



Huntingdonshire Community Safety Partnership
Strategic Assessment 2014/15 - Continuous Assessment
Quarter 4: Violence
March 2015

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>

Title	Strategic Assessment 2014/15 - Continuous Assessment Document 4
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Description	<p>The purpose of this document is to provide the Huntingdonshire Community Safety Partnership with an understanding of key community safety issues affecting the district.</p> <p>This is the fourth of four documents that will be produced for 2014/15. The focus of this document will be on violence and will also include a review of 2014/15.</p>
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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 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	ASB – high risk victims	May 2014	May 2014
2	Child sexual exploitation	July to September	October 2014
3	Oxmoor	October to December	January 2015
4	Violence	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 as follows:

- **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.
- **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>

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.

¹ Financial years 2008/09 to 2013/14

Section 2: Key Findings and Recommendations

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

Key findings

This section contains the key findings from the analysis and research;

Violence

- Seasonality analysis for Huntingdonshire shows that violent crime peaks in the summer, particularly violence against the person in July.
- Violence associated with alcohol and the night time economy continues to see a long term reduction, despite recent increases in all recorded violent crime.
- Police recorded domestic abuse incidents in Huntingdonshire have not increased in line with the County change. Given the improvement in recording practice since the HMIC inspection, the question remains as to why Huntingdonshire has not seen an increase in incidents.
- 10% of all crime in the district was marked as domestic abuse. The use of the flags including domestic abuse is considered to be inconsistent and although the recent HMIC report stated the force had made improvements it is likely to still be an underestimate of the level of crime associated with domestic abuse
- 28% of repeat victims in Huntingdonshire were the victims of violence. This group are likely to include some of the most vulnerable individuals in the district.
- Individuals that were repeat victims four or more times, were re-victimised more rapidly and lived in more deprived areas. Showing the need to appropriate and timely support services.

Emerging Issues

- The scale of human trafficking and exploitation are currently difficult to judge within the district due to the hidden nature of the problem. However, work is continuing to identify those most at risk or already being exploited. Local operations have already been successful.
- Local, readily available, data is not sufficient to gauge the level and severity of hate crime in the district. Therefore the Partnership may be unsighted to problems that are occurring.

Recommendations

The following are recommendations for the Partnership to consider. In particular the Partnership should;

- Prioritise the most vulnerable individuals, particularly those that are repeat victims or at risk of being repeatedly victimised.
- Continue to tackle domestic abuse, particularly raising awareness to increase reporting and looking at preventative strategies alongside the County strategic group.
- Plan ahead for the summer months, in particular use existing data to identify hot spots and peak times of violence so minimise the volume of crimes at these times.
- May wish to consider what steps it wants to take to share or collect better data on community cohesion and/ or hate crime.
- Should consider where it can add value to the work to tackle and prevent exploitation in the district. This may include disruption activities, monitoring of Houses of Multiple Occupancy, data sharing for more accurate profiles for organised crime as well as training for front-line staff to aid identification of problems / victims.

Section 3: Partnership Calendar of Community Safety Issues²

Huntingdonshire Partnership Calendar

		Offence volume	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March
Personal	Violence against the person													
	Sexual offences				ORANGE	ORANGE								
	Domestic abuse incidents													
	ASB					ORANGE	ORANGE							
Property	Domestic Burglary													
	Vehicle Crime													
Business	Non domestic burglary													
	Robbery of business property													
	Theft from shops													
Environmental	Arson													
	Criminal Damage													
Rural****	Farm fuel theft													
	Domestic fuel theft													
Key Events														
2014 World Cup		n/a			Start 12th	Ends 13th								
School Holidays		n/a		26 - 30th HT		24th July HOL	to 4th Sept		27th - 31st HT		20th Dec HOL		16-20th HT	
Other National Holidays		n/a		Bank holidays										
		n/a												

	Seasonal High (Above mean)
	Seasonal High or Peak Close to Upper SD
	Seasonal Peak Above Upper SD
	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.

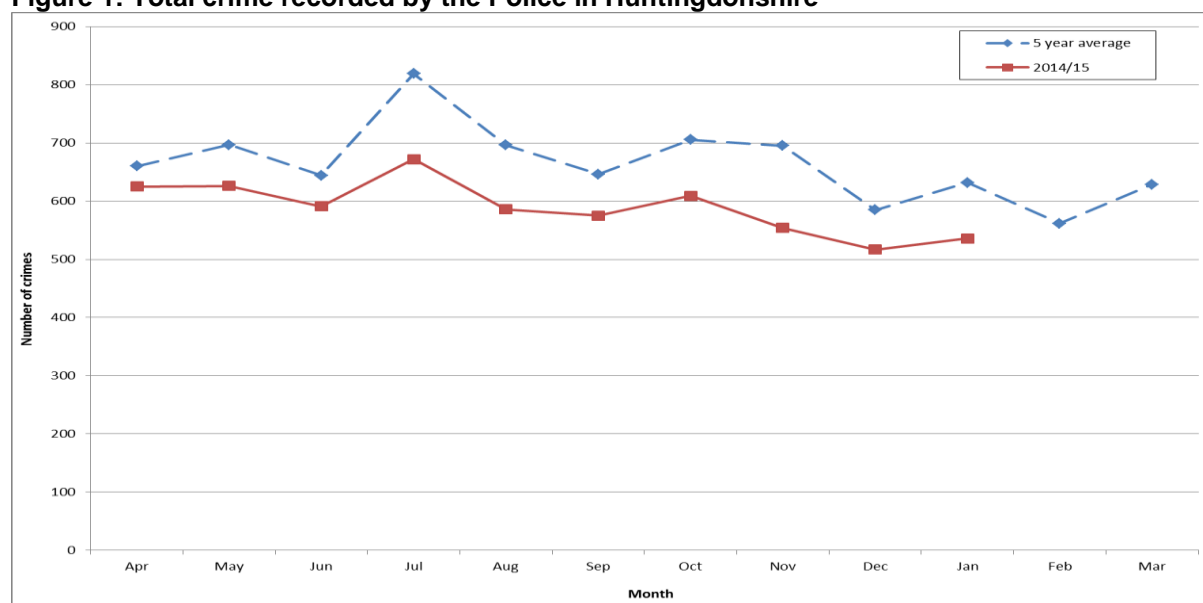
Section 4: Performance

This section provides a five 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

