



**Huntingdonshire Community Safety Partnership
Strategic Assessment 2014/15 - Continuous Assessment
Quarter 1: ASB – High risk victims May 2014**

Document Details

The 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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Section 1: Introduction

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

Document	Key theme	Analysis & Writing	Presentation
1	Anti-social behaviour – high risk victims	May 2014	May 2014
2	Child sexual exploitation	July to September	October 2013
3	Oxmoor	October to December	January 2014
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 four chapters:

- **Key Findings** – this section provides an executive summary of the key analytical findings and recommendations. This section also highlights any major developments that may affect activity and possible ways of working.
- **Partnership Calendar** – this section presents the seasonal trends in community safety issues based on district, county and national analysis of crime and disorder. The local analysis is based upon the most recent five years recorded data¹.
- **Performance** – 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 Research and Performance team has created an interactive community safety atlas can be accessed here <http://atlas.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/crime/atlas.html>

¹ Financial years 2006/07 to 2011/12

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

Section 2: Key Findings and Recommendations

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

Key findings

This section contains the key findings for the priority analysis.

Recorded ASB incidents both locally, through the Police and Housing Associations, as well as nationally are reducing. Police recorded incidents reduced by 5% in 2013/14 compared to the previous year.

The rate of ASB incidents per 1,000 population is 26.50 and remains below the County rate. The ward of Huntingdon North still records the highest rate of ASB in Huntingdonshire, 71 incidents per 1,000 people.

Although reductions in incidents have been seen for the district, some wards have seen an increase compared to 2012/13. In particular Huntingdon North, Warboys and Bury and St Neots Eynesbury all saw an increase in incidents in 2013/14 and all recorded rates per 1,000 people above the district's rate.

Nationally it's thought the risk of harm for an ASB victim is dependent on three factors; personal, situation and incidental characteristics. Nationally 4 in ten victims of ASB had health as a personal vulnerability.

There is still an information gap around victims of ASB in the district.

From the data collected on victims of ASB from Housing Associations and the District Council 40% were repeat victims. The majority were females. 31% of the repeat ASB victims' experienced daily victimisation.

55% of those who were repeat victims were also identified as been vulnerable. The most common vulnerability was mental health and age.

All repeat victims identified by Cambridgeshire Constabulary all had at least one personal vulnerability and the most common vulnerability was health.

When looking at all victims who were identified as a repeat or vulnerable victim by all local data sources, 32% of victims were in the 20% most deprived output areas in Cambridgeshire, compared to 7% who were in the 20% least deprived output areas of Cambridgeshire.




Recommendations

In respect to tackling anti-social behaviour the following is recommended for the partnership:

- To identify why ASB incidents have increased in Huntingdon North and other wards which recorded an increase. Also to see what could be done differently to reduce ASB incidents in these wards.
- To have a clearer and consistent definition of a repeat victim and a vulnerable victim across the partnership, for the use on E-CINS. This would be beneficial to understanding ASB victims in the district.
- To conduct further analysis on all cases of ASB on E-CINS where a victim is recorded. This will give the partnership a better provision of data around victims of ASB. It will also add to the partnership's understanding of who the most vulnerable victims are in Huntingdonshire.
- To have clearer engagement from health providers, to help support vulnerable victims of ASB, particularly those in deprived areas. As well as for the partnership to have a better understanding of how health providers support vulnerable victims of ASB.

Section 3: Partnership Calendar of Community Safety Issues²

Fenland Community Safety Partnership Calendar



		Offence Volume	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March
Personal	Violence against the person	HIGH	PEAK B			PEAK A			PEAK B		PEAK A			
	Sexual offences***	LOW												
	Domestic abuse incidents	HIGH												
	Assault less serious injury	HIGH	PEAK B											
	ASB	HIGH	PEAK B											
Property	Domestic Burglary	MEDIUM								PEAK B				
	Vehicle Crime	MEDIUM												PEAK B
Business	Non domestic burglary	LOW		PEAK A										
	Robbery of business property*	LOW												
	Theft from shops	HIGH					PEAK B							
Environmental	Arson	MEDIUM						PEAK B						
	Criminal Damage	MEDIUM								PEAK B				
	Fly Tipping**	---												
Rural****	Diesel Theft													
	Hare Coursing													
	Metal Theft													
	Other thefts from farms													
Key Events														
2012 Olympics						25th July	12th August							
2012 European Football Championships					Start 8th	End 1st	England 11th, 15th, 19th (all evening matches)							
School Holidays			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					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

