COMMUNITY SAFETY STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT 2015/16

COHESION

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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 fourth, and final, document that will be produced for 2015/16. The focus of this document will be on Cohesion.
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CONTENTS

DOCUMENT OUTLINE

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

This document and previous strategic assessments can be accessed on the Cambridgeshire Insight pages here http://www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/community-safety/CSP/hunts

DOCUMENT SCHEDULE

The Partnership has a continuous assessment process that allows for strategic planning throughout the year. The aim of each document is to gain a better understanding of an agreed key issue in the district. The quarter four document will also provide a scan for future years. The continuous assessment consists of 4 parts:

Document	Key theme	Analysis & Writing	Presentation
1	ASB (High & Medium Risk)	June and July	July 2015
2	Low level violence	July to September	October 2015
3	Mental Health Impacts	October to December	January 2016
4	**Cohesion**	**January to March**	**April 2016**

ADDITIONAL DATA

The interactive community safety atlas provides some of the main crime and disorder issues at ward level. The atlas allows the user to review the data directly on the map or in a chart. It can be accessed here http://atlas.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/Crime/atlas.html and includes 2014/15 data.

The Pyramid of Crime: victim offender interactive profile, is presented at district level and can be accessed here
http://atlas.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/Crime/Pyramid/html%205/atlas.html?select=12UB . It will be updated shortly.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The scope of crime and community safety issues tackled by local Community Safety Partnerships (CSP) has changed over the years, with the Home Office being far less directive allowing for local issues to be prioritised. This has led to a move away from a focus on crime types to a focus on individuals, enabling the Partnership to prioritise concerns relating to victim vulnerability and the harm caused by specific offender groups.

In this report the CSP is examining aspects of cohesion that affect crime and anti-social behaviour (ASB), and where the Partnership can add value to existing work.

KEY FINDINGS

Cohesive Communities have been defined as having five key attributes: A sense of community; similar life opportunities; respect for diversity; political trust and a sense of belonging. In order to understand cohesion it is important to take intelligence from a range of sources, and to consider how contributing factors may impact on cohesion. Research suggests a link between cohesive communities and low crime and disorder. [1][2]

A range of data sources such as the 2011 Census, Department for Work and Pensions' National Insurance Number (NINo) registrations, and school census (PLASC) data, collectively build up a local profile of demographic characteristics of Huntingdonshire residents. This is useful when considering cohesion as it is useful to understand diversity in order to understand where cohesion may be challenged. The district and ward data available of characteristics such as ethnicity, main language used and religion, are valuable, however it was felt that data for large geographical areas may mask a more diverse picture locally.

In 2014/15 52,528 hate crimes were recorded by the police in England and Wales. 82% of these were recorded as 'race' hate crimes, 11% 'sexual orientation', 6% 'religion' and 5% 'disability'.[3] Across Huntingdonshire, data sources including CADET, ECINS and police recorded hate crime, all have low figures. Similarly, hate crime within ASB incidents data was also minimal. With limited data on hate crime for the district, it is difficult to deduce any problem areas or particular issues.

Police hate crime data for 2015 shows that 30 individual victims reported hate crime in Huntingdonshire. 22 (73%) of the crimes were recorded as 'violence against the person'. 25 (83%) of the victims were male, the most common nationality after United Kingdom (14 victims, 47%) was Polish (5 victims, 17%), and 23 (77%) victims were recorded as victims of 'race' related hate crime. Collectively this data begins to provide some indicators for a profile of hate crime victims for the district.

The Research Group called for evidence from a range of people who may be able to provide additional information and insight into community cohesion. Including information about current

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[1] Lee (2000) Community Cohesion and Violent Predatory Victimization: A Theoretical Extension and Cross-national Test of Opportunity Theory. *Social Forces.* 79 (2): 683 – 688.
[2] Wedlock (2006) Crime and cohesive communities: Home office online report 19/06
[3] Hate Crime 2014/15, Home Office, https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/467366/hosb0515.pdf

issues with communities across the district and examples of where, in their opinion, integration was working well. Though feedback provided some anecdotal evidence about issues and problem areas which may be useful to the Partnership, unfortunately feedback was minimal and therefore the opportunity to analyse the data was limited.

RECOMMENDATIONS

When considering how to promote cohesion within a community the Partnership may want to consider diversity within the district and how interventions and partnership working can improve integration.

Additional small area analysis, rather than district analysis, of data, in addition to further exploration of local officer insight would provide the Partnership with an improved understanding of what is happening at a grass roots level; intelligence that may be identified locally, but not captured by district wide, official, data sets.

Based on this assessment, the Research Group would recommend that the Partnership continue to focus on improving both hate crime reporting and hate crime recording. Continued local engagement and efforts to improve confidence in reporting hate crime are likely to be required in order to facilitate improved reporting. Improved use of the hate crime gallery on ECINS, and the ASB hate crime marker, are essential to improve hate crime recording.

Cohesion is a multi-faceted concept. Local intelligence from those already working within communities, including many of those represented by the Partnership, can provide information that may add value to existing data sets, or indeed provide additional insight not captured elsewhere. This can aid understanding of how and where cohesion may be challenged, and where tensions may exist.

Further collection and analysis of evidence from a broad range of local sources across the district is recommended, to improve understanding of cohesion and ultimately where the Partnership can add support in order to promote cohesive communities and reduce impact on crime and community safety. This may include, but is not limited to, consulting with local community engagement officers, housing officers, youth workers, advisory groups, and others already working with specific groups (Huntingdon District Council, Oxmoor working group). It may also include reviewing (or conducting) local surveys, or analysis of police performance data (stop search/ arrests) and other local intelligence.

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this strategic assessment is to provide the Huntingdonshire Community Safety Partnership (the Partnership) with an understanding of issues of cohesion affecting the district. This will enable the Partnership to take action that is driven by clear evidence. This document will cover a local residents profile, hate crime, Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB), victim's data, and community insight.

BACKGROUND

The Partnership requested a focused document on Community Cohesion and its relationship with crime and disorder.

The Government continues in its plea to build strong, resilient, cohesive communities.

> *By community cohesion, we mean working towards a society in which there is a common vision and sense of belonging by all communities; a society in which the diversity of people's backgrounds and circumstances is appreciated and valued; a society in which similar life opportunities are available to all; and a society in which strong and positive relationships exist and continue to be developed in the workplace, in schools and in the wider community.*
>
> *Alan Johnson, Secretary of State for Education and Skills, speaking in Parliament on 2 November 2006.[4]*

For more than a decade literature and research have discussed the challenges associated with increasing diversity and multi-culturalism. The term 'parallel lives' was used to explain how ignorance about each other's communities had been turned into fear, resulting in intolerance, discrimination and, in extreme cases, violence.[5] Efforts to support the breakdown of such barriers and develop more cohesive communities have since remained a priority.

