as nuisance, although it is noted the national figures cover October 2014 to September 2015, rather than the local figures which cover January 2015 – December 2015. This distribution may reflect propensity of reporting rather than the actual distribution of ASB by type. Locally, there appears to be a slightly lower proportion of nuisance ASB (57%) compared to the national (68%), with environmental crime more than double the national recorded incidents of 6%. This may be a reflection of the large amounts of natural areas and agricultural land in the district.

Personal ASB is broken down into four categories of severity, from no risk (15% of personal ASB) to high risk (3% of personal ASB). As shown, the largest proportion (64%) of personal crime is recorded as standard risk. Nearly a fifth (18%) of personal ASB is recorded as medium risk. It is recommended that a profile of these ASB incidents is conducted for the partnership in the financial year 2016/17 in order to try to prevent these types of incidents escalating into the high risk category.

As shown in Figure 12 below, there has been a fairly consistent long-term reduction in ASB in East Cambridgeshire, something that is reflected in the county figures. The rate of ASB per 1,000 populations is projected to fall slower than the rate of the county, and indicates an area of focus for

the partnership to continue working. This rate of ASB projected in East Cambridgeshire for 2015/16 is expected to be a reduction of less than 1% when compared to the rate of ASB recorded in the previous year. ASB is usually higher in the summer months, something that is reflected in the East Cambridgeshire figures, with a high of 159 incidents reported in July and a low of 85 in January.

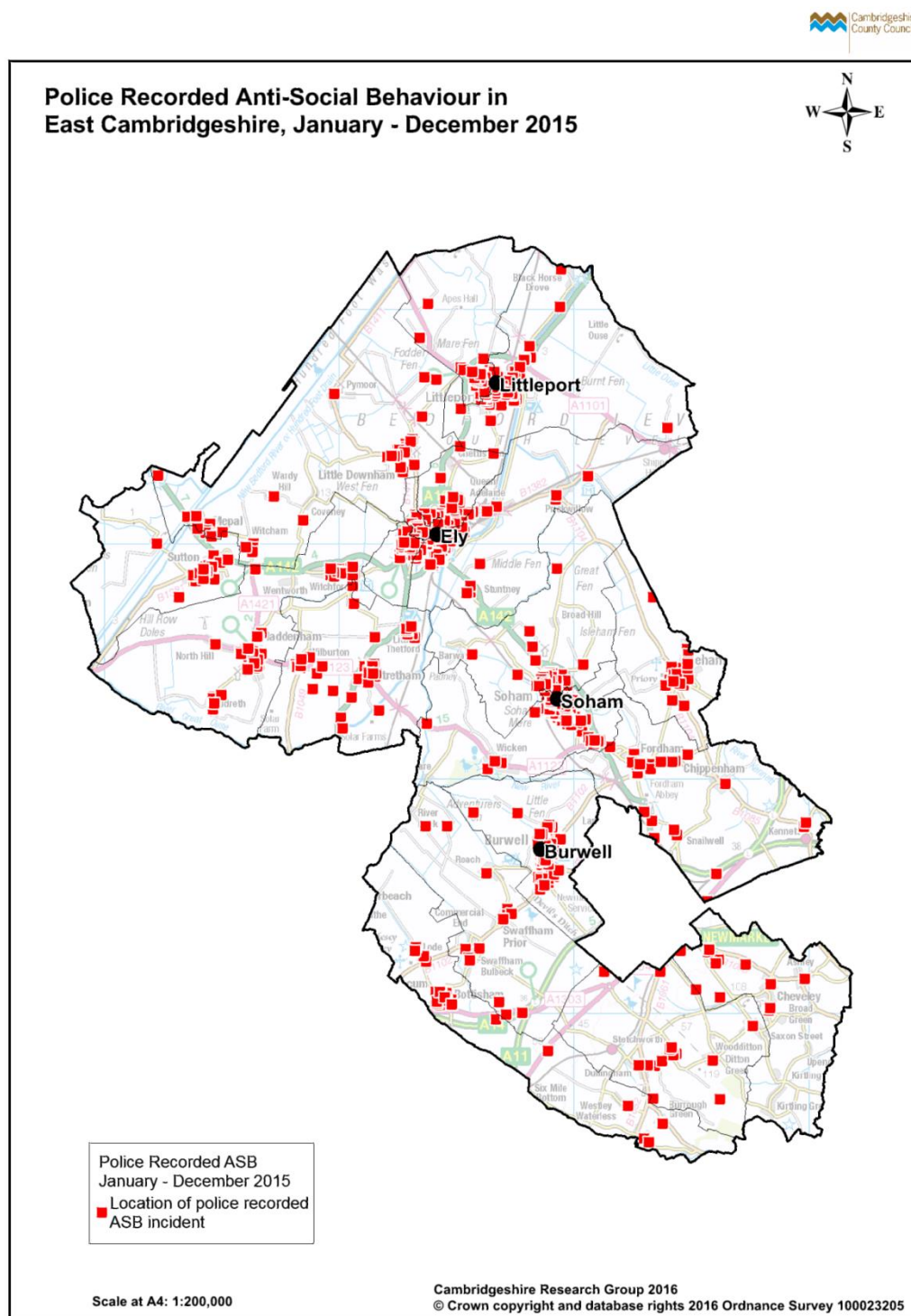
Figure 12: Long term trend in the rate of ASB incidents in East Cambridgeshire and Cambridgeshire, financial years 2007/08 to 2015/16



*A projection has been calculated for January, February and March 2016.

Figure 13 below shows the location of police recorded ASB in the calendar year 2015 on a map of East Cambridgeshire. As expected, the most populated townships identified a higher number of ASB incidents reported than the rural areas. For maps specific to the centres of Ely, Littleport and Soham, please see the Appendix E. Similarly with the location of dwelling burglary shown earlier in this report, there are a greater number of incidents along main arterial transport routes through the district, than along minor roadways.