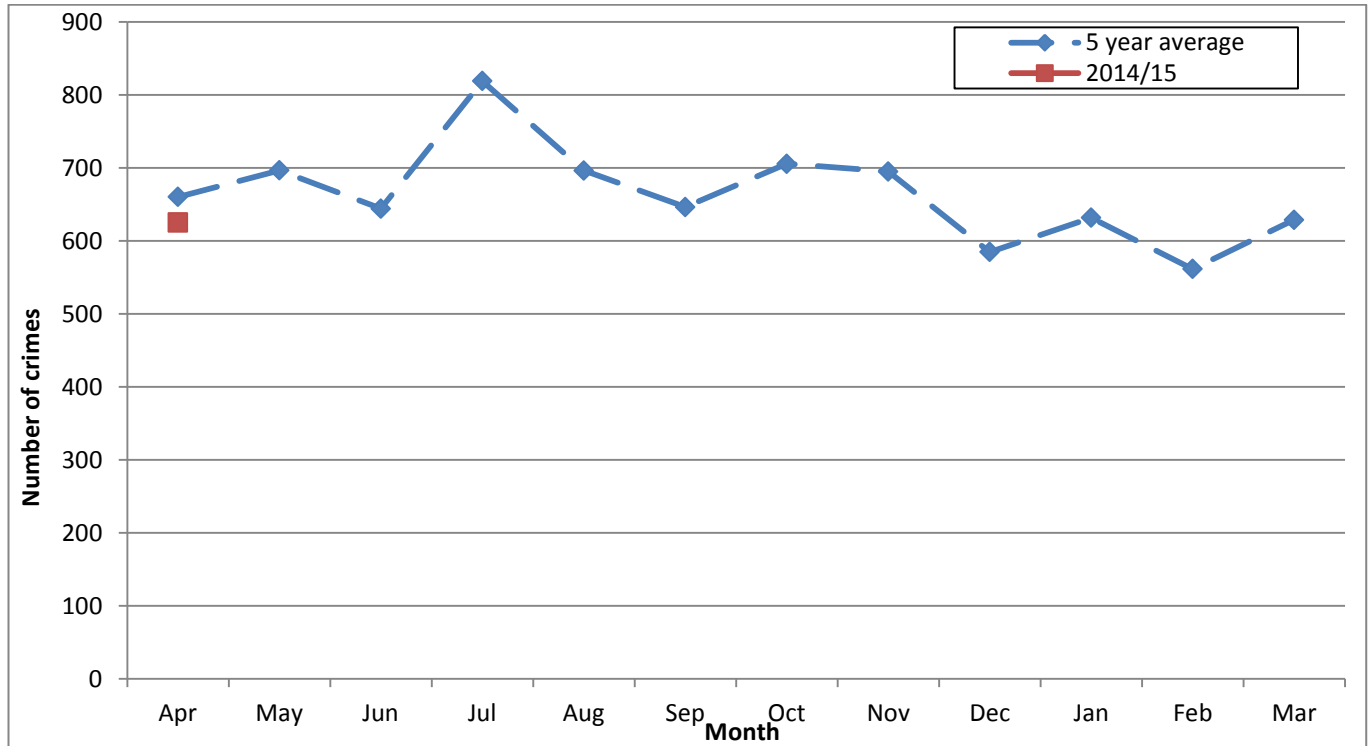
² SD – Standard Deviation: A quantity calculated to indicate the extent of deviation for a group as a whole

Section 4: Performance

This section provides a 5 year average of selected crime types and the most recent quarter's performance of selected indicators. The indicators have been selected to reflect the partnerships current priorities so they can help monitor the priorities for the partnership.

Total crime

Figure 1: Total crime recorded by the Police in Huntingdonshire



	2013/14	Q1 14/15	Q2 14/15	Q3 14/15	Q4 14/15	Trend ³
Total crime	7,008					DOWN 3.5% (-251 crimes)

Total crime has seen a reduction across the district; this is in line with the national trend and also the Constabulary.

Violence

Performance Measure (Volume offences)	2013/14	Q1 14/15	Q2 14/15	Q3 14/15	Q4 14/15	Trend ³
1.1 Violence against the person	1,156					UP +11% (+115)
1.2 Violence against the person – In St Neot's pub clusters	96					UP +6% (+6)
1.3 Violence against the person – In Huntingdon pub cluster	46					NONE
1.4 Violence against the person – In St Ives pub cluster	54					UP +18% (+10)

³ Trend: Is a year to date comparison of change with same period previous year: up (increase), down (decrease) or none (no change)

Violence against the person has shown an increase in Huntingdonshire, compared to the previous year. In particular there has been a 30% increase in violence with injury. Violence against the person has increased in two pub clusters in Huntingdonshire, St Ives and St Neots. Although it's important to remember that it's an increase of 16 offences. Data for April shows that the recorded number violence against the person offences is higher than the 5 year average and therefore an area of concern for the partnership.

