Huntingdonshire Community Safety Partnership

Strategic Assessment 2014/15 - Continuous Assessment

Quarter 3: Oxmoor January 2015

Document Details

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Title	Strategic Assessment 2014/15 - Continuous Assessment Document 3
Date created	December 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. This is the third of four documents that will be produced for 2014/15. The focus of this document will be on Oxmoor.
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Contents

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 using 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 2014
3	**Oxmoor**	**October to December**	**January 2015**
4	Violent crime	January to March	April 2015

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

Document Structure

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 data[1].
- **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

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[1] Financial years 2008/09 to 2013/14

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.

- Although Oxmoor remains the most relatively deprived area of Huntingdonshire there has been a considerable improvement in a number of different aspects of community life over the previous ten years.
- Most crime types for the area have reduced over the last five years. Overall there has been a 25% drop in the rate per 1000 total crime between 2007 and 2014.
- The police recorded incidents of anti-social behaviour have also fallen from 120 per 1000 population in 2007/8 to 71 per 1000 in 20013/14.
- Although there have been good reductions in crime for Oxmoor there have been better reductions across the remainder of Huntingdonshire.
- Concern has also been raised regarding mitigating against the long term impacts that the economic recession may have had on the area. Particularly in terms of increasing numbers of people living in poverty.
- Current crime and anti-social behaviour issues of concern identified by this assessment for the area include:
  - A short term increase in dwelling burglary;
  - Relatively high rates of domestic violence
  - Street drinking and associated ASB

Recommendations

In respect to tackling crime in the Oxmoor area the following is recommended for the partnership:

- Consider what additional resources or other partnership impact the area may require to bring about reductions in crime equivalent to those seen elsewhere in the district.

- Consider how the partnership can support wider initiatives to improve the wellbeing of the area.

- Plan how to tackle issues of immediate concern for the area.

Section 3: Partnership Calendar of Community Safety Issues[2]

Huntingdonshire Partnership Calendar

		Offence volume	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March
Personal	Violence against the person					RED								
	Sexual offences				ORANGE	ORANGE								
	Domestic abuse incidents					RED								
	ASB					ORANGE	ORANGE							
Property	Domestic Burglary									RED				
	Vehicle Crime								RED	ORANGE				
Business	Non domestic burglary					ORANGE								
	Robbery of business property											ORANGE		
	Theft from shops					ORANGE	ORANGE		RED					
Environmental	Arson			ORANGE	ORANGE		ORANGE							
	Criminal Damage			ORANGE										
Rural****	Farm fuel theft		RED	RED			RED	RED	RED				RED	
	Domestic fuel theft										ORANGE	RED	RED	RED

Key Events														
2014 World Cup	n/a			Start 12th	Ends 13th								
School Holidays	n/a		26 - 30th HT		24th July HOI to 4th Sept			27th - 31st HT		20th Dec HOL		16-20th HT	
Other National Holidays	n/a		Bank hoildays										
	n/a												

Legend:
- Yellow — Seasonal High (Above mean)
- Orange — Seasonal High or Peak Close to Upper SD
- Red — Seasonal Peak Above Uppder SD
- Grey — No Trend

[2] SD – Standard Deviation: A quantity calculated to indicate the extent of deviation for a group as a whole. Farm Fuel theft and domestic fuel theft are only based on one years' worth of data.

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. Quarter 3 figures do not include data for December a star * has been put by all figures to show this.

Total crime

Figure 1: Total crime recorded by the Police in Huntingdonshire
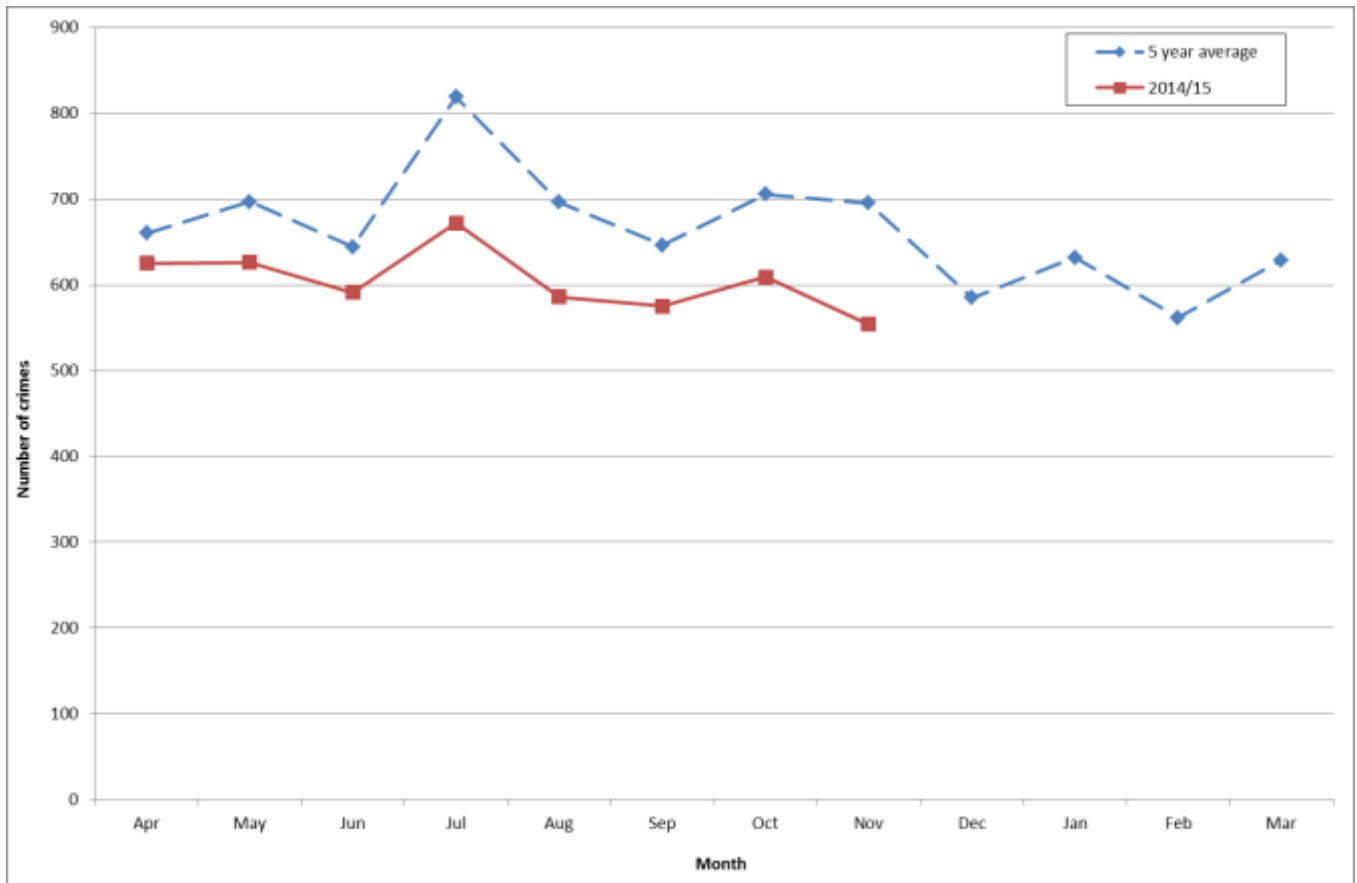
	2013/14	Q1 14/15	Q2 14/15	Q3 14/15	Q4 14/15	Trend[3]
Total crime	7,008	1,842	1,833	1,163*		UP 2% (+113 crimes)