Figure 13: Police recorded ASB incidents in East Cambridgeshire, 2015



SECTION 8: DELIBERATE FIRES

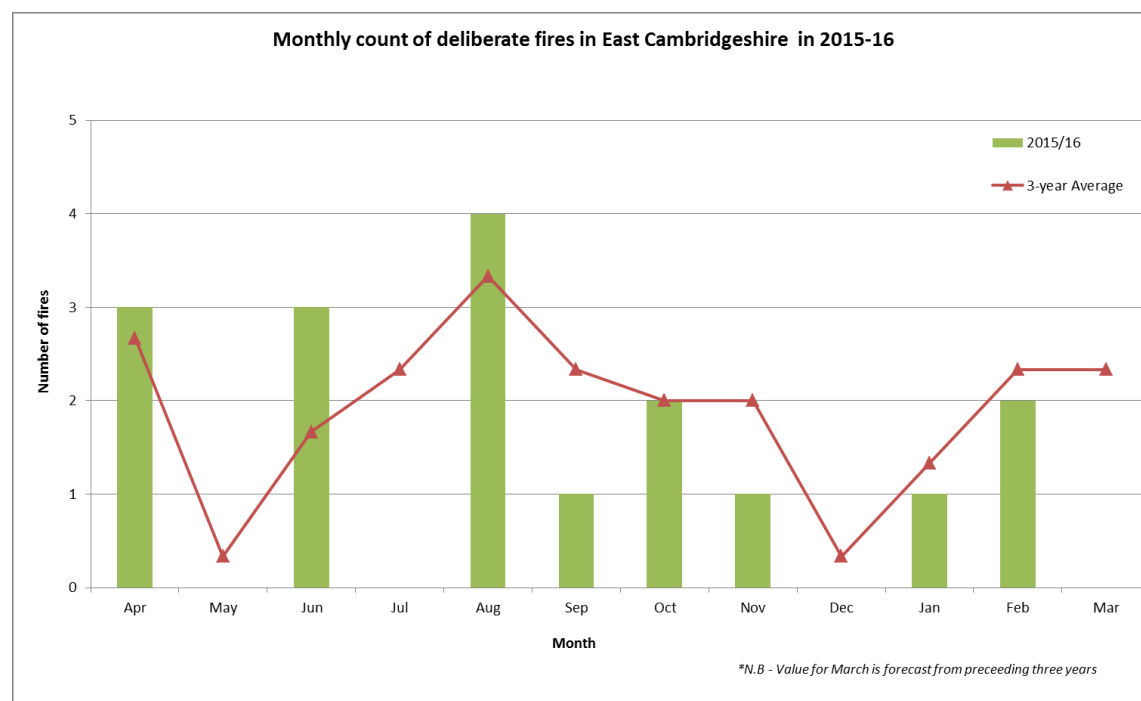
Deliberate fires (or Arson) are the crime of intentionally and ‘mischievously’ setting fire to buildings, vehicles or other property with intent to cause damage. Arson often involves fires deliberately set to the property of another or to one's own property as to collect insurance compensations.

It has been a number of years since an East Cambridgeshire CSP strategic assessment looked at deliberate fires in East Cambridgeshire, as numbers have remained low. There has been some indication that there may have been an increase in deliberately lit fires, especially associated with outdoor leisure areas¹³, and so it was seen as pertinent to review this topic within this years report.

In 2015/16 there have been 124¹⁴ fires in East Cambridgeshire, of which 17 were categorised as deliberate. This is equivalent to the deliberate fires recorded in 2014/15 (March is not anticipated to increase the total count of deliberate fires for the year significantly, based on the forecast figures).

Between April 2015 and March 2016*, there was a total of 19 deliberate fires in East Cambridgeshire which was similar to the same period of the previous year, when there was 17. In 2015/16 there were peaks above the three year average in June and August (see Figure 14).

Figure 14: Monthly count of deliberate fires recorded by the Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue Service in Cambridgeshire, and three year average 2015/16



¹³ Conversation with DCI Donna Wass and Insp Marcia Pringle

¹⁴ A forecast for March was determined by using the count for March in 2014/15 and adding the difference between 2014/15 and 2013/14.

Breaking down the deliberate fires by property type shows that there has not been any obvious tendency for one particular target type with: four vehicle fires, six fires associated with small bins or loose refuse, three fires associated with natural environment or scrub land, and four fires associated with farming land or crops.

Looking at distribution of fires across wards (Table 3), there has been a wide distribution across wards, however considering population density there are more fires in areas like Soham and Stretham per 1000 population. However, these fires appear spread out across the year and occur in a variety of property types.

Table 3: Count of deliberate fires by wards in East Cambridgeshire in 2015/16

Ward	Count
Downham Villages	2
Ely East	1
Ely North	1
Ely South	2
Isleham	2
Littleport East	1
Littleport West	1
Soham south	4
Stretham	3
<i>Total</i>	<i>17</i>

No action by the partnership is recommended at this stage with regard to deliberate fires except to follow the lead of the fire service in this area

SECTION 9: ROAD SAFETY

Road Safety in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough is overseen by the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Road Safety Partnership (CPRSP), whose work consists of:

- evaluating accident data
- carry out road safety audits
- deliver road safety events, campaigns, education, and training
- operate speed cameras

In 2014¹⁵ there were a total of 242 of Road Safety related casualties in East Cambridgeshire.¹⁶ Of these 242 casualties, there were 6 fatalities and 41 serious injuries. There was an overall decrease of 6.2% in the total number of casualties between 2013 and 2014. Table 4 below offers a breakdown of casualties in East Cambridgeshire by vehicle type in 2014.

¹⁵ Most recent available data

¹⁶ Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Road Safety Partnership Handbook-Annual Statistics Summary, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Road Safety Partnership, 2014

Table 4: Count and percent of road accident casualties by vehicle type and severity of accident across East Cambridgeshire, in 2014.

Vehicle Type	Fatal	Serious	Slight	Total	% of total
Pedal Cycle	1	5	15	21	9%
Car	2	14	148	164	68%
Motorcycle	2	16	17	35	14%
Goods Vehicles	1	2	7	10	4%
Pedestrian	0	2	8	10	4%
Other	0	2	0	2	1%
Total	6	41	195	242	100%

The CPRSP concentrate on young drivers, motorcyclists, speed reduction, migrant road users and work-related road safety to work towards their objectives of reducing the numbers of:

- individuals Killed or Seriously Injured by 40% by 2020¹⁷
- children Killed or Seriously Injured by 40% by 2020¹⁸
- cyclists killed by 40% by 2020¹⁹

Towards these goals, the Police and Crime Commissioner has committed to a Casualty Reduction Fund, worth around £100,000 per year. It has been agreed that a proportion of the fund will be delegated to the CPRSP from 2016/17. This money will help fund a range of schemes such as:

- £20K for an enhanced Christmas Drink Drive campaign and subsequent education programme covering new drug driving laws aimed at young drivers in Jan/Feb 2016
- £1k to “Brake” a national charity, to reimburse them for the packs they provide for the families of the deceased. These packs complement the support provided by Road Policing Unit Family Liaison Officers and Volunteers from the Road Victims Trust
- Support for the operation of the volunteer-run Speedwatch – £14k to fund 60 per cent of a Cambridgeshire police staff post.

The Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Road Safety Partnership are keen to develop links with the CSPs across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough in the upcoming year. East Cambridgeshire has less than its share of road casualties across the County (9%), but a higher proportion of killed or seriously injured casualties than most other districts at 19% due to its highly rural composition and the presence of key transport routes. It is recommended that the Partnership look closely at opportunities for cross-cutting initiatives with the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Road Safety Partnership.

SECTION 10: EMERGING ISSUES 2016/17

¹⁷ Measured against a 2005-2009 baseline

¹⁸ Measured against a 2005-2009 baseline

¹⁹ Measured against a 2005-2009 baseline

CYBERCRIME

While cybercrime does not strictly form part of exploitation, it is an aspect of exploitation of vulnerable people. This section therefore provides an overview of what concerns are currently being raised nationally. As with all cybercrime, data is very limited, often because people do not realise they have been a victim, or because they report the offence to a bank or service provider directly. This means that the scale of the problem is not known for East Cambridgeshire.

