

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



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

Quarter 4: Violent crime

April 2014

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

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>

Title	Strategic Assessment 2013/14 - Continuous Assessment Quarter 4
Date created	03/03/2014
Description	The purpose of this document is to provide the Huntingdonshire Community Safety Partnership with an understanding of key community safety issues affecting the district.
Produced by	This is the fourth of four documents that will be produced for 2013/14. The document will focus on violent 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	End of year review - Victim based crime	October to December	January 2014
4	Violent crime	January to March	May 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.

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

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<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/cambscity>




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Section 2: Key Findings

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

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

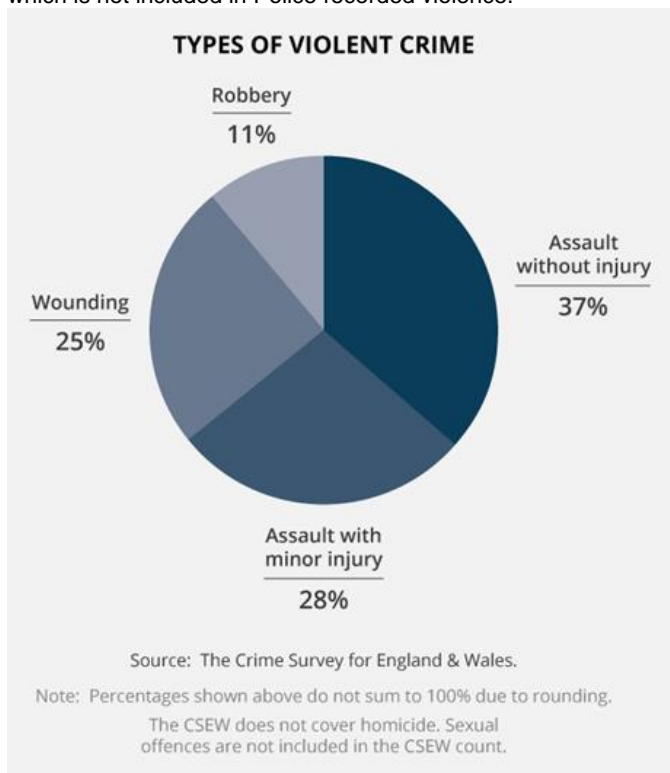
Last year 2011/12

- PEAK A** 2011/2012 Peak Above Upper SD
- PEAK B** 2011/2012 Peak Above Mean
- PEAK C** 2011/2012 Peak Below Mean

Section 4: VAP

Section 4.1: National trend

Between the 2007/08 survey and the 2012/13 survey the number of violent incidents has decreased by 13%. The crime survey also found that the highest proportion of violent incidents was assault without injury (37%) as shown in the chart below, although this includes robbery, which is not included in Police recorded violence.



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Co-operative
55% of violent crimes incidents were experienced by repeat victims.

Section 4.2: Local

Over the long term, the reduction in violent crime is fairly significant; a reduction of 22% between 2007/08 and 2012/13. 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 November 2013 there have been 815 offences of VAP, compared to the same period in 2012 when there were 871.

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Figure 1 Long term trend for violent crime in Huntingdonshire



Commented [RL2]: Agree remove chart add sentence re: year to date

Commented [SB3]: Unsure if we should we include if predication thing there are going to be an increase? I don't think we should especially as we will be covering in detail next time.

Section 4.3: 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 on the ball and call for early assistance from CCTV and Police when required. A quoted by a licensing officer from Cambridgeshire Constabulary,

“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 have gone to red status. As of 12th December 2013 no licensed premises were red or amber status.

Within the pub clusters there has been a larger reduction of VAP within pub clusters¹. In Huntingdonshire they are in Huntingdon, Ramsey, St Neots East and West and St Ives Centre. St Neots East has shown a small reduction compared to other pub clusters, although it is still a reduction. The recorded numbers are in St Neots West small and therefore any increase will show a high percentage change.