Total crime has seen an increase across the district of 2%.The constabulary have seen an 8% increase in crime in the same time period.

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

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	363	342	224*		UP +27% (+199)
1.2 Violence against the person – In St Neot's pub clusters	95	21	19	11*		DOWN 25% (-17)
1.3 Violence against the person – In Huntingdon pub cluster	45	13	13	14*		UP 33% (+10)
1.4 Violence against the person – In St Ives pub cluster	53	9	16	11*		UP +13% (+4)

Violence against the person has shown a 27% (199 offences) increase in Huntingdonshire, compared to same time last year. This has been seen across the Constabulary. It is thought that this increase is largely due to a change in recording standards by the Constabulary. However the extent to which the recording standards have impacted on the level of recorded violence against the person will never be known. The increases are not evenly spread across the district and therefore there could be an increase.

Figure 2: Police recorded violence against the person
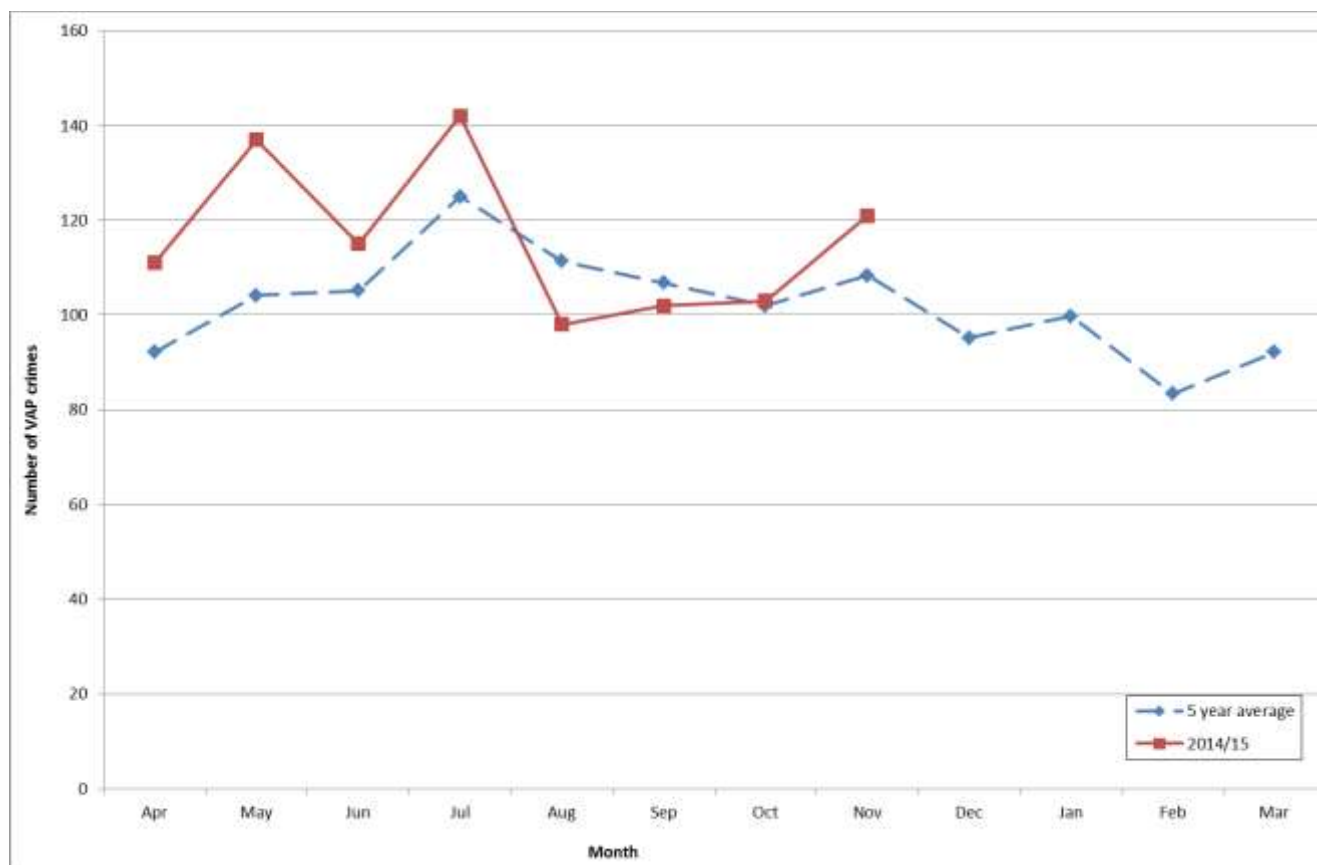
Figure 3: Police recorded domestic abuse incidents
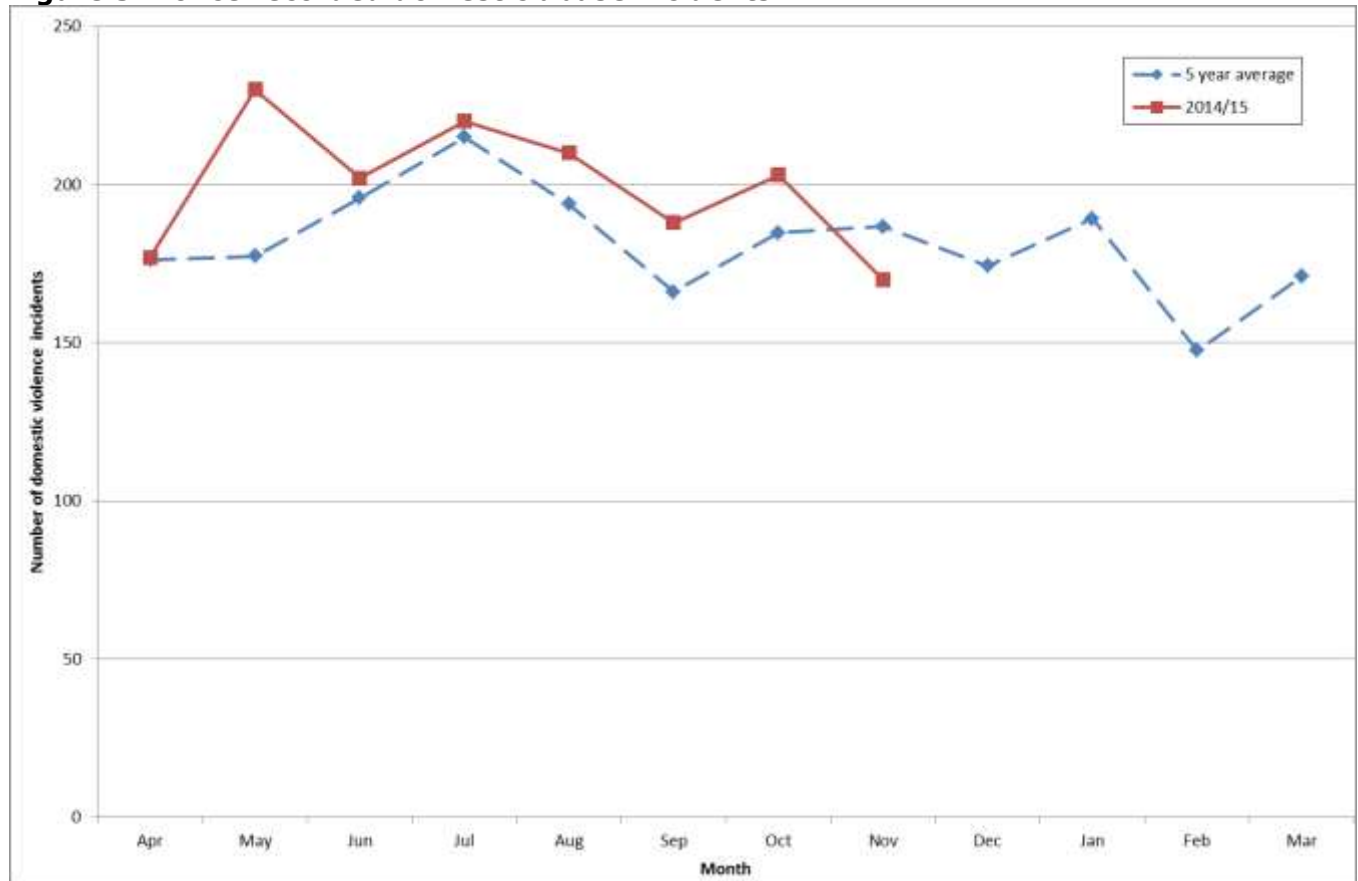
Anti-social behaviour