Cybercrime is an umbrella term and the Home Office report *Cyber Crime: A review of the evidence*²⁰ defines it as having two distinct activities:

- *Cyber-dependent crime* – offences can only be carried out using a computer or other form of technology. E.g. hacking or spreading viruses
- *Cyber-enabled crimes* – traditional crimes that are increased in scale or reach by use of computer or other technology e.g. fraud, sexual offences

The level of cybercrime within East Cambridgeshire is generally unknown but it is believed to be on the increase. A lack of knowledge on the volume of offences is largely due to low levels of reporting and recording. National data suggests an increase in volume of offences in a period when cases are becoming more complex and serious, and understanding of extent is limited.

COMPUTER AND INTERNET USE

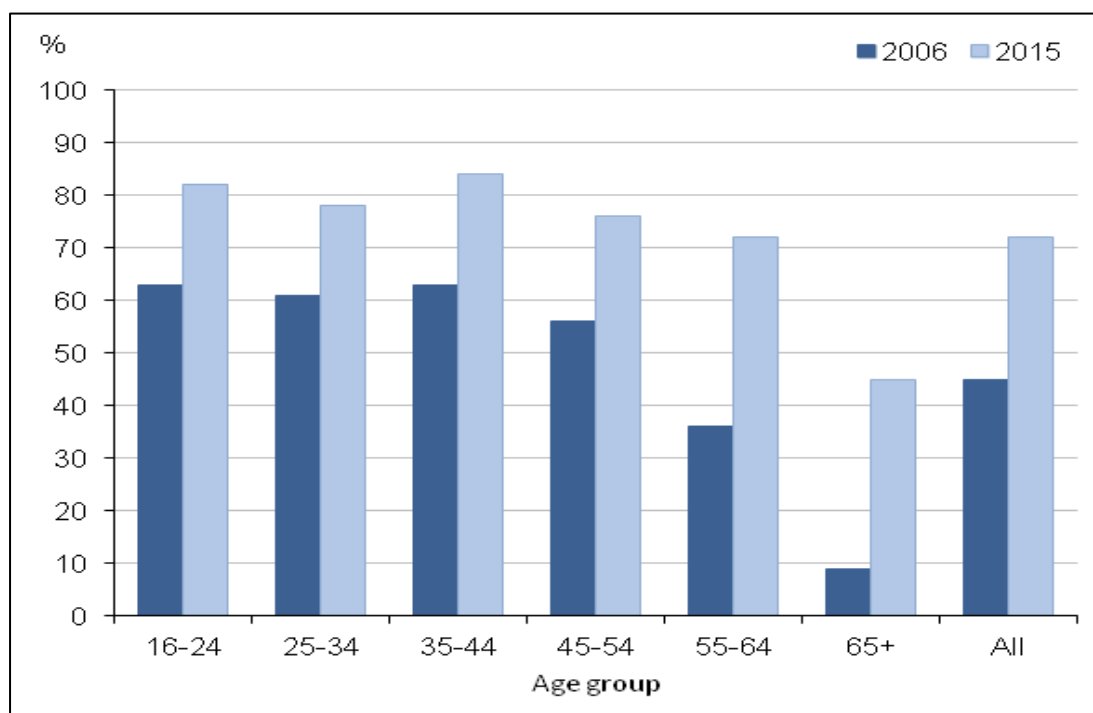
National data tells us that computer and internet use have increased over time. The Office for National Statistics (ONS)²¹ provides a comparison of computer use between 2006 and 2015 by age group. It shows that the biggest increase in use was seen in the over 65 year olds, followed by the 55-64 year olds. In 2015, 72% of adults in Great Britain used a computer every day, up from 45% in 2006, while only 10% of adults had never used a computer in 2015. Of those adults aged 16 to 24, only 1% had never used a computer, while 32% of adults aged 65 and over had never done so.

²⁰ McGuire and Dowling (2013) *Cyber crime: A review of the evidence* – research report 75

²¹

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/householdcharacteristics/homeinternetandsozialmediausage/bulletins/internetaccesshouseholdsandindividuals/2015-08-06>.

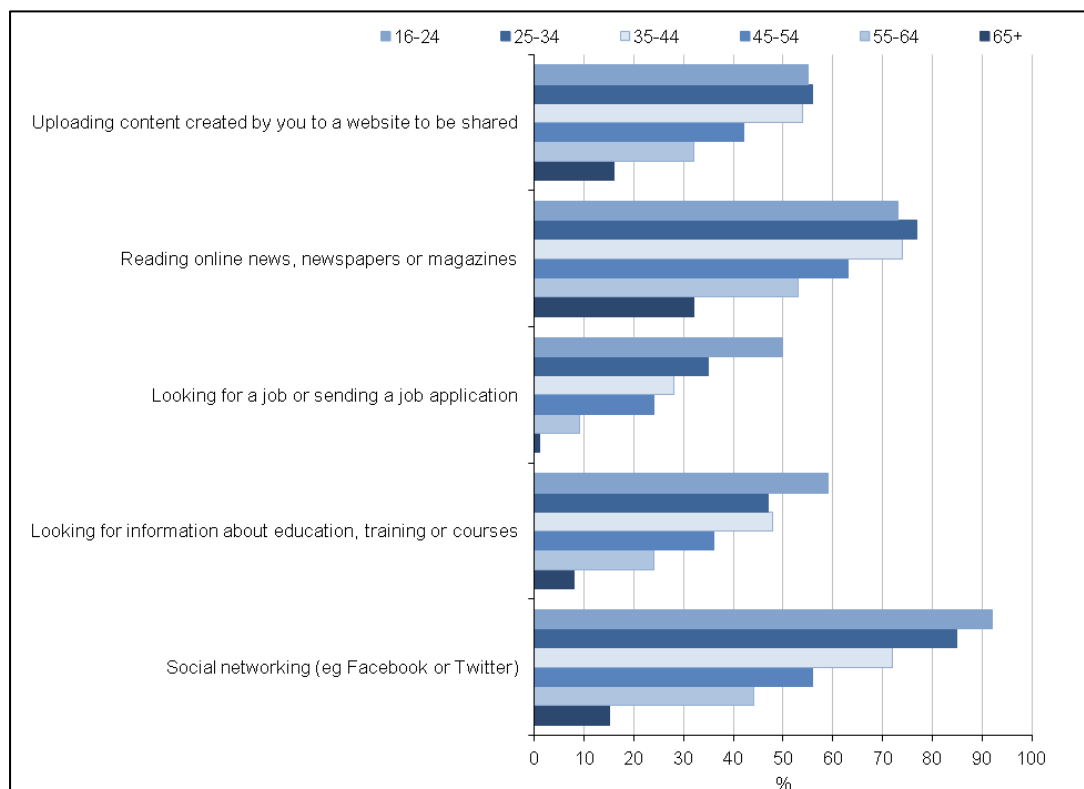
Figure 15: Daily computer use by age group, 2006 and 2015, Great Britain



Source: Office for National Statistics

It is clear that without the right information the older age group can be vulnerable online to fraud, theft and harassment. It should not be assumed however, that a person's age is the only factor determining vulnerability.

Figure 16: Internet activities by age group, 2015, Great Britain



FRAUD AND CYBER CRIME

The Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) gives an indication of how internet use is changing the nature of property crime. For example, for 2014/15 the CSEW showed that 4.6% of plastic card owners were victims of plastic card fraud in the previous year, a much higher rate of victimisation than traditional offences such as theft from the person (0.9%). In addition, the National Fraud Intelligence Bureau (NFIB) recorded nearly 600,000 offences reported to them by victims in the year ending March 2015. This compares with 79,000 victims of theft from the person recorded by the police over the same period.