Commented [RL4]: ?shorten then add to to Q4

¹ Pub clusters are licensed premises which are within 150m of each other

Table 1 Police recorded VAP in pub clusters

	Pub cluster					
	Non pub cluster	Huntingdon	Ramsey	St Neots East	St Neots West	St.Ives Centre
Count change from 2011 (Jan to Nov) to 2013 (Jan to Nov)	-84	-30	-8	0	+4	-4
% change from 2011	-11%	-50%	-40%	0%	400%	-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 Hitchingbrooke hospital. Since 2012 there has been small downward trend in those who attended as seen in Figure 2. 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 Peterbrough and Chatteris.

61% of assaults which were presented at a&e were reported to the police. This means that 4 in 10 assaults are not reported. 26% of assaults arrived on day 7 (Sunday)

When looking at assaults that only occurred in Huntingdonshire, we can see that.

Query of police recorded alcohol related crimes

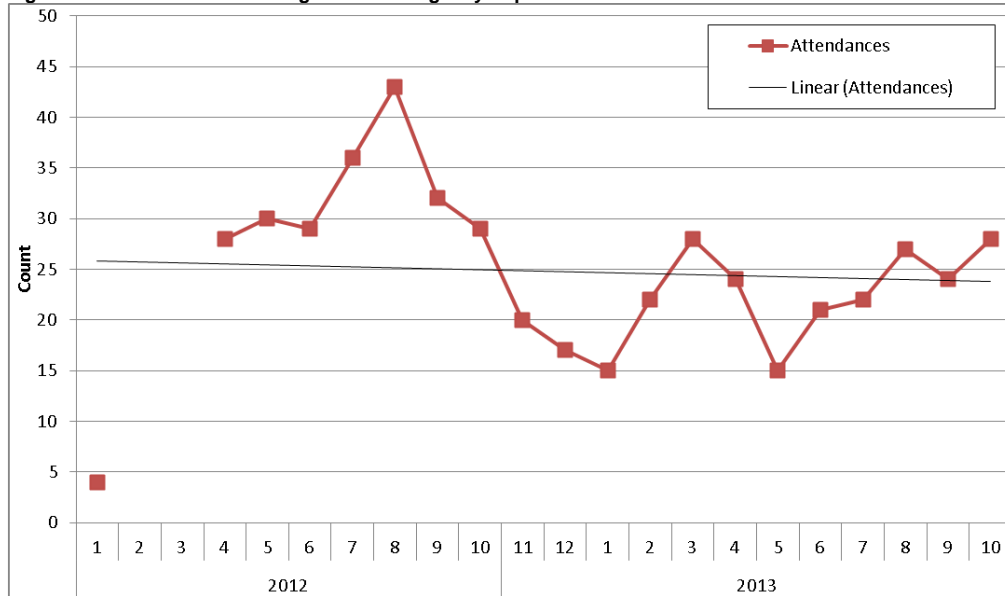
A query of alcohol related police crime was also done to compare the hotspots of crimes which involved the following words in the free text section (mo text and notes) of the crime: Drunk, drink, alcohol and intox.

Since January 2012, there were 2,065 crimes in Huntingdonshire which involved one if not all of these key words.

Over time excel document!

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Figure 2 Attendances at Hitchingbrooke Emergency Department