Figure 4: Police recorded incidents of anti-social behaviour
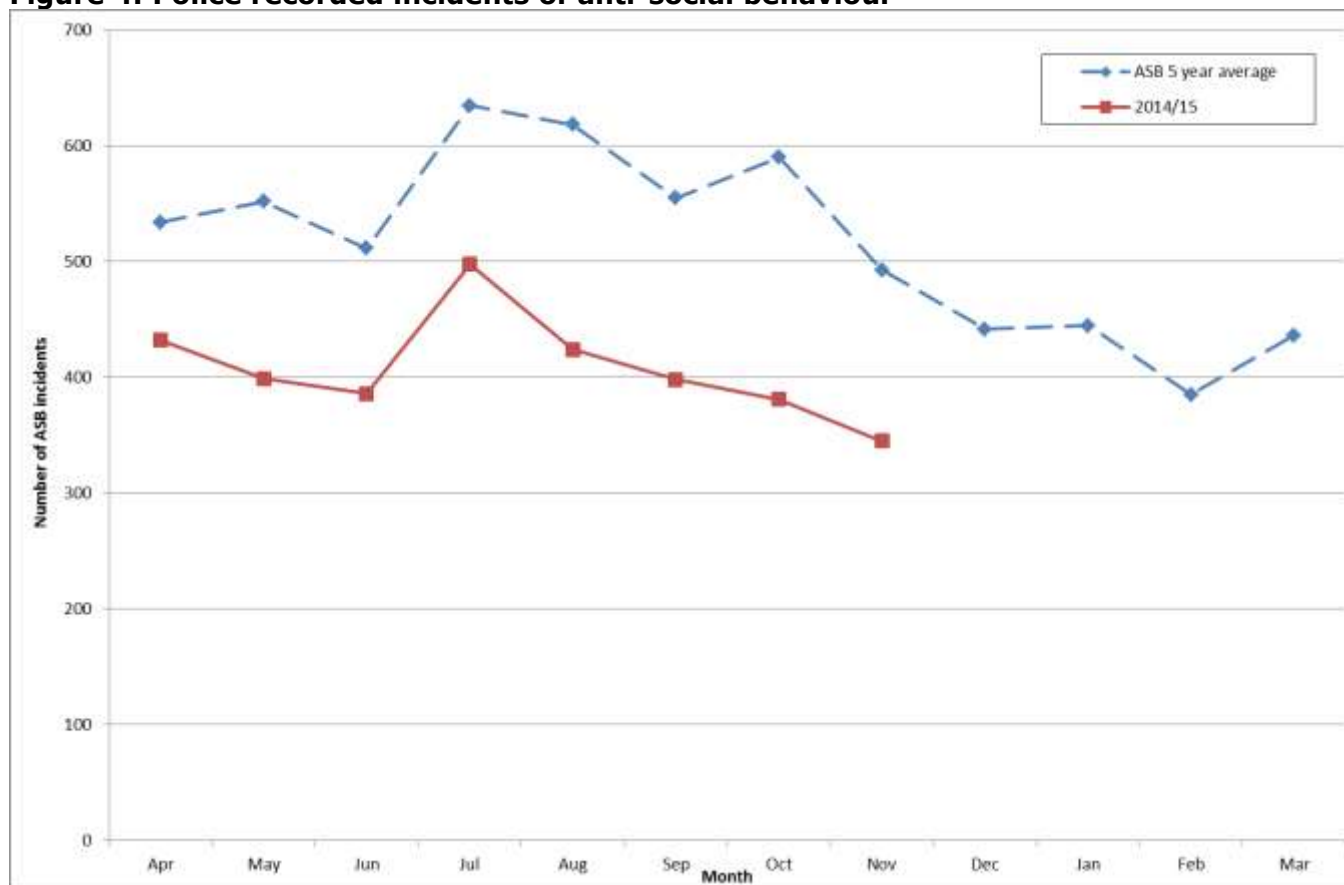
Performance Measure (Perception measure)	2013/14	Q1 14/15	Q2 14/15	Q3 14/15	Q4 14/15	Trend
Proportion of residents who perceive ASB to be a fairly or very big problem	0.5%	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%		DOWN
Police recorded ASB incidents – Huntingdonshire District	4,534	1,217	1,320	726*		DOWN 1% (-24)

