



**Huntingdonshire Community Safety Partnership
Strategic Assessment 2013/14 - Continuous
Assessment**

**Quarter 3: End of year review – Victim based crime
January 2014**

Document Details

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

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Produced by	This is the third of four documents that will be produced for 2013/14. The document will focus on the end of year review - Victim based crime. Sonia Bargh, Research and Performance Team Cambridgeshire County Council Tel: 01223 728335 Email: Sonia.bargh@cambridgeshire.gov.uk
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Section 1: Introduction

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

Document Schedule

For 2013/14 the Partnership is embedding a continuous assessment process that will allow planning throughout the year. The aim of each document will be to gain a better understanding of priority issues within the district.

The continuous assessment consists of 4 parts:

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

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

Document Structure

Each strategic assessment document is set out in three chapters:

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

Additional Data

The Research and Performance team has created an interactive community safety atlas, which can be accessed here <http://atlas.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/crime/atlas.html>

It provides data for some of the main crime and disorder issues in the district at ward level. It shows 6 year trends and comparator data (where available). The atlas allows the user to review the trend data directly on the map or in a chart.

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

The Research and Performance team have also created the interactive Victim and Offender Pyramid for 2012 which can be accessed here

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

This features the breakdown of victim and offenders for each district, by age group and gender in Cambridgeshire.

Previous strategic assessments can be downloaded from the Cambridgeshire Insight pages here.

<http://www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/community-safety/CSP/hunts>




Section 2: Key Findings

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

- Overall crime (excluding action fraud) has fallen by 6% January 2012 to November 2012 compared to January 2013 to November 2013.
- For personal acquisitive crime, cycle theft is showing an increase and vehicle crime is not reducing.
- 23% of victims of police recorded domestic abuse were males. 11% of the victims were aged between 10 and 19 years of age.
- The wards of Huntingdon North and St Ives South recorded the highest rate of domestic abuse in the financial year 2012-13.
- There has been a reduction in police recorded Violence Against the Person (VAP) but assaults as presented at Hinchingbrooke hospital have not reduced at the same rate.
- Increase in sexual offences is national and partly believed to be down to increase in reporting following operation 'Yewtree'. Although 64% of sexual offences were reported within 6 months of them occurring in Huntingdonshire, therefore this increase could be related to increased confidence in reporting.
- In Huntingdonshire, the age people are most likely to be a victim of crime varies based on gender, for females it's those aged 20 to 24 years old and for males it's those aged 30 to 34.
- The most prevalent age group for offending is 15 to 19 years for both genders.
- Anti-social behaviour hotspots are in the 3 main towns of Huntingdonshire. All partners seem to be showing a decline in incidents, although there is variation in the proportion of vulnerable cases.
- The number of dwelling burglaries is still fluctuating each month. It is hoped that a reduction will be seen by end of the financial year.

Section 3: Partnership Calendar of Community Safety Issues

Huntingdonshire Community Safety Calendar

		Offence Volume	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March
Personal	Violence against the person	HIGH				PEAK A								
	Sexual offences***	LOW												
	Domestic abuse incidents	HIGH												
	Assault less serious injury	HIGH				PEAK B				PEAK A				
	ASB	MEDIUM				PEAK C								
Property	Domestic Burglary	MEDIUM								PEAK A			PEAK A	
	Vehicle Crime	MEDIUM												PEAK B
Business	Non domestic burglary	LOW								PEAK A		PEAK A		PEAK A
	Robbery of business property*	LOW												
	Theft from shops	MEDIUM							PEAK A	PEAK A		PEAK B		PEAK A
Environmental	Arson	MEDIUM		PEAK A			PEAK B							
	Criminal Damage	MEDIUM	PEAK C											
	Fly Tipping**	---												
Rural****	Diesel Theft													
	Hare Coursing													
	Metal Theft													
	Other thefts from farms													
Key Events														
2012 Olympics		n/a				25th July	12th August							
2012 European Football Championships		n/a			Start 8th	End 1st	England 11th, 15th, 19th (all evening matches)							
School Holidays		n/a	30th - 16th HOL		4th-8th HT	23rd July HOL	to 4th Sept		29th Oct HT	to 2nd Nov	21st Dec HOL		13-17th HT	
Other National Holidays		n/a			5th June DJ									

References:

*Seasonality in recorded crime: preliminary findings, RDS Home Office Report 02/07


** Fly Tipping, Causes, Incentives, Solutions, JDI, UCL, 2006 (based on Dudley only)

*** Peak extended for Cambridgeshire as per reports findings

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

Key:

5 Year data:

 Seasonal High or Peak Close to Upper SD

 Seasonal Peak Above Upper SD

Last year 2011/12

PEAK A 2011/2012 Peak Above Upper SD

PEAK B 2011/2012 Peak Above Mean

PEAK C 2011/2012 Peak Below Mean

Section 4: Overall Crime

National summary of crime

Nationally Crime has been falling year on year. The findings below are taken from the Office of National Statistics (ONS) Crime in England and Wales Year ending June 2013¹ report published on 17th October 2013.

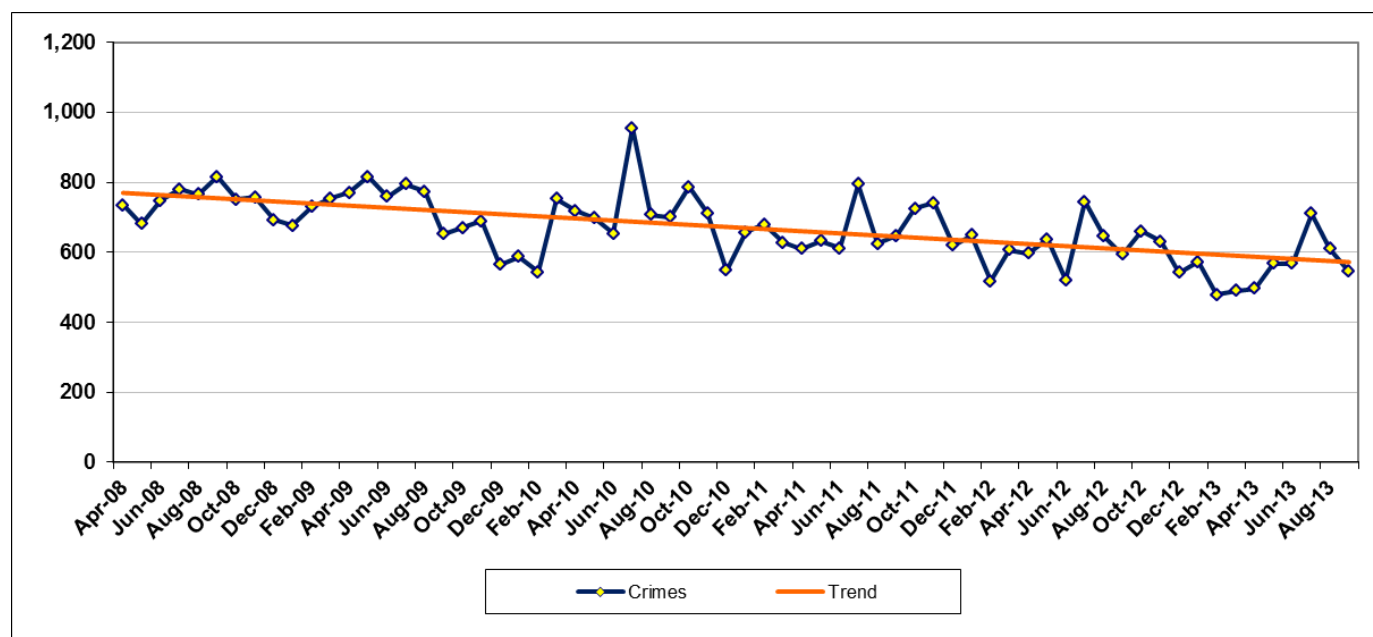
- ONS estimates that for crimes against households and resident adults there was a 7% decrease compared with the previous year's Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW). This is the lowest level over the history of the survey, which began in 1981, and is now less than half its peak level in 1995.
- The police recorded 3.7 million offences in the year ending June 2013, a decrease of 5% compared with the previous year. To put this volume in context, this is equivalent to a rate of 55 recorded offences per 1,000 population. This is the lowest comparative level since 2002/03 when the National Crime Recording Standard was introduced to bring greater consistency to crime recording. For Huntingdonshire the rate of police recorded crime is 36 per 1,000 population for January to November 2013.
- Sexual offences are up nationally by 9%. This increase is thought to be partly a 'Yewtree effect', whereby greater numbers of victims have come forward to report historical sexual offences to the police.

Locally

Locally police recorded crime has also followed this positive pattern and is also shown a decrease, comparing January to November 2012 to January to November 2013; there has been a 6% drop (source: Cadet) in all recorded crime excluding action fraud. The long term trend of a decrease in police recorded crime can be seen in figure 1 below.

¹ <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/crime-stats/crime-statistics/period-ending-june-2013/stb-crime-in-england-and-wales--year-ending-june-2013.html>

Figure 1 All police recorded crime (excluding Action fraud) in Huntingdonshire 2008-2013



Source: Cadet December 2013

When looking at the volume of police recorded crime in Huntingdonshire it can be broken down to the following proportions when looking at the main sub groups, as shown below. Theft and handling made up 42% of all police recorded crime from January to November 2013.