LOCAL PICTURE

Whilst cybercrime has the ability to create both victims and offenders in East Cambridgeshire, it is an international issue and offenders anywhere in the world can commit cybercrime against East Cambridgeshire residents.

Between April 2015 and March 2016*, there was a total of 20 crimes within East Cambridgeshire with a cyber-crime marker applied. Despite this relatively low volume, this is increase of the nine police recorded crimes in the same period twelve months prior is largely due to a change in recording practices by the police, where a greater focus is now on these crimes.

One of the key issues with cybercrime is that victims often do not report the crime. One of the reasons for this is that the classification of the crime is dependent on the victims account and they often do not know or understand what exactly has happened to them. The constabulary are now more proactively monitoring it through their performance systems and have recently completed a Force-wide profile to inform the work of the new Fraud and Cyber Investigation Unit (FCIU). The profile on cyber crime produced revealed the following findings:

- Under-reporting of cyber crime remains a substantial issue for police locally and nationally,
- Investigating cyber crime poses a number of challenges, for instance the complexity and ever-developing nature of new technology, the sophistication of some cyber offences, and the likely increases in volume of this crime type as use of technology to commit crime, and propensity for the public to report it;
- The majority of cyber crime was harassment (38%), followed by sexual offences (31%) and then fraud (19%);
- Use of the cyber crime (online) marker was highly variable and with only 40% receiving the tag;
- For males aged over 60, fewer than 10 victims were noted for each category of cyber crime (i.e. harassment, sexual offences, fraud and theft);
- Similarly, for females aged over 60, fewer than 10 victims were noted for each category of cyber crime (i.e. harassment, sexual offences, fraud and theft);

REDUCING PERSONAL RISK

There are numerous companies, charities and organisations offering advice, products or freeware and support to reduce the chances of becoming a victim of cyber crime. There are link from the government website www.gov.uk to www.getsafeonline.org which has materials for use and direct advice for individuals. Schools start teaching online safety from Primary age, the question remains however, about how all the current advice is getting through to an older population who are less likely to be in work. The Home Office (which also has a website www.cyberstreetwise.com) has released a self-assessment tool to help people identify their current level of awareness and safety.

Figure 17: Example of Home Office Self-assessment tool for online safety

	Question	Answer (0-10)	Scale Please use a scale of 0–10, where:
1	To what extent you have heard of, and know what's involved in, the following crime or activity associated with criminals:	Where people are tricked into sharing personal information or data following telephone or face-to-face conversations	10
2	Thinking about things that you may or may not do, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following:	I always log out of websites when I am finished on them, even on my home computer	10
3	To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following:	I never open the door to, or purchase from, door-to-door salesmen or charities	1
4	Thinking about your attitude towards certain situations, to what extent do you agree or disagree that:	If it's something I really want I won't worry about where it comes from	0
5	Thinking about how you interact with other people, to what extent do you agree or disagree that:	I can easily be persuaded to go along with the plans of others	10
6	Thinking about your attitude towards certain situations, to what extent do you agree or disagree that:	I always challenge what people tell me if it doesn't seem right	10
7	Thinking about your general lifestyle, to what extent do you agree or disagree that:	If someone I know recommends something to me I would trust their judgement	0

SEGMENT NAME
C3 - Relatively Savvy

SEGMENT
C3

Reset

Within East Cambridgeshire there is no readily available evidence that older people are or are not following online safety advice. Further investigation is required to see which messages they are receiving and whether they are following the advice.

Given the enormity of the impact of cybercrime and online fraud it is an issue that the partnership should keep sighted on. It is recommended that the partnership raising awareness around online safety, especially amongst vulnerable groups.

ROGUE TRADING AND SCAMS

Every year more than three million people in the UK fall victim to scams, losing hundreds, sometimes thousands of pounds. With fewer than five per cent of people in the UK reporting scams to the authorities, this local data is only available on those scams that have been reported by the Citizens Advice Bureau helpline or National Scams Team and there is likely to be residents, particularly those vulnerable that have been scammed without realising.

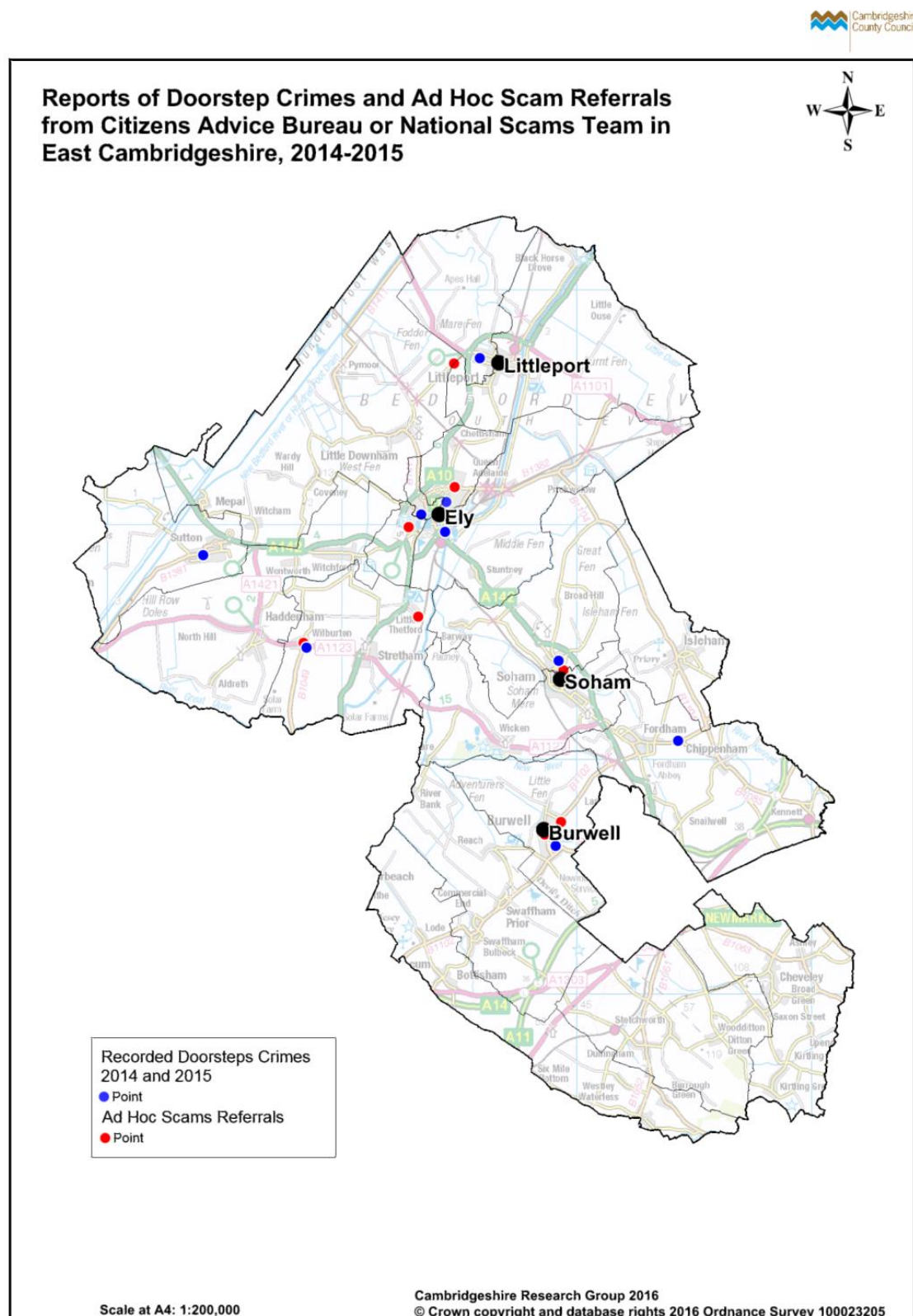
Rogue Traders usually call unannounced, they target vulnerable groups such as older people, or those with health problems such as memory loss which makes them more at risk. Often referred to as doorstep crime, those who have been approached by a rogue trader are often found to have become the victim of other crimes including distraction burglary.