	2013/14	Q1 14/15	Q2 14/15	Q3 14/15	Q4 14/15	Trend ³
Total crime	7,008	1,842	1,833	1,680	1,624	Down 0.4% (-29 crimes)

Figure 1: Total crime recorded by the Police in Huntingdonshire



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	325	339	UP +18.4% (+213)
1.2 Violence against the person – In St Neots pub cluster	95	21	19	15	8*	DOWN 19% (-13)*
1.3 Violence against the person – In Huntingdon pub cluster	45	13	13	23	7*	UP 63% (+19)*
1.4 Violence against the person – In St Ives pub cluster	53	9	16	14	2*	UP +22% (+7)*

*Jan15 only

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

Figure 2: Police recorded violence against the person

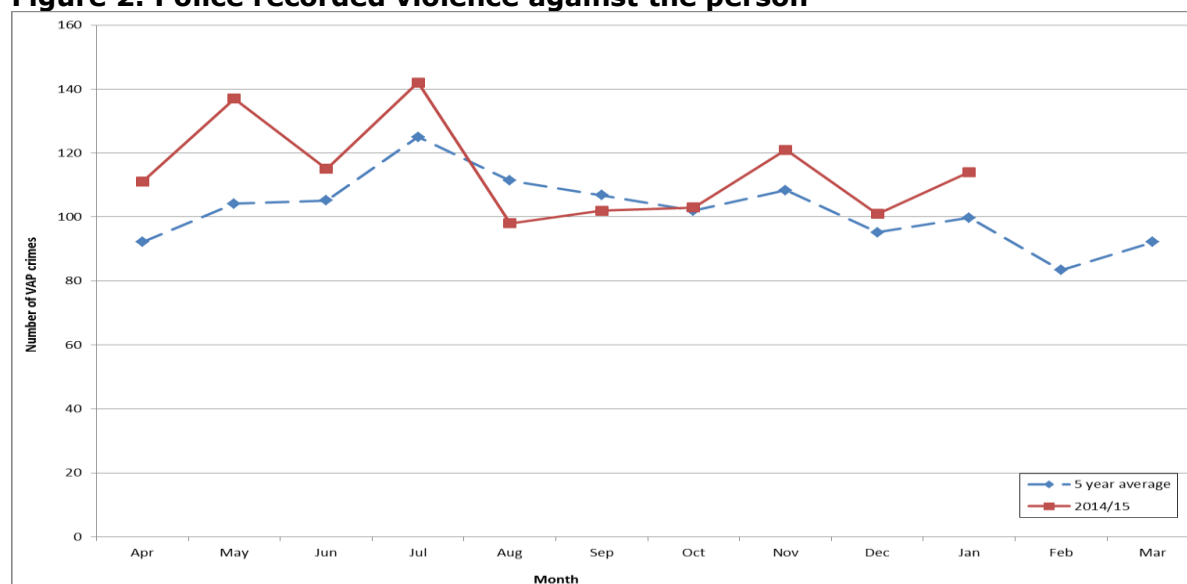