Figure 2 Breakdown of volume of police recorded crime January to November 2013

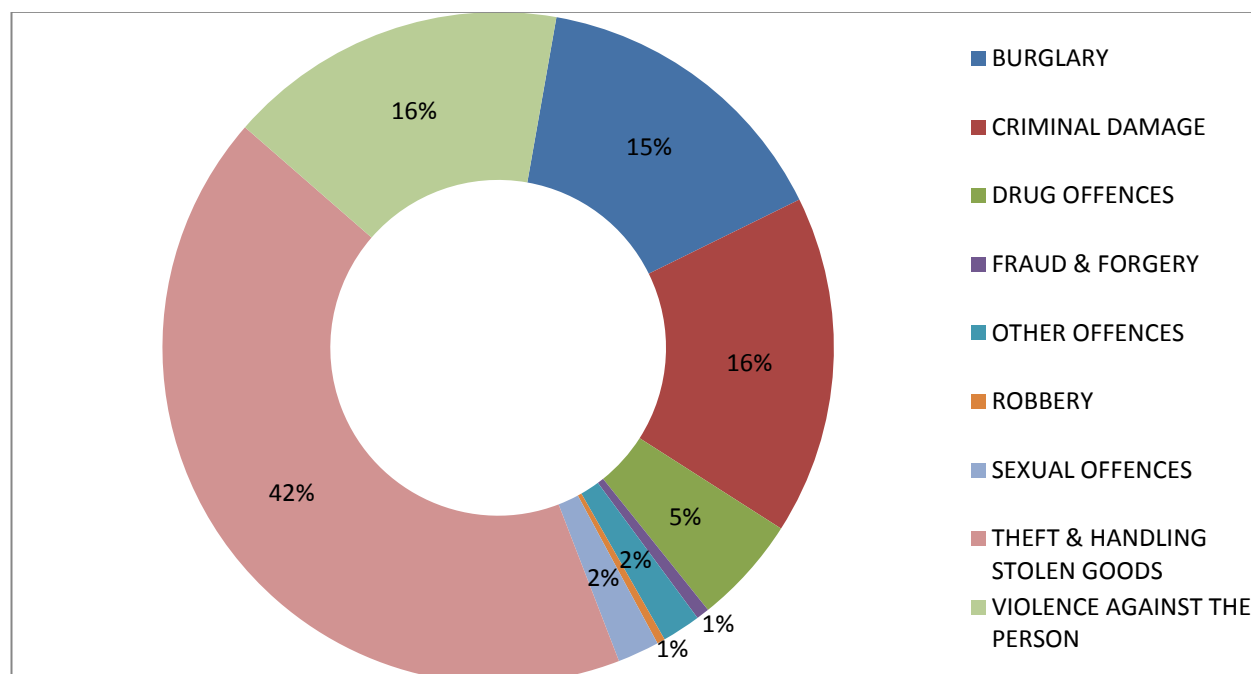
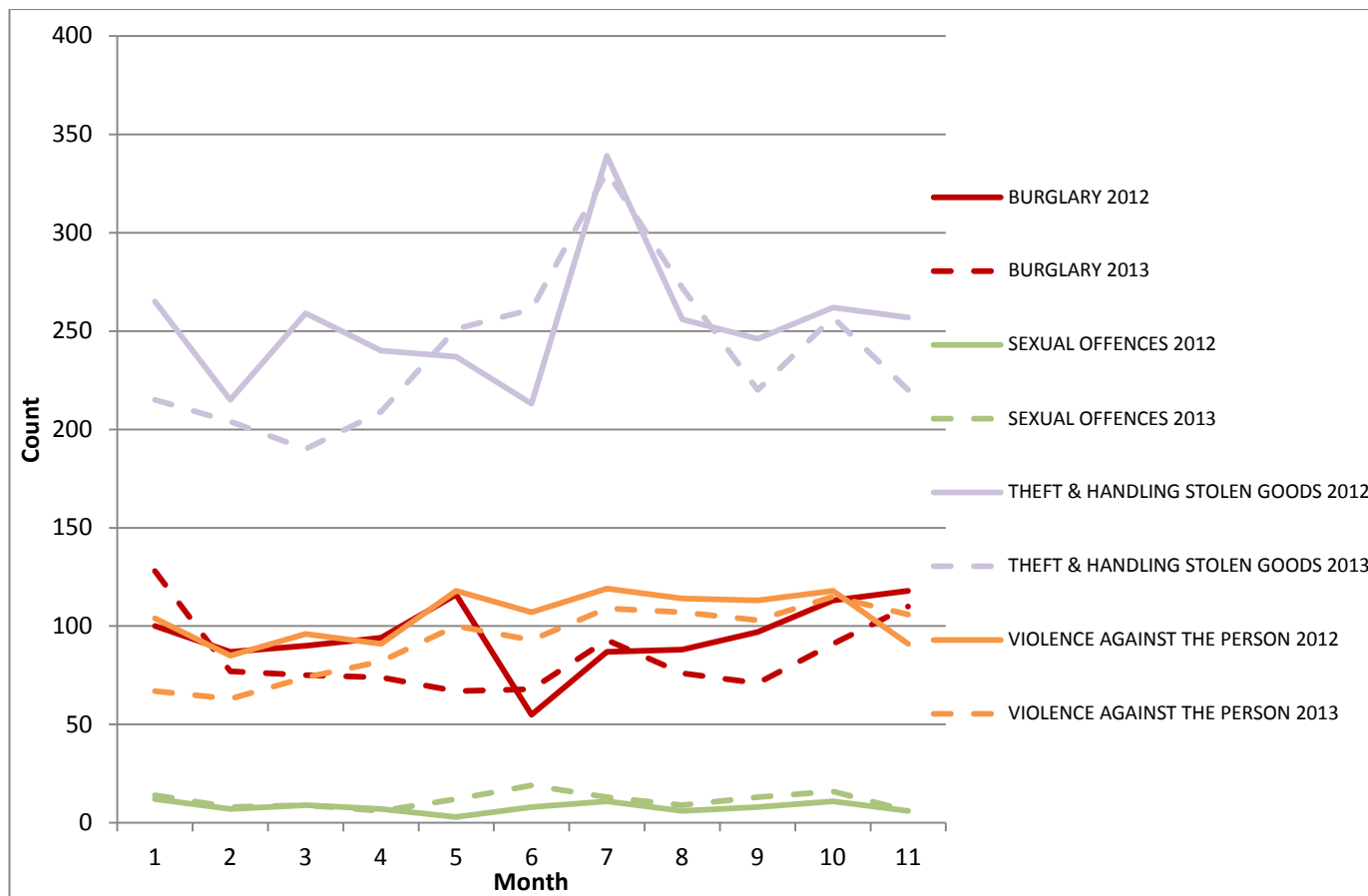


Figure 3 below shows that some sub groups of police recorded crime, have shown a decrease compared to the previous year (2012), for instance violence against the person is below the count for 2012. Although for sexual offences, the count of offences has slightly increased, this in line with national findings.

Figure 3 Selected sub groups of police recorded crime (January to November 2012 and 2013)



Section 5: Personal Acquisitive crime

This section will outline the trends and patterns of personal acquisitive crime within the district. It will cover crime types where the victim was an individual rather than a business or community.

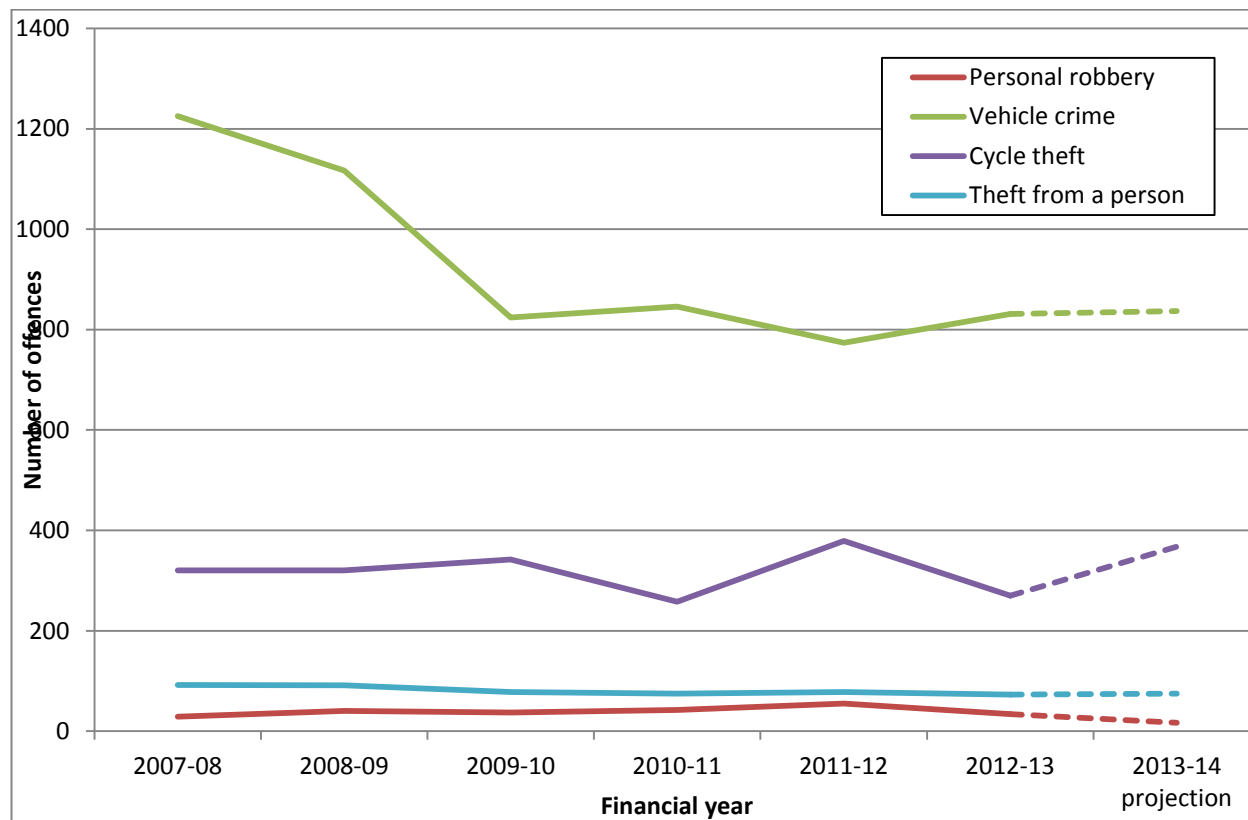
Overall most acquisitive crime types have recorded a reduction in the last seven years, as shown in Figure 4.

