



FENLAND
Community Safety
Partnership

Fenland Community Safety Partnership
Strategic Assessment 2014/15 - Continuous Assessment
Document 1: Street Drinkers

July 2014

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Section 1: Introduction

The purpose of this strategic assessment is to provide the Fenland Community Safety Partnership (FCSP) with an understanding of the crime, anti-social behaviour and substance misuse issues affecting the district. This will enable the partnership to take action that is driven by clear evidence.

Document Schedule

For 2014/15 the partnership is continuing a continuous assessment process that will allow planning throughout the year. Whilst each document will provide an overview of the partnership's performance, the main aim of each document will be to gain a better understanding of key issues in the district. The continuous assessment consists of 4 parts:

Document	Key theme	Analysis & Writing	Presentation
1	Street drinkers	June and July	July 2014
2	Children & young people	July to September	October 2014
3	Community Cohesion	October to December	January 2015
4	End of year review	January to March	April 2015

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

Document Structure

This strategic assessment document is set out in five main chapters:

- **Key Findings and Recommendations**– this section provides an executive summary of the key analytical findings and recommendations. This section also highlights any major developments that may affect activity and possible ways of working.
- **Partnership Calendar** – this section presents the seasonal trends in community safety issues based on district, county and national analysis of crime and disorder. The local analysis is based upon the most recent five years recorded data¹.
- **Performance and Partnership Activity** – this reviews how the partnership is progressing against its current priorities. It also describes the activities that have been aimed at addressing the issues.
- **Priority Analysis** – this section provides an assessment of the district's main problems, illustrating it in terms of where and when most problems occur, the people and communities that are most vulnerable and where possible, who is responsible.

Additional Data

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

¹ Financial years 2007/08 to 2013/14

Section 2: Key Findings and Recommendations

This section highlights the key findings emerging from the analysis of anti-social behaviour in Fenland, and considers opportunities for partnership working in light of these findings.

Key findings

This section contains the key findings for both the priority analysis.

- Street drinking is a complex issue. Each perpetrator is likely to have a multitude of problems.
- Street drinking has reduced in Wisbech according to police recorded incidents as well as professionals opinions.
- The majority of perpetrators are male. 73% of CCTV street drinking incidents just involved male perpetrators.
- Although there are many single offenders around 38% of street drinking incidents involve a group of drinkers.
- There are a number of street drinking hotspots in open spaces in Wisbech. Different data sources provided different hotspots they are The Crescent, St Peters and Wisbech Park.
- July records the highest amount of street drinking incidents.
- Friday and Saturday recorded the highest amount of street drinking incidents.
- During the day street drinking increases, the main peak is between 6pm to 8pm although there is a slight peak early in the morning.
- 7% of police recorded street drinking incidents involved the drinker urinating in public.
- There are some vulnerable victims who are possibly being exploited by the street drinkers and the perpetrators have vulnerabilities too.

Recommendations




In respect to tackling street drinking the following is recommended for the partnership:

- That street drinking continues to be tackled through multi-agency working in particular in Wisbech.
- The Designated Public Places Order (DPPO) should continue to be reviewed and be monitored for progress as the new ASB powers come in force in October.
- That a street survey is conducted in areas where street drinking is known to be a problem to gauge the public's attitudes and listen to their suggestions as well as street drinkers.
- Involve a community group when looking at solutions to street drinking. Hopefully it would help manage the public's perception of street drinking.
- To investigate the provision of free toilets in areas known to be hotspots for street drinking so that street drinkers use the toilets and not the open space to go to the toilet. In order to help with the public's perception of street drinking.
- To consider how to positively engage in social media in order to improve the public's perception of Wisbech.

Section 3: Partnership Calendar of Community Safety Issues²

Fenland Partnership Calendar

		April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March
Personal	Violence against the person												
	Sexual offences												
	Domestic abuse incidents												
	ASB												
Property	Domestic Burglary												
	Vehicle Crime												
Business	Non domestic burglary												
	Robbery of business property												
	Theft from shops												
Environmental	Arson												
	Criminal Damage												
Rural	Farm fuel theft												
	Domestic fuel theft												
	Metal Theft												
Key Events													
2014 World Cup				Start 12th	Ends 13th								
School Holidays			26 - 30th HT		24th July HOL	to 4th Sept		27th - 31st HT		20th Dec HOL		16-20th HT	
Other National Holidays			Bank hoildays										

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

² SD – Standard Deviation: A quantity calculated to indicate the extent of deviation for a group as a whole

Section 4: Performance and Partnership Activity

This section provides an update of the performance indicators and partnership activity in the most recent quarter. As the priorities have moved from being crime based to more thematic, the performance section needs to adapt to match this. It's requested that all agencies in the partnership should provide data to this section on a quarterly basis, as the police aren't the only data source for community safety data. Therefore it is requested that all partners think about what information they hold which could be reported to help monitor the themes or do new surveys need to be done in order to gather the intelligence required?