Figure 3: Police recorded domestic abuse incidents

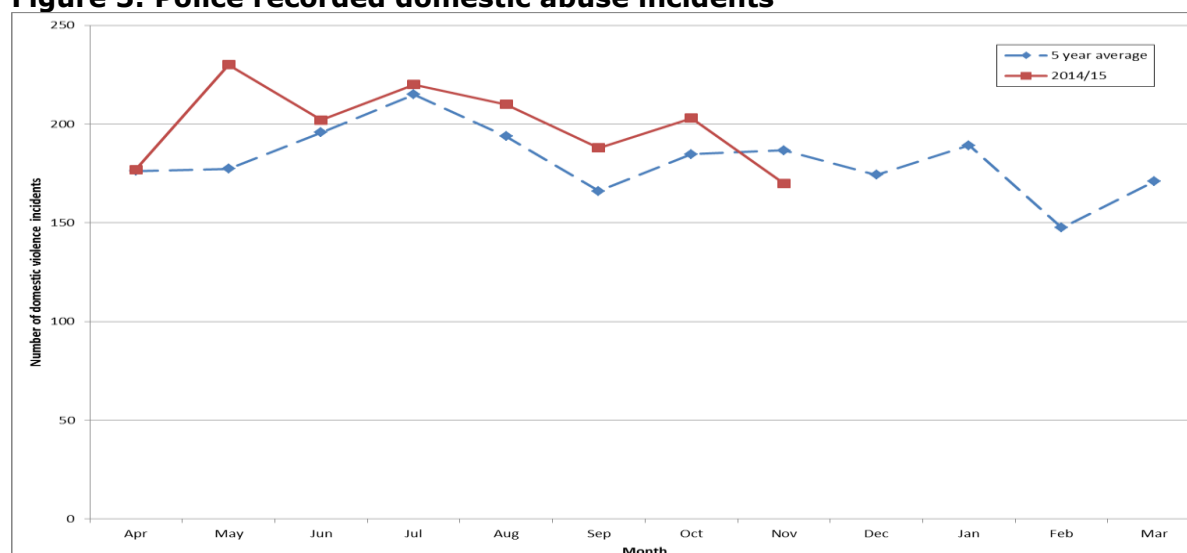
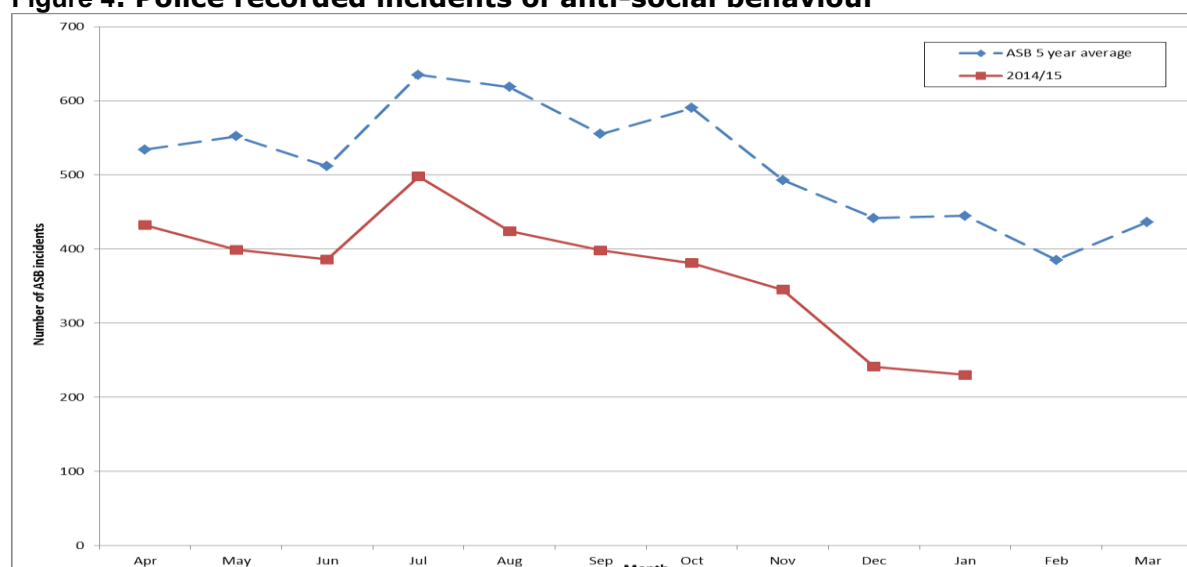


Figure 4: Police recorded incidents of anti-social behaviour



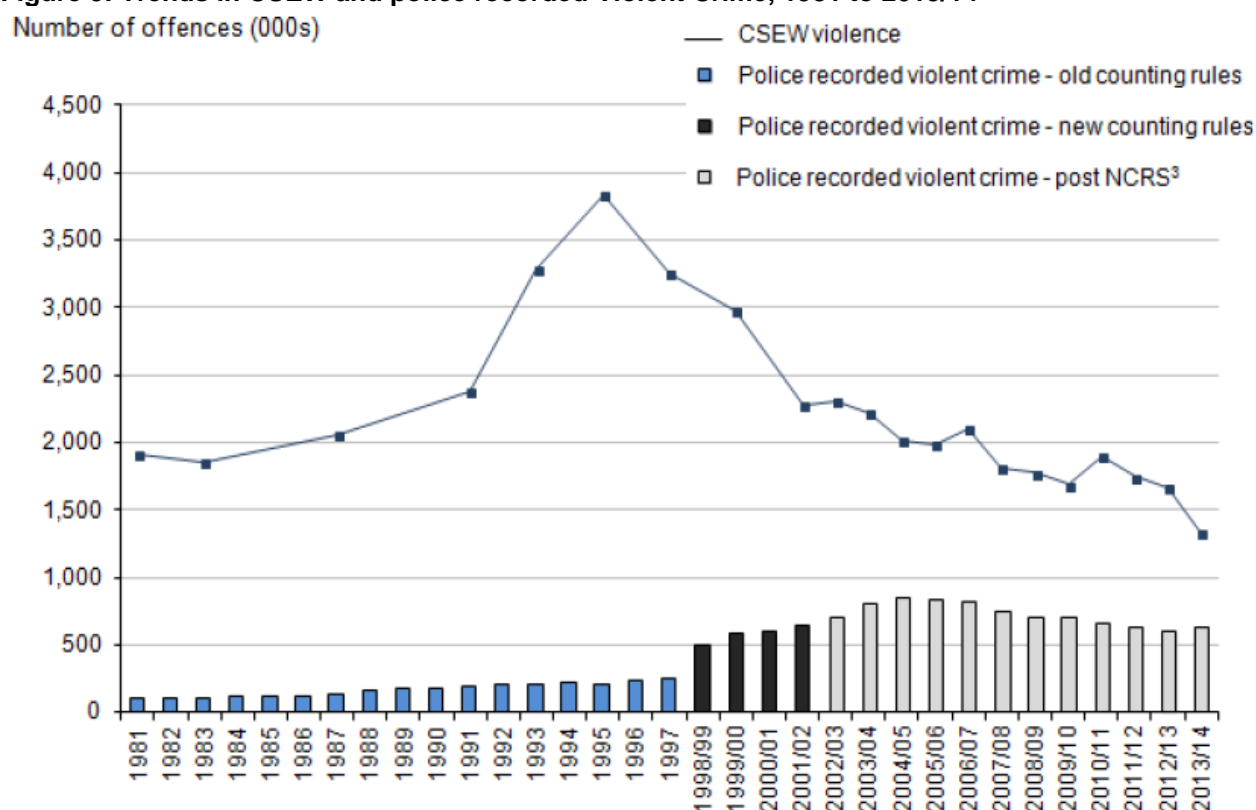
Section 5: Priority Analysis: Violence

The Partnership has had violence as a priority for a number of years, with a particular focus on alcohol related violence. There has been good overall improvement in this area. This report will cover violence more broadly, with specific trends and emerging issues highlighted. The document will not recover the area of child sexual exploitation (CSE) as this was covered in the quarter 3 document.