This follows the pattern of overall reductions in crimes. However, peaks have been seen in cycle theft recently and that is why there appears to be an increase for the projections of 2013/14. Year to date (April to November 2013) 245 cycle theft offences have been recorded compared to 215 in the same period last year. If this trend continues for 2013/14 then potentially an increase will be recorded for 2013/14. Although this is just a projection and the trend could be different at the end of the financial year.

The volume of offences of personal robbery per month remain low, however there have been slight fluctuations year on year. The highest financial year figure was 55 offences in 2011-12, and so far this year (April to November 2013) only 17 offences have been recorded.

Vehicle crime recorded a reduction of 32% between 2007/08 and 2012/13. Nationally there was a higher reduction of 41%². Year to date (April to November 2013) 558 offences have been recorded compared to 596 in the same period last year. Whilst the year to date figure shows a small reduction overall the final figure is likely to be similar to last year.

Figure 4 Long term trend for Huntingdonshire - selected personal acquisitive crime³



Section 6: Domestic abuse

Over the past five years the trend for Huntingdonshire has followed a similar pattern to that of the county's. The long term trend can be seen in Figure 5. There was a peak in recorded domestic abuse incidents in 2010/11 across the County, after the peak most districts saw a steep drop in incidents. For Huntingdonshire this steep drop did not occur in 2011/12 and in 2012/13 the rate of domestic abuse incidents peaked to 12.8 incidents per 1,000 people. Due to the substantial estimated under-reporting of domestic abuse, the aim for Cambridgeshire has been to increase reporting. This would allow for more victims to be offered support and to provide a clearer picture of the level and type of need locally.

In April this year the official Home Office definition of domestic abuse changed to include, victims aged 16-18 years of age and the ability to record patterns of coercive controlling behaviour that is

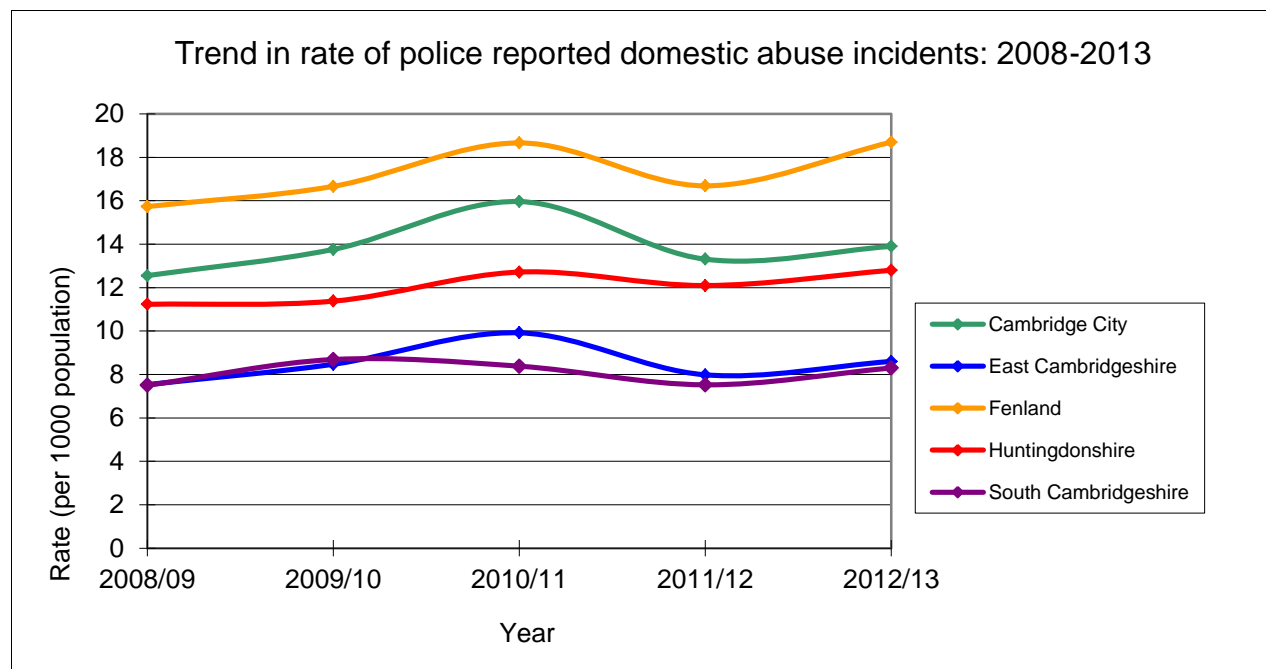
² ONS Bulletin Tables – Crime in England and Wales, Year ending March 2013 (from city)

³ Projections calculated based on the average monthly figure over the last 8 months April to November, no seasonality is taken into account and therefore figures might be higher or lower.

often a large part of the abuse. This widening of the definition should have resulted in a small increase in reporting. However, it is not clear that this has occurred.

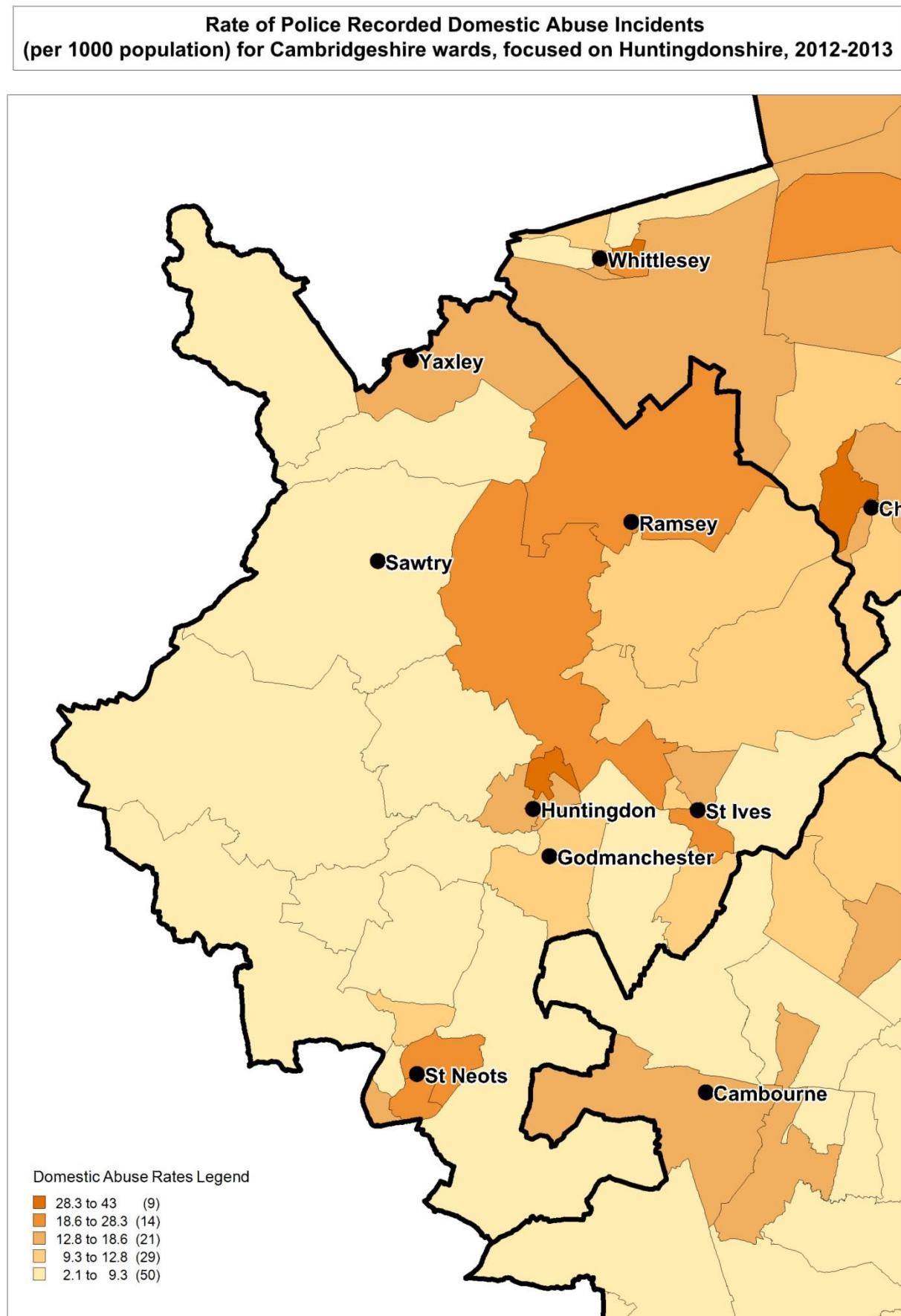
Year to date (April – November 2013) 409 incidents have been recorded in Huntingdonshire, compared to 367(source: Cadet) incidents in the same period in the previous year. That's an increase of 11%. Further work is needed to raise awareness if the Partnership is to continue to increase reporting levels of domestic abuse.

Figure 5 Trend in rate of police reported domestic abuse incidents: 2008-2013



The map below shows the rate of domestic abuse incidents as recorded by the police in the year 2012/13 for each ward. In the context of the County it can be seen that the rates for wards in Huntingdonshire are varied and some areas have a medium to high rate. The wards of Huntingdon North and St Ives South recorded the highest rates in the district, 40 and 23 per 1,000 people retrospectively.

Figure 6 Map of police recorded domestic abuse incidents



Examination of police recorded crime revealed that in 2012, 272 victims were associated with 433 crimes that were marked as domestic abuse. 23% of the victims were male. 29 (11%) victims were between 10 and 19 years of age. Of the known offenders (N=161) 20 (12%) were in the same age bracket.

The Independent Domestic Violence Advocacy Service (IDVAs) supports medium and high risk cases of domestic abuse. It works to reduce risk and support victims who have been experiencing domestic abuse.

Between September 2012 and 10th December 2013 (15 months) the service supported 422 clients with 392 children in Huntingdonshire. 275 (65%) of the clients had children. The age breakdown of these children is shown below. 68% of the 392 children were 10 years old and younger.