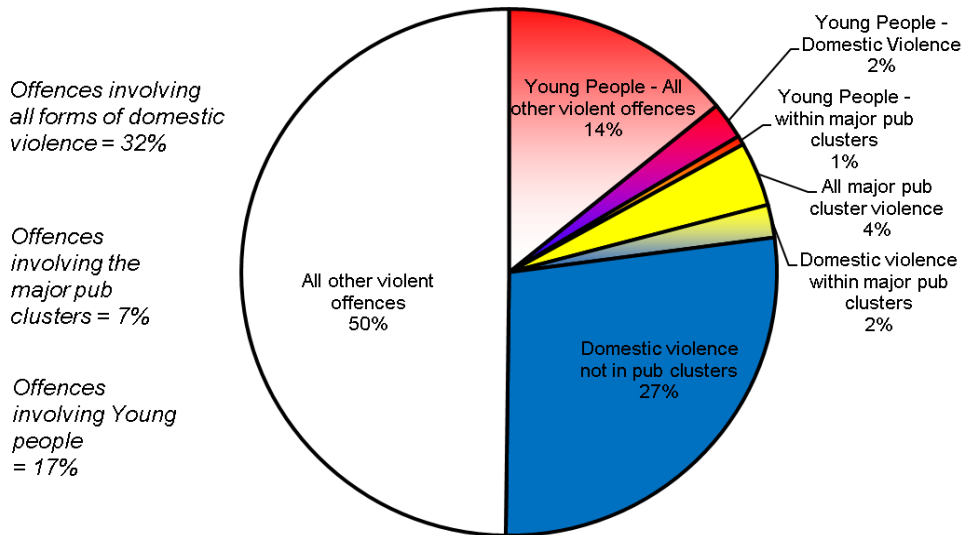
Section 4.4: Typography of violence

typography group	Hunts 2012 %	Hunts 2010	Cambs 2012 %	Cambs 2010
Young People - All other violent offences	14	16	13	14
Young People - Domestic Violence	2	2	2	2
Young People - within major pub clusters	1	3	1	3
All major pub cluster violence	4	15	7	22
Domestic violence within major pub clusters	2	3	2	3
Domestic violence not in pub clusters	27	30	26	21
All other violent offences	50	31	49	35

Hunts is very similar to County, probably not worth including the comparator values in the table above. What is the other 50%? We are not tackling the other 50% of violence.

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Figure 3 Typography of violent offences within Huntingdonshire 2012



Typography created using available offence descriptions, location information and link to victim/offender data set. Some offences may not have the appropriate descriptions codes so the % of DV offences is possibly slightly higher than shown. Major Pub clusters are in the following areas: Eaton Socon/St Neots, Huntingdon, Ramsey and St Ives urban area. Young People's Offences are where the victim or offender is identified as being under 18.

The percentage of violence which is described as having a DV marker has increased in Cambridgeshire but in Huntingdonshire the percentage of DV violence has decreased, this doesn't mean the number of incidents has decreased but does show the proportion to all other violence is lower than the County average. This is interesting as County wide there has been a drive to increase reporting of DV and also if we apply national statistics then Huntingdonshire should have the highest count of DV incidents. There is no evidence to categorically explain the reason for this difference. The recording of domestic violence markers used by Cambridgeshire Constabulary changed part way through 2012 and perhaps this change has impacted upon the recording of DV incidents.

The proportion of 'other violence' has increased from 31% to 50%. This could be as a result of markers, like domestic violence not being recorded in a standardised way across the force. Or perhaps as major violence like that in pub clusters is tackled and reduced then the proportion of other violence increases.

35 incidents of assault on a constable out of 618. Removed this leaves 587 incidents in a year. Hotspotting seems to be identified town centre. Again slightly different areas appear when comparing night time to day time incidents.

24 incidents of hate/race marker in descr. (4%) 13 (54%) of these incidents are in Huntingdon parish.

27 on vulnerable people.(4%) 10 in hunts and 5 in st Ives.

54 (9%) relating to alcohol, influence intoxicating substances and violence in licensed premises.15 of these are in St Ives parish (28%)

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405 (65%) incidents in the night time and 208 (34%) in day time. (Day time assault with injury makes up 25% of daytime violence and 27% of night time violence. So this is roughly even. Instresly actual bodily harm makes up 4% of daytime violence and 6% of night time.)

The makeup of offences seems to be similar in day time and night time. Although the volume of incidents are higher in night time. Huntingdon comes up as a hotspot, regardless of time of day. Although the hotspots in the town vary based on time of day. 9% of all incidents across the district had a marker related to alcohol or influence intoxicating substances.

Section 4.5: Domestic abuse

Domestic abuse includes....This section includes information from the Crime Survey of England and Wales, as well as police recorded crimes and incidents and information from the IDVAS.

National data

The latest Crime Survey of England and Wales figure show that 7.1% of women and 4.4% of men reported having experienced any type of domestic abuse in the last year². This figure is produced when a person self-completes a module which covers experience of emotional, financial and physical abuse by partners or family members. Nationally this is equivalent to 1.2 million female victims and 700,000 male victims. These national figures were applied to the populations in the districts of Cambridgeshire and are shown in the table below.