Priority 1: Monitor and improve public confidence

Performance Measure (Perception measure)	Baseline 2013/14	Q1 14/15	Q2 14/15	Q3 14/15	Q4 14/15
Proportion of residents who perceive there is a high level of ASB in their area*	2.1%	2.2%			

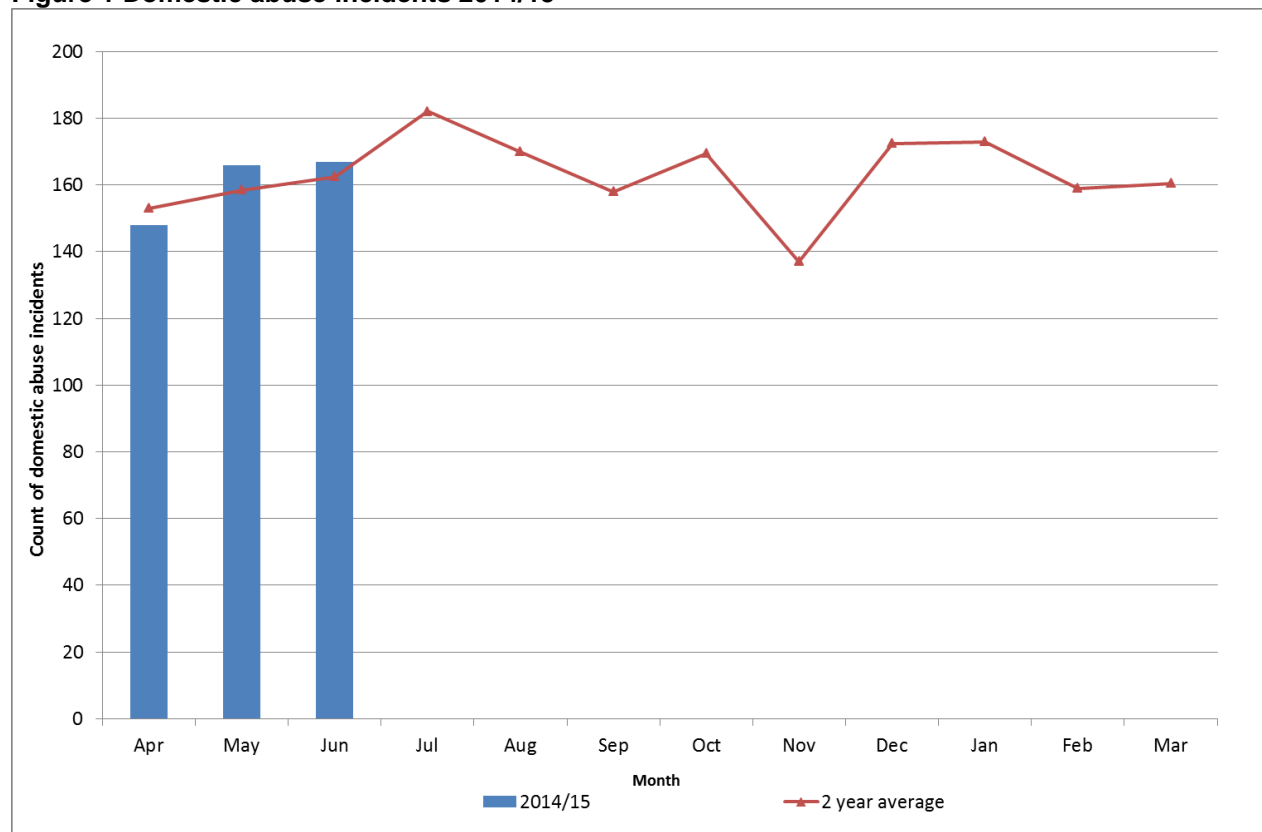
** It should be noted that the figure provided above for the perception indicator is from 12-month rolling data.*

Public perception is 2.2% of those surveyed in the Policing in Cambridgeshire (PIC) survey in the last 12 months, which equates to 12 people out 549 surveyed who state that they perceive there to be a high level ASB in their area.

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

Within this priority there are numerous projects to raise awareness, action plan no 2.1.2 is to increase reporting of domestic abuse. Figure 1 shows the number of domestic abuse incidents reported has increased compared to last year from 448 incidents in 2013/14 to 481 incidents.