The Cambridgeshire Serious Organised Crime Profile highlights that less than 4% of all rogue trading in Cambridgeshire occurs in East Cambridgeshire, all of which are recorded in regard to roof work.²²

The below map highlights the location of reported doorstep/rogue trader crimes and potential scam victim referrals to the National Scams Team. Whilst the location of potential scams victims does not offer insight into offenders, who could be operating from anywhere in the world, it does highlight that there are residents all across the district that are being targeted by scams. Note that most known crimes and referrals centre around townships, however it isn't possible to know if this is because there is a greater effort by rogue traders and scam operators in these areas, or less likelihood that victims outside these areas report.

²² Serious and Organised Crime Profile, Cambridgeshire Constabulary 2015

Figure 18: The Location of Reported Doorstep Crimes and National Scams Team Referrals in East Cambridgeshire



The below case study highlights attempted rogue trading and scam activity in East Cambridgeshire. Although subsequent action was taken by police officers and trading standards to investigate, in this example the perpetrators have not yet been identified.

Case study: Attempted Rogue Trading and Scams in East Cambridgeshire

Men approached a resident and told her they were from the Council and would be resurfacing the road outside her property. They got the homeowners elderly mother in law to sign some paperwork. When the homeowner returned the road had been tarmacked and the men demanded £2880. They then threatened the lady and feeling very scared and intimidated, she paid. Police and trading standards have investigated but have been unable to identify the men involved.

Scam offenders are more difficult to uncover than rogue traders as offenders can be anywhere, often abroad. Scammers contact residents in a variety of ways and most commonly via letter, email, internet or phone. There have been a number of examples of offenders telephoning Cambridgeshire residents claiming to be calling from the county council, possibly with the view of extracting personal information. The case studies in Appendix F highlights complex ways in which fraudsters are attempting to scam residents within the county. Of the reported cases, most individuals that have been contacted are residing within the north of the county, but it is not known how many people have been targeted, or may have become actual victims. It is important to remember that whilst there are potential victims within the county, those targeting residents are likely to be highly organised and could be anywhere.

Currently, temporary scams awareness boards in libraries are being used in the district to help raise awareness. The partnership is looking to introduce permanent Community Protection boards which would include the latest information on scams and attempted rogue trading activity in the area. It is recommended that the partnership continue and expand awareness raising about scams and rogue trading.

Link:Age Intergenerational project

There has been recent partnership work in East Cambridgeshire that has made positive steps to both raise awareness of crime with the elderly, and also bridge the gap between the young and old. Link:Age is an intergenerational social action project launched in January 2016 by Cambridgeshire Constabulary and the Cambridgeshire Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner. The project made initial partnership links with Cambridgeshire County Council's Trading Standards' department who have trained Soham Volunteer Police Cadet Unit with an accredited Scams and Fraud Education (SAFE) package, endorsed by a number of organisations such as Neighbourhood Watch, The Bobby Scheme, The Royal British Legion, The Care Network and Littleport Timebank. This training provided the Cadets with a basis on which to initially interact and approach elderly and more vulnerable groups, as well as how to give practical crime prevention advice.

As part of their monthly volunteering, the Cadets have lined up various projects to help the elderly community, such as helping create memory boxes with the Care Network, assist with grave

maintenance for The Royal British legion, and a litter pick with the Time Bank. It is the intention that Link:Age will be extended to other Cadet units within the county as model that connects the strengths of older adults and the younger generation within our communities.

APPENDIX A DATA SOURCES AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Cambridgeshire Constabulary (2014) Crime Inspection

<https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmic/wp-content/uploads/cambridgeshire-crime-inspection-2014.pdf>

Cambridgeshire Constabulary (2015) Problem Profile 2015: Domestic Abuse in Cambridgeshire

Cambridgeshire Constabulary (2015) Serious and Organised Crime Profile

Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Road Safety Partnership (2014) Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Road Safety Partnership Handbook-Annual Statistics Summary

Citizens Advice Bureau and National Scams Team

Domestic Abuse Intervention Project <http://labmf.org/facts/relationships>

Home Office www.cyberstreetwise.com

McGuire and Dowling (2013) Cyber crime: A review of the evidence – research report 75

Office for National Statistics (2015) Crime Survey for England and Wales

Office for National Statistics (2015) Internet Access - Households and Individuals: 2015

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/householdcharacteristics/homeinternetandsocialmediausage/bulletins/internetaccesshouseholdsandindividuals/2015-08-06>.