A correlation analysis by Wedlock[6] argues that those local areas that have a high sense of community, political trust and a sense of belonging generally show significantly lower levels of 'all' reported crime.

LOCAL RESIDENT PROFILE

Wider narrative surrounding levels of cohesion is often centred on race, religion or culture. Furthermore, in 2014/15 83% of hate crimes recorded by the police in England and Wales were race hate crimes.[7] For this reason, information on characteristics including ethnicity, religion, disability

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[4] Based on the Government and the Local Government Association's definition first published in Guidance on Community Cohesion, LGA, 2002 and resulting from the Cantle Report in 2001. Cited in
....http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20130401151715/http://www.education.gov.uk/publications/eOrderingDownload/DCSF-00598-2007.pdf
Guidance on the duty to promote community cohesion, Department for Children, Schools and families
[5] The end of parallel lives? The report of the community cohesion panel
http://tedcantle.co.uk/pdf/TheEndofParallelLives.pdf
[6] Wedlock, Crime and Cohesive Communities, Home Office, 2006
[7] Hate Crime 2014/15, Home Office,
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/467366/hosb0515.pdf

and sexual orientation are presented to develop a demographic picture, or local resident profile, for Huntingdonshire. However, the information is included to provide context and the Partnership should be mindful that cohesion and acts of hate can spread much wider than this, across all individuals protected characteristics.

2011 CENSUS DATA

The population Census is taken every ten years, and provides detailed statistics of the nation's population and its characteristics. Whilst it is worth noting that the most recent data available is from the 2011 Census, and therefore may be out of date, it is the most comprehensive data set available for many indicators and provides a good starting point for looking at diversity within the district.

According to the 2011 Census, 89.5% of the population of Huntingdonshire is White British, another 4.5% of the total population was recorded as White: Other white (see Table 1). Closer analysis of the White: Other white sub-group shows that the largest population are Polish (1,858 residents) and Northern American (1,375 residents) (see Table 2).

Table 1: Summary of Huntingdonshire 2011 Census results for Ethnic Group

Area name	Huntingdonshire		Cambridgeshire		ENGLAND AND WALES	
	count	%	count	%	count	%
All categories: Ethnic group	169,508		621,210		56,075,912	
White: English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British	151,694	89.5%	524,617	84.5%	45,134,686	80.5%
White: Irish	1,130	0.7%	4,908	0.8%	531,087	0.9%
White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller	208	0.1%	1,508	0.2%	57,680	0.1%
White: Other White	7,659	4.5%	43,954	7.1%	2,485,942	4.4%
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White and Black Caribbean	707	0.4%	2,510	0.4%	426,715	0.8%
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White and Black African	356	0.2%	1,385	0.2%	165,974	0.3%
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White and Asian	769	0.5%	3,895	0.6%	341,727	0.6%
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: Other Mixed	698	0.4%	3,291	0.5%	289,984	0.5%
Asian/Asian British: Indian	1,119	0.7%	7,430	1.2%	1,412,958	2.5%
Asian/Asian British: Pakistani	998	0.6%	2,373	0.4%	1,124,511	2.0%
Asian/Asian British: Bangladeshi	351	0.2%	2,562	0.4%	447,201	0.8%
Asian/Asian British: Chinese	575	0.3%	6,723	1.1%	393,141	0.7%
Asian/Asian British: Other Asian	1,147	0.7%	6,550	1.1%	835,720	1.5%
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: African	862	0.5%	3,426	0.6%	989,628	1.8%
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Caribbean	427	0.3%	1,647	0.3%	594,825	1.1%
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Other Black	353	0.2%	937	0.2%	280,437	0.5%
Other ethnic group: Arab	132	0.1%	1,370	0.2%	230,600	0.4%
Other ethnic group: Any other ethnic group	323	0.2%	2,124	0.3%	333,096	0.6%

Source: KS201EW 2011 Census, ONS

Table 2: Detailed breakdown for Huntingdonshire of Ethnic Group categorised as 'White: Other White' in 2011 Census, showing only ethnicities that have at least 50 individuals or more.

Ethnic Group	Count
White: Australian/New Zealander	118
White: Baltic States	422
White: Commonwealth of (Russian) Independent States	107
White: European Mixed	844
White: Italian	355
White: Latin/South/Central American	51
White: North American	1,375
White: Other Eastern European	316
White: Other Western European	894
White: Polish	1,858
White: Turkish	64
White: Any other ethnic group	1,058

Source: 2011 Census, ONS

Religion

2011 Census data on religion shows that 60.8% of residents in the district are Christian. Another 29.0% identify with having 'no religion', and 7.2% of residents did not state their religion. The only other individual religion representing more than 1% of total residents was Muslim (Islam). According to the 2011 Census 1,865 (1.1%) of residents in Huntingdonshire are Muslim. Further detail can be found in Appendix A.

Health

The 2011 Census did not ask a specific question about disability, however respondents were asked a question relating to how they perceived their health. As shown in Table 3, Huntingdonshire has a lower percentage of residents who perceive their day-to-day activities 'limited a lot' and 'limited a little' by their health compared to Cambridgeshire or England and Wales figures. However, this does vary between wards. 16 of the 29 Huntingdonshire wards exceed the county figure for the percentage of residents who perceive their day-to-day activities to be limited (either a lot or a little) by their health (see Table 4). It may be useful for the Partnership to consider these wards in relation to a potential vulnerability to hate crime.

Table 3: Summary of Cambridgeshire 2011 Census results for Health

	Day-to-day activities limited (%)		
	limited a lot	limited a little	not limited
Cambridgeshire	6.5	8.8	84.7
Cambridge	5.5	7.5	87.0
East Cambridgeshire	6.5	8.9	84.6
Fenland	9.9	11.1	79.0
Huntingdonshire	6.3	8.6	85.1
South Cambridgeshire	5.6	8.4	86.1
England and Wales	*8.5*	*9.4*	*82.1*

Source: KS301EW 2011 Census, ONS

Table 4: Summary of Huntingdonshire 2011 Census results for Health. Showing all wards where the percentage exceeds the county percentage.