Figure 1 Domestic abuse incidents 2014/15



Priority 3: Children and young people

Performance Measure (Volume offences)	Baseline 2013/14	Q1 14/15	Q2 14/15	Q3 14/15	Q4 14/15
Number of Together for Families (TFF) in Fenland	145	17			
Number of families referred to TFF	22	17			
Youth related ASB incidents in parish of Wisbech	291	66			

There were 17 new families referred to the Together for families programme in quarter 1 of this year, this accounted for 20% of referrals across the County.

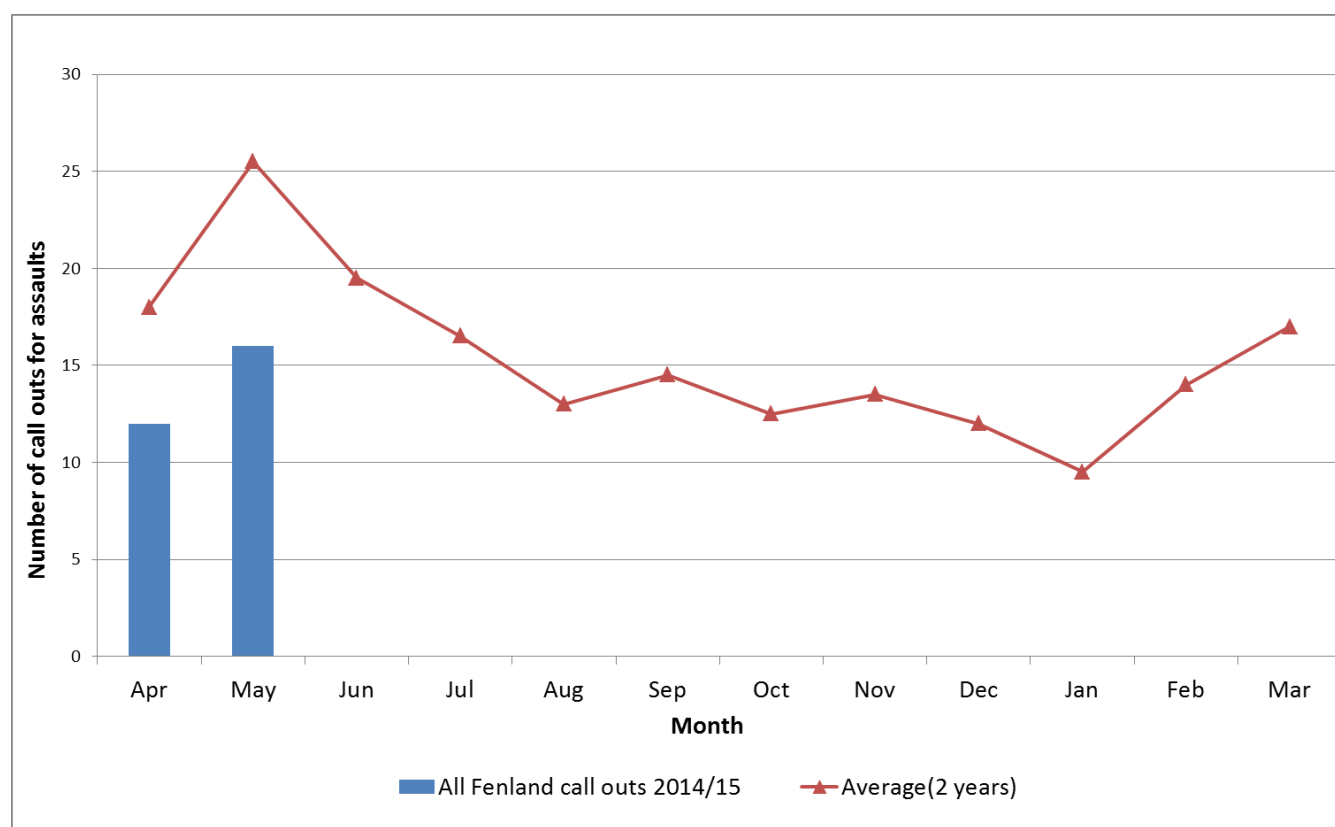
The number of ASB incidents which were youth related has remained fairly stable 69 incidents in quarter 1 for the parish of Wisbech compared to 66 incidents in quarter 1 of this year. For Fenland there has been a reduction of 9 incidents (6%) in the first quarter compared to the previous year.

Priority 4: Alcohol-related violence

Performance Measure (Volume offences)	Baseline 2013/14	Q1 14/15	Q2 14/15	Q3 14/15	Q4 14/15
Violence against the person – In Wisbech pub cluster	184	43			
Violence against the person – In March pub cluster	69	18			
Alcohol related litter in Wisbech town centre reported by Street scene officers	23	8			

Police recorded violence against the person in the pub cluster of Wisbech and March has shown an increase compared to the same period last year, Wisbech has increased by 6 and March has seen 7 extra incidents. Across the Constabulary there have been increases in violence against the person. To help monitor alcohol related violence 4.1.2 it was decided to monitor the number of call outs for assault in Fenland and is shown in Figure 2 below. The graph shows that there is a lower number of call outs compared to the average for the last two years.