Figure 2: Police recorded violence against the person

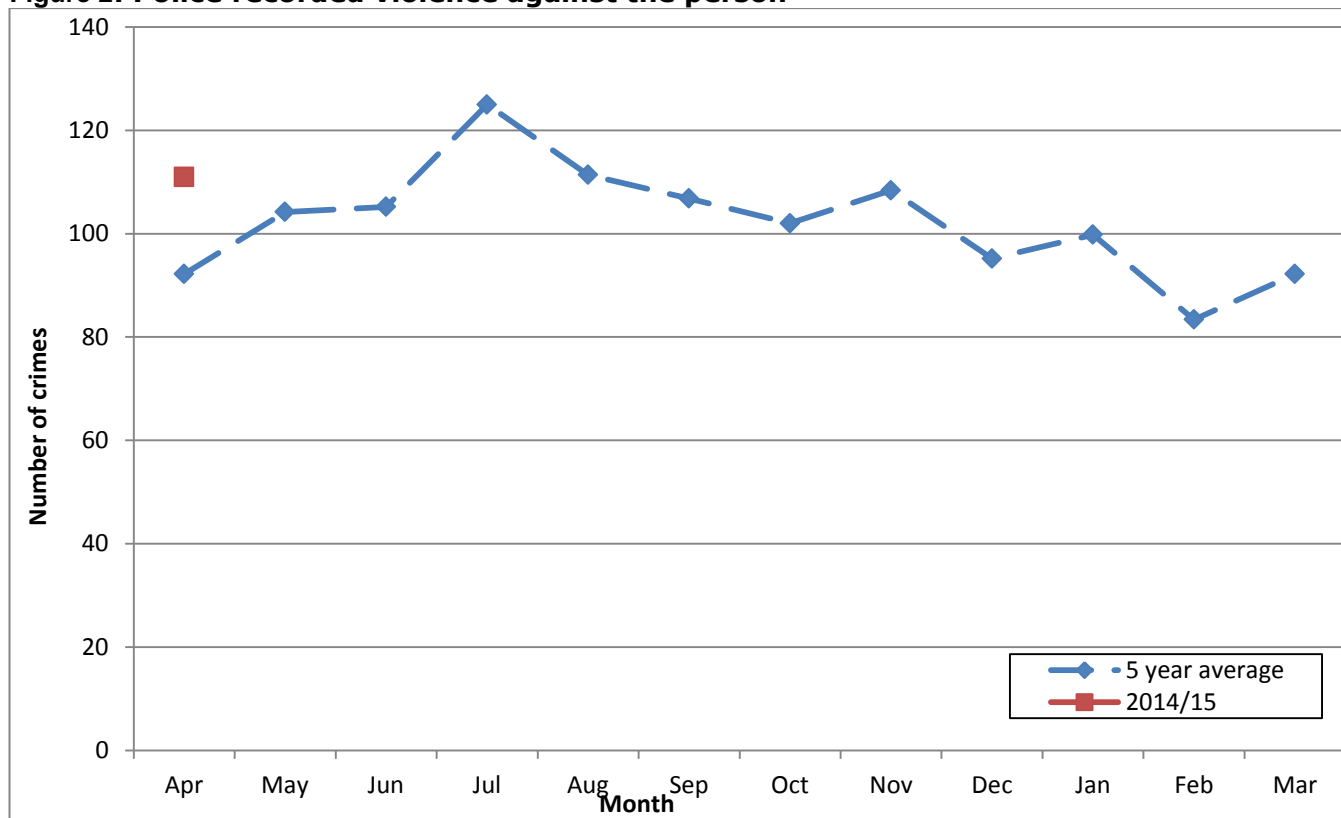
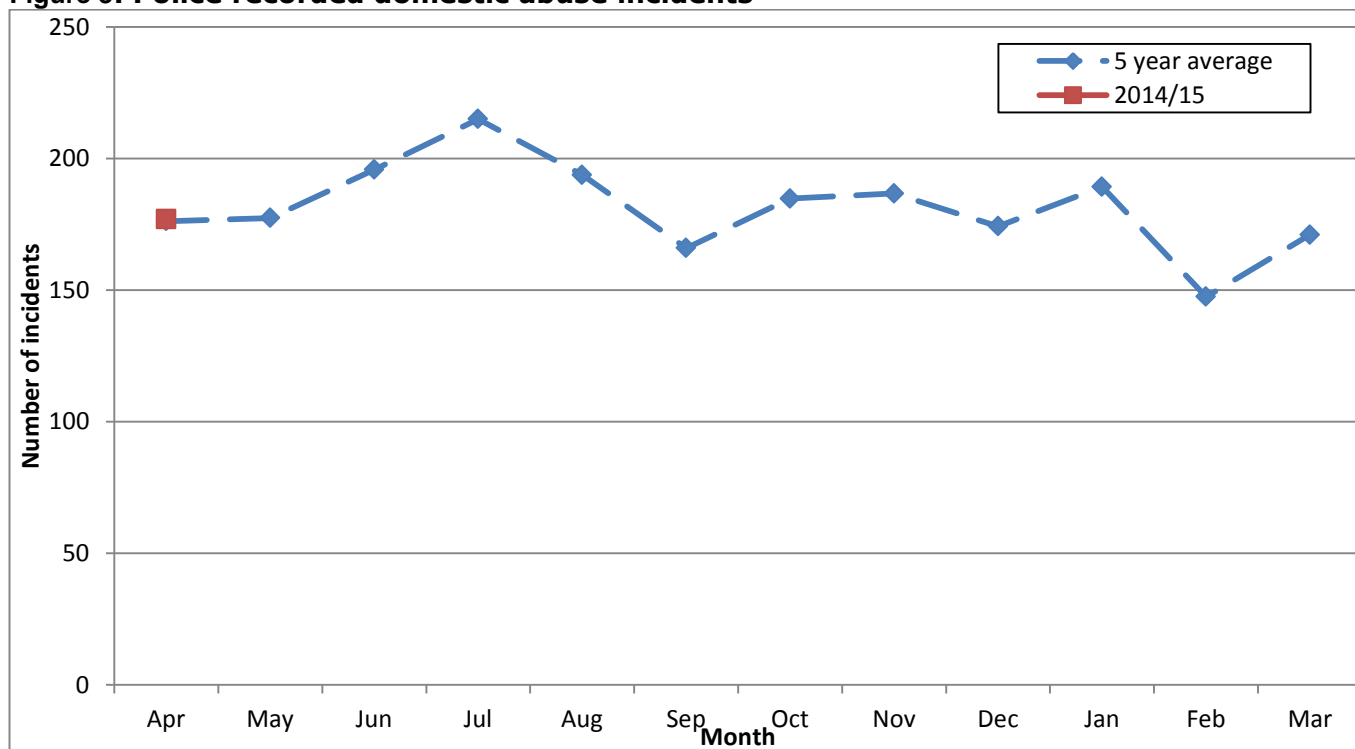
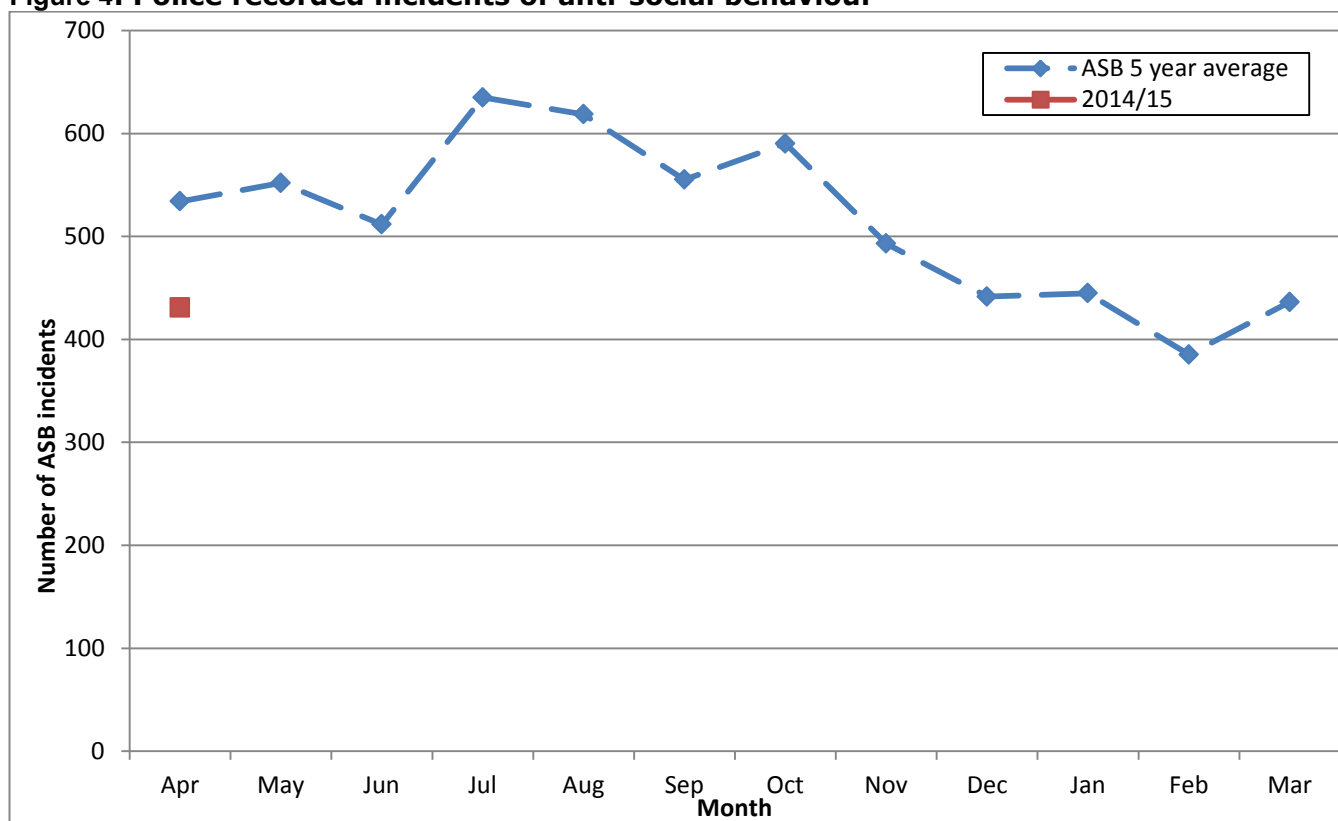