	All Usual Residents	Day-to-Day Activities Limited			
		limited a lot		limited a little	
	Count	Count	%	Count	%
Ward					
Brampton	7288	438	6	694	9.5
Huntingdon East	9532	883	9.3	956	10
St Ives West	2870	191	6.7	302	10.5
St Neots Eaton Socon	5704	411	7.2	599	10.5
Sawtry	6536	389	6	605	9.3
Yaxley and Farcet	11041	795	7.2	976	8.8
Alconbury & The Stukeleys	3709	243	6.6	339	9.1
Buckden	3293	222	6.7	301	9.1
Ramsey	8479	671	7.9	873	10.3
St Neots Eynesbury	10477	690	6.6	846	8.1
The Hemingfords	6036	312	5.2	571	9.5
Little Paxton	3244	185	5.7	320	9.9
St Ives South	6515	512	7.9	609	9.3
St Neots Priory Park	8169	510	6.2	724	8.9
Somersham	5935	371	6.3	531	8.9
Upwood and The Raveleys	3440	222	6.5	227	6.6
Cambridgeshire	*621,210*	*40621*	*6.5*	*54,406*	*8.8*

Source: KS301EW 2011 Census, ONS

Sexual Orientation

There is limited data available on sexual orientation, and there was not a question relating to sexual orientation included in the 2011 Census. Sexuality can be difficult to define and there are different conceptions of its meaning. Accuracy of response to questions about sexual orientation also raises potential issues with data accuracy and data value.[8] Appendix B includes a table of Sexual Identity by region from the Integrated Household Survey (ONS) for reference. Absence of local data prevents further analysis of this protected characteristic.

Main language and Length of residence

When considering the issue of cohesion, it can be useful to review other indicators relating to the demographics in Huntingdonshire. Data relating to length of residence of the usual population, or the main language spoke at home can help to provide local context and may be useful for exploring cohesion and/or community engagement opportunities.

The 2011 Census collected data on main language spoken at home of all residents aged 3 and over. According to the census, 96% of Huntingdonshire residents speak English as their main language, however more than eighty different languages were recorded as a main language overall (see Appendix D). 'Other European Language (EU)' makes up 2.1% of the remaining 4% of residents, and this is made up of 18 languages. The second most commonly reported individual main language was Polish (2,036 residents, 1.2%). The breadth of main languages used by residents whose main

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[8] Sexual Orientation and the 2011 Census – background information March 2006, ONS.

language was not English shows the range of diversity within a relatively small proportion of the population across Huntingdonshire.   Although this data does not imply the number of residents who are able to speak English, is worth the Partnership considering that language can be a barrier to accessing services and community integration.

According to the 2011 Census 90% of Huntingdonshire residents were born in the UK, and another 4% have been resident in the UK for more than 10 year. However, 2,614 Huntingdonshire residents (2%) have been in resident in the UK for less than 2 years (see Appendix C). Length of residence can promote key attributes of cohesion, including sense of belonging. Where people have been resident in the UK for a short time there is potential for cohesion to be challenged.

NINO DATA

All people coming to the UK to take up employment for the first time must obtain a National Insurance Number (NINo). There are several assumptions made with NINo data, such as that those registering within Huntingdonshire are also resident in the district, so it must be used with caution. However, NINo data is able to provide a way of monitoring migration trends.

Between 2010/11 and 2014/15 Huntingdonshire received 4,857 NINo applications. Applications were predominantly from EU countries (see Table 5). Closer analysis of the data indicates that for this time period the top five countries of origin were Poland (1,496 applications), Lithuania (674), Latvia (356), Romania (274), and Portugal (203) (see Table 6).

Table 5: Huntingdonshire total NINo registrations by year

Nationality	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	Total
European Union	688	687	594	795	1090	3854
European Union EU15	99	98	144	156	241	750
European Union EU8	559	575	430	575	626	2756
European Union EU2	28	18	15	64	214	339
European Union Other	..	..	..	..	5	15
Non-European Union (Other Europe)	12	15	10	11	17	67
Non-European Union (Other Europe)	12	15	10	11	17	67
Asia	151	95	57	63	75	435
Rest of the World	117	84	99	92	102	498
Other / unknown	..	..	..	..	5	7
Total	974	882	758	962	1286	4857

Source: DWP
Statistical disclosure control has been applied to this table to avoid the release of confidential data

Table 6: NINo registrations for Huntingdonshire from top five countries of origin for 2014/15.

Country	Year of registration					
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	Total
Romania	21	17	12	49	176	274
Latvia	131	94	42	46	43	356
Lithuania	161	145	109	126	128	674
Poland	232	291	235	345	400	1496
Portugal	26	27	43	47	56	203
Spain	5	10	28	42	70	150

Source: DWP

In 2014/15 numbers of NINo registrations from Romanian nationals saw a sharp increase, this is likely to be a result of a reduction in the working restrictions on Romanian people working in the UK from January 2014. The increase from 49 registrations in 2013/14 to 176 in 2014/15 may demonstrate an emerging community within the district (see Table 6). However, Huntingdonshire did not receive a large number of NINo registrations from Romania when compared to neighbouring districts.

Comparing the profile of NINo applications to neighbouring districts can be useful, perhaps suggesting which nationalities may be more likely to be resident in Huntingdonshire. In general, Huntingdonshire appears to have a similar profile as its neighbouring districts, attracting workers from similar countries of origin (see Table 7).

Table 7: Total National Insurance (NINo) Registrations 2010/11 - 2014/15 for Huntingdonshire and neighbouring districts, listing only those countries that appear in the top 5 for any one district

Country		Bedford	Central Bedfordshire	Peterborough	East Cambs	Fenland	Hunts	South Cambs	East Northamptonshire
EU 2	Bulgaria	111	67	244	841	310	69	366	86
	Romania	967	506	690	1026	375	274	468	315
	Total EU2	*1078*	*573*	*932*	*1864*	*689*	*339*	*836*	*401*
EU 8	Slovakia	61	57	872	18	141	39	69	22
	Hungary	186	181	582	63	379	121	242	57
	Latvia	479	45	2697	31	1256	356	106	26
	Lithuania	680	75	5947	340	4444	674	274	21
	Poland	3279	673	3989	1566	1217	1496	729	255
	Total EU8	*4804*	*1096*	*14570*	*2047*	*7611*	*2756*	*1508*	*394*
EU 15	Italy	371	212	236	43	18	87	270	28
	Portugal	198	121	1748	158	148	203	221	75
	Ireland	165	178	93	68	23	61	153	31
	Spain	292	230	168	69	42	150	336	22
	Total EU15	*1504*	*1123*	*2622*	*489*	*303*	*750*	*1563*	*214*

Source: DWP

Cohesive communities are recognised as having a sense of community, similar life opportunities, respect for diversity, political trust and a sense of belonging. These attributes may become more pressurised in communities which are more diverse and transient. Longevity of residence can often drive a sense of belonging and community, but recent arrival into the district, added to possible cultural and language barriers, may have potential to challenge cohesion.

PLASC DATA

The school census (PLASC) collects information on students, including main language spoken at home. This can provide a proxy for nationality and a sense of the geographical distribution of the numerous migrant communities across the district, and may be useful for exploring cohesion and/or community engagement opportunities. It is also considerably more up to date than the 2011 population Census data, thus more likely to reflect any recent migration changes.