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



Section 5: Priority Analysis: Street Drinkers

This section of the assessment provides an overview of street drinking both nationally and locally, to provide context for the partnership's discussion on its own performance.

Street drinking and street based ASB is a problem faced in many locations across the country. Street drinking is a term that is used to group together a diverse range of people and behaviours. It's a complex issue in which there are 'no quick wins'³. Wisbech was decided to be the geographic focus of street drinkers due to the low numbers recorded elsewhere in the district.

In order to identify the scale of the problem a variety of partners were asked to provide evidence and professional opinions on the matter. The organisations are listed below and the brackets include details about what they provided.

- Fenland District Council (Street Scene-litter information around street drinking, CCTV street drinking incidents, E-Cins access)
- Cambridgeshire Constabulary (Social media, ASB incidents, Professional opinions from Wisbech Town Police team)
- The Ferry Project (Professional opinions)
- The Police and Crime Commissioner (Issues raised by the community from the outreach worker)
- Public Health

All these data sources and opinions were then used in the analysis below to identify the problem in Wisbech.

Section 5.1: National Summary

There are few examples of research done on this topic however one piece of research was conducted in Hounslow in 2005.

The Hounslow study found that street drinkers were perceived as a problem as "despite their obvious vulnerabilities, their activities and even just their presence can cause real fear among the population, and can adversely affect the quality of life for other residents and users of the streets and parks, causing noise litter and general nuisance. This can be an obstacle to economic regeneration in Town Centres." They also found that the perception of street drinkers was negative and many people perceived them to be "aggressive and violent and a danger to society even if this is often not the case". A study in Rotherham reported people resent and fear the presence of street drinkers though there was no evidence to substantiate any real threat to public safety. They also found that there is an expectation that police and other services should act. In the research in Hounslow they conducted a street survey on 98 residents in areas where street drinkers were

³ AERC Alcohol Academy briefing – June 2009

identified. This was done to gather information on the public's attitudes towards street drinkers. They also interviewed street drinkers.

The national picture of a street drinker is someone who is male, white and over 35 years of age who has a range of needs. Through their observations in Hounslow they identified that 76% of street drinkers were male and 26% female. They also found that Friday through to Sunday recorded the highest amount of street drinkers. They also noted that the street drinking peaked from 8pm to midnight and there was a steady increase from midday onwards.

The survey completed by street drinkers showed that they liked to street drink because "You get together for the company and other people who will just drink with you and not judge you," and "You're all in the same boat,". The street drinkers drank where they did because there was shelter and it was near where they brought their drinks from. They also said they felt looked down on by the public with 42% saying they had been verbal abused and 29% were physical abused.

There is no one initiative that would respond to the different types of street drinking problems and therefore it seems that the most effective way to deal with public drinking is through a combination of enforcement, changes to the physical environment and access to both treatment and social services. All initiatives require sensitivity to specific cultural needs of groups, for example a group of East European men drinking socially in public may need encouragement and support seeking a more appropriate social venue. The experience of other areas is that enforcement activities alone are effective at removing street drinking from one area but that it quickly emerges elsewhere.

The street survey also revealed that many residents were concerned about the lack of visible policing. They also offered practical environmental suggestions ranging from facilities for drinkers, namely toilet facilities, benches and bins etc. and expressed concern about dilapidated buildings, overgrown hedges and poor lighting.

The research also suggested that there should be community involvement in seeking solutions as it might help shift the perception of the problem. The research hopes that by providing the community with a better understanding of the lifestyle of street drinkers would make them appear less intimidating. Good communication is essential, either meeting with, or targeting literature to local residents and businesses in areas where interventions are planned, (particularly hot spots) will make the wider community aware that action is being taken, and provide options to positively contribute.

Experiences

The CSEW asks a question around personal experiences of ASB. The survey found that almost 3 in 10 (28%) of adults in the year ending September 2013⁴ had experienced or witnessed at least one

⁴Crime Survey for England and Wales 2013, Office for National Statistics

ASB problem in their local area in the last year. The most experienced type of ASB was drink related behaviour (10%).

Perceptions

When looking at respondents perceptions of ASB in their local area, 12% of adults perceived there to be a high level of ASB. When looking at type of ASB that is perceived to be a problem in their local area, rubbish or litter lying around has the highest proportion 28% and 20% had experienced people being drunk or rowdy in public places.

Section 5.2: Local Trends

There are a variety of data sources that can be used to understand the street drinking problem in Wisbech and includes qualitative as well as quantitative data.