National Trend

The crime survey for England and Wales (CSEW) continues to show a steady decline in violent crime after reaching a peak in 1995; it fell by 41% between 1995 and 2001/02 surveys⁴. Violent incidents further decreased by 25% between the 2008/09 and 2013/14 survey. A notable decrease was seen between 2012/13 and 2013/14 of 20%. In the year ending September 2014 the CSEW violent crimes were further reduced by 11%.

Figure 5: Trends in CSEW and police recorded Violent Crime, 1981 to 2013/14



Source: Police recorded crime, Home Office and Crime Survey for England and Wales, Office for National Statistics

However, violence against the person offences recorded by the police rose to a peak in 2004/05 and have since fallen by a quarter (25%). Police recorded a fall in both violence with injury (13%) and violence without injury (7%) in 2013/14 compared with 2002/03.

⁴ http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/dcp171776_394474.pdf

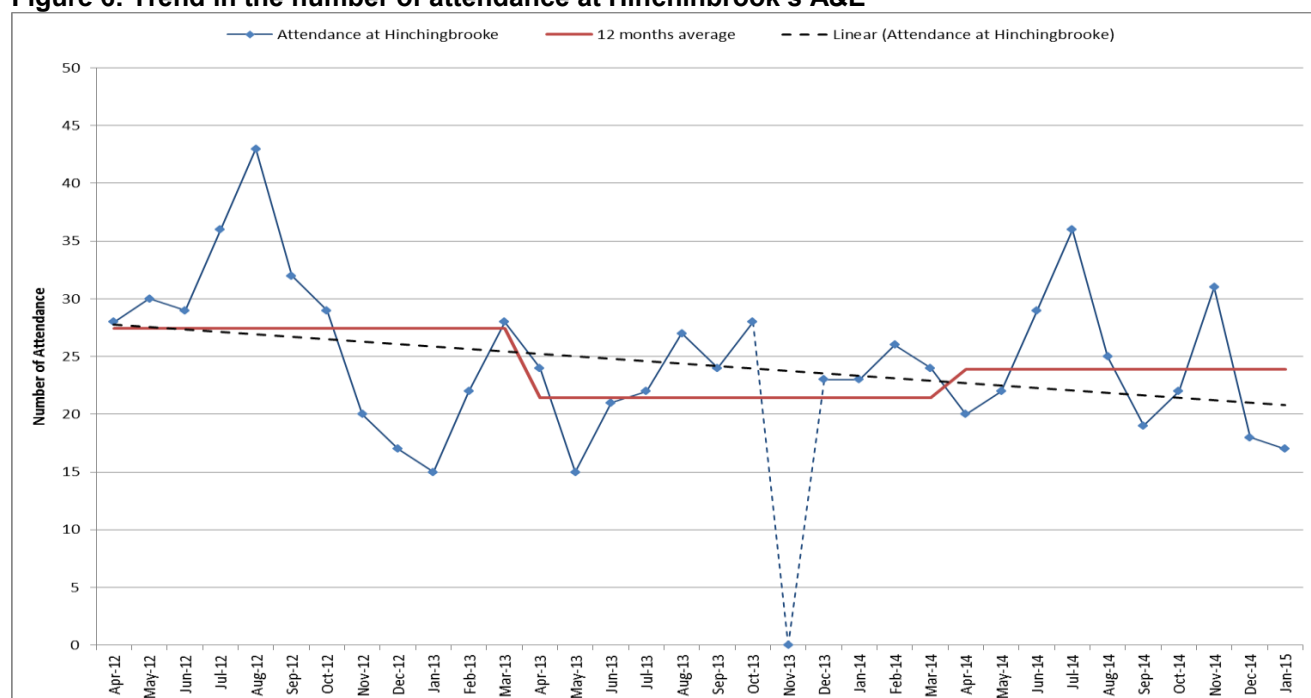
The Office of National Statistics⁵ says that the latest rise in violence against the person recorded by the police is in contrast to the falls shown by the CSEW and figures on attendances at Accident and Emergency departments due to violent assaults. Possible explanations for this rise include:

- It is known that violent offences are more prone to subjective judgement about whether to record. Therefore, action taken by police forces to generally improve their compliance with the national crime recording standards (NCRS) is likely to have resulted in an increase in the number of offences recorded.
- An increase in the reporting of domestic abuse and subsequent recording of these offences by the police. A recent HMIC inspection expressed concerns about the police response to domestic abuse but noted the majority of Police and Crime Commissioners (PCC) were now showing a strong commitment to tackling it. The report noted that just under half of PCCs had made a commitment to increase the reporting of this type of offence. It is thought that this renewed focus may have led to more victims coming forward and allegations treated more sensitively.

Local trend

Data collected from Hinchingsbrooke Accident and Emergency department for assaults presenting at the department has recorded, in the medium term, a 7% reduction in the past 2 years, as shown in figure below. Overall, Hinchingsbrooke's data shows average yearly reductions for the past 3 years with peaks being more notable in summer months. Nationally the NHS has found that there has been a 5% reduction in hospital admissions for assault when comparing 2013/14 to the previous year.