According to the January 2015 school census, Huntingdonshire schools have recorded almost one hundred different languages as a main language within their student population. The large majority of pupils on roll, 91%, have English confirmed as their main language. The next five most popular main languages were Polish (478 pupils – 2% of all pupils), Punjabi (195 pupils), Lithuanian (108 pupils), Urdu (97 pupils), and Portuguese (92 pupils) (see Table 8). Schools in Huntingdon North (256), Huntingdon East (146), St Ives South (121) and Huntingdon West (supressed figure) wards have the highest numbers of Polish, Punjabi, Lithuanian, Urdu or Portuguese speakers.

Table 8: Pupils on rolls that speak the top five main languages in Huntingdonshire Schools, excluding English, January 2015 school census

Ward	Language				
	Lithuanian	Panjabi	Polish	Urdu	Portuguese
Alconbury and The Stukeleys	<5				
Brampton				<5	<5	<5
Buckden				<5	<5	
Earith						
Ellington						
Elton and Folksworth	<5					
Fenstanton		<5	6		
Godmanchester	<5		18		7
Gransden and The Offords					
Huntingdon East	24	10	89	14	9
Huntingdon North	39	33	122	31	31
Huntingdon West	12	<5	75	5	6
Kimbolton and Staughton	<5				
Little Paxton	<5		<5		
Ramsey	<5	<5	21		21
Sawtry	<5		7		<5
Somersham	<5	<5	<5		
St. Ives East	<5	37	33	6	<5
St. Ives South	<5	87	10	24	<5
St. Ives West	<5	11	6	<5	
St. Neots Eaton Ford		<5	7	<5	<5
St. Neots Eaton Socon	<5	<5	9	<5	<5
St. Neots Eynesbury	5	<5	14		<5
St. Neots Priory Park	9		30	<5	<5
Stilton	<5		<5		
The Hemingfords		<5	<5	<5	<5
Upwood and The Raveleys			<5		
Warboys and Bury					
Yaxley and Farcet	<5	<5	15	<5	<5
Grand Total	108	191	478	97	92

Table 9: Wards where a 'main language' is spoken by more than 15 pupils, excluding languages which appear in the top five for the district, January 2015 school census

Language	Pupil count		
	District total	Ward	Ward total
Latvian	45	Huntingdon North	26
Bengali	76	St Ives South	19
		St Ives East	17
Malayam	45	Huntingdon West	16

HATE CRIME

Hate crime is defined as 'any criminal offence which is perceived, by the victim or any other person, to be motivated by hostility or prejudice towards someone based on a personal characteristic.'[9] This definition was agreed in 2007 by the main statutory criminal justice agencies. There are five centrally monitored strands of hate crime:

· race or ethnicity;
· religion or beliefs;
· sexual orientation;
· disability; and
· transgender identity.

A person does not have to be an actual member of an identifiable group to be a victim; the defining factor is the perpetrators motivation.

It is widely acknowledged that hate crime is underreported and the Government are committed to address this issue as part of their hate crime action plan. [10] As cited in the plan, many people do not come forward for fear they will be taken seriously, or because they don't feel that the incident is serious enough to report. Many others don't think that the authorities will be able to protect them from further abuse, if they do report it.[11]

In 2014/15 52,528 hate crimes were recorded by the police in England and Wales. 82% of these were recorded as 'race' hate crimes, 11% 'sexual orientation', 6% 'religion' and 5% 'disability'.[12]

In a recent report into hate crime by the HMCPSI, HMIC and HMI Probation it was reported nationally that the volume of police recorded disability hate crimes was significantly lower than the reported victimisation through the Crime Survey for England and Wales (1,985 and 62,000 respectively for 2013/14). Cambridgeshire Constabulary was also highlighted as one of nine forces with fewer than 10 disability hate crimes per year over a three year period. [13] Though it cannot be ascertained from the report or the raw data alone whether figures are low due to underreporting by victims, poor recording practices by the constabulary or both, it is important for the Partnership to consider that police recorded disability hate crime figures alone may significantly under-represent the extent of the issue throughout the district. This is likely to also be reflected across other sub-groups of hate crime.

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[9] Hate Crimes, England and Wales 2013/14 Home Officer Statistical Bulletin 02/14 – October 2014
[10] HM Government, Challenge It, Report It, Stop It – Delivering the Government's hate crime action plan
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/307624/HateCrimeActionPlanProgressReport.pdf
[11] HM Government, Challenge It, Report It, Stop It – Delivering the Government's hate crime action plan
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https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/467366/hosb0515.pdf
[13] HMCPSI, HMIC and HMI Probation (2015)Joint review of disability hate crime follow-up
https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/cjji/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2015/05/CJJI_DHCFU_May15_rpt.pdf

ECINS

Analysis of the hate crime perpetrators gallery within the ECINs system revealed only one use of the 'Hate Crime' marker, this was for a high-priority ASB case. Analysis of the hate crime victims gallery also revealed only one use of the Hate Crime marker. This was a low-priority ASB case. It is unclear from the data whether the underreporting, or a lack of use of the hate marker on the ECINs system, may contribute to the low figures.

Police recorded hate crime

Analysis of hate crime incidents within the CADET system identified 31 cases in 2013, 42 in 2014 and 75 in 2015 for Huntingdonshire. Reported hate crime are considered low and numbers were less than ten for each month of this 36-month period, with the exception of two months (Aug 2015 and Sept 2015).

It is expected that the annual increase each year may be due to improved reporting of hate crime, or an improved use of the hate marker within the reporting system, rather than an increase of hate crime within the Huntingdonshire area.

Most recent available police recorded crime data (Apr - Dec 2015) shows that 23,802 crimes were recorded across Cambridgeshire. Crimes that are racially or religiously aggravated are by their definition a subset of total hate crime. As shown in Table 10, 165 crimes were recorded were as racially or religiously aggravated. 31 of these were in Huntingdonshire.

Analysis of the 'MO Text' field across all crime records identified only 7 crimes with the word 'hate' in. Since none were recorded in Huntingdonshire, further analysis of the 7 crime records was not considered conducive to this strategic assessment.

Table 10: 'Racially or religiously aggravated' crimes, from all police recorded crimes, April 2015-December 2015.

	District					
HO Code Desc	**Cambridge**	**East Cambs**	**Fenland**	**Hunts**	**South Cambs**	**Total**
Racially or religiously aggravated -						
Assault with injury	6	<5	<5	<5	<5	14
Common assault	14		<5	5	7	-
Criminal damage			<5	<5	<5	6
Harassment		<5	<5	<5		<5
Public fear, alarm, or distress	60	6	11	20	17	114
Total	80	8	17	31	29	165

Hate crime data recorded for Huntingdonshire is limited and most likely under-reported. Whilst the data recorded is useful to provide some insight, it is considered to be potentially unrepresentative of true levels of hate crime. Therefore in isolation it has limited value for the Partnership.