Table 1: Age breakdown for children associated with Cases supported by the IDVAs Hunts

Age group	Number of Children	Proportion (%)
Age 0 – 4	123	31
Age 5-10	146	37
Age11-15	74	19
16-18	24	6
19-21	8	2
22 plus	4	1
unknown	13	3
Total	392	100

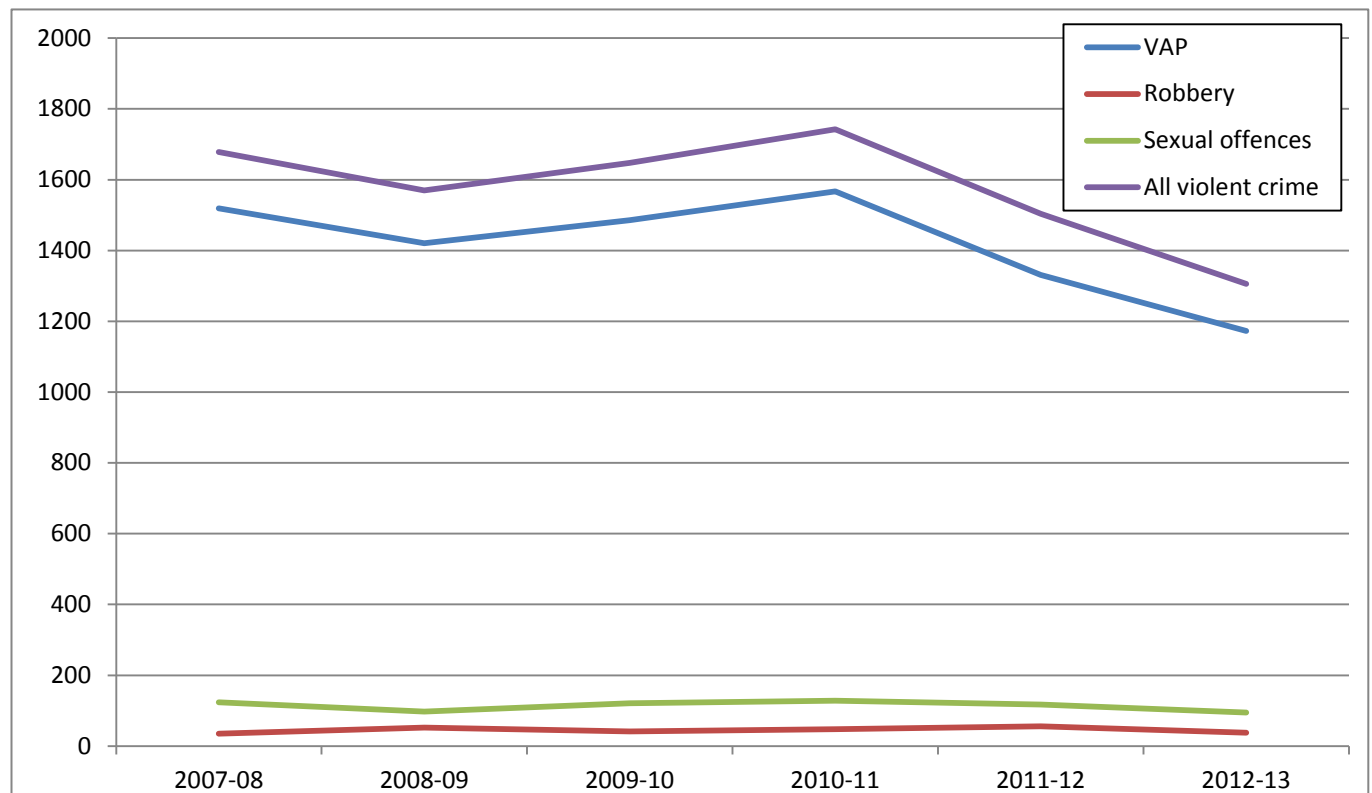
According to national research one in seven (14%) of children and young people under the age of 18 will have lived with domestic violence at some point in their childhood⁴. The impact of domestic abuse on children can be quite varied.

Section 7: Violence

Over the long term, the reduction in violent crime is fairly significant; a reduction of 22% between 2007/08 and 2012/13 as shown in Figure 7. This is the same reduction as all crime over the same time period. The reduction is mostly down to the reduction in number of offences which are violence against the person (VAP). When comparing the last financial year 2012/13 to 2012/11 there has been a 12% reduction. Year to date (November 2013) there have been 815 offences of VAP, compared to the same period in 2012 when there were 871.

⁴ Radford et al (2011) This figure refers to the UK average. Taken from http://www.nspcc.org.uk/Inform/research/findings/domestic_violence_london_summary_pdf_wdf85842.pdf

Figure 7 Long term trend for violent crime in Huntingdonshire



Section 7.1: Alcohol related violence

Huntingdonshire use the traffic light system, based around the Cardiff model, when dealing with violence in licensed premises. In Huntingdonshire the licensed premises are very spread out rather than clustered together as they are in Wisbech and Cambridge. This can be problematic although Pubwatch allows door staff to be well informed and call for early assistance from CCTV and Police when required. The quote below, from a licensing officer from Cambridgeshire Constabulary, shows how the Cardiff model is working in Huntingdonshire.

"The Cardiff Model is an excellent tool that identifies problematic premises and provides a vehicle for attaching evidence to - to enable poorly run premises to be brought to task. It provides that line in the sand. In my opinion it has to be used in conjunction with Pubwatch, CCTV and Multi-Agency working with the Licensing Authority (HDC) and the other relevant Authorities such as Fire and Emergency Services, Environmental Health and so on. Early engagement with the premises prevents problems later."

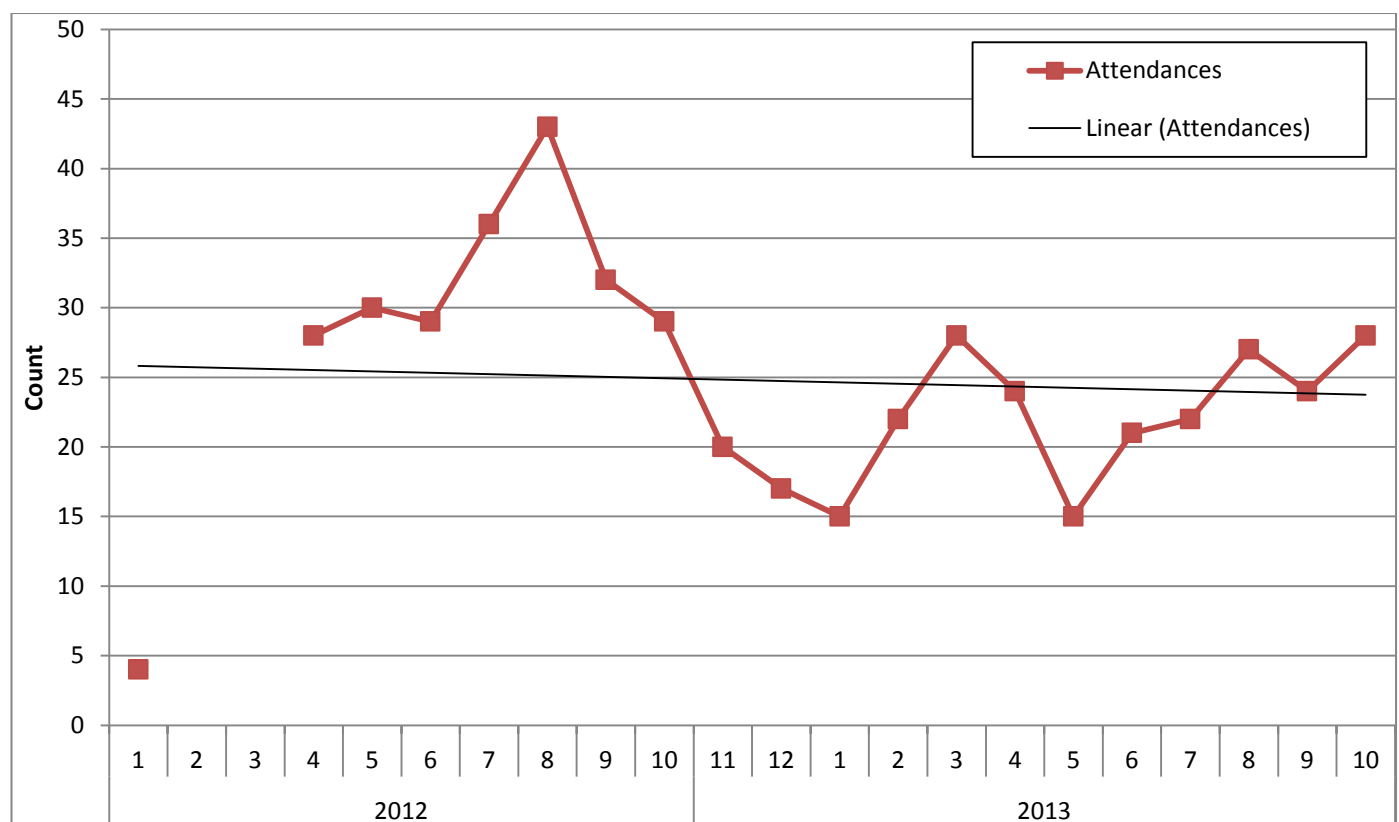
This monitoring of the licensed premises means that they are scored and if they something goes wrong then various measures are put in place if the score lowers. Red is the worst ranking, and green is level to be aimed for.

Between January and November 2013 no licensed premises went to red status. As of 12th December 2013 no licensed premises were red or amber status.

There has been a larger reduction of VAP within pub clusters⁵, when comparing April to November 2011 to April to November 2013 a reduction of, 21% compared to non-pub cluster VAP where there has only been a reduction of 11%.