Section 5:   Priority Analysis: Oxmoor

Huntingdonshire Community Safety partnership requested that the third quarterly strategic assessment has a focus on Oxmoor, an area of social housing in Huntingdon.

Demographics of Oxmoor

Oxmoor is within Huntingdon North ward and is shown on the map in figure 5. The area of Oxmoor makes up the majority of residential area of the Huntingdon North ward and it is characterised by social housing built between 1965 and 1975 as 'London Overspill' to accommodate the additional housing needs of the capital.

Figure 5 Map of Huntingdon North ward boundary with Oxmoor area
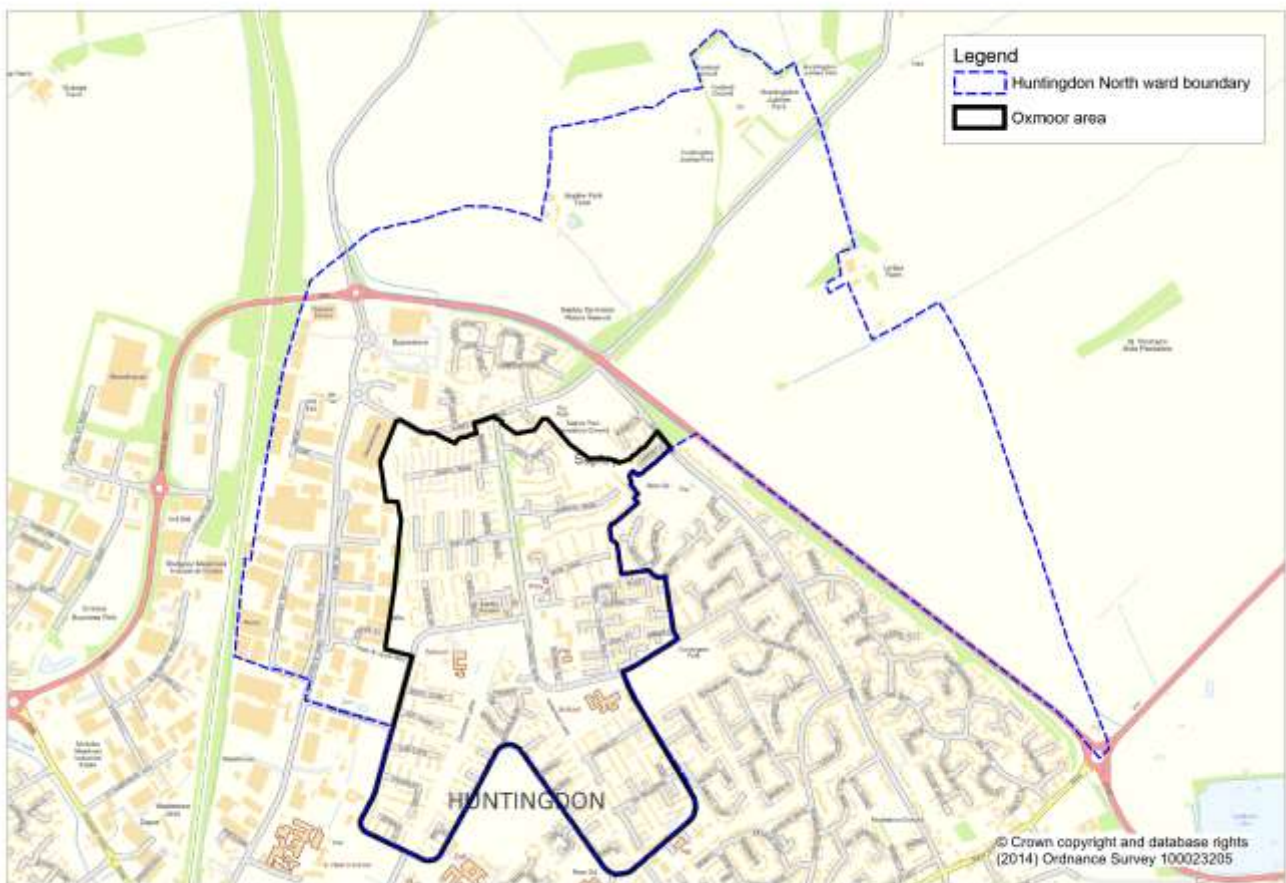
Huntingdon North is a densely populated with a diverse community of approaching seven thousand residents, accounting for more than 3% of Huntingdonshire's total population. The population is young and relatively diverse; 72% of the population fall within the age bracket of 0-44 years, and one in ten have lived in the UK for less than five years. Whilst 77% of residents were born in the UK, 13% were born elsewhere in the EU and the remaining 10% were born outside the EU. 70% of the population is described as White/British, 8% as Asian/Asian British, 3% as Black/Black British and 3% as Mixed ethnicity, whereas for Huntingdonshire as a whole 90% of the population is classed as White/British.