After speaking to some professionals they stated that street drinking is not as big a problem compared to four or even two years ago. However they noted that it does still go on. Police officers used to confiscate around 20-30 cans a day now they are confiscating around 2-3 cans day in 3 out of 5 shifts. There seems to be a belief that the DPPO works well and has done a lot to remove a lot of the visible street drinking.

Analysis of police recorded ASB incidents was completed by using two methods. Firstly the incident was checked to see if it contained street drinking tag and secondly a keyword search was done in the free text comment field. There were 5 keywords that were searched for and these were alcohol, homeless, begging, drunk and street.

Table 1 below shows the number of incidents which contained all keywords, selected keywords and those with a street drinking as the incident tag. The results show that there has been a decline in street drinking recorded by the police which is larger than reductions seen for all ASB by the police in the same period and matches opinions from professionals.

Table 1: Keyword and street drink analysis of police ASB incidents in Fenland 2012/13-2013/14

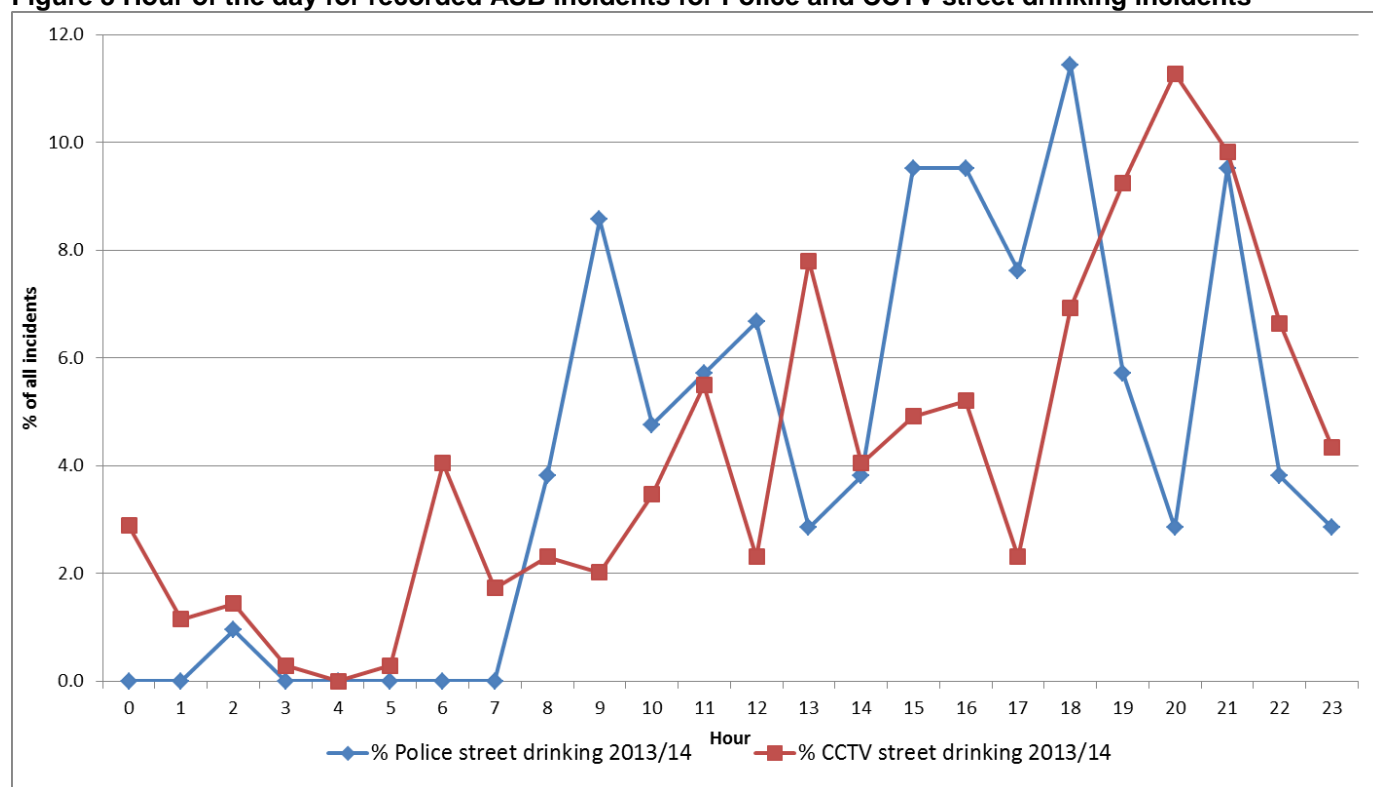
Keyword	Count 2012/13	Count 2013/14	Numeric change	% change
All keywords	418	198	-220	-52
Drinking	396	190	-206	-52
Street drink	35	21	-14	-40
Street drink incident tag	122	101	-21	-17

When looking at which day of the week recorded the most amounts of incidents for the Police, unsurprisingly Saturday was most popular for incidents which contained all of the keywords and

drinking, due to the effect of the night time economy. Incidents which contained either street drinking as an incident tag or in the keywords were considered to be street drinking incidents. Friday accounted for 21% of police recorded street drinking incidents. This remains consistent over the last two years' worth of data and also matches finding from Hounslow. CCTV data showed that 20% of street incidents occurred on Saturday and 19% on Friday.