Figure 6: Trend in the number of attendance at Hinchinbrook's A&E⁶



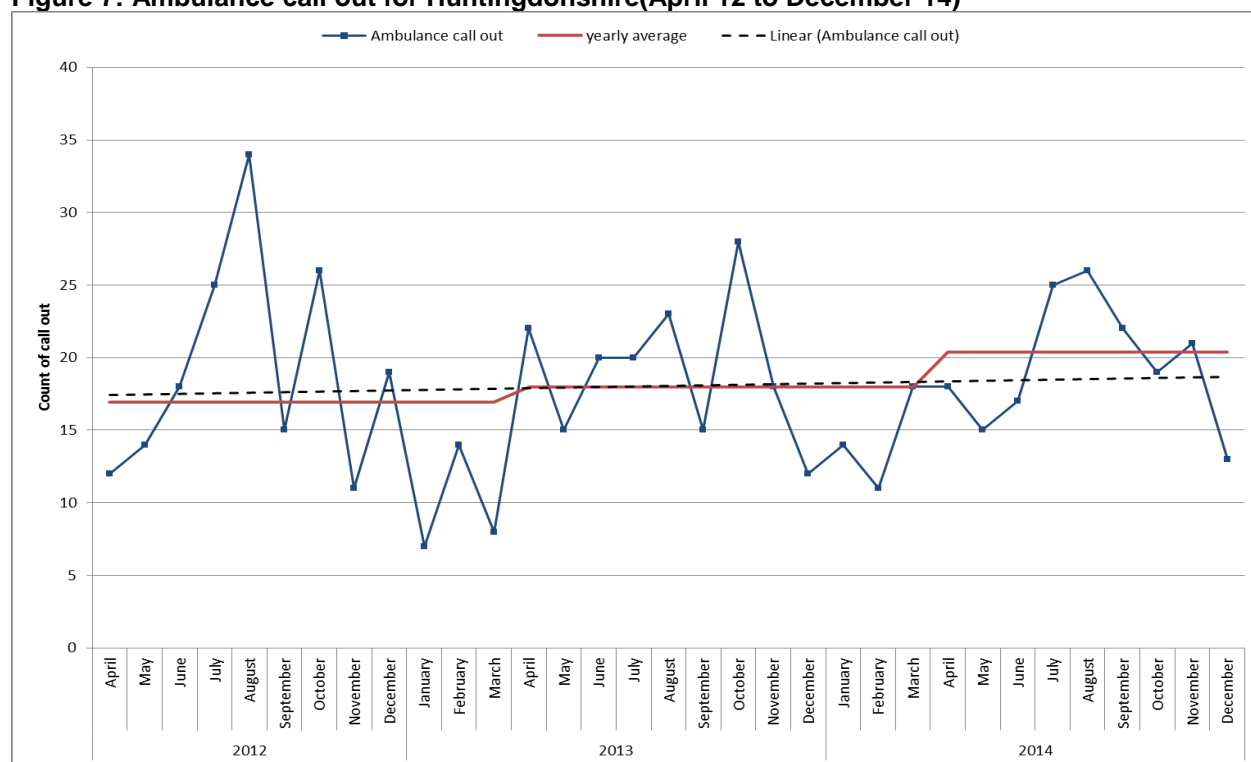
⁵ <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/crime-stats/crime-statistics/year-ending-september-2014/stb-crime-in-england-and-wales--year-ending-september-2014.html#tab-Violent-crime>

⁶ Data for November 2013 is not currently available

Out of the total attendance recorded at Hichingbrooke's A&E, 73% were male and 27% were female. The 15 to 24 years age group contributes to 40% of the attendances followed by 25 to 44 year olds, who comprised 39% of the total attendance. It was noted that 46% of the cases occurred during the weekend (Saturday or Sunday). Approximately 50% of the cases occurred between 20:00pm and 3:00am?.

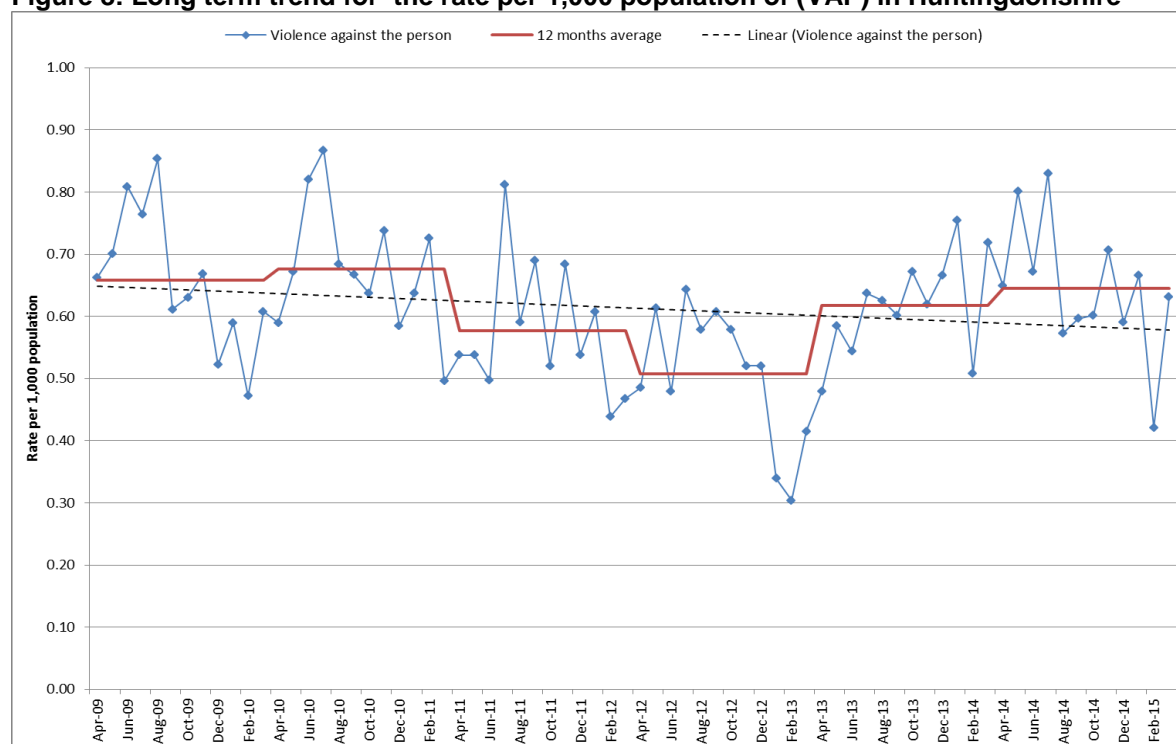
Ambulance call outs for assaults in Huntingdonshire have been erratic over the last two years. There is some limited evidence of seasonality. An increase by 5% is observed since 2012 (April 12 to December 12) and an increase by 6% from last year (April 13 to December 13) when compared to April 14 to December 14 call outs. Peaks are observed in the months of August and October, except from October 14.