Huntingdon North has a high population density (people per hectare) of 22.4 (Huntingdonshire is 1.9). Two-thirds of the accommodation type is terraced (compared to 19% for Huntingdonshire) and 10% are flats, maisonettes and apartments. Consequently, the proportion of overcrowded households (defined as one too few bedrooms for the household size) is relatively high, at 8%, and more than three times higher than for the district as a whole. Owner-occupation levels, at 49%, are much lower than for Huntingdonshire as a whole (72%). Just over a quarter of property is social rented,

Within Huntingdon North a good proportion (69%) of the working-age population is economically active, and similar to that for Huntingdonshire (71%). A relatively high proportion of the working population do so locally, as one-fifth either walk or cycle to work. However, unemployment, at 7%, is high and double the district level. Furthermore, more than a quarter of the population aged 16 years and above have no qualifications, compared to 19% for the district as a whole.

According to the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) the area is by far the most deprived in Huntingdonshire; and is also the seventh most deprived area in Cambridgeshire as a whole. This has an impact a number of different aspects of the community. The area has the highest proportion of people with a limiting long term illness in Huntingdonshire (16.1%) and it also has the second highest number of food-bank 'customers' in Huntingdonshire.

Work that has taken place there

It should be acknowledged that significant improvements have taken place in the area over the last ten years. 'The improvements on Oxmoor have been achieved through a partnership. This includes approaching problems in a holistic way: community development; targeted projects or operations; information and education'[4]

Since 2000 there have been many investments and projects that have occurred in the Oxmoor area. This has involved many long term projects which were using large funding grants to improve the lives of residents in Oxmoor. These projects were mostly run by large public sector organisations such as the County Council rather than by local residents.

Considerable improvement to the area has been noted. The 2007 evaluation of the SRB funded Oxmoor Opportunities Partnership noted that between 2000 and 2006 crime fell significantly and in a statistically significant survey residents reported feeling safer as a result[5]. The more recent strategic review of Neighbourhood Management in the Area also reported positive performance against KPIs.

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[4] SRB Evaluation Report: Summary (March 2007)
[5] 36% of residents listing crime and ASB as a concern in 2000 falling to 20% in 2006.

In the last few years a more 'grass roots' way of working has been adopted. One such example was the 'All Ears' project. This involved listening to the resident's views on what action they wanted to see to help improve their community. The biggest problem identified was the impact of poverty on individual's lives. Through this listening exercise local people who wanted to help change their community and who felt passionately about poverty were identified. These individuals were then supported to help implement different projects. One example was the establishment of a 'Community Shop'. With projects being community lead, it means that the projects and the impacts can be sustainable. However the hard part is still finding sufficient individuals in the community who feel strongly about an issue and want to support change.

Crime trends in Oxmoor

The overall crime trends for Huntingdon North are shown below in table 1. (You can also view the crime trends on the Community Safety atlas, http://www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/interactive-maps/crime) Most **crime categories in Huntingdon North have seen a reduction in rate** in 2013-14 compared to 2007-08.

Table 1 Rate per 1,000 population of different crime types for Huntingdon North and Huntingdonshire

Crime category	Year	Huntingdon North rate per 1,000	Huntingdonshire rate per 1,000
Total Crime Rate	2007-2008	108.7	57.0
	2013-2014	**81.0**	40.8
ASB Rate	2007-2008	120.3	58.7
	2013-2014	**71.1**	26.5
Burglary Dwelling Rate	2007-2008	5.4	5.9
	2013-2014	**7.4**	6.2
Criminal Damage Rate	2007-2008	27.8	13.9
	2013-2014	**15.1**	6.1
Domestic Abuse Rate	2007-2008	27.8*	10.6*
	2013-2014	36.6*	14.2*
Theft of Pedal Cycles Rate	2007-2008	2.6	2.0
	2013-2014	**4.9**	1.7
Vehicle Crime Rate	2007-2008	10.7	6.5
	2013-2014	**5.0**	4.7
Violence Against a Person Rate	2007-2008	22.2	9.4
	2013-2014	**18.1**	7.4
Violent Crime Rate	2007-2008	24.4	10.4
	2013-2014	**20.5**	9.0

Note: considerable work has taken place to increase the reporting of domestic abuse so an increase in rate for this type of offence does not equate to poor performance.

In 2007-08 the rate of total crime in Huntingdon North was 108.7 crimes per 1,000 population compared to a rate of 81 per 1,000 population in 2013-14. This is a reduction in the rate of total crime of 25%. The rate is still higher than the rate for Huntingdonshire, which has reduced by a similar percentage, down 28%. Scanning across the different crime types shown above (excluding domestic abuse) and comparing Huntingdon North with the rest of the district, seven types out of

eight have changed in the same direction compared to the District as a whole. However, where reductions have been achieved these tend to be less compared to the District e.g. the rate of criminal damage for Huntingdonshire as a whole has reduced by 56% compared to a reduction of 48% for Huntingdon North.