	Population (Census 2011)		Estimated number of domestic violence victims	
	Males 16-59	Females 16-59	Males 16-59	Females 16-59
Cambridge	45169	41264	1,987	2,930
East Cambridgeshire	23813	23892	1,048	1,696
Fenland	26247	26300	1,155	1,867
Huntingdonshire	49575	48880	2,181	3,470
South Cambridgeshire	42476	42408	1,869	3,011
Cambridgeshire	187280	182744	8,240	12,975

Huntingdonshire has the largest population and therefore is going to show the highest amount of victims when the national figures are shown.

Respondents of the survey were also asked if they had experienced any domestic abuse since the age of 16, here 30% of women and 16.3% of men had. In Huntingdonshire this would adequate to 14,664 female victims and 8,081 male victims who had experienced any domestic abuse since they were 16.

In the last year the survey found that 4% of women and 2.8% of men had experienced partner abuse (non-sexual), this is the equalivant to 1,955 female victims and 1,388 male victims. Due to the private nature of domestic abuse the majority of domestic abuse incidents will not come to the attention of the police. The difference between the trend in the crime survey of England

² Chapter 4 – Intimate Personal Violence and Partner Abuse – ONS – 13th February 2014

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and Wales and police recording of domestic abuse is thought to be due to better recording practices by Police forces and therefore this is one potential reason that the police have seen an increase in incidents, compared to the CSEW whose trend has been flat.

Women are more likely to experience forms of intimate violence than men, whereas men are more likely to experience violent crime². This is probably due to substantially under reporting in face to face surveys. Victimization also varies by other personal characteristics, although many of these will be closely associated and therefore caution needs to be taken when interpreting these figures.

Age was one factor, and those who are younger were more likely to have experienced any type of domestic abuse, regardless of gender. 12.5% of women aged between 20 to 24 had experienced domestic abuse in the last year compared to 2.7% of women aged 55 to 59. This is also similar for young men where 6.9% of those aged 20 to 24 had experienced domestic abuse compared to older men e.g. those aged 55 to 59 had a prevalence of 2.4%.

Marital status also is another factor; women who were separated had the highest prevalence of any domestic abuse (21.3%).

The crime survey also showed that for women living in the 20% most deprived areas of England were more likely to be victims of domestic abuse (9.1%) than women in other areas (5.6% for the 20% least deprived areas and 6.7% in other areas). The prevalence of domestic abuse for men was not statistically different between areas of varying deprivation.

Type of abuse

Partner abuse was one of the types of abuse that the Crime survey records, particular questions were asked regarding partner abuse in the last year and found that the majority of victims were most likely to have experienced non-physical abuse (emotional and financial abuse); 51% of female victims 56% of male victims, **as shown in the graph below**.

Around a quarter (24%) of partner abuse victims reported that they had sustained some sort of physical injury. The most common type of injuries sustained was minor bruising or black eye (16%) and scratches (13%). Around a third (33%) of partner abuse victims who had experienced physical injury received some sort of medical attention, regardless of gender. 81% of these who received medical attention went to a GP/surgery, 21% went to an accident and Emergency department.

Female victims were more likely than male victims to have sustained non-physical effects (52% and 38% respectively) For both males and females the most common reported non-physical effect was mental or emotional problems (32% of male victims and 45% of female victims).

The crime survey also found that the majority (79%) of victims told someone about the abuse they suffered, with women being more likely to tell someone than men (83% and 71% respectively). A third of all victims told someone in an official position about the abuse; women were nearly twice as likely as men to tell such an individual. 21% of victims told the Police, and out of these women were much more likely to report to the police 27% of women told the Police compared to only 10% of male victims. For those who didn't go to the police some of the most common reasons given were;

- the abuse was too trivial or not worth reporting (45%)
- it was a private, family matter and not the business of the police (31%)
- the victim didn't think the police could help (18%)

Attitudes to DV on partners

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The crime survey also tried to gauge public perceptions towards domestic violence on partners, all adults aged 16 to 59 were asked whether it was always, mostly, sometimes or always unacceptable to hit or slap their partner in response to certain behaviour from their partner. The graph below, shows the age breakdown of the responses where the participation deemed it to be always, mostly or sometimes acceptable.