Figure 7: Ambulance call out for Huntingdonshire(April 12 to December 14)



Huntingdonshire has seen an increase in volume of 5% in violence against the person (VAP) offences over the long term since 2009/10 and an increase of 4% when compared to last year (2013/14). The long term trends for rate of police recorded VAP per 1,000 population as shown in the figure below.

Figure 8: Long term trend for the rate per 1,000 population of (VAP) in Huntingdonshire



However in terms of trend for police recorded offences, VAP has seen an increase of 24% over the last 12 months (February 2014 to January 2015 compared with February 2013 to January 2014). Nationally police recorded violence also saw an increase of 16% comparing the year ending September 2014 with the previous year. Therefore the level of increase seen is slightly higher than that reported nationally for police data. As already stated, the trend based on the Crime Survey indicates that violence continues to decrease. These results are self-reported victimisation and therefore include offences not reported to the police.

Cambridgeshire Police have reported⁷ that there has been a focus by Her Majesties Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC) on improving the integrity of crime data⁸. In response, the force, alongside all police forces nationally, has changed its approach to recording violent crime which included the introduction of a crime data integrity working group in 2014.

In relation to the changes, the Constabulary has been at pains to point out *"that it is important to understand that cases can still be appropriately dealt with and lead to successful outcomes whichever system they are recorded on but for the importance of transparency and ease they ought to be recorded as far as possible in the crime recording system"*.

Some of the areas where violent crime recording has changed are as follows:

- Interpretation of the national standards for recording crime within 72 hours of report. In the past forces used these 72 hours to make an initial investigation of a report and did not record

⁷ Presentation to Hunts CSP, Jan 2015

⁸ <http://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmic/publication/crime-recording-in-kent/> & <http://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmic/wp-content/uploads/crime-data-integrity-cambridgeshire-2014.pdf>

a crime if insufficient evidence was available. Now all reports are recorded as crimes prior to investigation.

- Conversion of incident reports to recording crime. The HMIC examined a small sample of 75 incidents reported to Cambridgeshire police and found that a strict adherence to the crime reporting rules should have led to 58 crimes being recorded rather than the actual 41 (this is similar to the national picture⁹).
- Crimes identified through other systems (not reported directly by the public) such as ECINS (primarily for recording anti-social behavior) and through DASH assessments of domestic abuse victims were not always being recorded.

Overall, it has proved incredibly difficult to identify the proportional impact of the above issues on the overall increase in violent crime.

Many data sources are used to provide as complete a picture as possible, however they do not always provide a consistent trend, as can be seen in this report. The analysis provides a slightly mixed picture of violence in Huntingdonshire. Overall the data are indicating a downward trend in violence, however the Partnership should not be complacent as the impact of violent crime can be high on victims and communities. To understand the picture in Huntingdonshire better, additional analysis was carried out on elements of violence.

Section 5.2: Alcohol related violence

Huntingdonshire uses the traffic light system based around the Cardiff model, when dealing with violence in licensed premises. In Huntingdonshire the licensed premises are geographically dispersed, rather than being clustered together as they are in Wisbech and Cambridge. This can be problematic, although Pubwatch allows door staff to be on the ball and call for early assistance from CCTV and Police when required. The advantage of the Cardiff Model can be summarised as;

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

As with all VAP, some increases within the pub clusters would be expected. The table below shows the changes the pub clusters have seen in police recorded VAP this year. The recorded numbers in most pub clusters are small and therefore any increase will show a high percentage change.

⁹ <http://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmic/wp-content/uploads/cambridgeshire-crime-inspection-2014.pdf>

Table 1: Police recorded VAP in pub clusters

	Total	Non pub cluster	Pub cluster				
			Huntingdon	Ramsey	St Neots East	St Neots West	St.Ives Centre
Volume 2014/15 (Apr to Jan)	1142	963	57	19	59	3	41
Volume change from 2013/14 (Apr to Jan) to 2014/15 (Apr to Jan)	84	+82	+17	+5	-15	-1	-4
% change	+8%	+9%	+43%	+36%	-20%	-25%	-9%

The volume of VAP occurring within the pub clusters is 16% of the total in 2014/15 compared to 17% for the same period in the previous year. This continues the downward trend in the proportion of VAP associated with the pub clusters, which was 21% in 2012/13.