Figure 3: Police recorded domestic abuse incidents



Anti-social behaviour

Figure 4: Police recorded incidents of anti-social behaviour



Performance Measure (Perception measure)	2013/14	Q1 14/15	Q2 14/15	Q3 14/15	Q4 14/15	Trend
Proportion of residents who perceive ASB to be a fairly or very big problem	0.5%					DOWN
Police recorded ASB incidents – Huntingdonshire District	4,534					

Section 5: Priority Analysis: Anti-social behaviour- High risk victims

Overview

This section of the assessment provides an overview of ASB both nationally and locally, to provide context for the partnership's discussion on its own performance. There is also a focus on vulnerable and repeat victims of ASB.

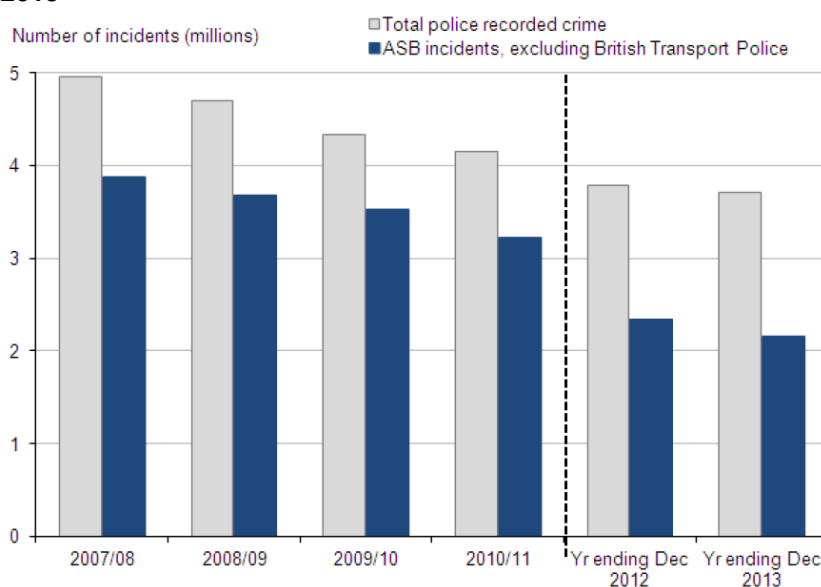
Since the tragic death of Fiona Pilkington and her daughter in 2007 the police and other agencies have been trying to improve the effectiveness of their response to ASB. It was felt the partnership would benefit from a focus on vulnerable victims, due to the upcoming changes in ASB powers later this year.

Section 5.1: National Summary

Nationally, a steady decline in anti-social behaviour has been observed in recent years. It is thought part of the reduction is due to a general reduction in crime which has been observed by CSEW (Crime survey of England and Wales). It is also thought that the public's attitude to tolerance of ASB in their local neighbourhood may have changed over the years. The data demonstrating the downward trend seems consistent but there are questions regarding the accuracy of the data. The volume of police recorded crime and ASB show year on year decreases since 2007/08 (see figure 5).

However, ASB incident data is not an accredited national statistic because of well known problems; the data is not subject to the requisite level of data assurance, there are problems with multiple reporting of a single incident, and inconsistencies exist between constabularies regarding reporting.

Figure 5: Police recorded crime and anti-social behaviour incidents, 2007/08 to year ending September 2013⁴



Source: Crime in England and Wales, year ending December 2013.

⁴ Following a different approach to recording ASB incidents data, figures for year ending September 2012 and 2013 are not directly comparable with previous years due to a change in classification for ASB incidents.

Additionally a problem for between year comparisons in ASB rates has developed from changes to the reporting categories for ASB which took effect in April 2012 –where three new categories (Environmental, Personal and Nuisance) replaced the existing 14. It is probably reasonable to assume that the national trend showing a decline in ASB is real, as long as the problems with the data have been consistent over the time period, but the magnitude is not reliable. HMIC did a review and it was found that 35% of incidents reviewed were incorrectly categorised and therefore this should be kept in mind when looking at national data of police recorded ASB incidents.