Figure 6: Total crime rate per 1,000 population for the ward of Huntingdon North and Huntingdonshire
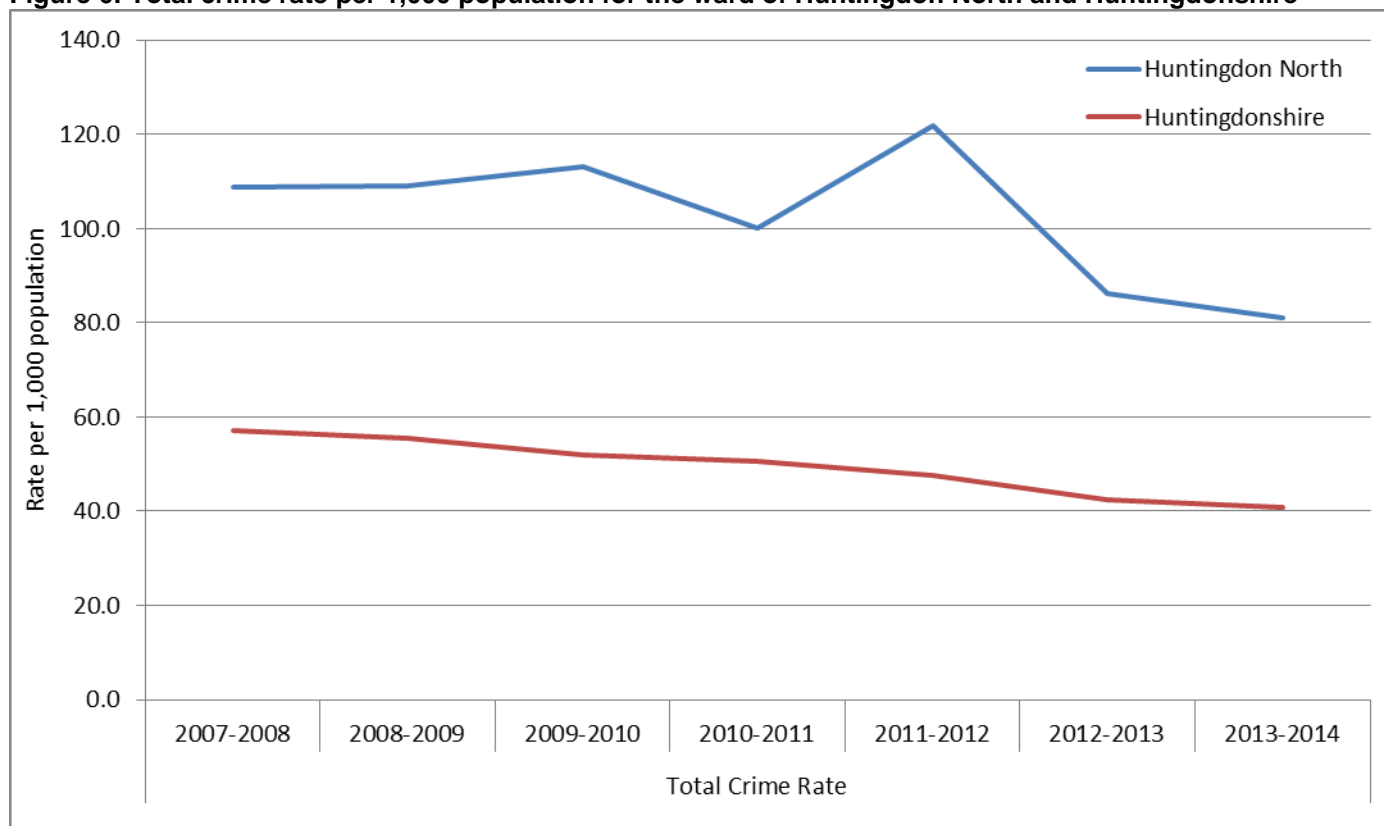
ASB has also seen a large reduction in the last seven financial years. ASB has recorded a 41% reduction in the rate of ASB recorded by the Police. The rate has reduced from 120 to 71 per 1,000 population in 2013/14. Again this is still far higher than the rate for Huntingdonshire, which recorded a rate of 26 per 1,000 population in 2013/14.

The largest reduction for the rate per 1,000 population for any crime type in Huntingdon North was vehicle crime which has seen a 53% reduction.

Dwelling burglary has seen a recent increase in the rate per 1,000 population compared to previous years as has the number of thefts of cycles, although the total number of cycle thefts are relatively low.

Figure 7 Hotspots of all Police recorded crime in Oxmoor

Crime hotspots in Oxmoor

Legend
☐ Oxmoor

April to November 2014

2013/14

2012/13

2011/12

2010/11

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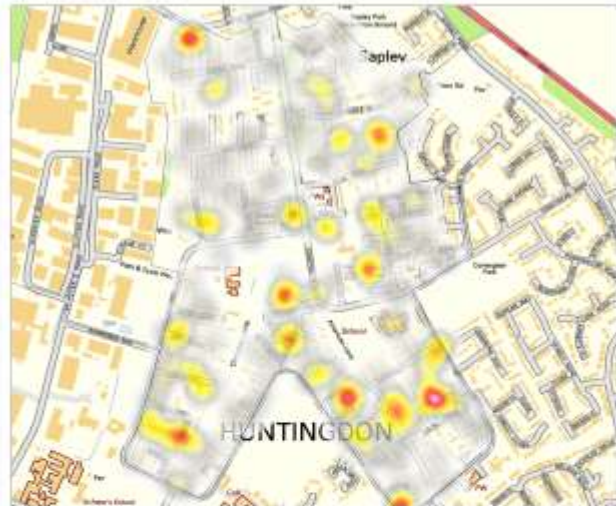
Over the last few years, crime in the Oxmoor area has tended to be focused on areas of greatest human activity. Considering the hotspot maps above, the locations that appear most often equate to the location of retail premises e.g. Elm Close or where there are more specialist housing provision such as hostels.

ASB in Oxmoor

As part of the quarterly assessment ASB hotspots over the last 5 years were considered. The maps on the following page show that there have been different hotspots in Oxmoor. These issues have been addressed by local agencies as they arose e.g. Tomlinson Court with some success. In 2010/11 there were 509 Police recorded ASB incidents in Oxmoor compared to 359 ASB incidents in 2013/14.

In the last two years there has been a hotspot of ASB in and around Sapley Square. Reported incidents here have related to youths on mopeds, street drinking and some begging. Complaints have also been made about street drinking in public areas. Work by a number of agencies to reduce the number of incidents and the impact to the community is on-going.

Luminus (the main Housing Association for the area) have approximately 1500 properties in Oxmoor/Hartford area. They currently report having 22 'open' ASB cases in relation to these properties, a small fraction. The common ASB issues reported are the possession and use of drugs, property condition and noise related issues. Luminus work closely with the local Neighbourhood Policing Team to resolve these kind of issues and issue Acceptable Behaviour Contracts, Parental Control Orders, Notices of Seeking Possession and Demotion Notices where necessary. Tenants are also referred to appropriate agencies where further support is required.

Luminus also report that lower level issues relating to untidy gardens, fly tipping and parking do arise but this are resolved without the need to open an ASB case. Another common complaint received is in relation to a number of people drinking alcohol in public areas. They are largely reported to be of Eastern European origin but no information has been received to indicate that they are Luminus tenants nor do they drink on any public areas owned by Luminus.