APPENDIX B SCANNING/LONG TERM TRENDS

Crime Type	Volume (Jan-Dec 14)	Volume (Jan-Dec15)	% Change from 2014-2015	Long term trend	Comments
Total Crime	2602	2539	-2.4	Long term trend is down- year on year decreases from Jan 11 to December 15	Reduction needs placing into context of force wide increases and improved recording across the constabulary. This also increased increased reporting/recording of new and/or emerging crime types e.g 40% increase of 'Crimes with a vulnerable victim' in East Cambridgeshire'
Personal Property Crime	334	372	11.4	Long term trend is down	
Dwelling Burglary	182	128	-29.7	Police recorded dwelling burglary ha a downward trend between January 11 and December 15. Throughout 2015, there was an average of 11 crimes per month compared to 19 in 2011	This has been made a force-wide priority by the Chief Constable
Shed/Garage Burglary	141	153	8.5	Recording began in April 2012 and there has been an overall downward trend over this period	Slight increase between 2014 and 2015 (8.5%) although this is significantly lower than a force-wide increase of 26.3%. The overall increase in East Cambridgeshire is largely driven by a peak month in November 2015 (30) which was the highest volume in the district since April 2012
All Violence Against the Person	517	595	15.1	The long term trend for overall 'violence against the person' is up. In 2010, there was an average of 43 crimes per month which increased to 50 in 2015.	Overall increase driven by increase in 'violence without injury' The partnership should understand the context of these increases and the cross over between 'violence without injury' and other crime types
Violence with Injury	228	223	-2.2	Despite slight reduction between 2014 and 2015, the long term trend is up	Slight overall reduction across the district (2.2%) which mirrors the force-wide reduction (2.6%)
Violence without Injury	288	371	28.8	Long term trend is up alongside. In 2011, there was an average of 20 'violence without injury' crimes per month and this average increased to 31 in 2015	Considerable increases in the district which was also seen at a force-wide level (34%). Must address issues around recording and the cross over with other crime types.
All Sexual Offences	91	71	-22.0	Long term trend is up.	
Domestic Abuse (Crimes with a DA marker)	278	302	8.6	Continued upward trend	Issues of under reporting which is improving
ASB	1453	1362	-6.3	Reduction over the last twelve months and a reduction over the last 5 years. In 2011, there was a a total of 3,605 police recorded ASB incidents which reduced to 2,554 in 2015.	
Theft from the Person	17	30.0	76.5	Overall, there has been an upward trend across the districts with peak months often taking place in the summer months	Despite a substantial propotionate increase between 2014 and 2015, overall volume is still low. In 2013, there was 14 theft from the person offences and the total has increased year on year for the past two years.
Road Safety (casualties killed or injured in East Cambridgeshire)	n/a	242			In 2014, 9% of all road safety related casualties took place in East Cambridgeshire which was the lowest volume on the county. Despite this, East Cambridgeshire had the joint highest proportion of Killed or Serious Injured accidents as a % of all accidents of all the CSP areas in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough in 2014. The overall total can be broken down as casualties by car (68%), motorcycle (14%) Pedal Cycle (9%), Goods Vehicles (4%), Pedestrian (4%) and Other (1%)
Hate Crime (crimes with a Hate Crime marker applied)	14	24	71.4	Difficult to measure long term trend due to long-term issues of under-reporting and under-recording	Increase from 2014 to 2015 is likely to be due to increased use of the hate crime marker by the contabulary and more victims reporting to the police when they are a victim of a hate crime. Nationally, there is known issues of under-reporting, particularly in those 'non race' related hate crimes i.e those crimes aimed at other protected characteristics e.g religion, sexual orientation etc
Crimes with a Vulnerable Victims	393	550	39.9	Difficult to measure as recording only started relatively recently	Protecting vulnerable victims is a force-wide priority

APPENDIX C DOMESTIC ABUSE DEFINITION

The current government definition of domestic abuse came into effect on March 31st 2013.

The Government definition of domestic violence and abuse is:

'Any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive or threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are or have been intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. This can encompass, but is not limited to, the following types of abuse:

- psychological
- physical
- sexual
- financial
- emotional

'Controlling behaviour is: a range of acts designed to make a person subordinate and/or dependent by isolating them from sources of support, exploiting their resources and capacities for personal gain, depriving them of the means needed for independence, resistance and escape and regulating their everyday behaviour.

Coercive behaviour is: an act or a pattern of acts of assault, threats, humiliation and intimidation or other abuse that is used to harm, punish, or frighten their victim.'

The Government definition, which is not a legal definition, includes so called 'honour' based violence, female genital mutilation (FGM) and forced marriage, and is clear that victims are not confined to one gender or ethnic group.

Guidance on the definition can be found here:

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/142701/guide-on-definition-of-dv.pdf

APPENDIX D PERFORMANCE DATA TABLE

Cambridgeshire Constabulary - Recorded Crimes

Select Area:

Select Sector:

Vulnerable view only:

Return to:

East Cambridgeshire

All

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
From	To		
Feb 15	Feb 16		

Earlier Period		Later Period	
From	To	From	To
Jan 14	Dec 14	Jan 15	Dec 15

Numeric Change	Apparent Change	No Crime	
		Current FYTD	% of total
100	100	100	100

All Crime	201	235	34	+ 16.9%	2,602	2,539	-63	- 2.4%	114	4.6%
All Crime (excl Action Fraud)	201	235	34	+ 16.9%	2,602	2,539	-63	- 2.4%	114	4.6%
Crimes with a vulnerable victim	35	66	31	+ 88.6%	393	550	157	+ 39.9%	27	4.8%
Burglary Dwelling	15	10	-5	- 33.3%	182	128	-54	- 29.7%	8	7.0%
Child Abuse	1	5	4	+ 400.0%	50	65	15	+ 30.0%	3	4.7%
Child Sexual Exploitation	0	2	2	No Calc	2	2	0	No Calc	1	11.1%
Domestic Abuse	17	25	8	+ 47.1%	278	302	24	+ 8.6%	18	5.7%
Human Trafficking	0	0	0	No Calc	0	0	0	No Calc	0	No Calc
Cyber Crime	2	2	0	=	6	22	16	No Calc	2	6.7%
Safeguarding of Vulnerable Adults	0	2	2	No Calc	8	21	13	+ 162.5%	0	0.0%
Victim Based Crime	176	221	45	+ 25.6%	2,289	2,264	-25	- 1.1%	90	4.1%
All Violence Against The Person	38	46	8	+ 21.1%	517	595	78	+ 15.1%	25	4.1%
Homicides	0	0	0	No Calc	1	1	0	No Calc	0	No Calc
Violence with injury	11	16	5	+ 45.5%	228	223	-5	- 2.2%	6	2.6%
Violence without injury	27	30	3	+ 11.1%	288	371	83	+ 28.8%	19	5.0%
Modern Slavery	0	0	0	No Calc	0	0	0	No Calc	0	0.0%
All Sexual Offences	-2	12	14	- 700.0%	91	71	-20	- 22.0%	7	7.9%
Serious Sexual Offences	-1	12	13	- 1300.0%	74	64	-10	- 13.5%	3	4.0%
Rape	1	6	5	+ 500.0%	31	27	-4	- 12.9%	1	3.2%
Sexual Assaults	-2	4	6	- 300.0%	40	31	-9	- 22.5%	2	5.1%
Other Serious Sexual Offences	0	2	2	No Calc	3	6	3	+ 100.0%	0	0.0%
Other Sexual Offences	-1	0	1	- 100.0%	17	7	-10	- 58.8%	4	28.6%
All Robbery	1	3	2	+ 200.0%	7	9	2	+ 28.6%	1	10.0%
Robbery (Business)	0	0	0	No Calc	0	2	2	No Calc	0	0.0%
Robbery (Personal)	1	3	2	+ 200.0%	7	7	0	No Calc	1	11.1%
Theft Offences	111	118	7	+ 6.3%	1,299	1,211	-88	- 6.8%	44	4.0%
Burglary Dwelling	15	10	-5	- 33.3%	182	128	-54	- 29.7%	8	7.0%
Burglary Non Dwelling	30	27	-3	- 10.0%	234	229	-5	- 2.1%	3	1.5%
Burglary Shed/Garage	17	21	4	+ 23.5%	141	153	12	+ 8.5%	1	0.7%
Burglary Commercial	13	6	-7	- 53.8%	93	76	-17	- 18.3%	2	3.1%
Aggravated Burglary Non Dwelling	0	0	0	No Calc	0	0	0	No Calc	0	0.0%
Shoplifting	12	10	-2	- 16.7%	160	157	-3	- 1.9%	1	0.8%
Theft from the Person	4	2	-2	- 50.0%	17	30	13	+ 76.5%	3	10.3%
Theft of Pedal Cycles	4	4	0	=	40	39	-1	- 2.5%	1	2.8%
Vehicle Crime	23	32	9	+ 39.1%	284	305	21	+ 7.4%	10	3.6%
Vehicle Taking	3	6	3	+ 100.0%	47	46	-1	- 2.1%	8	14.8%
Theft from a Vehicle	19	22	3	+ 15.8%	220	250	30	+ 13.6%	2	0.9%
Vehicle Interference	1	4	3	+ 300.0%	17	9	-8	- 47.1%	0	0.0%
All other theft offences	23	33	10	+ 43.5%	382	323	-59	- 15.4%	18	5.6%
Making off without payment	3	3	0	=	39	28	-11	- 28.2%	1	3.2%
Theft in a Dwelling	1	2	1	+ 100.0%	30	35	5	+ 16.7%	2	5.1%
Other theft offences	19	28	9	+ 47.4%	313	260	-53	- 16.9%	15	5.9%
All Criminal Damage	28	42	14	+ 50.0%	375	378	3	+ 0.8%	13	3.5%
Criminal Damage to Dwellings	9	6	-3	- 33.3%	78	91	13	+ 16.7%	2	2.5%
Criminal Damage to Other Buildings	3	5	2	+ 66.7%	23	22	-1	- 4.3%	1	3.4%
Criminal Damage to Vehicles	12	16	4	+ 33.3%	153	171	18	+ 11.8%	4	2.4%
Criminal Damage Other	3	14	11	+ 366.7%	102	84	-18	- 17.6%	6	6.5%
Racially Aggravated Criminal Damage	0	0	0	No Calc	1	0	-1	- 100.0%	0	No Calc
Arson	1	1	0	=	18	10	-8	- 44.4%	0	0.0%
Other Crimes Against Society	25	14	-11	- 44.0%	313	275	-38	- 12.1%	24	8.9%
All Drugs Offences	14	10	-4	- 28.6%	170	127	-43	- 25.3%	8	7.1%
Drugs (Trafficking)	2	0	-2	- 100.0%	22	18	-4	- 18.2%	3	17.6%
Drugs (Simple Possession)	12	10	-2	- 16.7%	148	109	-39	- 26.4%	5	5.3%
Drugs (Other Offences)	0	0	0	No Calc	0	0	0	No Calc	0	0.0%
Possession of Weapons Offences	2	0	-2	- 100.0%	13	14	1	+ 7.7%	2	16.7%
Public Order Offences	6	4	-2	- 33.3%	105	104	-1	- 1.0%	8	7.3%
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	3	0	-3	- 100.0%	25	30	5	+ 20.0%	6	16.2%