Although we can't tell how much alcohol related violence ended in emergency hospital admission, we do know how many assaults attended the A&E department at Hinchingsbrooke hospital. Since 2012 there has been small downward trend in those who attended as seen in Figure 8. Although the reduction does not mirror that of police recorded VAP. 18% of assaults since 2011 occurred at home and 13% occurred outside a licensed premise, restaurant or takeaway. It is worth noting that out of location information that is shared with the data, sometimes the assault occurs out of the district for instance in Peterborough and Chatteris.

Figure 8 Attendances at Hinchingsbrooke Emergency Department



Section 7.2: Sexual offences

The volume of sexual offences recorded by the police has shown a slight increase. This section will put that increase into context.

⁵ Pub clusters are licensed premises which are within 150m of each other

National trend

The latest police recorded crime figures showed an increase of 9% in all sexual offences for the year ending June 2013 compared with the previous year (up from 51,252 to 55,812). Sexual offences includes rape and other sexual offences, both of which also increased by 9%⁶.

The ONS say there is evidence to suggest that these increases are partly a result of the Operation Yewtree investigation, initiated in October 2012 and connected to the Jimmy Savile inquiry. This has become known as the "Yewtree effect" which has led to an increased willingness of the victims to come forward and report historical sexual offences that are not directly connected to Yewtree⁶. Further research suggests that the increase was driven by a rise in historic cases, but that this was not the only driver for the overall increase. There was an increase of 5% in the number of sexual offences recorded by the police that had occurred with the same 12 months.

Under-reporting in sexual offences is still considered to be significant. The national survey found that only 13% of women that had been victims of the most serious sexual offences in the last year stated they had reported it to the police. Frequently cited reasons for not reporting the crime were that it was 'embarrassing', they 'didn't think the police could do much to help', that the incident was 'too trivial or not worth reporting', or that they saw it as a 'private/family matter and not police business'⁷.

Local trend

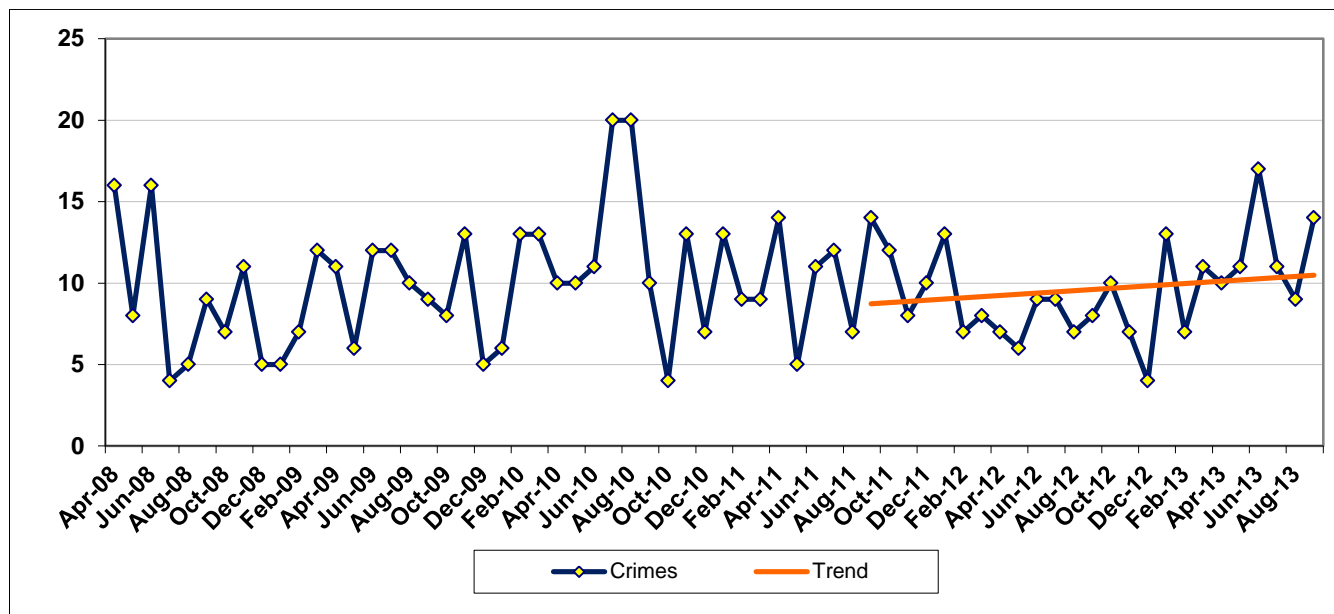
There has been a percentage increase (7%) in the force area (Cambridgeshire & Peterborough) in sexual offences, this mirror the national picture. The recorded numbers are small and therefore any increase (43 incidents) will show a high percentage change. Sexual offences form a group of offences that are substantially under-reported; therefore typically increases in reporting of these crimes are seen as positive.

The chart below demonstrates how variable recording of sexual offences is over time. The three year trend shows a small increase in the volume.

⁶ <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/crime-stats/crime-statistics/period-ending-june-2013/info-sexual-offences.html>

⁷ Sexual Offences in England and Wales year ending June 2013, Office for National Statistics

Figure 9 Police recorded sexual offences Huntingdonshire



The constabulary indicates that local figures show peaks in reporting associated with key media coverage. Although this trend is not as apparent in the Huntingdonshire data, it is possible that the 'Yewtree effect' may still be partially responsible for the increased reporting as trends in recorded crime statistics can be influenced by whether victims feel able to and decide to report such offences to the police, and by changes in police recording practices.

Data from police recorded sexual offences from January to November 2013 found that 64% of sexual offences were reported within 6 months of them occurring.

Services delivered within the Cambridgeshire Constabulary Force area include;

- The Sexual Assault Referral Centre (SARC) services including Independent Sexual Violence Advocacy Service (ISVAS)
- Increase in Independent Domestic Violence Advocacy Service (IDVAS) provision for partner/ex-partner cases of abuse
- Use of Domestic Abuse, Stalking and Honour based Violence (DASH) risk assessment as a tool (Question 19 highlighting sexual violence)

The constabulary are currently working on a rape profile, which is hoped to aid our knowledge on this topic and hopefully will be featured in the following quarters report.

Section 8: Victim and offenders

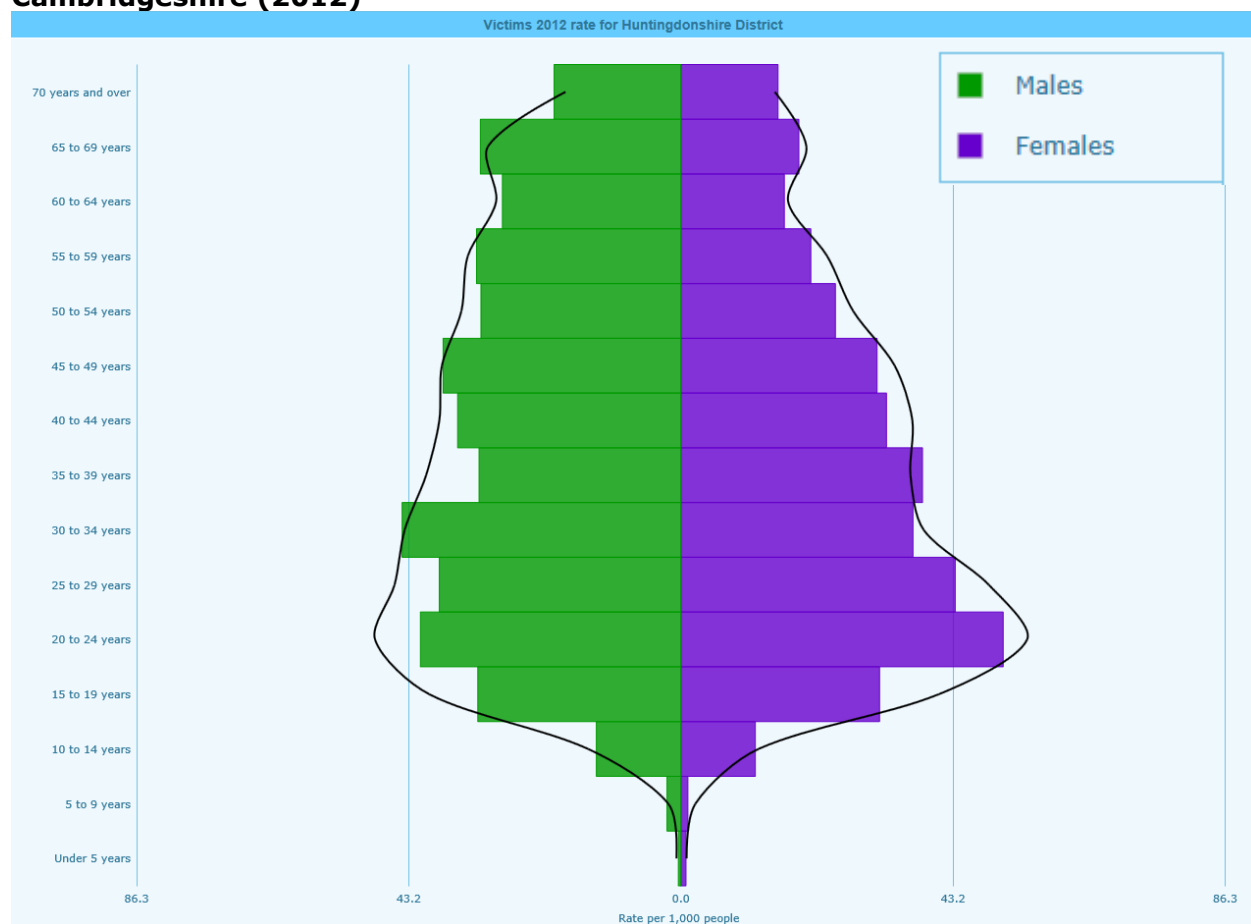
Crime reached its peak in 1995 and since then it is markedly lower, although for those who do become a victim the experience can be traumatic and for the few who become a victim more than once, the impact can be devastating.