Figure 8: Police recorded ASB incidents in Oxmoor

ASB hotspots in Oxmoor

Legend
☐ Oxmoor

April to November 2014

2013/14

2012/13

2011/12

2010/11

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Focus on victims and offenders

Victims

From September 2013 to August 2014 there were 500 incidents of victimisation recorded for the Oxmoor. 20% these incidents were considered[6] to be related to businesses, of which the majority were 'theft from shop' offences' recorded by two retail premises.

Of the remaining unique victims 157 were the female victims of 170 offences (48% of all unique victims) and 167 were the male victims of 174 offences (52% of all unique victims). The most commonly recorded and commonly repeated offence committed against female victims was violence against the person. This is an indication of the level of domestic violence experienced in the area.

The peak age for victims was approximately in the 21 to 30 age range. Only nine (3%) of incidents of victimisation were committed against someone aged 65 or older.

Offenders

From September 2013 to August 2014 there were 135 offenders of crime recorded by the Police who lived in Oxmoor and who had committed 154 known offences within the time period.

24% of offenders were female and 76% were male. The most common offences committed were violence against the person followed by theft and handling (mainly shop theft) and then possession of drugs.

35% of all offenders in Huntingdon North were aged between 18 to 24 years of age.

Repeat Victimisation in Huntingdon North

The Cambridgeshire Research Group has recently completed research work on repeat victimisation[7] in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough on behalf of the Police and Crime Commissioner. The report focuses on repeat victimisation of adults aged 16 years and over in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. Police recorded local data for all victims in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, for a period of calendar years 2011 to 2013, is used to examine the extent of repeat victimisation. Data analysis identified 9,088 unique victims, who were victimised 21,533 times over the three years period.

The research split victimisation into two categories, those who have been victimised four or more times in the past three years, and those who have been victimised between two and three times in the past three years. It's important for the partnership to be mindful of these victims as they are

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[6] Based on offence type e.g. theft from shops or location recorded as 'business'.
[7] Repeat victimisation in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough

some of the most vulnerable victims in the district and ones who might need additional help and support. The table below shows the wards which had the highest proportion of repeat victimisation.

Table1: The top five wards in Huntingdonshire for repeat victimisation

Ward name	% of total repeat victimisation identified for Huntingdonshire	Rate per 1,000 population of repeat victimisation
Huntingdon North	13%	47.33
Huntingdon East	9%	22.33
Yaxley and Farcet	7%	15.39
St Neots Eynesbury	7%	14.88
St Neots Priory Park	6%	16.67

Huntingdon North accounted for 13% of the total repeat victimisation in Huntingdonshire. The rate of repeat victimisation in Huntingdon North is 47 per 1,000 population, which is more than three times of the rate recorded by Huntingdonshire district (14 per 1,000 population).

In Huntingdon North victims were most likely to be a victim of criminal damage (32%) followed by Theft & handling stolen goods (28%) and violence against the person (VAP) (27%); perhaps connected to domestic violence. When looking at the demography of those who have been a victim of repeat victimisation, we can see that 51% of them had been a male victim, 47% were female victims, and 25% of the victims were in the age group of 25-34 years.

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	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)
Cambridgeshire County Council	Research & Performance team – socio-demographic data (including housing, population, deprivation and economic indicators)
	Information from Community Engagement
Cambridgeshire Research Group	Census Profile on Huntingdon North
	Repeat victimisation
Luminus	ASB information

Where possible, the most recent data has been used. For police recorded crime and incidence data up to November 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 November 2014

Cambridgeshire Constabulary - Recorded Crimes

Huntingdonshire

	Earlier Period		Later Period		Numeric Change	Apparent Change
	From	To	From	To		
	Apr-13	Aug-13	Apr-14	Aug-14		
All Crime	2,952		3,100		148	+ 5.0%
All Crime (excl Action Fraud)	2,952		3,100		148	+ 5.0%
Domestic Abuse	260		301		41	+ 15.8%
Human Trafficking	0		1		1	No Calc
Safeguarding of Vulnerable Adults	0		5		5	No Calc
Victim Based Crime	2,702		2,796		94	+ 3.5%
All Violence Against The Person	444		604		160	+ 36.0%
Homicides	0		0		0	No Calc
Violence with injury	258		288		30	+ 11.6%
Violence without injury	186		316		130	+ 69.9%
All Sexual Offences	58		88		30	+ 51.7%
Serious Sexual Offences	40		57		17	+ 42.5%
Rape	10		25		15	+ 150.0%
Sexual Assaults	23		29		6	+ 26.1%
Other Serious Sexual Offences	7		3		-4	- 57.1%
Other Sexual Offences	18		31		13	+ 72.2%
All Robbery	10		21		11	+ 110.0%
Robbery (Business)	4		0		-4	- 100.0%
Robbery (Personal)	6		21		15	+ 250.0%
Theft Offences	1,712		1,625		-87	- 5.1%
Burglary Dwelling	146		133		-13	- 8.9%
Burglary Non Dwelling	234		228		-6	- 2.6%
Burglary Shed/Garage	131		136		5	+ 3.8%
Burglary Commercial	103		92		-11	- 10.7%
Aggravated Burglary Non Dwelling	0		0		0	No Calc
Shoplifting	244		258		14	+ 5.7%
Theft from the Person	35		39		4	+ 11.4%
Theft of Pedal Cycles	158		115		-43	- 27.2%
Vehicle Crime	356		279		-77	- 21.6%
Vehicle Taking	40		45		5	+ 12.5%
Theft from a Vehicle	304		226		-78	- 25.7%
Vehicle Interference	12		8		-4	- 33.3%
All other theft offences	539		573		34	+ 6.3%
Making off without payment	49		76		27	+ 55.1%
Theft in a Dwelling	48		56		8	+ 16.7%
Other theft offences	442		441		-1	- 0.2%
All Criminal Damage	478		458		-20	- 4.2%
Criminal Damage to Dwellings	124		83		-41	- 33.1%
Criminal Damage to Other Buildings	35		27		-8	- 22.9%
Criminal Damage to Vehicles	177		186		9	+ 5.1%
Criminal Damage Other	118		130		12	+ 10.2%
Racially Aggravated Criminal Damage	2		0		-2	- 100.0%
Arson	22		32		10	+ 45.5%
Other Crimes Against Society	250		304		54	+ 21.6%
All Drugs Offences	129		142		13	+ 10.1%
Drugs (Trafficking)	33		17		-16	- 48.5%
Drugs (Simple Possession)	96		125		29	+ 30.2%
Drugs (Other Offences)	0		0		0	No Calc
Possession of Weapons Offences	9		20		11	+ 122.2%
Public Order Offences	70		103		33	+ 47.1%
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	42		39		-3	- 7.1%
All Racially Aggravated Crime	15		17		2	+ 13.3%
All Racially Aggravated Violence	13		16		3	+ 23.1%
All Racially Aggravated Harassment	0		1		1	No Calc
Racially Aggravated Criminal Damage	2		0		-2	- 100.0%
Hate Crime	15		27		12	+ 80.0%
Violent Crime (excl Serious Sexual Offences	275		419		144	+ 52.4%