Insert graph from page 26.

Section 4.6: Sexual offences

There has been a percentage increase in the force area (Cambridgeshire & Peterborough) in sexual offences, this mirrors the national picture. The recorded numbers are small and therefore any increase 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.

In Huntingdonshire for the period January – November 2013 offences were recorded. This is higher than the same period last year which recorded 14 offences.

Table 3 (below) provides the volume and rate of sexual offences for East Cambridgeshire over the past six financial years. Overall the rate has not changed substantially, and remains lower than the rate for Cambridgeshire as a whole.

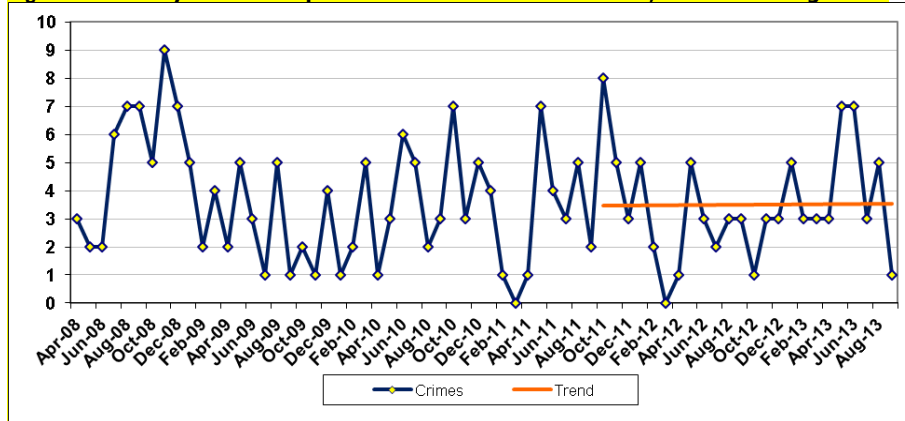
Table 2: Police recorded sexual offences in East Cambridgeshire

Year	Volume	Rate per 1,000 population	Rate for Cambridgeshire
2008/09	59	0.74	0.78
2009/10	32	0.40	0.73
2010/11	40	0.48	0.78
2011/12	46	0.55	0.75
2012/13	35	0.42	0.63

The chart below demonstrates how variable recording of sexual offences is over time. The three year trend shows a small increase in the volume. The recent peak is exaggerated by the dip in recording between February and August 2012.

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Figure 4: Monthly volume of police recorded sexual offences, East Cambridgeshire



Source: CADET, Cambridgeshire Constabulary

National context

In 2011/12, the police recorded a total of 53,700 sexual offences across England and Wales. The most serious sexual offences of 'rape' (16,000 offences) and 'sexual assault' (22,100 offences) accounted for 71% of sexual offences recorded by the police. This differs from victims responding to the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) in 2011/12, the majority of whom were reporting being victims of other sexual offences outside the most serious category³.

The report goes on to state that this "reflects the fact that victims are more likely to report the most serious sexual offences to the police and, as such, the police and broader criminal justice system (CJS) tend to deal largely with the most serious end of the spectrum of sexual offending. The majority of the other sexual crimes recorded by the police related to 'exposure or voyeurism' (7,000) and 'sexual activity with minors' (5,800)."

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'⁴

There was an increase of 5% in the number of sexual offences recorded by the police that had occurred with the same 12 months.

³ An overview of sexual offending in England and Wales, Ministry of Justice, Home Office and the Office for National Statistics - January 2013

⁴ Sexual Offences in England and Wales year ending June 2013, Office for National Statistics

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

Concern is currently being raised as to the decrease in referrals to the Crown Prosecution Service from Forces in England for rape. The issue of public confidence in the way victims will be treated continues to be a barrier for reporting of crimes.⁵

Section 4.7: Nature of offences in East Cambridgeshire

Analysis of all sexual offences recorded between October 2012 and September 2013 that occurred in East Cambridgeshire revealed the following findings;