The increase in police recorded hate crimes (CADET data) over recent years suggests a possible improved reporting and recording of hate crimes though this system, and this is something the Partnership may want to build upon going forward.

ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR (ASB)

PERCEPTIONS OF ASB

It is frequently acknowledged that there can be a mismatch between an objective measure of ASB, and perceptions of ASB. Many suggest that communities with higher levels of empathy, mutual respect, and overall cohesion, are likely to have reduced perceptions of ASB. [14]

According to the Cambridge Constabulary's PiC survey (Feb 2015 – Feb 2016) less than 1% of Huntingdonshire respondents perceive there to be a high level of ASB in this area based on a rolling 12-month average (see Appendix E).

GRAFFITI DATA

Graffiti data from the police CRM system for the period January – December 2015 shows 30 cases recorded across Huntingdonshire. Several discuss 'offensive' language, whilst two report racist graffiti; the first report was at the Priory park playground in St Neots, the second at Huntingdon Skate Park, Stukeley road. Most reports of graffiti were in public spaces such as parks, bridges and underpasses. Overwhelmingly graffiti reports were located at Huntingdon addresses (11) and St Neots addresses (17).

ASB DATA

The most recent ASB data available for this financial year (April-Dec 2015) shows that 2,730 incidents of ASB were recorded across Huntingdonshire. Of these, only 6 had the 'hate' crime incident tag used within the record (see Table 12). Table 11 shows the wards with more than 100 ASB incidents in this time period. Notably, five of the six wards that also experienced a recorded hate crime also appear in this list. Of the six recorded ASB incidents in Huntingdonshire during this time period, four were marked as 'racial' prejudice, one was 'religious' prejudice, and one 'disability' prejudice.

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[14] https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/116591/horr34-summary.pdf *Simon Mackenzie, Jon Bannister, John Flint, Sadie Parr, Andrew Millie and Jennifer Fleetwood, 2010. Research Report 34.* The drivers of perceptions of anti-social behaviour

Table 11: ASB count of incidents by ward, listing only those with a total count of more than 100, April – Dec 2015

Ward	Month (2015)									Total
	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Huntingdon West Ward	35	29	28	32	32	29	32	35	32	284
Huntingdon North Ward	24	17	23	42	37	14	32	31	20	240
Huntingdon East Ward	33	18	28	32	34	21	28	19	16	229
St. Neots Priory Park Ward	26	28	22	24	29	25	25	20	14	213
Yaxley and Farcet Ward	13	19	24	34	23	28	20	12	14	187
St. Neots Eynesbury Ward	19	19	20	21	19	17	22	20	13	170
St. Ives South Ward	21	10	19	18	13	13	13	14	17	138
Warboys and Bury Ward	22	15	12	22	11	11	11	11	9	124
Ramsey Ward	16	16	16	15	11	8	16	9	5	112
St. Neots Eaton Socon Ward	14	14	9	17	13	8	11	11	11	108
Huntingdonshire Total	*330*	*272*	*329*	*384*	*339*	*257*	*311*	*278*	*230*	*2730*

Table 12: ASB incidents where the 'Hate' incident tag is used, April –Dec 2015

District	'Hate' incident tag used (count)
Cambridge	10
East Cambridgeshire	<5
Fenland	5
Huntingdonshire	6
South Cambridgeshire	5

With so few ASB incidents with the hate crime incident tag used (6 for Huntingdonshire, Apr-Dec 2015) it is difficult to draw any conclusions about areas, or issues, of concern for the Partnership.

Following national acknowledgement that hate crime is significantly under-reported, and awareness that the Cambridgeshire Constabulary was reported as having recorded particularly few hate crimes[15] , this may be a recommended continued area for improvement.

VICTIMS DATA

Victims of hate crimes

Analysis of police recorded victims data identified 148 hate crimes in Cambridgeshire in 2015 associated with a victim. For 36 of these the victim was resident in Huntingdonshire (24%), with a total of 30 individual victims affected. Months with the highest number of hate crimes reported were August (9) and September (8). Wards with the highest number of hate crime victims were Huntingdon North Ward (9) and St. Neots Priory Park Ward (7), whilst Oxmoor and Hartford (11) and St Neots and District (9) were the neighbourhoods with highest numbers. 72% of all hate crimes recorded in the district related to violence against the person with/without injury (See Table 13).

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[15] HMCPSI, HMIC and HMI Probation (2015)Joint review of disability hate crime follow-up
https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/cjji/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2015/05/CJJI_DHCFU_May15_rpt.pdf

Table 13: Summary of Hate Crime Offences, 2015 Hate Crime Victims data, Cambridgeshire Constabulary

Sub-group description	Count
Criminal Damage	8
Other Theft	<5
Robbery	<5
Violence with Injury	10
Violence without Injury	16
Huntingdonshire Total	36

Note: Data is a count of total Hate Crime incidents, rather than unique victims

Race is most common sub-set of hate crime nationally[16] and this was also reflected in local data (see Figure 1). Interestingly, 17% of individual victims from the hate crime Victims Data for 2015 were Polish, yet the Polish community only make up 1% of the Huntingdonshire population according to the 2011 Census. An overwhelming proportion of hate crimes also reported male victims (83%). Unfortunately, data gaps meant it was not possible to accurately deduce whether victims were targeted, vulnerable, or repeat victims.

Figure 1: Huntingdonshire victims' profile of Police recorded hate crimes 2015, Cambridgeshire Constabulary

For total hate crimes reported:
- Victims of 36 Hate Crimes recorded
- 29/36 male victims
- 26/36 were marked as victims of 'Hate Crime: Race'
- 6/36 were marked as victims of 'Hate Crime: Disability'
- 5/36 were marked as victims of 'Hate Crime: Sexual orientation'
- Targeted/Vulnerable/Repeat fields had too many blank fields for analysis
- Nationality description - 50% recorded as United Kingdom, 14% Polish, 25% not recorded. Other nationality's disclosed were Afghanistan, Latvia and Pakistan

For unique victims':
- 30 unique victims experienced 36 hate crimes
- 25/30 male victims
- 23/30 were marked as victims of 'Hate Crime: Race'
- <5/30 were marked as victims of 'Hate Crime: Disability'
- <5/30 were marked as victims of 'Hate Crime: Sexual orientation'
- Targeted/Vulnerable/Repeat fields had too many blank fields for analysis
- Nationality description - 47% recorded as United Kingdom, 17% Polish, 27% not recorded.