Section 8.1: The likelihood of becoming a victim of crime

From the 2012/13 CSEW they indicated that 5 out of every 100 adults aged 16 and over experienced a crime against the person in the previous 12 months. These prevalence rates were substantially lower than those measured by the CSEW in the mid-1990s. Prevalence rates vary by crime type. Nationally the likelihood of being a victim of crime decreases with age, with a much higher proportion of adults aged 16-24 reporting they had been a victim of personal crime than other age groups, particularly those aged 75 and over. Other key findings are that every 3 in 100 adults had become a victim of some form of violent crime.⁸

The histogram below (Figure 10) shows the rate of victimisation per 1,000 people in Huntingdonshire, compared to Cambridgeshire which is shown with the black outline. Huntingdonshire has very similar rates for most age groups compared to the county. In Huntingdonshire, the age group most at risk for females is those aged 20 to 24 years old, with a rate of 51 people in a 1,000. Although this is still less than Cambridgeshire rate. The age band most at risk for males is those aged 30 to 34, with a rate of 44 people in a 1,000.

Figure 10 Victim histogram - Rate per 1,000 population⁹ for Huntingdonshire compared to Cambridgeshire (2012)



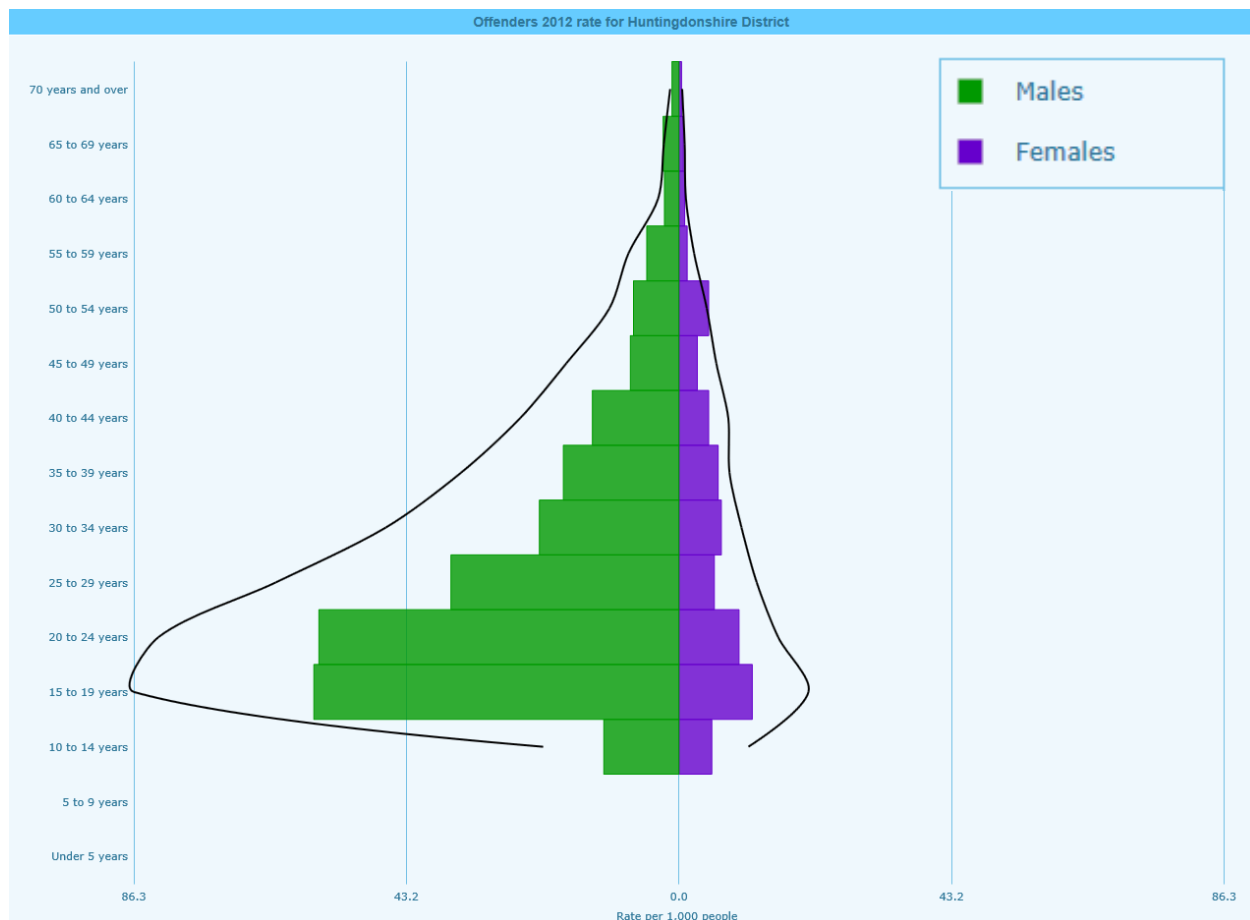
⁸ <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/crime-stats/crime-statistics/period-ending-march-2013/sty-a-victim-of-crime.html>

⁹ The interactive pyramid can be found on <http://www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/interactive-maps/crime>

Section 8.2: Offenders

Most offenders are male (as seen in green on the left hand side of the histogram in Figure 11). The most common age for a male offender is 15 to 19 years old (307). Over half of all offenders are under 29. This is also true for female offenders (as seen in purple on the right hand side of the histogram in Figure 11) the most common age band is also 15 to 19 years old (58).

Figure 11 Offender histogram⁹ - Rate per 1,000 population for Huntingdonshire compared to Cambridgeshire (2012)



When looking at the rate of offenders compared to Cambridgeshire (the black line) you can see that Huntingdonshire has a similar, if not lower rate of female offenders compared to the County. Although for males Huntingdonshire has a much lower rate than Cambridgeshire. It also shows that the age who are most at risk of offending is those who are aged between 15 to 19 years old regardless of gender.

This is important when considering work to prevent offending, as work should be aimed at preventing those at risk, therefore early intervention would be good with those who are 10 to 14 years old to stop offending occurring when they are 15 to 19 years old.

Section 9: Anti-social behaviour

Anti-social behaviour (ASB) was looked at in detail in the quarter 2 report. This section will provide a brief update and also look at other sources of ASB incidents within the district. Quarter 2 report found that and is still relevant that;

- Overall, the long term trend has been a decrease in ASB in Huntingdonshire – a 50% decrease since 2007/08. Caution must be taken when noting the long term trend, due to changes in recording practices.
- Geographic hotspots remain within Huntingdon and St Neots. The main hotspots of ASB tend to be in town centres.
- Around 60% of all police recorded ASB is categorised 'Nuisance' behaviour¹⁰. This includes incidents where an act, condition, thing or person causes trouble, annoyance, irritation, inconvenience, offence or suffering to the local community in general rather than to individual victims.
- 10% of all personal ASB is risk assessed as medium and high risk victims by the Constabulary. This remains consistent with previous analysis. Additional multi-agency working might be necessary in these cases.
- Engaging with public to understand nature of the problem locally is an important part of reducing ASB.
- The key to tackling ASB is by providing preventative activities in vulnerable areas. In particular national research suggests that early intervention is critical in preventing ASB.¹¹

Section 9.1: A multi-agency approach

The police are not the only source of ASB information; we can also use information from CCTV at Huntingdonshire District Council, calls for service from Huntingdonshire District council and from Luminous, one of the main registered social housing landlords in the district.

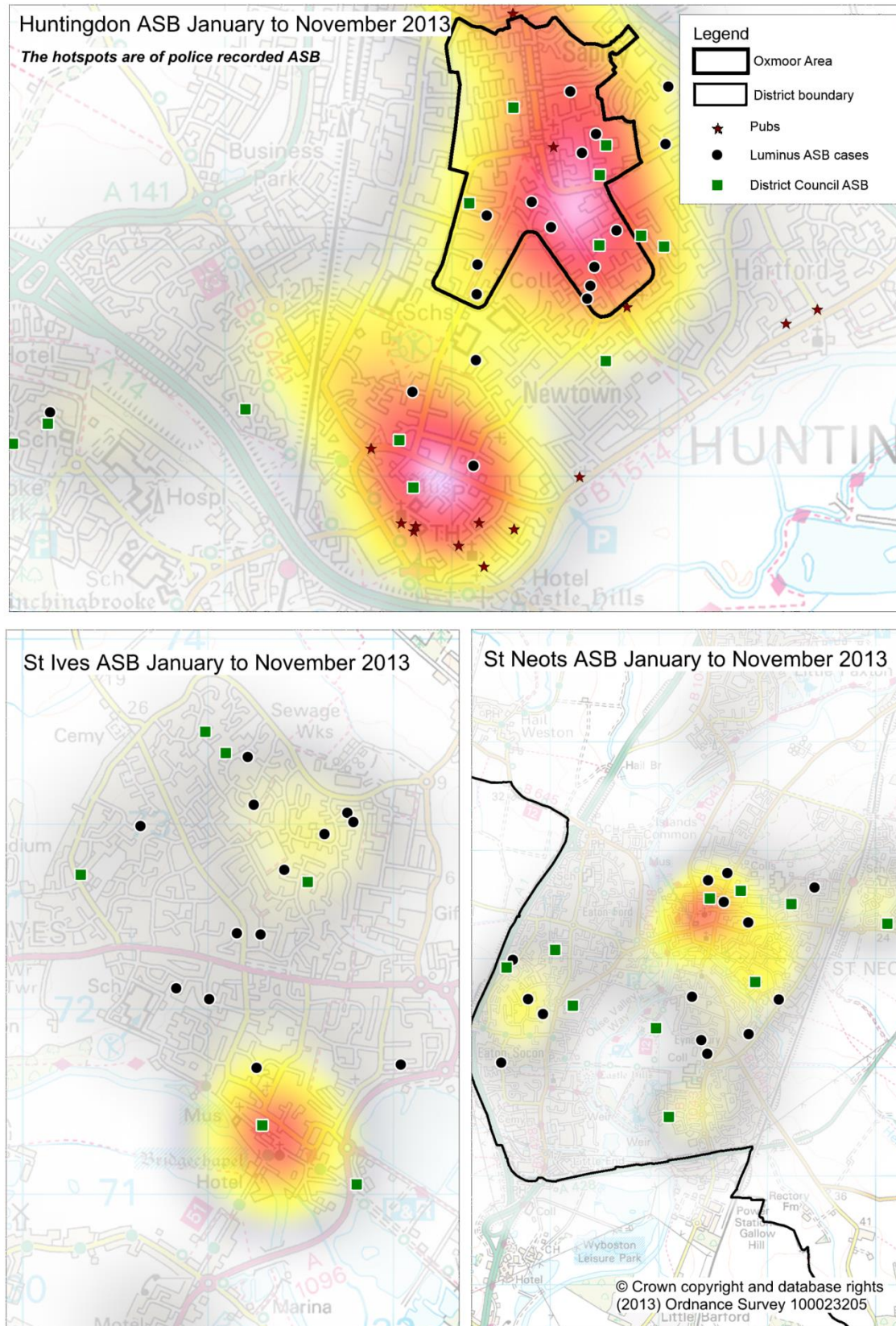
Figure 12 shows the hotspots of police recorded ASB from January to November 2013, along with the incidents of ASB cases from Luminus and the District Council covering the same time period. Luminus incidents are only going to occur at their properties, compared to Police and District Council