When looking at what time of day street drinking occurs you can see there is a slight peak in the morning at 9am for street drinking incidents recorded by the Police in 2013-14 as shown in figure 3. However CCTV data shows a slightly earlier peak at 6am. Both Police and CCTV street drinking incidents show an increase throughout the day which peaks between 6-8pm. This is slightly different to national patterns which did not have the peak in the morning but did have the peak in the evening. The local data matches professional opinions who state that they have seen street drinkers buy the drink first thing in the morning and then they drink it quickly.

Figure 3 Hour of the day for recorded ASB incidents for Police and CCTV street drinking incidents



In 2013-14 the most common month for street drinking incidents was July with 24 incidents in total. April also saw a high amount of incidents, 17 which was the second highest month. On average there were 9 incidents a month, although the lowest number recorded was 2 in January, which is not a surprise considering the weather. Although the Ferry project highlighted that street drinking still occurs in the winter and they see drinkers drinking more sprits at that time of year. CCTV data supports the police data and shows that July is the most common month for street drinking incidents.

Profile of street drinkers

A multiagency approach is already taken with case management of persistent street drinkers and this is done by using E-Cins. A snapshot was taken from E-Cins on the 15/07/14 and found there were 8 perpetrators on the case management of street drinkers and rough sleepers in Wisbech. The majority were male and of white ethnicity. The average age was 42. This matches national data about the average street drinker as well professional opinions. Although some professionals noted there were two groups of street drinkers in Wisbech, those who were more entrenched and older and those who were migrants who drank socially, although there are always exceptions.

CCTV data showed that the majority of street drinking incidents involved men (73%) and 15% were groups of male and females. 26% of all street drinking incidents involved just one offender and 33% involved 2 offenders and 38% involved 3 or more people.

Geographic analysis

Figure 4 shows a map of where street drinking incidents which were recorded on E-Cins were located. However during the process it was noted that incidents that were recorded without a location were automatically placed on King Street (where the number 64 is visible). Therefore to ensure this can be more useful it's recommended that users complete location fields accurately.

Figure 4 Heat map of street drinking incidents July 2014 from E-Cins



7% of Police incidents of street drinking and several of the CCTV referred to defecation and urination from street drinkers. This has a very negative impact on the public and their perception of street drinkers and the areas they are drinking in. In the Hounslow report, several street drinkers said that the provision of toilets would be useful to them and it was also suggested by members of the public. It is thought that this would help improve the obvious signs of street drinking and therefore improve the public perception and attitude to street drinking. Currently in Wisbech the toilets in the centre cost 20p to use. Professionals believe that by making these free it would help with the street drinking problem in Wisbech. Previously they have been problems with vandalism of the toilets and therefore the charges were introduced.

The map below shows the street drinking hotspots as recorded by police street drinking ASB incidents. The police recorded hotspots show that the Crescent is a hotspot and is also within the DPPO. There are also two hotspots to the south of the DPPO. One is around Onyx Court near the Salvation Army which is also noted on E-Cins. The other hotspot is on Elizabeth Terrace, which is a residential area; it's believed there could be a communal garden area there. Additionally there is a hotspot to the north of Wisbech which is not identified by E-Cins which is near Asda but it's unclear why it is a hotspot. It could be due to a business's tendency to report street drinking.

Hotspots still occurred within the DPPO and professionals feel that signage is limited, small and the lack of availability in other languages has led to a lack of understanding from some, although overtime this has been less of an issue. If the DPPO signs are seen there is still a lack of understanding about what the DPPO means. This could be further complicated by the new ASB powers in October 2014.

Figure 5 Police recorded street drinking ASB incidents in 2013/14



The location of street drinking incidents recorded by CCTV data in Wisbech is shown in the table below. It is worth remembering that CCTV is there to find these incidents and the majority are in set places. Therefore not all locations will be identified.