[16] Hate Crime 2014/15, Home Office, https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/467366/hosb0515.pdf

Victims of all crimes

Table 14 shows that a lower proportion of females (45.9%) in Huntingdonshire where a victim of crime in comparison to the county (46.6%). Although White: British victims represented a higher proportion of victims in Huntingdonshire (74.9%) compared to the county (69.1%), the 2011 Census shows us that 89.5% of the total population of Huntingdonshire is White: British, therefore suggesting this ethnicity may be under-represented as crime victims for the district (and other ethnicities over-represented). However, comparison of ethnicity of the residential population (see Table 1) and ethnicity of crime victims does not show any substantial variations. Therefore, the 15.2% of victims ethnicity recorded as 'unknown' may account for the majority of the difference.

Huntingdonshire has a similar age profile of victims to Cambridgeshire, but there are a higher percentage of under 16s. According to the Research Group 2013 population estimates, 18.1% of the Cambridgeshire population is under 16 years old, compared to 18.8% of the Huntingdonshire population. This negligible difference suggests that the variation in proportion of crime victims is therefore not accounted for by the population age profile alone.

Whilst one account may be that under 16s in Huntingdonshire are more likely to be a victim of crime, it is possible that numbers simply reflect improved identification of this age group within the district as a result of a focused work, particularly around identification of child sexual exploitation, therefore demonstrating Huntingdonshire to be 'ahead of the curve' so to speak.

Table 14: An ethnicity profile of victims for all crimes recorded in 2015, Cambridgeshire Constabulary.

		Cambridge	East Cambs	Fenland	Hunts	South Cambs	Cambridgeshire
Total number of victims		**5923**	**1819**	**3533**	**4652**	**3647**	**19574**
Gender	**Female**	47.9%	43.7%	46.9%	45.9%	46.3%	46.6%
	Male	48.4%	52.0%	49.1%	49.3%	49.7%	49.3%
	Unknown	3.7%	4.3%	4.0%	4.8%	4.0%	4.1%
Age Group	**Under 16**	3.9%	6.0%	6.2%	7.2%	5.2%	5.5%
	16-17	2.6%	2.5%	3.0%	3.1%	3.5%	3.0%
	18-24	22.0%	12.1%	12.4%	11.9%	11.7%	15.0%
	25-29	12.1%	8.3%	10.2%	9.8%	8.0%	10.1%
	30-39	19.4%	16.9%	16.5%	17.0%	17.0%	17.6%
	40-49	13.7%	16.7%	16.5%	16.9%	18.8%	16.2%
	50-59	9.4%	13.2%	12.2%	12.5%	13.4%	11.7%
	60-69	5.4%	8.9%	8.4%	7.5%	8.0%	7.2%
	70-79	2.5%	5.5%	4.4%	4.1%	4.9%	3.9%
	80-89	1.2%	2.1%	1.8%	2.0%	1.8%	1.7%
	90+	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%
	Unknown	7.5%	7.3%	8.1%	7.8%	7.3%	7.6%
Ethnicity	**White: British / Irish**	57.6%	78.0%	71.6%	74.9%	73.7%	69.1%
	White: Other White	14.3%	4.8%	10.0%	4.6%	5.3%	8.7%
	Mixed	2.4%	0.5%	0.6%	0.9%	1.0%	1.3%
	***Asian or Asian British**	7.0%	0.7%	1.1%	2.2%	3.2%	3.5%
	Black or Black British	2.2%	0.7%	0.5%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%
	Other Ethnic Group	0.9%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%
	Declined / Third Party Report / Did not understand	1.1%	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%	1.1%	0.9%
	Gypsy / Roma / Traveller	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
	Unknown	14.5%	14.1%	15.0%	15.2%	13.8%	14.6%
Deprivation	**Quintile 1 (Most Deprived)**	13.8%	4.0%	59.6%	11.3%	0.0%	18.0%
	Quintile 2	24.9%	30.9%	24.4%	23.1%	6.8%	21.6%
	Quintile 3	26.6%	30.0%	14.8%	22.6%	28.2%	24.1%
	Quintile 4	21.9%	18.6%	1.2%	25.6%	26.8%	19.7%
	Quintile 5 (Least Deprived)	12.8%	16.6%	0.0%	17.3%	38.1%	16.6%

*Note Chinese was previously within the Chinese & Other Ethnic Group catergory, but the recent Census has put Chinese as a sub category of Asian, which is where it has been grouped in the figures above.

Table 15 also provides information about the nationality of victims of crime across Cambridgeshire in 2015. It could be useful to compare this information to the proportions of these nationalities living in the district, to identify if any one group appears to be under- or over- represented as a victim of crime. However, likewise to information about ethnicity of victims (Table 14), a large proportion of nationalities were not recorded in the data (32.7% for Huntingdonshire) and therefore it may be misleading to draw any conclusions.

Table 15: A nationality profile of victims for all crimes recorded in 2015, Cambridgeshire Constabulary.

Nationality	Cambridge	East Cambs	Fenland	Hunts	South Cambs	Cambridgeshire
United Kingdom	48.0%	59.4%	54.9%	60.8%	62.3%	56.0%
Not recorded	31.2%	34.3%	33.5%	32.7%	29.6%	32.0%
Poland	1.9%	1.2%	1.7%	1.7%	0.9%	1.6%
Lithuania	0.3%	0.7%	5.0%	0.3%	0.2%	1.2%
Portugal	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%
Latvia	0.1%	0.0%	1.6%	0.4%	0.1%	0.4%
United States	1.1%	0.9%	0.1%	0.6%	0.3%	0.6%
Pakistan	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Italy	1.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%
India	0.8%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%	0.4%
Unknown	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%
Romania	0.5%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
China	1.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.5%
Spain	1.4%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%
Germany	1.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%
Total	*90.1%*	*98.1%*	*98.2%*	*98.1%*	*95.7%*	*95.2%*

COMMUNITY INSIGHT

The Research Group called for evidence from a range of people who may be able to provide additional information and insight into community cohesion. Information which may be able to supplement standard data sources and add a valuable perspective, and context, often not captured in nominal data.

LOCAL OFFICER INSIGHT

Local officers, including locality officers and schools, were asked specifically about any current issues with community cohesion across the district and for examples of where, in their opinion, integration was working well. Unfortunately feedback was minimal, however anecdotal disclosures which were received are included below for the interest of the Partnership. It must be stressed that the information included is from those local contacts who responded to the call for evidence. It does not necessarily reflect the most serious issues or problem areas.

Anecdotal evidence from several officers included:

Removed from public version of report to maintain annonimity of data

END OF YEAR REVIEW 2015/16

Huntingdonshire district has the largest population by local authority area in Cambridgeshire. The district has several large towns and a large number of geographically dispersed villages. The population is more diverse than ten years ago with over 100 languages spoken.