Section 5.3: Sexual violence

There has been an increase in the force area (Cambridgeshire & Peterborough), in sexual offences, which mirrors the national picture. Sexual offences form a group of offences that are substantially under-reported; therefore, typically increases in reporting of these crimes are seen as positive. It is difficult to obtain reliable information on the volume of sexual offences. Therefore changes in recorded figures may reflect changes in reporting or recording rate rather than actual victimisation. The number of recorded sexual offences in Huntingdonshire is increasing and accounts for 3% of all recorded crime for April to November 2014 compared to 2% last year for the same period.

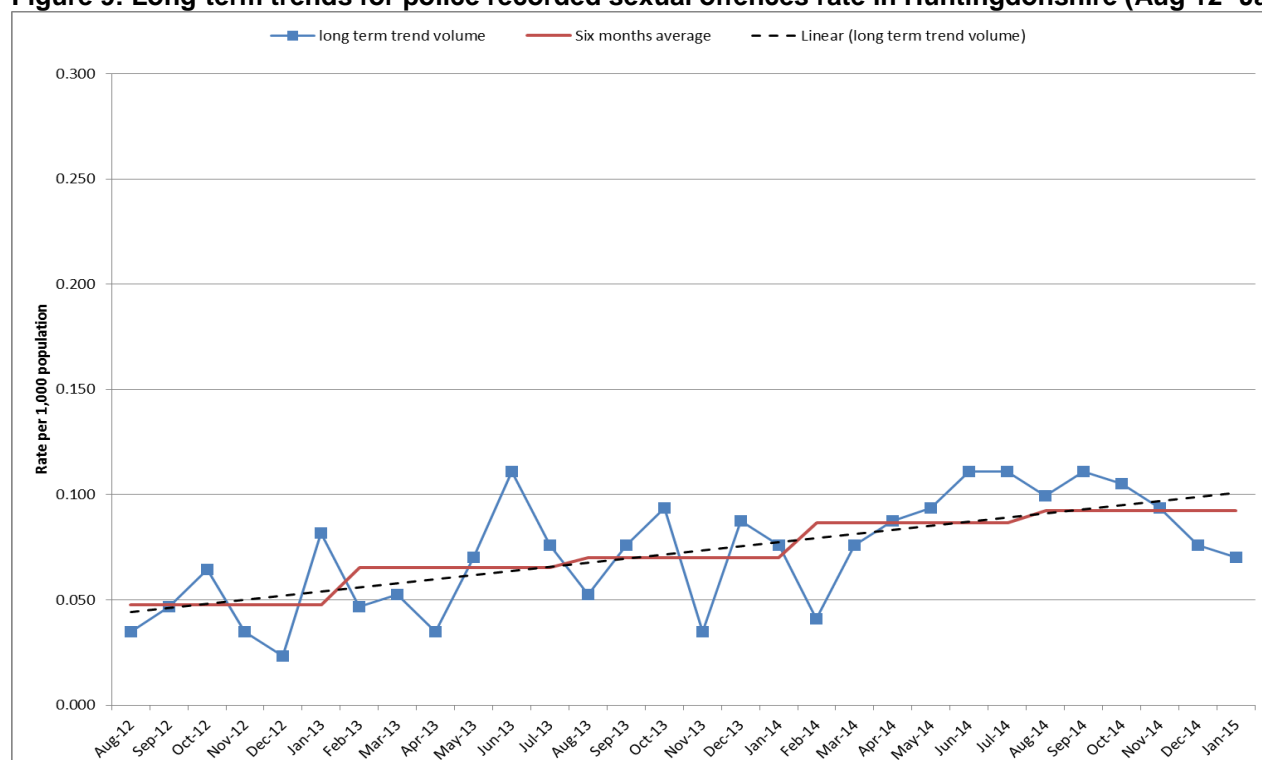
The Office of National Statistics (ONS) stated there are two main factors behind the increase in police reported sexual offences:

- 1) An increase in willingness of victims to come forward and report these crimes to the police.
- 2) An improvement in crime recording by the police for these offences.

Under reporting in sexual offences is still considered to be significant. The CSEW for England and Wales found that only 13% of women that had been victims of the most serious sexual offences in the last year stated they had reported it to the police. Frequently cited reasons for not reporting the crime were that it was 'embarrassing', they 'didn't think the police could do much to help', that the incident was 'too trivial' or 'not worth reporting', or that they saw it as a 'private/family matter and not police business'.¹⁰ Therefore, the 32% increase of sexual offences in Huntingdonshire is likely to be a sustaining under estimate of the true volume (40 offences).

¹⁰ Sexual Offences in England and Wales year ending June 2013, Office for National Statistics

Figure 9: Long-term trends for police recorded sexual offences rate in Huntingdonshire (Aug 12- Jan 15)