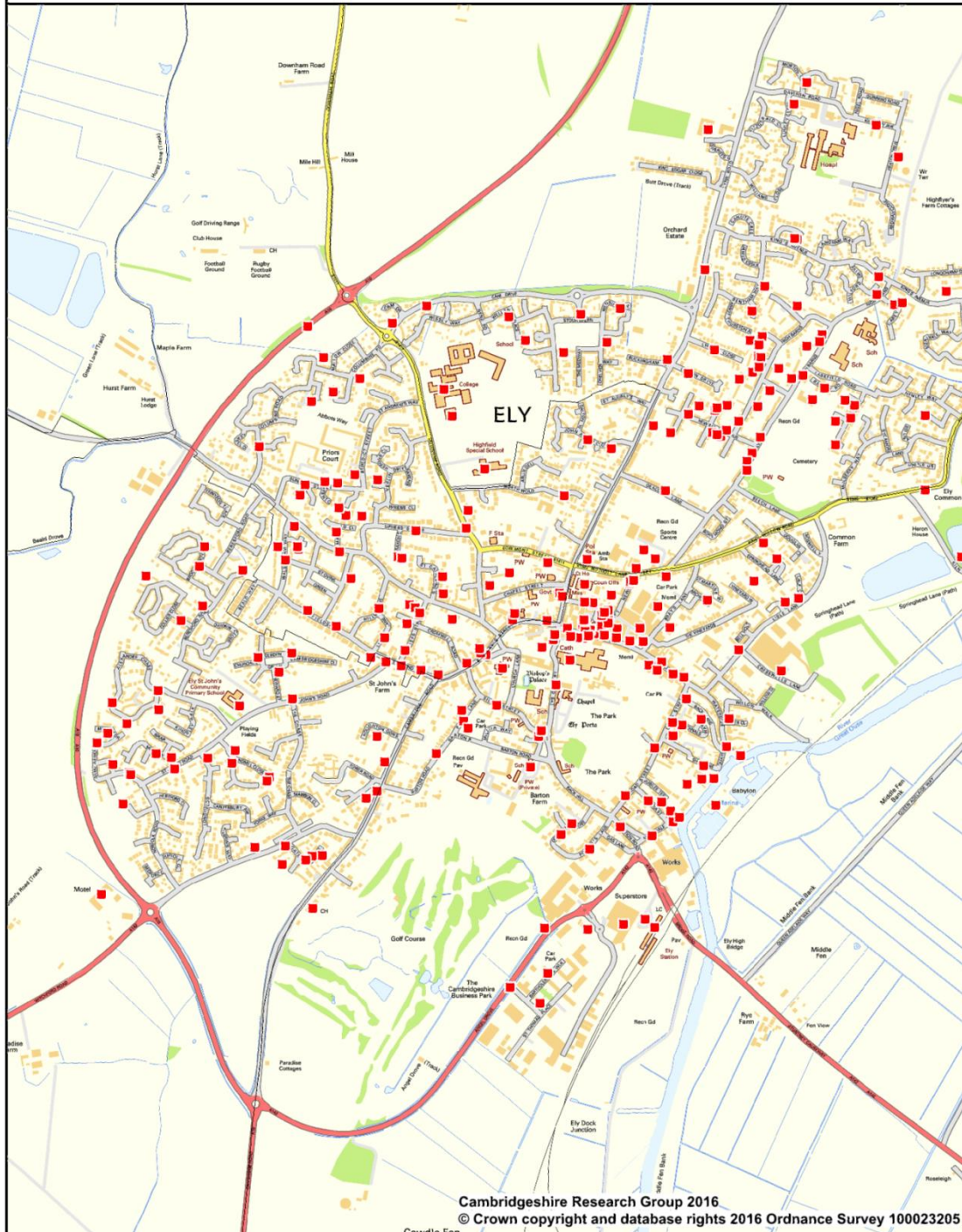
All Racially Aggravated Crime	0	1	1	No Calc	9	9	0	No Calc	0	0.0%
All Racially Aggravated Violence	0	1	1	No Calc	7	7	0	No Calc	0	0.0%
All Racially Aggravated Harassment	0	0	0	No Calc	2	2	0	No Calc	0	0.0%
Racially Aggravated Criminal Damage	0	0	0	No Calc	1	0	-1	- 100.0%	0	No Calc
Hate Crime	1	3	2	+ 200.0%	14	24	10	+ 71.4%	2	6.9%
Personal Property Crime	31	36	5	+ 16.1%	334	372	38	+ 11.4%	15	4.4%
Business Crime	0	38	38	No Calc	0	281	281	No Calc	7	2.0%
Knife/Sharp Instrument	0	5	5	No Calc	0	27	27	No Calc	1	2.8%
Crimes not reportable to the Home Office (9000)	7	4	-3	- 42.9%	#VALUE!	65	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	2	3.8%
Alcohol-related Violence (excl Serious Sexual Offences and Domestic Abuse)	0	4	4	No Calc	0	60	60	No Calc	0	0.0%
Violent Crime (excl Serious Sexual Offences and Domestic Abuse)	22	29	7	+ 31.8%	321	374	53	+ 16.5%	19	4.9%

Categories coloured white constitute a breakdown of the category in grey immediately above it.