The Partnership has tackled several serious and high risk crimes within the previous 12 months including Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE), domestic abuse, vulnerable victims of anti-social behaviour (ASB) and mental health impacts.
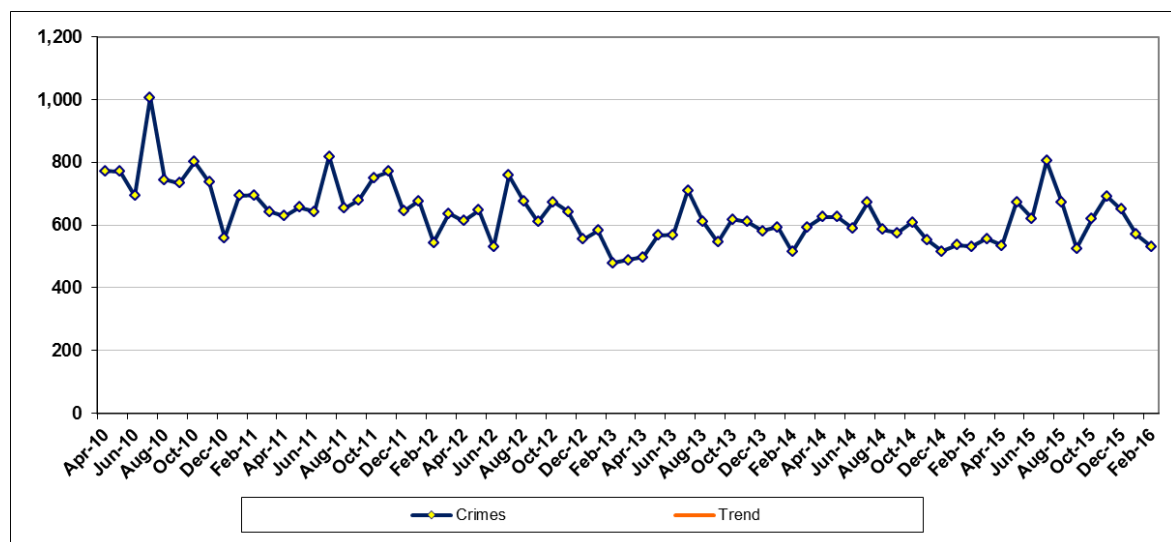
Overview of Crime

At the time of writing the financial year 2015/16 was not complete; therefore this section of the document compares the 11-month period - April 2015 to February 2016 with the same period in the previous year.

Overall Huntingdonshire recorded an increase of 7% in total crime (with 6,893 recorded between April 2015 and February 2016. This equates to an increase of 470 offences from 6,423 in 2014/15 to 6,893 in 2015/16[17]. The largest volume increases over this period were;

- Violence without injury – 283 crimes
- Burglary non-dwelling – 111 crimes (of which 86% was shed/garage burglary)

Figure 2: Total crime recorded by Cambridgeshire Constabulary by month - Huntingdonshire

Source: Cambridgeshire Constabulary - CADET

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[17] 11 month period ending February 2016

Recent months show decreases back to the monthly average for 2014.

Changes in the emphasis on vulnerability have led to increased recording and sharing of information on several key issues;

- Child Sexual Exploitation – 20 crimes recorded compared to <5
- Safeguarding of vulnerable adults – 42 crimes recorded compared to 27
- Human Trafficking – 7 crimes recorded compared to <5
- Domestic abuse – 741 crimes recorded compared to 641

These increases are as a result in increased activity and more accurate use of markers within the Constabulary IT systems, but highlight the importance of these issues.

Violence

An overall increase in violence is driven by an increased volume of crimes described as 'violence without injury'. This category of violent crime involves and overlaps with other crime types, such as domestic abuse, exploitation and ongoing disputes.

Child Sexual Exploitation

The volume of known organised CSE is very low, but this Partnership has been focused on this topic for over a year and is beginning to understand the various models of grooming. It is likely that– the 'boyfriend' model of exploitation or peer exploitation is more prevalent than the data suggests at this time. The Partnership has already funded Chelsea's Choice for schools and it is important to understand the impact of this, further so far only one year group has watched this and therefore the knowledge has not yet been embedded within the community.

Exploitation

The scale and nature of exploitation is difficult to define with complete accuracy as crimes are well hidden, the victims are not always willing to come forward and the perpetrators are often highly organised. Over the last twelve months, the constabulary identified exploitative activity surrounding car-washes and labour exploitation in the County, further work is underway investigating sexual exploitation.

Domestic Abuse

Domestic abuse continues to pose a concern for the district with a total of 741 domestic abuse related crimes recorded in 2015/16.

Familial domestic abuse (occurring between adult family members not in an intimate relationship, e.g. siblings, parent/child) currently accounts for a quarter of police recorded abuse it is still a concern. National data suggests there is still under-reporting of this type of abuse. Further, services are not currently designed or set up to provide the most appropriate support for familial abuse as intimate partner/ex-partner abuse.

Cohesion

Under-reporting of hate crime remains a significant problem for agencies. With victims often reluctant to come forward for many reasons, including fear of reprisals, low confidence in the police to effectively deal with the issue, embarrassment or feeling that it is 'not a police matter'. There is also concern, both locally and nationally, that hate crimes linked to disability are severely under-reported. There was an overall increase of 9.5% in the number of police recorded crimes that had a hate crime marker applied between 2014 and 2015. More detail is available in this report.

Personal Property Crime

Dwelling Burglary has decreased by 7% in Huntingdonshire comparing 2015/16 with 2014/15. Shed/garage burglaries recorded a large increase.

In 2014, there was a total of 30 police recorded thefts from the person but this reduced to 28 in 2015 which to equates to around just 0.2 crimes per 1,000 population. This remains a very low volume crime in Huntingdonshire. Nationally there remains the debate on whether crimes of theft are 'moving online'.

Summary of 2011 Census results for Huntingdonshire for religion

Religion	Count	%
All categories: Religion	169,508	
Christian	103,070	60.8%
Buddhist	524	0.3%
Hindu	619	0.4%
Jewish	190	0.1%
Muslim (Islam)	1,865	1.1%
Sikh	266	0.2%
Other religion: Total	683	0.4%
Pagan	*195*	*0.1%*
Spiritualist	*151*	*0.1%*
No religion: Total	50,025	29.5%
No religion	*49,087*	*29.0%*
Agnostic	*113*	*0.1%*
Jedi Knight	*669*	*0.4%*
Religion not stated	12,266	7.2%

Source: QS210EW 2011 Census, ONS

Integrated Household Survey, Office for National Statistics,

Table 4: Sexual Identify by region, UK, 2014

All persons aged 16 and over

Region	East of England	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
Heterosexual / Straight	93.8	92.5	93.9	94.6	93.0
Gay / Lesbian	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6
Bisexual	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	1.0
Gay / Lesbian / Bisexual	*1.3*	*1.6*	*1.5*	*1.1*	*1.6*
Other	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Don't know/refuse	3.1	4.1	3.0	2.6	4.0
Non-response	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.2
Weighted base (000s)	4,792	43,325	2,506	4,366	1,438
Unweighted sample	10,046	122,934	19,682	22,792	2,813

Table notes :
[1] ONS defines 'non-response' as no data provided to the question by an eligible responder. A background note
explains the sources of non-response to this question, the impact this has on the estimates, and ways to account for it.
[2] The 'non-response' category includes respondents who were aged 15 in wave 1 of the LFS/APS but are now aged

16 in the January to December 2014 field period.