- 50% of offences were relating to offences involving a child, by either family or strangers
- 76% of offences were recorded within 1 year of the offence occurring, compared to 65% nationally
- None of the offences were marked as being domestic abuse related

Reporting to and response by Cambridgeshire Constabulary

There has been an increase recently in historical reports of sexual offences both nationally and locally (between 2011/12 and 2012/13 the proportion of crimes recorded more than 2 years after the offence occurred increased by approximately 6%). This is likely to have been triggered by an increase in confidence in the reporting process following Operation Yewtree and other celebrity related cases. The constabulary indicate that local figures show peaks in reporting associated with key media coverage. Although this trend is not as apparent in the East Cambridgeshire 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.

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)

Introduction of the Domestic Abuse Investigations and Safeguarding Unit (DAISU) is hoped to lead to an increase in disclosure of sexual offences. (Around 90 % of victims of the most serious sexual offences in the previous year knew the perpetrator, compared with less than half for other sexual offences.)

⁵ <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-24692104>

Reporting to and response of the police

In 2011/12, the police recorded a total of 53,700 sexual offences across England and Wales. The most serious sexual offences of 'rape' (16,000 offences) and 'sexual assault' (22,100 offences) accounted for 71% of sexual offences recorded by the police. This differs from victims responding to the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) in 2011/12, the majority of whom were reporting being victims of other sexual offences outside the most serious category⁶.

The report goes on to state that this "reflects the fact that victims are more likely to report the most serious sexual offences to the police and, as such, the police and broader criminal justice system (CJS) tend to deal largely with the most serious end of the spectrum of sexual offending. The majority of the other sexual crimes recorded by the police related to 'exposure or voyeurism' (7,000) and 'sexual activity with minors' (5,800)."

Further the national survey found that only 15% 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'

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⁶ An overview of sexual offending in England and Wales, Ministry of Justice, Home Office and the Office for National Statistics - January 2013

Section 5: Mental health and crime?

Should we include findings from the JSNA – one looking at young people other looking at adults. Is there a way to see how many crimes/offenders have mental health markers. As there is no mental health marker on my marker sheet!??? And DV marker?

Facts taken from Children and Young people mental health 2013 for data in Cambridgeshire

Applying national data to the Cambridgeshire population indicates total numbers within the following age groups have mental health problems:

- 5,000 children under the age of five.
- 8,000 between the ages of 5-16.
- 1,275 16-17 year-olds.

Of the children aged 5-16 years:

3,100 have an emotional disorder.

4,800 have a Conduct Disorder.

1,200 have a Hyperkinetic Disorder.

1,100 have a less common disorder, including 740 with Autism. Conduct Disorder is still the most common diagnosis, with the majority found in boys Emotional Disorder (anxiety) is the next most common condition, the majority of which is found in girls.

There are higher levels of mental health disorders among the following groups of children and young people, in Cambridgeshire, those with learning disabilities, looked-after children, children in need, young carers, young offenders, refugees, teenage parents, substance misusers or those who have experienced abuse.

Prevalence in Cambridgeshire for five to 16 year-olds

Approximately one in ten children (10%) and young people have a clinically diagnosable mental health disorder. This equates to **8,000** children and young people, aged five to 16 years, in Cambridgeshire. Huntingdonshire district currently have the largest five to 16 year-old population as shown in Table 1 and therefore have the highest number of children and young people with any mental health disorder

Table 9: Estimated number of children and young people aged 5 to 16 years with any mental disorder, by age and sex, 2011

Local Authority	Boys			Girls			Total		
	5-10 years	11-16 years	Total	5-10 years	11-16 years	Total	5-10 years	11-16 years	Total
Cambridge City	300	400	700	100	300	500	500	700	1,200
East Cambridgeshire	300	400	700	100	300	400	500	700	1,100
Fenland	300	400	700	100	300	500	500	800	1,200
Huntingdonshire	600	800	1,400	300	600	900	900	1,500	2,300
South Cambridgeshire	600	700	1,300	300	600	800	800	1,300	2,100
Cambridgeshire	2,100	2,700	4,900	1,000	2,100	3,100	3,100	4,900	8,000

Source: Mental Health of children and young people in Great Britain, 2004, National Statistics and mid 2011 population estimates, ONS

Taken from the 2010 full mental health report

- Crime, particularly violent crime, is linked to mental health. They may have similar determinants such as drugs, alcohol and deprivation and victims of crime are more likely to suffer mental health problems such as depression. Those who suffer from mental illness are more likely to be victims of crime than commit crime, although violent crimes committed by people with mental illnesses are more frequently reported.