Nationally the number of ASB incidents in the year ending December 2013 has decreased by 7% compared to the previous year.

Experiences

In the last two years the CSEW has started to ask a question around personal experiences of ASB. The survey found that almost 3 in 10 (28%) of adults in the year ending December 2013⁵ had experienced or witnessed at least one ASB problem in their local area in the last year. The most experienced type of ASB was drink related behaviour (9%).

Perceptions

When looking at respondents perceptions of ASB in their local area, 12% of adults perceived there to be a high level of ASB. This has reduced from 21% in 2002/03. When looking at type of ASB that is perceived to be a problem in the local area, rubbish or litter lying around has the highest proportion 28%, as shown in Table 1 below, whereas it was the 5th most experienced type of ASB (experienced by 4%). All types of perceptions have shown a decrease since 2002/03.

Table 1: CSEW trends in the perception of ASB indicators, 2002 to year ending September 2013 England and Wales

Type of ASB indicator/problem in local area	Apr-02 to Mar-03	Apr-07 to Mar-08	Jan-12 to Dec-12	Jan-13 to Dec-13
	Percentage saying there is a very/fairly big problem in their area			
Rubbish or litter lying around	33	30	30	28
People using or dealing drugs	32	26	26	25
Teenagers hanging around on the streets	33	31	23	20
People being drunk or rowdy in public places	23	25	22	19
Vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property	35	27	20	17
Noisy neighbours or loud parties	10	10	12	11
Abandoned or burnt-out cars	25	7	4	2

Source: Crime Survey for England and Wales, Office for National Statistics (Table 25)

⁵ Crime Survey for England and Wales 2013, Office for National Statistics (Table 26)

It is thought that the difference between experience of ASB and perception is due to the fact that someone can experience an ASB incident without necessarily believing that it is part of a problem in their local area, e.g. a one-off occurrence. The seriousness and extent of a problem will also vary from person to person.

Nationally who are the victims of ASB?

The CSEW 2012/13 also looked at people who had experienced ASB in the last year by personal characteristics, the table below summarises their findings.

Table 2: CSEW experience of ASB in local area by personal characteristics, 2012/13

Personal characteristic	% experienced ASB in last 12 months
Age 25-34 or 35-44	34
Gender: Male	31
Gender: Female	27
Ethnic group: Non-White; mixed	39
Employment status: Unemployed	36
Employment status: Long-term/temporarily sick/ill	34
Victim of crime in last 12 months	41
Not a victim of crime	26
Disagree that they have confidence in police & local council dealing with issues	51

Source: Table D10: Experience of ASB in local area by personal characteristics, 2012/13, CSEW

39% of those of mixed ethnicity had experienced an ASB incident compared to 29% of those who were of white ethnicity. 36% of those unemployed experienced an ASB incident compared to 32% of those in employment. 41% of people who had also been a victim of crime in the last 12 months also experienced an incident of ASB. 51% of those who didn't have confidence in the police or local council in dealing with issues also experienced an ASB incident. It is thought that victims of ASB who can be identified as repeat and vulnerable are likely to be at greatest risk of experiencing ASB. Therefore they can and be more susceptible to its harmful effects on quality of life and wellbeing. The table above highlights some of these personal characteristics that might make a victim more vulnerable.

CSEW also looked at local area characteristics by experience of ASB. The data showed that 31% of those in urban areas experienced an ASB incident compared to 20% in rural areas. Deprivation also appears to make a difference of the likelihood of experiencing an ASB incident with 35% of those living in the most deprived output areas experiencing an ASB incident compared to 25% in the least deprived.

Section 5.2: Local Trends

Huntingdonshire has recorded year on year reductions in total ASB incidents. Even when using caution on the most recent figures, there appears to be further decreases (5%) in recording in the most recent year.

Table 3: ASB rate per 1,000 population – 5 year trend Huntingdonshire

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Rate	42.26	42.46	36.88	28.05	26.50
Count	6,958	7,019	6,144	4,755	4,534
year on year reductions (%)		+0.9	-12.5	-22.6	-4.9
% reduction compared to 2009/10		+0.88	-11.70	-31.66	-34.84

The rate of ASB incidents remains just below the county rate. Huntingdonshire has a rate of 26.5 per 1,000 people compared to Cambridgeshire which has a rate of 27.2 in 2013/14. Huntingdonshire saw a 5% reduction in ASB incidents which was the same as the reduction seen in Cambridgeshire. Nationally the reduction was slightly higher at 7%.

Local Perceptions

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

Table 4: Perceptions of ASB in Huntingdonshire from the Police in Cambridgeshire Survey February 2014

How much of a problem do you think the following issues are in the local area where you live	% who agreed that the issue is a problem (small/big/very big) over a rolling 12 months	
	Apr-13	Apr-14
Rubbish or litter lying around	29	24
Teenagers hanging around on the streets	25.8	19.9
Vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage	20.5	12.9
People being drunk or rowdy in public places	18.5	12.6
People using or dealing drugs	12.1	8.9
Noisy Neighbours or loud parties	8.2	6
Abandoned vehicles	2.5	1.9

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

Rubbish or litter lying around was the most perceived type of ASB 22% of respondents, this matches national findings. Nationally there has been a reduction in the perception of teenagers' hanging around on the streets and is ranked the 3rd most perceived ASB problem nationally, in Huntingdonshire it's ranked the 2nd most perceived problem.