[3] Percentages might not add to 100 per cent due to rounding.
[4] Confidence intervals for the latest estimates in the above table can be found in the Excel download table.

Information on what confidence intervals are can be found in the background notes.

APPENDIX C. LENGTH OF RESIDENCE

Summary of 2011 Census results for Huntingdonshire for length of residence, ONS.

Length of Residence in UK	Count	%
Total population	169,508	
Born in the UK	153,206	90%
Resident in UK: Less than 2 years	2,614	2%
Resident in UK: 2 years or more but less than 5 years	2,922	2%
Resident in UK: 5 years or more but less than 10 years	3,266	2%
Resident in UK: 10 years or more	7,500	4%

Source: QS803EW, 2011 Census, ONS

APPENDIX D. MAIN LANGUAGE

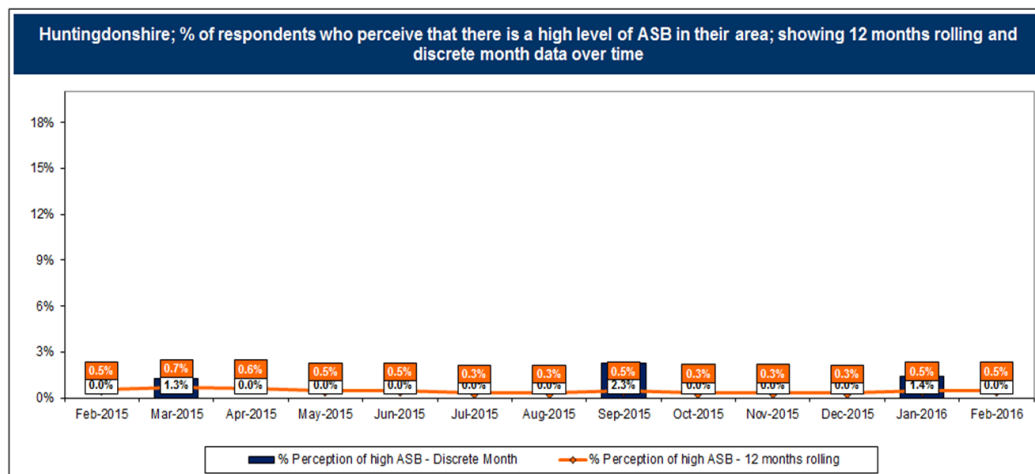**Summary of 2011 Census results for Huntingdonshire for main language**

Main Language	Count
All usual residents aged 3 and over	163,419
English (English or Welsh if in Wales)	157,024
Welsh/Cymraeg (in England only)	22
Other UK language: Total	7
Gaelic (Irish)	3
Gaelic (Scottish)	0
Manx Gaelic	0
Gaelic (Not otherwise specified)	1
Cornish	0
Scots	3
Gypsy/Traveller languages	0
French	160
Portuguese	290
Spanish	141
Other European Language (EU): Total	3,441
Italian	184
German	155
Polish	2,036
Slovak	84
Czech	34
Romanian	90
Lithuanian	352
Latvian	171
Hungarian	86
Bulgarian	37
Greek	44
Dutch	55
Swedish	36
Danish	26
Finnish	24
Estonian	10
Slovenian	5
Maltese	12
Any other European Language (EU)	0
Other European Language (non EU): Total	65
Albanian	14
Serbian/Croatian/Bosnian	20
Ukrainian	4
Any other Eastern European Language (non EU)	5
Northern European Language (non EU)	22
Other European Language (non-national): Total	1
Romani language (any)	1
Yiddish	0
Russian	123
Turkish	100
Arabic	69
West/Central Asian Language: Total	51
Hebrew	2
Kurdish	18
Persian/Farsi	24
Pashto	1
West/Central Asian Language (all other)	6

South Asian Language: Total	921
Urdu	175
Hindi	44
Punjabi	208
Pakistani Pahari (with Mirpuri and Potwari)	0
Bengali (with Sylheti and Chatgaya)	178
Gujarati	77
Marathi	6
Telugu	18
Tamil	49
Malayalam	88
Sinhala	16
Nepalese	48
South Asian Language (all other)	14
East Asian Language: Total	735
Mandarin Chinese	36
Cantonese Chinese	78
All other Chinese	180
Japanese	23
Korean	9
Vietnamese	26
Thai	71
Malay	14
Tagalog/Filipino	270
East Asian Language (all other)	28
Oceanic/Australian language (any)	2
North/South American language (any)	0
Caribbean Creole: Total	0
Caribbean Creole (English-based)	0
Caribbean Creole (all other)	0
African Language: Total	175
Amharic	1
Tigrinya	0
Somali	6
Krio	0
Akan	13
Yoruba	9
Igbo	3
Swahili/Kiswahili	7
Luganda	4
Lingala	1
Shona	54
Afrikaans	49
Any other Nigerian language	0
West African language (all other)	5
African language (all other)	23
Other Languages: Total	31
All other languages	31
Sign Language: Total	61
British sign language	26
Sign Language (all other)	8
Any Sign Communication System	27

Source: Q204EW, 2011 Census, ONS

APPENDIX E. PIC SURVEY DATA

Huntingdonshire; % of respondents who perceive that there is a high level of ASB in their area; showing 12 months rolling and discrete month data over time

	Feb-2015	Mar-2015	Apr-2015	May-2015	Jun-2015	Jul-2015	Aug-2015	Sep-2015	Oct-2015	Nov-2015	Dec-2015	Jan-2016	Feb-2016
Month - No. high ASB/Respondents	0 / 50	1 / 80	0 / 50	0 / 32	0 / 65	0 / 40	0 / 25	1 / 44	0 / 41	0 / 53	0 / 50	1 / 70	0 / 62
Rolling 12 - No. high ASB/Respondents	3 / 565	4 / 594	4 / 625	3 / 624	3 / 636	2 / 624	2 / 601	3 / 579	2 / 572	2 / 575	2 / 601	3 / 600	3 / 612

Source: Cambridgeshire Constabulary

APPENDIX F. CADET ANNUAL SUMMARY

Removed from public version of report to maintain annonimity of data