Table 2 Location of street drinking incidents in Wisbech captured by CCTV 2013/14

Location	Count of Incidents
St Peters	141
Tilery Park	48
Church Garden	22
Market	18
Church Terrace	11
William H brown, High Street	7
Chapel Road	6
Wisbech Town Park	5
Bridge Street	4
Horsefair	2
Norfolk Street	2
Old Market	2
Somers Road Car Park	2
Other	13
No location	63
Grand Total	346

This matches well with the information provided by professionals and the Police. However other locations where there was no CCTV such as alleyways like Ghost Passage, the Salvation Army Charity shop, garages and private houses were also mentioned as being used by street drinkers by professionals.

Alcohol litter was collected from Wisbech Park, St Peters Gardens, The Crescent, including Ghost Passage, Leverington Road Cemetery and Park, New Bell Lane, Tilery Field by street scene officers from Fenland district Council over a week. In total 491 pieces of alcohol rubbish were collected. The number which were high strength (6.5% alcohol and above) was 121 which is 24%. The most amount of litter was found at Wisbech Park (250 pieces) which is different to the hotspots identified by CCTV and police incidents. Careful consideration of a project is needed to tackle this form of littering and substance misuse needs to ensure it takes note of the impact low strength alcohol and not just focus on high strength brands.

Complaints received through Fenland District Council Street Scene Officers relating to litter generated by street drinking in Wisbech has remained fairly stable from 2012-13 to 2013-14 with 18 complaints compared to 23. Within the first quarter there have been 8 complaints. It is interesting to note that there were very few complaints compared to the volume of alcohol litter collected in one week.

The Ferry project also mentioned that some street drinkers were targeting vulnerable individuals and then betraying their trust and using their house as a place to drink with other street drinkers. Therefore making the drinking less visible as the problem is concealed. These vulnerable individuals are then pushed out of their own home, either through losing their tenancy or been unable to be in their own home and then they end up homeless. The Ferry project reported that they have helped 3-4 people a year in this situation. Therefore it's important to make sure that the visible street drinking isn't just moving elsewhere.

Section 5.3: Public opinion on street drinking

The Police and Crime Commissioner's outreach worker asked members of the public about their views on street drinking in Wisbech. Groups who were contacted included the Thomas Clarkson Student Council, young people from Waterlees and the Wisbech Neighbourhood watch. Points raised included concern and intimidation around early morning street drinkers. Other students stated that they did not like going to certain parks including Lynn Road due to needles been there as well as Town Park on Bath Road. There was a general concern around cultural differences and others felt there were tensions between others within the community. Students also felt that their opinions were not taken on board due to a lack of communication.

Opinions expressed on social media

Various groups on the social media site Facebook were looked at. The groups ranged in size from around 200 to 6,000 people. Therefore any comments could reach a wide audience and have a big impact on the perception of Wisbech.

Posts relating to street drinking, drunk behaviour and litter were found within the last month. Some photos were posted, such as the example shown in figure 6 and there were even some videos. The example below (Figure 6) shows a man who appears to have drunk too much and subsequently fallen over in the park. The picture implies that he has fallen asleep here and doesn't show that he actually got up. The posting of this picture on the social media group promoted many comments, in fact 149 comments were posted within 11 hours of this picture been posted. The comments made were stereotypical assumptions about the man in the picture. The posting of these photos are important as it helps to see how people perceive certain problems in their area. However it's worth mentioning that the people who post on these sites are mostly the same people and their comments seem to encourage each other.

Currently the Police and other agencies do not respond or engage in the comments. There have been recent examples of some public services doing this with some success and criticism. One

example was the Met Police⁵ who responded to why they were making so much noise late at night. They received many positive comments about the great service they were doing from other members of the public but the media said it was causing harm to the person who first posted the message. This example shows the dangers and the positive impact a public service can have on responding to social media comments. The partnership should consider how they could have positive engagement on social media.

Figure 6 Facebook post from Wisbech Pictures Old and New (149 comments in 11 hours)



How street drinking is been tackled

Street drinking is a complex issue due to the diversity of the problem and therefore there are no quick wins. Work currently been done includes enforcement through the DPPO in Wisbech town centre. Although sometimes it appears that this just relocates the problem. There are issues with understanding of the DPPO as mentioned already. There is already a multi-agency approach by using E-Cins to do case management of street drinkers. There is development of a new public health post to tackle public health issues among the A8 population which includes street drinking. There is work been done by County Council to raise awareness of public health issues to employers in

⁵ <http://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2014/jul/11/met-police-helicopter-service-twitter-abuse-critics>,
<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/27993343>

Fenland and again this includes street drinking. There is also ongoing work on creating an action plan to combat this problem.

Nationally 20 local alcohol action areas have been set up which hope to reduce alcohol-related crime and disorder, reduce the harmful impacts on health of alcohol and promote diverse night-time economies. Hopefully as time passes they will start to see what work and issue some best practice.