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

corporateperformancedepartment

Source: Performance department, Cambridgeshire Constabulary

APPENDIX C. 2011 Census Profile for Huntingdon North

2011 Census Profile (Cambridgeshire)
Ward: **Huntingdon North**
Huntingdonshire

Resident population by age			
Age (years)	Number	% of total	District %
0-4	612	9.1	6.0
5-9	522	7.8	5.7
10-14	508	7.6	6.1
15-19	475	7.1	6.1
20-24	509	7.6	5.6
25-44	2247	33.4	26.6
45-59	1050	15.6	21.0
60-64	249	3.7	6.7
65-74	350	5.2	9.1
75-84	170	2.5	5.0
85-89	21	0.3	1.3
90+	13	0.2	0.7

Summary statistics	
	2011
Resident population	6726
Number of households	2389
Number of dwellings (approx)	2420
Area (Hectares)	300
Population density	22.40
(people per hectare)	
Average household size (people)	2.80

Population characteristics			
		Number	% of total	District %
Ethnic Group	White British	4726	70.3	89.5
	Asian/Asian British	563	8.4	2.5
	Black/Black British	225	3.3	1.0
	Mixed	193	2.9	1.5
Religion	Christian	3584	53.3	60.8
	Another religion stated	400	5.9	2.4
	No religion	2325	34.6	29.5
	Religion not stated	417	6.2	7.2
Students	Resident full-time students (aged 18+ years)	170	3.4	2.4
Health	People with a long-term activity limiting illness	936	13.9	14.9
	People declaring 'bad' or 'very bad' general health	290	4.3	3.9
Carers	Number of people providing unpaid care	512	7.6	9.7
Country of birth	Born in UK	5192	77.2	90.4
	Born elsewhere in EU	857	12.7	4.1
	Born outside EU	677	10.1	5.5

Household type			
	Number	% of total	District %
One person households	**532**	**22.2**	**25.5**
Over 65 years	185	7.7	10.7
Other	347	14.5	14.9
One family and no others	**1514**	**63.4**	**68.7**
Married/cohabiting couple - no children	329	13.8	22.1
Married/cohabiting couple - with children	582	24.4	22.9
Married/cohabiting couple - all children non-dependent	146	6.1	6.4
Lone parent - with dependent children	265	11.1	5.3
Lone parent - all children non-dependent	105	4.4	2.8
All over 65 years	87	3.6	9.2
Other households	**343**	**14.3**	**5.8**
With dependent children	146	6.1	2.0
All student	2	0.1	0.0
All over 65 years	3	0.1	0.2
Other	192	8.0	3.5
Total households	**2389**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Household No-one in employment	623	26.1	27.5
characteristics No-one in employment with dependent children	205	8.6	2.5

Accommodation type, characteristics and tenure				
		Number	% of total	District %
Accommodation type*	Detached house or bungalow	189	7.9	40.4
	Semi-detached house or bungalow	453	19.0	30.2
	Terraced house or bungalow	1525	63.8	18.9
	Flat, maisonette, or apartment	215	9.0	9.9
	Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure	1	0.0	0.6
Dwelling characteristics	No central heating	63	2.6	1.9
	Overcrowding (1+ too few bedrooms for household size)	187	7.8	2.3
	Average household size (persons)	2.8		
Tenure	Owner occupied	1178	49.3	72.0
	Rented - local authority	224	9.4	2.6
	Rented - social rented (eg housing association)	630	26.4	10.3
	Rented - private rented	337	14.1	14.1

Accommodation type is a count of household spaces not households

Economic activity (16-74years population)				
		Number	% of total	District %
Economically active	**Working**	3275	68.7	71.4
	Employees	2922	61.3	59.3
	Self-employed	215	4.5	9.5
	Working student	138	2.9	2.6
	Unemployed	314	6.6	3.2
Economically inactive	Retired	364	7.6	14.1
	Students	195	4.1	3.2
	Looking after home/family	287	6.0	3.8
	Sick/disabled	212	4.4	2.5
	Other	134	2.5	1.9

Travel to work (16-74 years population)			
	Number	% of total*	District %*
Car/van	1935	40.6	51.9
Bus	130	2.7	1.8
Train	71	1.5	2.6
Cycle	203	4.3	2.6
Foot	777	16.3	6.6

total working population aged 16-74 years

Qualifications (16+ years population)			
	Number	% of total	District %
No qualification	1374	27.6	19.2
Level 4+	735	14.8	27.9

Level 4+ qualifications: Degree, Higher Degree, NVQ Level 4-5 or similar (see ONS Census table KS501EW for full definitions).

Passports held			
	Number	% of total	District %
No passport	1781	26.5	16.0
UK	3809	56.6	78.0
Rep. of Ireland	41	0.6	0.5
Europe - EU	774	11.5	2.9

Length of residence in UK			
	Number	% of total	District %
Born in UK	5192	77.2	90.4
Less than 2 years	301	4.5	1.5
2-5years	391	5.8	1.7
More than 5 year	842	12.5	6.4

2011 Census: The 2011 population census took place on 27 March 2011. The data provided in this profile is based on output measures for the **usual resident** population. A **usual resident** of the UK is anyone who, on census day, was in the UK and had stayed or intended to stay in the UK for a period of 12 months or more, or had a permanent UK address and was outside the UK and intended to be outside the UK for less than 12 months. A **household** is defined as one person living alone, or a group of people (not necessarily related) living at the same address who share cooking facilities and share a living room or sitting room or dining area.

Cambridgeshire County Council

Census data has been provided by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). This profile uses extracts from several published data sets. Please refer to the ONS data tables for further details and definitions.

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