Data sources from Helen

<http://www.victimsupport.org/about-us/news/2013/10/risk-crime-people-mental-health> also has some good infographics/graphs.

People with mental health problems are up to ten times more likely to become victims of crime than the general population, according to new research by charities and academics.

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

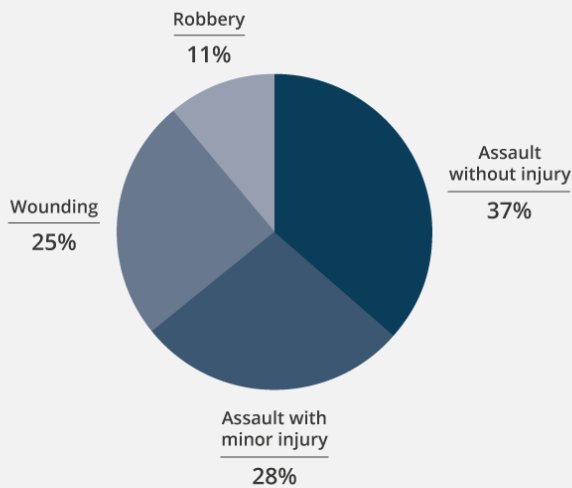
- People with severe mental illness were three times more likely to be a victim of any crime than those without.
- People with severe mental illness were five times more likely to experience assault than those without.
- Women with severe mental illness were ten times more likely to experience assault than those without.
- Nearly 45 per cent of people with severe mental illness reported experiencing crime in the last year
- 62 per cent of women with severe mental illness reported being victims of [sexual violence](#) as adults.
- People with severe mental illness were seven times more likely to experience three or more different types of crime in a year than the general population.
- People with severe mental illness were significantly more likely to report the police had been unfair or disrespectful compared to the general population.

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Section 5.1: Victimisation - repeats

Violent crime in England & Wales, 2012/13

TYPES OF VIOLENT CRIME

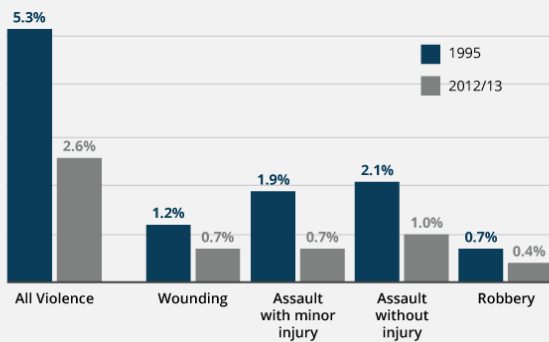


Source: The Crime Survey for England & Wales.

Note: Percentages shown above do not sum to 100% due to rounding.

The CSEW does not cover homicide. Sexual offences are not included in the CSEW count.

PERCENTAGE OF ADULTS AGED 16 AND OVER WHO WERE A VICTIM OF VIOLENT CRIME



Source: The Crime Survey for England & Wales.

FIREARM OFFENCES

Firearms include handguns, shotguns, rifle imitation firearms and air weapons.



Violence against the person offences



Robbery offences



Criminal damage offences

down 15% on 2011/12

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

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)
Huntingdon District Council	Anti-social behaviour incidents as recorded by the district council
Cambridgeshire Fire & Rescue Service	Point level deliberate fires data (including grid references)
Luminus Group (Registered Social Landlord)	Anti-social behaviour incidents
Axiom	Anti-social behaviour incidents
Bedfordshire Pilgrims Housing Association	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.

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

APPENDIX B. Map 2: ASB town centre hotspots

APPENDIX C. CADET November 2013

Source: Corporate Performance department, Cambridgeshire Constabulary, November 2013