Huntingdonshire has a lower proportion of respondents who perceive there to be a high level of ASB in their area, compared to other districts within Cambridgeshire. Huntingdonshire currently has

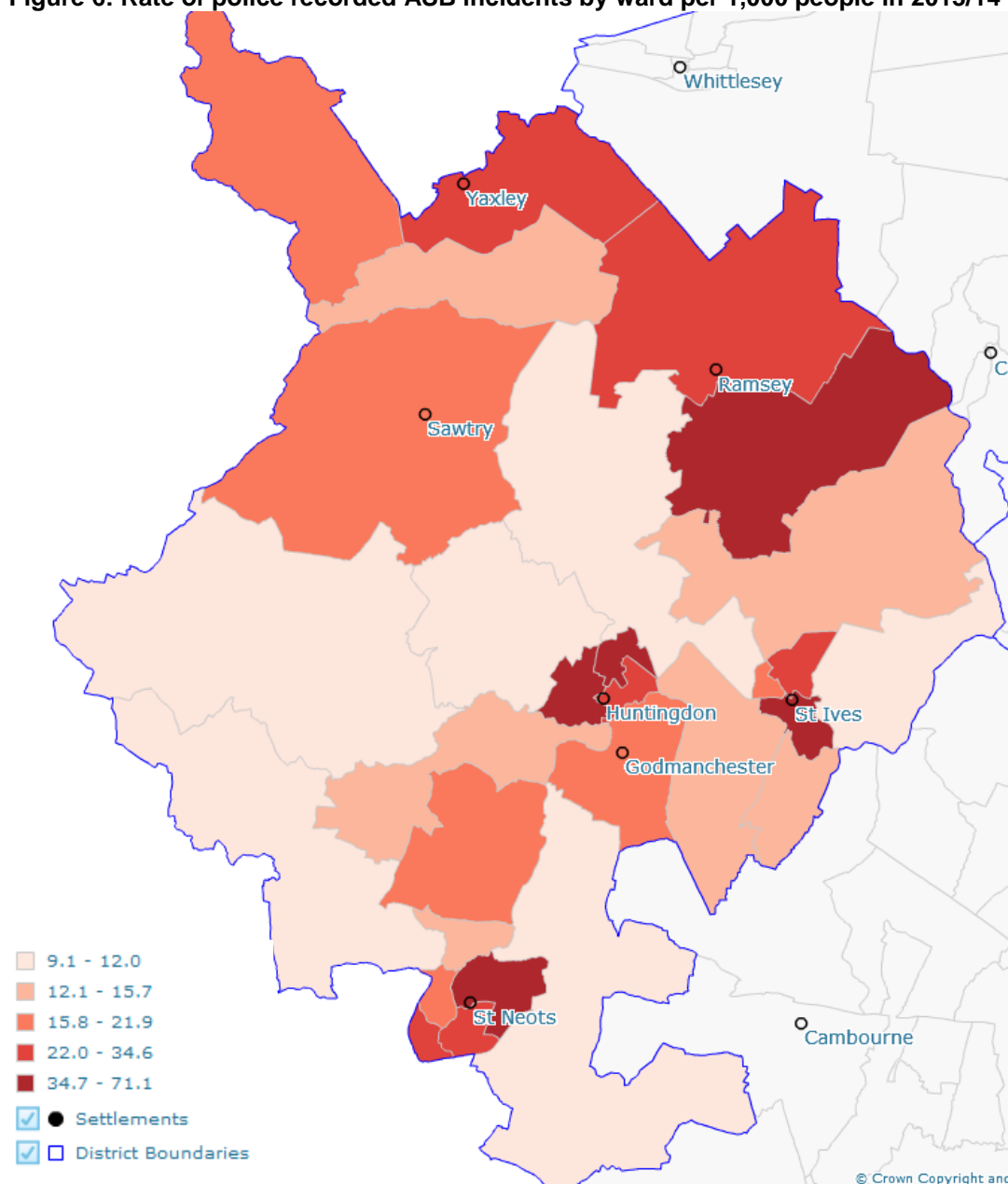
0.5% of those surveyed believing there is a high percentage of ASB compared to 0.9% across the Constabulary.

Geographic analysis

Anti-social behaviour does not occur uniformly across the district, the following analysis breaks down the data at a lower level. Like crime, anti-social behaviour is more likely to occur in urban areas and areas with relatively high deprivation. This backed by the CSEW where 31% of those surveyed who lived in urban areas experienced an incident of ASB compared to 20% in rural areas.

Analysis shows that Huntingdon North recorded the highest rate of ASB in the district, 71 incidents per 1,000 people. This remains consistent with last year. However this rate is an increase in the rate recorded in 2012/13, when it was 55 incidents per 1,000 people. The rates per ward can be seen in the map below.

Figure 6: Rate of police recorded ASB incidents by ward per 1,000 people in 2013/14



Huntingdon North was not the only ward to see an increase, 10 other wards did. Warboys and Bury and St Neots Eynesbury also saw an increase in the number and rate of incidents in their wards and they recorded rates above the average for the district.

Nature of anti-social behaviour

Since 2011/12, there have been three simplified categories for Police recorded ASB incidents these were nuisance, personal and environmental. The distribution of ASB incidents by these categories is shown in Table 5.

Table 5: Type of police recorded ASB by area⁶

Area	% personal	% personal which is high/medium	% nuisance	% environmental
Godmanchester	31	2	59	11
Huntingdon	32	4	60	9
Sawtry	31	3	58	11
St Ives	30	2	60	10
St Neots	30	5	57	14
Warboys and Ramsey	31	5	61	8
Yaxley and Farcet	37	5	51	12
Rest of Hunts	32	2	54	14
Huntingdonshire	32	4	57	11
National	28		66	6

Yaxley and Farcet have a higher proportion of ASB cases which are personal (37%) compared to 32% in the district. They also recorded 1% more high and medium personal cases than the average proportion for the district. Warboys and Ramsesy, Huntingdon and St Ives also all recorded a slightly higher proportion of nuisance ASB incidents.

Luminous provided information regarding their ASB cases. Like the Police, they have also seen a reduction in ASB. For 2013/14 they recorded 86 cases of ASB compared to 196 in 2012/13. 46% (40) cases in 2013/14 were defined as having vulnerable aspect. The breakdown of their cases is shown in the table below. Around 50% of their cases could be considered personal ASB, which is higher than the proportions recorded by the police.