¹⁰ As defined by The National Standard for Incident Recording (2011), National Policing Improvement Agency

¹¹ Interventions to Reduce Anti-social behaviour and Crime (2006), RAND

which could occur anywhere. However they all have a concentrated hotspot in Oxmoor, Huntingdon. As in quarter 2, the greatest concentrations of police recorded ASB incidents were within the three main towns.

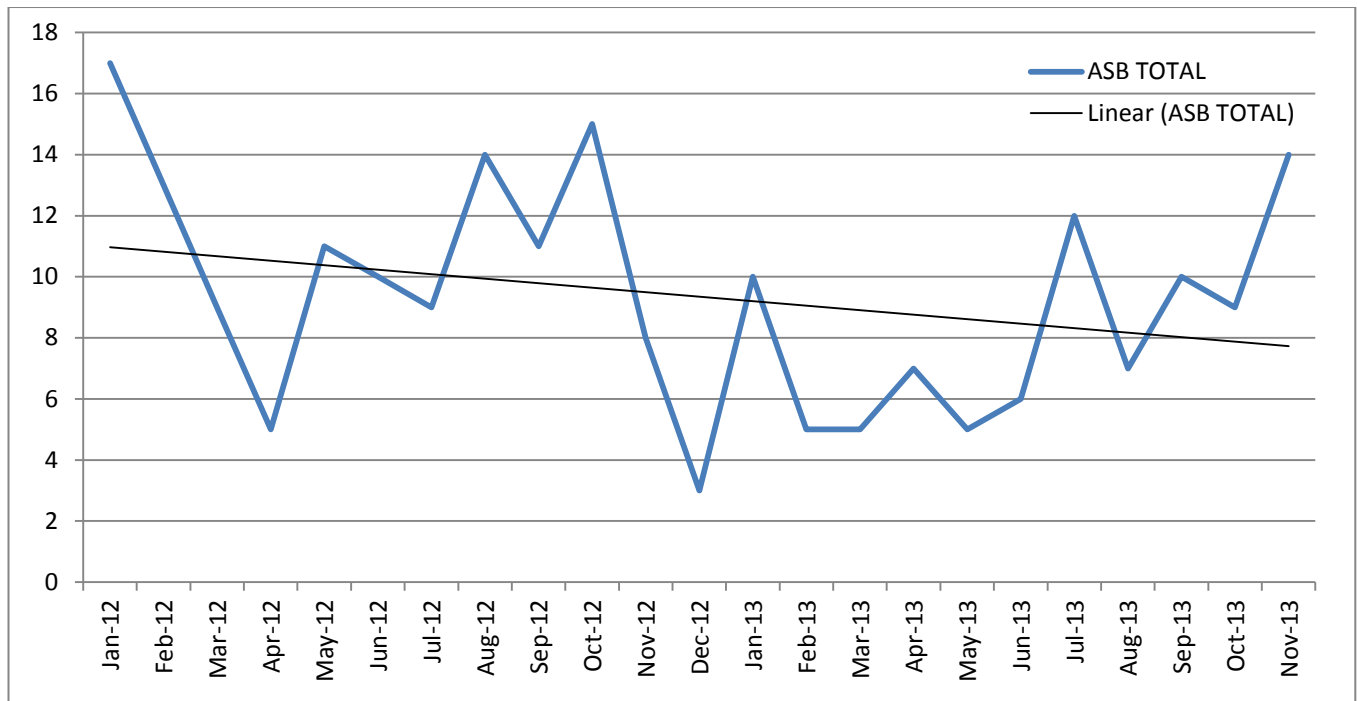
Figure 12 Hotspot map of ASB January to November 2013 from District Council, Police and Luminus



This is also shown in the CCTV data, with the highest number of ASB incidents also recorded in these towns. Huntingdon accounted for around 56 % (118 CCTV incidents), St Neots, 20 % (44 CCTV incidents) and St Ives 15 % (32 CCTV incidents) of all ASB incidents on CCTV data between January 2012 and November 2013. Ramsey is the only location to show an increase in the number of incidents of ASB on CCTV between the two years, going from 4 in 2012 to 9 incidents in the same time period of 2013 (January to November). Ramsey only accounts for around 6% (13 incidents) of all ASB in the district captured on CCTV.

When comparing data over time, we can see that data from several agencies also supports the police downward trend of anti-social behaviour. Figure 13 below shows CCTV incidents for ASB across the district, it also is showing a decrease since January 2012.

Figure 13 CCTV incidents of Anti-Social Behaviour



Luminus also have provided ASB information for the partnership. They had 193 cases from January 2012 to November 2012 compared to 91 cases in same period for 2013. The types of ASB incidents they see do vary and some are cases of domestic violence. Currently in 2013 they have seen 27 cases (29%) where domestic violence was the nature of the ASB case. All were either passed on to the MARAC or social care. Luminus have a dedicated worker for domestic violence. Currently this year 49 out of the 91 (53%) cases were identified to be involving a vulnerable person, this is much higher than police recorded incidents of ASB where it's roughly 10%.

The partnership should continue to receive ASB information from the different agencies, to make sure a clear reflection of ASB in the district is built up.

Section 10: Summary of burglary

Dwelling burglary was looked at in some detail in quarter 1 report this year; therefore this section will just provide a brief update and the key findings from the first quarter.

Section 10.1: Key findings from quarter 1

- Huntingdonshire has shown peaks in dwelling burglary over the previous two years. With particular increases recorded in 2012/13.
- Overall, the medium term trend has been an increase in dwelling burglary in Huntingdonshire – a 44% (193 crimes) increase since 2006/07.
- Nationally it is believed that one way to reduce dwelling burglary is to increase the take-up of improved home security.
- Geographic hotspots remain within Huntingdon and St Neots.
- There is some correlation between hotspots for dwelling burglary and shed/garage burglary. This is not entirely unexpected. Further work could be done to improve awareness of risk in these areas.
- Non-dwelling burglary has been reducing over the medium/long term. In 2012/13 the constabulary recorded 566 offences of non-dwelling burglary; this is a reduction of 31% (257 fewer offences) since 2006/07.

Section 10.2: Updates

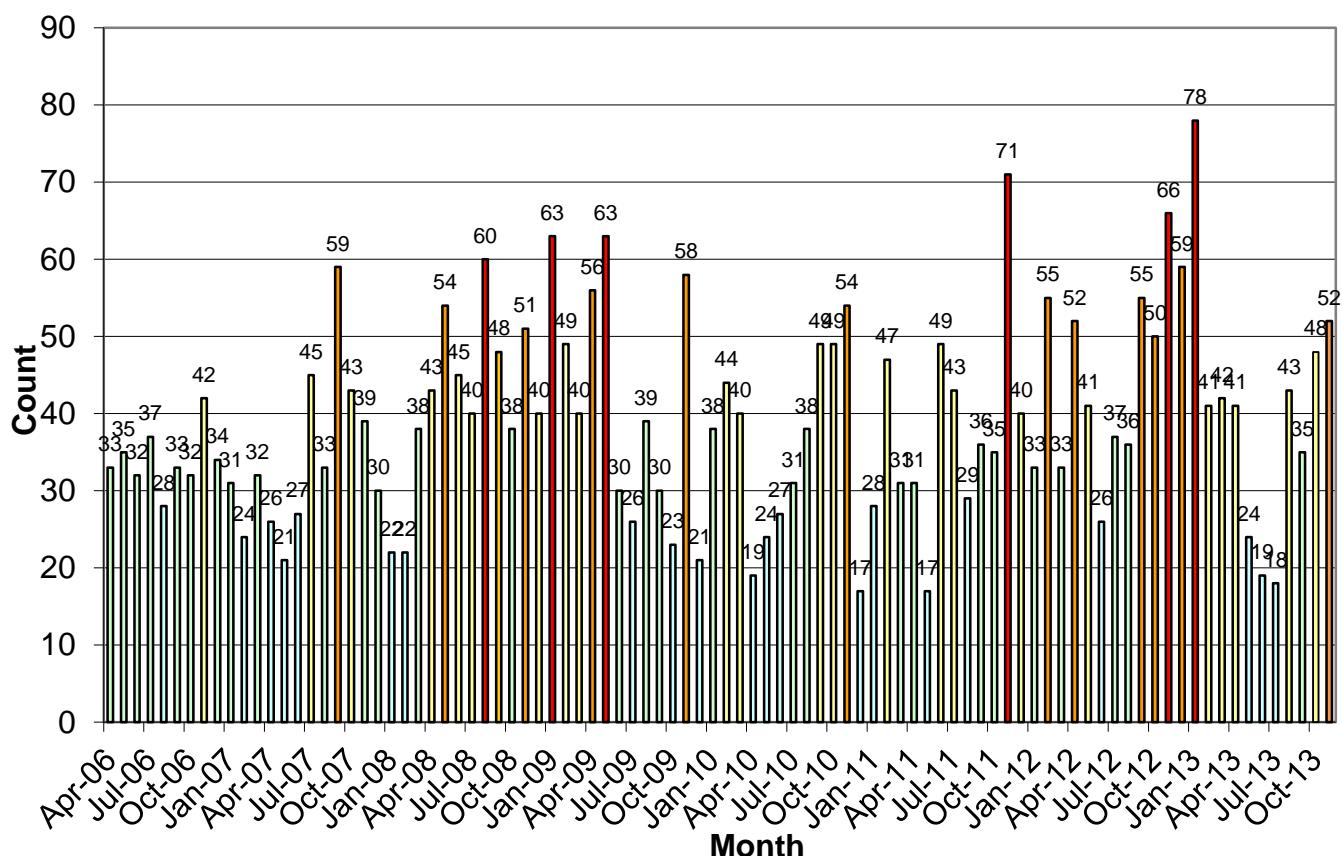
The latest figures from ONS show that the underlying trend in domestic burglary has remained fairly flat in CSEW since the 2004/05 survey.¹²

Dwelling burglary is still showing an increase, when looking at the long term trend. However if you compare April to November 2013 to the same time in the previous year then there has been a slight decrease.