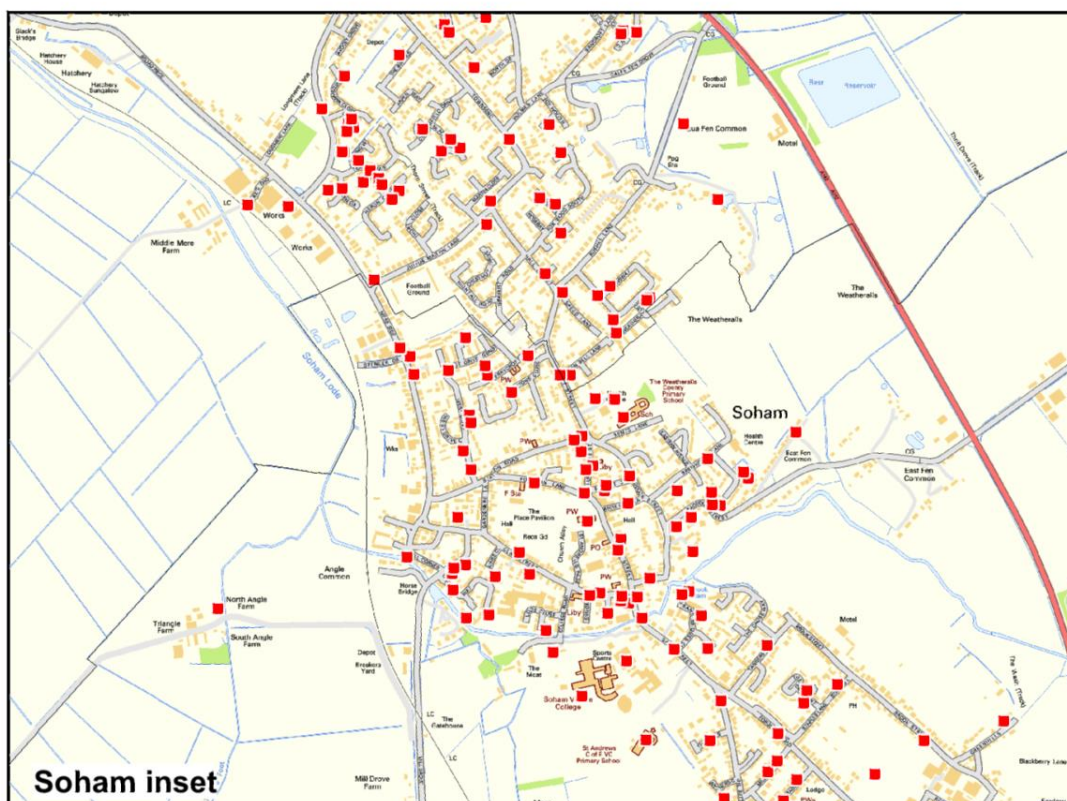
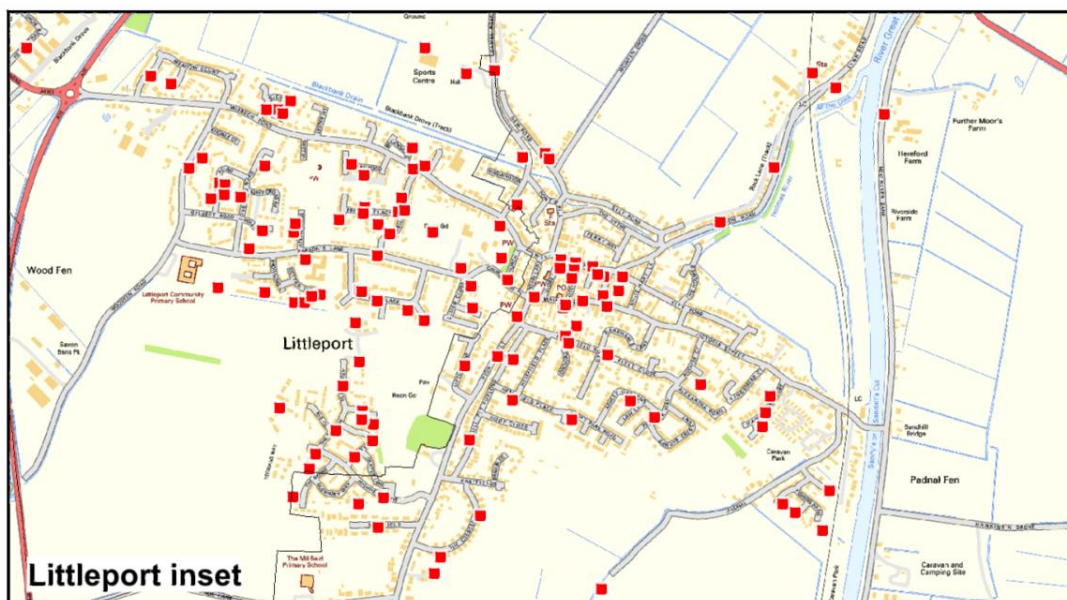
Place the mouse pointer over each category title to view a list of the Home Office Classifications included within them.

APPENDIX E POLICE RECORDED ASB INCIDENTS IN ELY, LITTLEPORT AND SOHAM, 2015

Police Recorded Anti-Social Behaviour in Ely, January - December 2015



Police Recorded Anti-Social Behaviour in East Cambridgeshire, January - December 2015



Cambridgeshire Research Group 2016

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APPENDIX F SCAMS CASE STUDIES

Over 50 concerned residents contacted the County Council Customer Service centre to report telephone calls being made from someone stating they worked for the County Council. The caller stated he was investigating an accident and wanted personal details of the resident, including name and address. In some cases he asked for bank details.

Working with colleagues in South Cambridgeshire and other District Councils, Radio Cambridgeshire, local media channels and E-cops alerts, officers were able to advise local residents to watch out for this cold call by 'Dan The Fraudster' and other similar scam calls. By raising wider awareness of these scams, officers aim to reduce the number of more vulnerable people who might not think to check out the identity of the caller.

Case studies: Targeted Scams in Cambridgeshire

- Resident reported a call received by a man stating he was from the county council investigating an accident. Residents stated he was an ex-policeman and caller hung up! No number was displayed.
- Resident reported a phone call from "Daniel Bright" claiming to be from Cambridgeshire County Council Investigation Team at Shire Hall regarding an investigation into an accident at about 13.50. Caller gave the resident a number to call him back on 01353 275369. Caller reported that he sounded foreign.
- Resident was called by someone stating they were from Cambridgeshire County Council, about an accident they had had. No other info available but the resident was advised of current scam calls circulating
- Scam caller said that someone in the resident's home had, had an accident in the last year. When the potential victim confronted them about being from a claims company they restated they were from the Council. The potential victim ended up putting the phone down but felt the council needed to be aware this is going on. Someone could get duped into giving information that is private or worse.