Table 6: Type of ASB cases that Luminus had for 2013/14

Nature of ASB	% of all cases
Noise	20
Verbal abuse/harassment and Hate related incidents and violence	49
Pets/animal, garden and vandalism	10
Drugs and Alcohol	10
Misuse of public areas and other	10

⁶ Areas are groups of amalgamated wards based upon settlements, so all wards which start with St Ives are under St Ives etc

Section 5.3: Victims of ASB

This section focuses on victims of ASB, in particularly repeat victims and those who are vulnerable. It will provide national and local context.

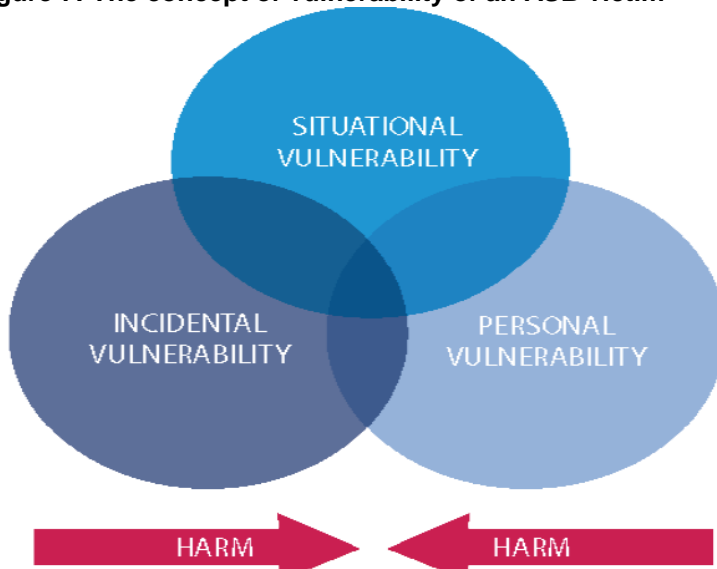
What makes a victim vulnerable?

Research has been conducted which covers all police forces in England and Wales by the Universities' Police Science Institute. The research included a survey of 10,000 ASB victims (MORI victim survey) who had reported an incident to the Police by telephone in a one month period in 2011. The research focused on what made a victim vulnerable.

They found that a victim's vulnerability could be identified by three main factors;

- 1) Personal (victim personal characteristics such as their health)
- 2) Situational (the make-up of their local area)
- 3) Incidental (the nature of the ASB incident and whether it was personally targeted)

Figure 7: The concept of vulnerability of an ASB victim



Source: UPSI, Figure 1, May 2014

The figure above shows that these different forms of vulnerability are not mutually exclusive and where they overlap the harm experienced is amplified. It's important to remember that the vulnerabilities of a victim are not static and can change, for example if the nature of the ASB incident changed then the vulnerability would also change.

They found that when looking at different combinations of the above there were differences in their prevalence and social distribution. They also found that repeat and vulnerable victims were disproportionately drawn from poor socio-economic circumstances, whereas repeat, but not vulnerable, victims are not. Vulnerable victims were more likely to call the police 3 or more times, 56% compared to 44% if the victim was not vulnerable.

The most common vulnerable personal characteristic of an individual was health (long term illness or disability), either of themselves or someone in their household. The survey found that 4 out of 10 (43%) callers were classed as vulnerable because of this.

Area deprivation is significantly and negatively associated with the likelihood of being a repeat (phoned police 3 or more times in last year) and vulnerable ASB victim. They found the percentage of repeat victims increased from 40% in the least deprived areas to 63% in areas of greatest deprivation. In a third of police forces, 1 in 10 vulnerable victim callers have telephoned the police 10 or more times in a one-year period. The nature of the ASB incident affects the victim and they found that personal ASB had the most significant negative impact on victim's quality of life and well-being.

The concept of vulnerability recognises that some people and communities are more liable to being negatively impacted by ASB, often because they lack social, economic and psychological resilience to withstand the negative effects associated with such experiences.

The survey found that for Cambridgeshire Constabulary around 2 in 10 victims (20%) of all callers to the Police were repeat victims (rang the police more than 3 times in year) but were not vulnerable. The survey also found that around 11% of callers were vulnerable because of health but were not repeat callers. They also found that around 22%⁷ of callers were repeat callers and vulnerable because of health. It is likely that there are seasonal variations in both the volume and profile of victims.

Importantly, the analysis shows that the distribution of the most vulnerable victims reflects the underlying conditions of communities. They found it's important to identify vulnerabilities as it allows the agency involved to consider doing more with victim or doing something differently.

Local analysis of victims of ASB

A data request was sent to the partnership for information to be collated from individual organisations regarding victims of ASB. It was decided that a definition of a repeat victim would be used to help identify the high risk victims in Huntingdonshire. The definition of a repeat victim was a victim of ASB who has reported/rang to the organisation at least 3 times in the last 6 months. Data requests were completed for all organisations bar one, and are shown in appendix C.

Overall most organisations said the data request would take time, as it would require looking through all individual files in the last 6 months; some were also worried about the accuracy of querying databases due to incomplete fields and the worry of the recording of repeat victims and vulnerabilities. However saying that all but one provided some data, although not all data was collated in the data collection toolkit, this was mostly due to lack of time and ability to query the

⁷ Figure 2.4: Percentage of repeat and vulnerable victims by police force, UPSI, January 2013

data to the desired detail. For instance Cambridgeshire Constabulary was able to provide a snapshot of victims from the last month, rather than the over the 6 month period as requested thus not collected in the toolkit. Others also felt they had no data to add, as had no victims of ASB that they were aware of for that time frame.

Therefore some work will need to be done in the future, to make sure there is a clear picture of victims of ASB in Huntingdonshire. This could be done by working with the different data sources across the partnership to help identify all victims in their organisations.

Out of the responses from 3 organisations, Luminus, Raglan and the District Council, 45 victims were identified in the last 6 months. Out of these 18 (40%) were a repeat victim. Out of these the majority of victims, 77%, were females. No repeat victims were younger than 25 and only 16% of victims were aged 60 and over. This matches the findings from the CSEW where those more likely to experience an ASB incident were 25-44 years of age, although that was for all victims of ASB and not repeat victims.