APPENDIX A. Data Sources and Acknowledgements

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

PROVIDER OF DATA	DESCRIPTION OF DATA
Cambridgeshire Constabulary	<p>PIC survey anti-social behaviour public perception (monthly phone survey)</p> <p>Point level crime and incident data (including postcodes and grid references)</p> <p>Crime detection rates</p> <p>Prolific and other priority offenders (including Integrated Offender Management offenders) analysis of cohort</p>
Cambridgeshire County Council	<p>Youth Offending Service – analysis of cohort</p> <p>Drug and Alcohol Action Team – Needs Assessments</p> <p>Research & Performance team – socio-demographic data (including housing, population, deprivation and economic indicators)</p> <p>Children and Young People’s Service (CYPS)</p>
Fenland District Council	<p>CCTV incidents (by camera)</p> <p>Anti-social behaviour incidents as recorded by the district council</p>
Cambridgeshire Fire & Rescue Service	<p>Point level deliberate fires data (including grid references)</p>
East Anglian Ambulance Trust	<p>Ambulance call outs for assault/sexual assault (including grid references)</p>
Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Probation Trust	<p>Analysis of cohort (including OASys risk and needs profile)</p>
Roddons	<p>Housing data relating to ASB incidents.</p>

Where possible, the most recent data has been used.

APPENDIX B. Performance Data – Police Recorded Crime

Cambridgeshire Constabulary - Recorded Crimes						
Select Area:					Return to:	
<i>Fenland</i>					<i>Main Menu</i>	
If inaccurate dates are entered in the period searches (e.g. if the end date precedes the start date) all cells will display zeros.	Earlier Period		Later Period		Numeric Change	Apparent Change
	From	To	From	To		
	Apr-13	Jun-13	Apr-14	Jun-14		
All Crime	1,194		1,390		196	+ 16.4%
All Crime (excl Action Fraud)	1,194		1,390		196	+ 16.4%
Crimes with a vulnerable victim	0		292		292	No Calc
Child Sexual Exploitation	0		0		0	No Calc
Domestic Abuse	100		142		42	+ 42.0%
Victim Based Crime	1,077		1,241		164	+ 15.2%
All Violence Against The Person	204		315		111	+ 54.4%
Homicides	0		0		0	No Calc
Violence with injury	102		141		39	+ 38.2%
Violence without injury	102		174		72	+ 70.6%
All Sexual Offences	24		38		14	+ 58.3%
Serious Sexual Offences	19		31		12	+ 63.2%
Other Sexual Offences	5		7		2	+ 40.0%
All Robbery	6		10		4	+ 66.7%
Robbery (Business)	0		0		0	No Calc
Robbery (Personal)	6		10		4	+ 66.7%
Theft Offences	605		658		53	+ 8.8%
Burglary Dwelling	67		61		-6	- 9.0%
Burglary Non Dwelling	88		98		10	+ 11.4%
Burglary Shed/Garage	54		46		-8	- 14.8%
Burglary Commercial	34		52		18	+ 52.9%
Aggravated Burglary Non Dwelling	0		0		0	No Calc
Shoplifting	126		113		-13	- 10.3%
Theft from the Person	10		8		-2	- 20.0%
Theft of Pedal Cycles	35		58		23	+ 65.7%
Vehicle Crime	74		118		44	+ 59.5%
Vehicle Taking	14		42		28	+ 200.0%
Theft from a Vehicle	56		71		15	+ 26.8%
Vehicle Interference	4		5		1	+ 25.0%
All other theft offences	205		202		-3	- 1.5%
Making off without payment	12		23		11	+ 91.7%
Theft in a Dwelling	27		24		-3	- 11.1%
Other theft offences	166		155		-11	- 6.6%
All Criminal Damage	238		220		-18	- 7.6%
Criminal Damage to Dwellings	61		49		-12	- 19.7%
Criminal Damage to Other Buildings	27		20		-7	- 25.9%
Criminal Damage to Vehicles	74		85		11	+ 14.9%
Criminal Damage Other	60		55		-5	- 8.3%
Racially Aggravated Criminal Damage	0		0		0	No Calc
Arson	16		11		-5	- 31.3%
Other Crimes Against Society	117		149		32	+ 27.4%
All Drugs Offences	65		87		22	+ 33.8%
Drugs (Trafficking)	12		13		1	+ 8.3%
Drugs (Simple Possession)	53		74		21	+ 39.6%
Drugs (Other Offences)	0		0		0	No Calc
Possession of Weapons Offences	9		10		1	+ 11.1%
Public Order Offences	26		41		15	+ 57.7%
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	17		11		-6	- 35.3%
Hate Crime	4		9		5	+ 125.0%
Violent Crime (excl Serious Sexual Offences a	130		213		83	+ 63.8%

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

Source: Performance department, Cambridgeshire Constabulary