The chart below describes the pattern of offences by month between April 2006 and November 2013. Periods where monthly level of offences has remained lower and stable are seen in cooler colours (blue and green), whilst months with high or very high are shown in orange and red. The period of poor performance is seen in the latter half of 2012-13 and 2008-09. So far this year the figures have remained relatively stable, although the number of offences is starting to fluctuate again.

¹² Chapter 3 – Burglary and Home security (ONS 2013)

Figure 14 Long term monthly trend in dwelling burglary figures for Huntingdonshire



There have been 280 offences (year to date). We can estimate³ based on current figures that dwelling burglaries will have around 420 offences by the end of the financial year. That is assuming that the current downward trend were to continue, as the estimates do not take seasonality into account, then there would be a hope that a reduction in dwelling burglary would be recorded at the end of this financial year. When comparing April to November 2013 with the same period in the previous year Shed/garage burglary has stayed the same at 189 crimes.

Section 11: Arson

All districts and the County of Cambridgeshire have shown a reduction in the number and rate of deliberate fires, as seen in Figure 15. Although Huntingdonshire has decreased in deliberate fires over time since 2010 it has not decreased as much as Fenland. It is still above the County rate. The wards with the highest level are shown in the table below.

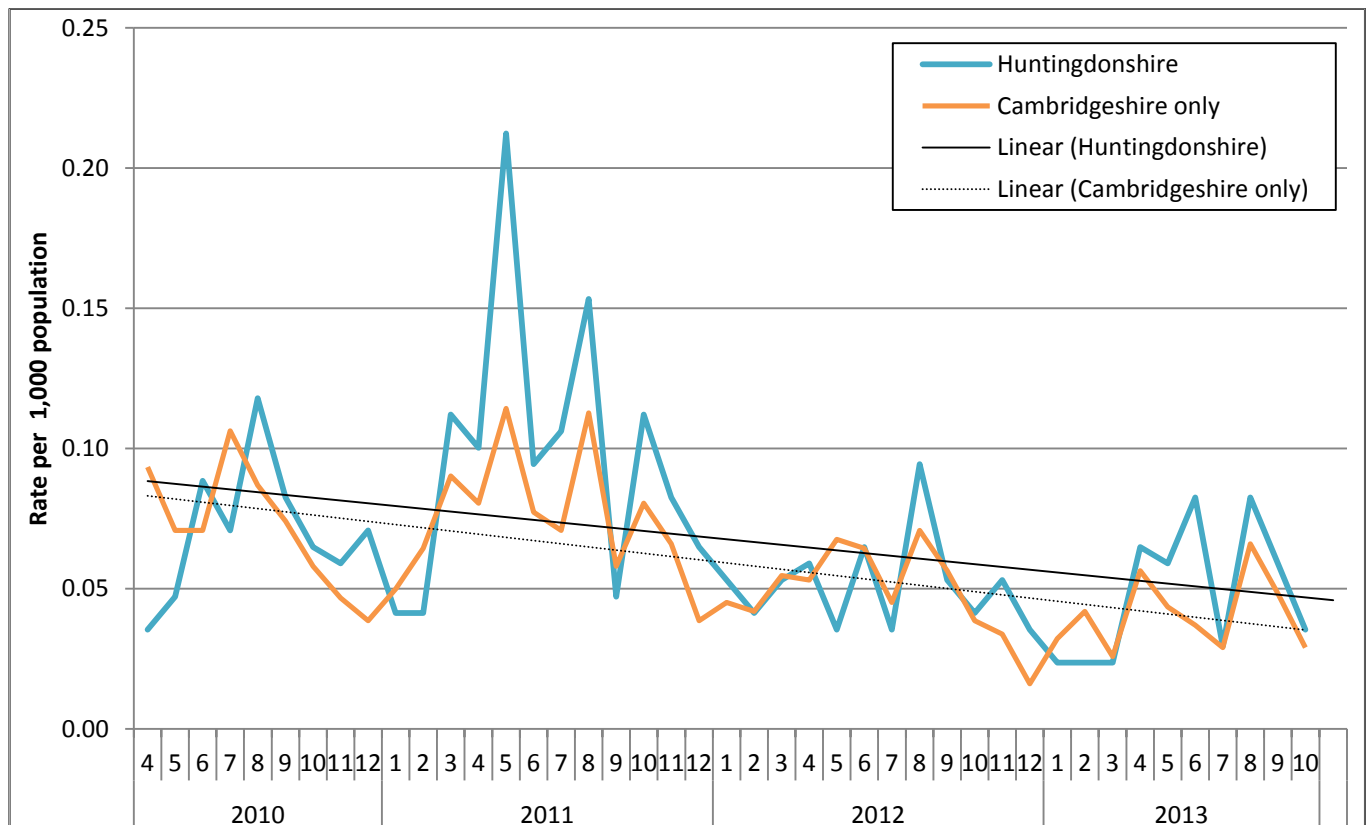
Table 2 Count of deliberate fires by ward in Huntingdonshire 2010 to October 2013

	2010	2011	2012	2013 ¹³	All 4 years total	% of all years of all deliberate fires
Huntingdon North	6	18	11	12	47	10 %
Yaxley and Farcet	5	13	11	9	38	8
Warboys and Bury	3	10	11	11	35	7
Huntingdon West	1	19	5	9	34	7
Brampton	3	10	14	6	33	7

Huntingdon North accounted for 10% of all deliberate fires in Huntingdonshire. The number of fires here seems to be declining compared to the number in 2011, when it peaked for most wards except Brampton.

The last 3 years of data show peaks in the summer months for all areas in particular August.

Figure 15 Deliberate fires in Huntingdonshire 2010 to October 2013



¹³ 2013, covers January until the end of October

APPENDIX A. Data Sources and Acknowledgements

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

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

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

APPENDIX B. CADET November 2013

Cambridgeshire Constabulary - Recorded Crime Data						
Huntingdonshire						
	Earlier Period		Later Period		Numeric Change	Apparent Change
	From	To	From	To		
	Apr-12	Nov-12	Apr-13	Nov-13		
All Crime	5,154		4,725		-429	- 8.3%
All Crime (excl Action Fraud)	5,027		4,725		-302	- 6.0%
Domestic Abuse	367		409		42	+ 11.4%
All Violence Against The Person	771		731		-40	- 5.2%
Violence with injury	356		411		55	+ 15.4%
Violence without injury	415		319		-96	- 23.1%
All Sexual Offences	63		96		33	+ 52.4%
Serious Sexual Offences	42		65		23	+ 54.8%
Other Sexual Offences	21		31		10	+ 47.6%
All Robbery	28		19		-9	- 32.1%
Theft Offences	2,945		2,693		-252	- 8.6%
Burglary Dwelling	363		282		-81	- 22.3%
Burglary Non Dwelling	401		371		-30	- 7.5%
Burglary Shed/Garage	189		190		1	+ 0.5%
Burglary Commercial	212		181		-31	- 14.6%
Aggravated Burglary Non Dwelling	0		0		0	No Calc
Shoplifting	412		383		-29	- 7.0%
Theft from the Person	57		50		-7	- 12.3%
Theft of Pedal Cycles	215		248		33	+ 15.3%
Vehicle Crime	596		569		-27	- 4.5%
Vehicle Taking	100		72		-28	- 28.0%
Theft from a Vehicle	469		477		8	+ 1.7%
Vehicle Interference	27		20		-7	- 25.9%
All other theft offences	901		790		-111	- 12.3%
Making off without payment	104		80		-24	- 23.1%
Theft in a Dwelling	76		78		2	+ 2.6%
Other theft offences	721		632		-89	- 12.3%
All Criminal Damage	795		756		-39	- 4.9%
Criminal Damage to Dwellings	171		179		8	+ 4.7%
Criminal Damage to Other Buildings	77		61		-16	- 20.8%
Criminal Damage to Vehicles	330		308		-22	- 6.7%
Criminal Damage Other	181		173		-8	- 4.4%
Arson	35		32		-3	- 8.6%
Other Crimes Against Society	425		430		5	+ 1.2%
All Drugs Offences	230		225		-5	- 2.2%
Possession of Weapons Offences	14		17		3	+ 21.4%
Public Order Offences	129		115		-14	- 10.9%
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	52		73		21	+ 40.4%
All Racially Aggravated Crime	12		20		8	+ 66.7%
Metal Theft	97		72		-25	- 25.8%
Hate Crime	15		21		6	+ 40.0%
Violent Crime (excl Serious Sexual Offences an	514		465		-49	- 9.5%
Going equipped for stealing etc	6		8		2	+ 33.3%
Handling stolen goods	6		12		6	+ 100.0%