31% of victims experienced an ASB incident on a daily occurrence, with 43% experiencing it on a weekly occurrence. The higher the frequency of the incidents the greater the negative impact on their life. 62% of the repeat victims experienced nuisance ASB.

Out of the repeat victims identified only 10 (55%) were identified as vulnerable. The main type of vulnerability was mental health and elderly. Ill health and threat of violence were also recorded as vulnerabilities. Those who had been identified as vulnerable due to the threat of violence were suffering from personal ASB, whereas those who were identified as vulnerable because of their age were suffering from nuisance ASB.

For victims identified by Cambridgeshire Constabulary, separate analysis was conducted, as the data only covered a one month time frame. In the last 28 days there were 142 incidents of personal ASB, out of these 28 were of high and medium risk. It was the victims of these 28 incidents that were analysed. In total there were 25 different victims. The most common vulnerability was health with 20% of victims identified. This is less than the 40% that were identified in the national survey by UPSI. Although 12% of all victims identified by the Constabulary were vulnerable due to their health, this matches the findings for Cambridgeshire from the UPSI.

The Constabulary defined a repeat victim as someone who has called in more than once within the last 28 days. There were less than 5 repeat victims. All repeat victims identified by the Constabulary had a vulnerability, some of which had more than one.

When looking at all victims who were either identified as a repeat or vulnerable victim, 32% were in the 20% most deprived output areas in Cambridgeshire, compared to 7% in the 20% least deprived output areas of Cambridgeshire. This matches findings from the national research by UPSI where

the distribution of the most vulnerable victims reflects the underlying conditions of communities. This has also been found in the analysis on victims of crime in the victim and offender needs assessment⁸.

Limitations

This data collection did not cover all victims of ASB in Huntingdonshire, as not all cases could be accessed on E-CINs. It would be recommended that analysis is conducted on the victims on E-CINs cases, to see if the same findings are found. There is also no clear definition of a vulnerable or repeat victim across the partnership.

Working with vulnerable victims

Luminus Housing association also provided some additional information about how they work with their vulnerable customers. Due to the vulnerability of some customers, some of them are monitored based on reports of ASB incidents or concerns from residents and professionals. It is hoped that this monitoring will reduce future ASB. Currently Luminus have 13 households which have been monitored. The majority of these are individuals who live on their own, although there has been a family and some couples. It is thought that the households will be monitored for a sustainable period of time, in order to make sure that future incidents are minimised. The monitoring cohort is currently not shared on E-CINs as it is for prevention rather than reaction.

⁸ <http://www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/community-safety/victim-offender-needs-assessment>

APPENDIX A. Data Sources and Acknowledgements

On behalf of the Huntingdonshire 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

Cambridgeshire Constabulary

DESCRIPTION OF DATA

PIC survey anti-social behaviour public perception (monthly phone survey)

Point level crime and incident data (including postcodes and grid references)

Huntingdon Safer Neighbourhood Team:
Victim information and case summaries of ASB incidents

Cambridgeshire County Council

Research & Performance team – socio-demographic data (including housing, population, deprivation and economic indicators)

Huntingdonshire District Council

Anti-social behaviour incidents as recorded by the district council

Luminus

Housing data relating to ASB incidents and victim information.

Raglan

Information regarding victims of ASB

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

APPENDIX B. Performance Data – Police Recorded Crime

CADET – Huntingdonshire recorded crime: April 2014 to April 2013

Cambridgeshire Constabulary - Recorded crime data- Huntingdonshire	Single Month		Numeric Change
	From	To	
	Apr- 13	Apr- 14	
All Crime	497	625	128
Crimes with a vulnerable victim	0	113	113
Domestic Abuse	44	49	5
Victim Based Crime	460	562	102
All Violence Against The Person	73	111	38
Homicides	0	0	0
Violence with injury	33	50	17
Violence without injury	40	61	21
All Sexual Offences	10	15	5
Serious Sexual Offences	5	8	3
Other Sexual Offences	5	7	2
All Robbery	3	5	2
Theft Offences	289	344	55
Burglary Dwelling	41	34	-7
Burglary Non Dwelling	33	60	27
Burglary Shed/Garage	15	38	23
Burglary Commercial	18	22	4
Aggravated Burglary Non Dwelling	0	0	0
Shoplifting	35	47	12
Theft of Pedal Cycles	19	24	5
Vehicle Crime	59	72	13
All other theft offences	100	103	3
Making off without payment	11	19	8
Theft in a Dwelling	10	14	4
Other theft offences	79	70	-9
All Criminal Damage	85	87	2
Criminal Damage to Dwellings	30	17	-13
Criminal Damage to Vehicles	23	35	12
Criminal Damage Other	25	21	-4
Racially Aggravated Criminal Damage	0	0	0
Other Crimes Against Society	37	63	26
All Drugs Offences	19	37	18
Drugs (Trafficking)	4	4	0
Drugs (Simple Possession)	15	33	18
Drugs (Other Offences)	0	0	0
Possession of Weapons Offences	4	5	1
Public Order Offences	8	14	6
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	6	7	1
All Racially Aggravated Crime	0	5	5
All Racially Aggravated Violence	0	5	5
All Racially Aggravated Harassment	0	0	0
Racially Aggravated Criminal Damage	0	0	0
Hate Crime	0	6	6

Source: Performance department, Cambridgeshire Constabulary

APPENDIX C. Additional data request

The partnership sent the additional data request to the following organisations:

- Aldwyck – No victims they were aware of
- BPHA – No data received
- CHS group – no victims they were aware of
- Cross Key homes – no victims they were aware of in the area and the time frame
- Hyde Housing - no victims they were aware of in the area and the time frame
- Luminus – completed the data collection toolkit
- Muir – Information could not be provided in time frame
- Raglan - completed the data collection toolkit
- Huntingdonshire District Council - completed the data collection toolkit, but only partial completed due to way data exports work in E-CINs
- Cambridgeshire Constabulary – Were able to provide a snapshot of ASB victims in Huntingdonshire for 28 days prior to request
- Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue – No response received