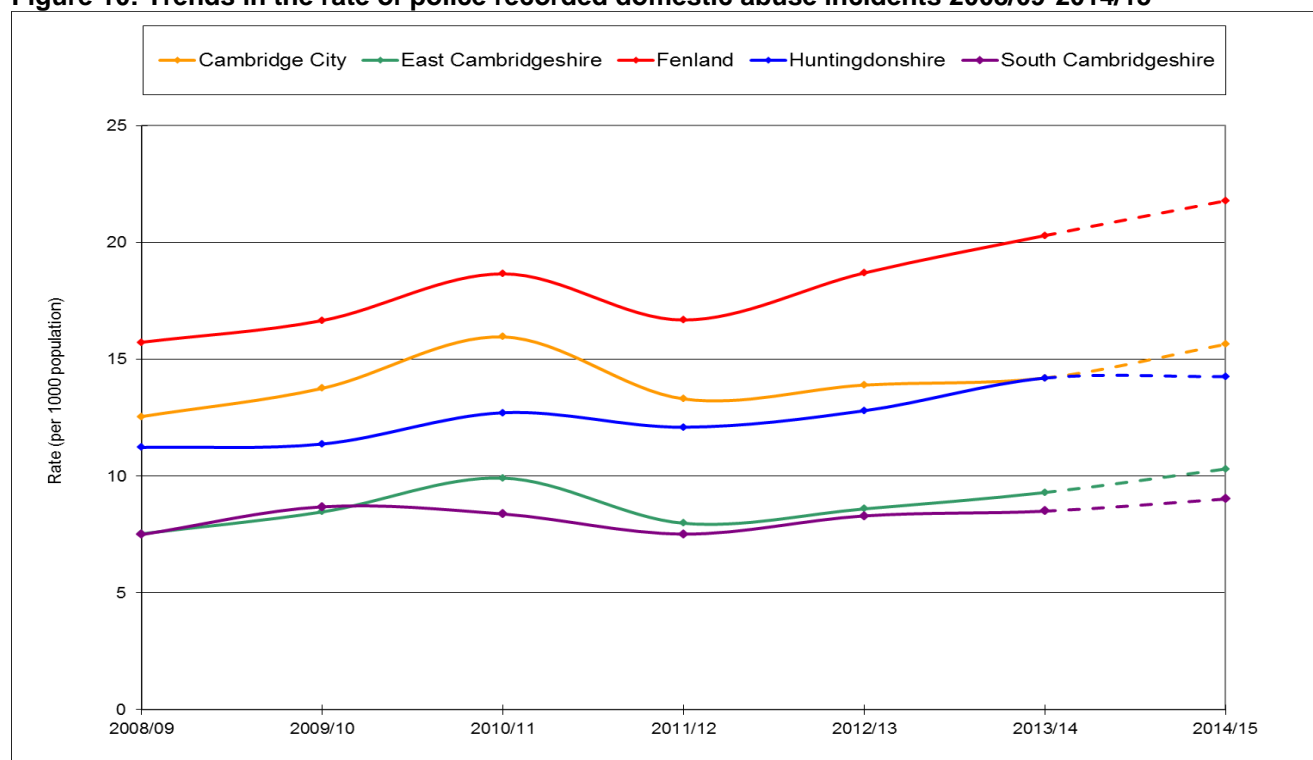
Source: Police recorded data

Figure 9 above provides the rate of sexual offences for Huntingdonshire since August 2012. Overall, the rate has seen an increase; although so has Cambridgeshire's. However, it remains lower than the rate for Cambridgeshire. The Constabulary has recorded a 52% increase for Year to date (YTD) (April 2014 to January 2015) whereas nationally a 22% increase was recorded with year ending September 2014.

Section 5.4: Domestic Abuse

Current trends (refer figure 10) show an increase across the County in the volume of police-reported incidents. Cambridgeshire recorded an increase of 6.0% compared with last year. Work in the County continues to focus on increasing reporting and the Constabulary have also taken steps since the HMIC inspection to ensure appropriate recording and handling of DV takes place. Increases in reporting also suggests that people are gaining confidence in services and are coming forward to report crimes and incidents of domestic abuse. Huntingdonshire however, has not seen as large an increase in reporting in the last year as other districts.

Figure 10: Trends in the rate of police recorded domestic abuse incidents 2008/09-2014/15



Source: Police recorded data 2008 to 2015

The HMIC inspection conducted in 2013 stated it had 'significant concerns about the ability of Cambridgeshire Constabulary to deal consistently and appropriately with victims of domestic abuse and to reduce the risk of harm to them.' The re-inspection in early 2014 found that substantial improvements had been made, whilst recognising there was 'much still to do'.¹¹

Analysis of police recorded violence against the person in 2014/15 showed that 28% of VAP was recorded as occurring at a residential location, this rose to over half if examining only those crimes where the location type was completed. Whilst this is unlikely to be exclusively domestic abuse, it does provide an indication of the impact of family circumstances and the importance of correctly identifying domestic abuse so that the appropriate intervention can be offered.

Section 5.5: Repeat Victimisation

The Cambridgeshire Research Group has completed a research project on repeat victimisation in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough on behalf of the PCC. The report focuses on repeat victimisation of adults aged 16 years and over. Police recorded data for all victims for the period 2011 to 2013 was used to examine the extent of repeat victimisation. Data analysis identified 9,088 unique victims (for Cambridgeshire & Peterborough), who were victimised 21,533 times over the three years. Just over one in five of all victims were repeat victims; with the victims of violence (including

¹¹ pg 8 <http://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmic/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/cambridgeshire-approach-to-tackling-domestic-abuse.pdf>

domestic violence) making up a significant proportion of those. In Huntingdonshire 28% of the total repeat victims were victims of violence.

The research identified two distinct groups of victims. Those who have been victimised four or more times in the past three years, and those who have been victimised between two or three times in the past three years. Those who were victims four or more times were re-victimised much more rapidly and were strongly associated with living in areas of relatively high deprivation. It is important for the partnership to be mindful of these victims, as they are some of the most vulnerable victims in the district and ones who might need additional help and support. For Huntingdonshire the study identified a total of 2,385 repeat victims of whom 357 were victimised four or more times. The table below shows the wards which had the highest proportion of repeat victimisation.

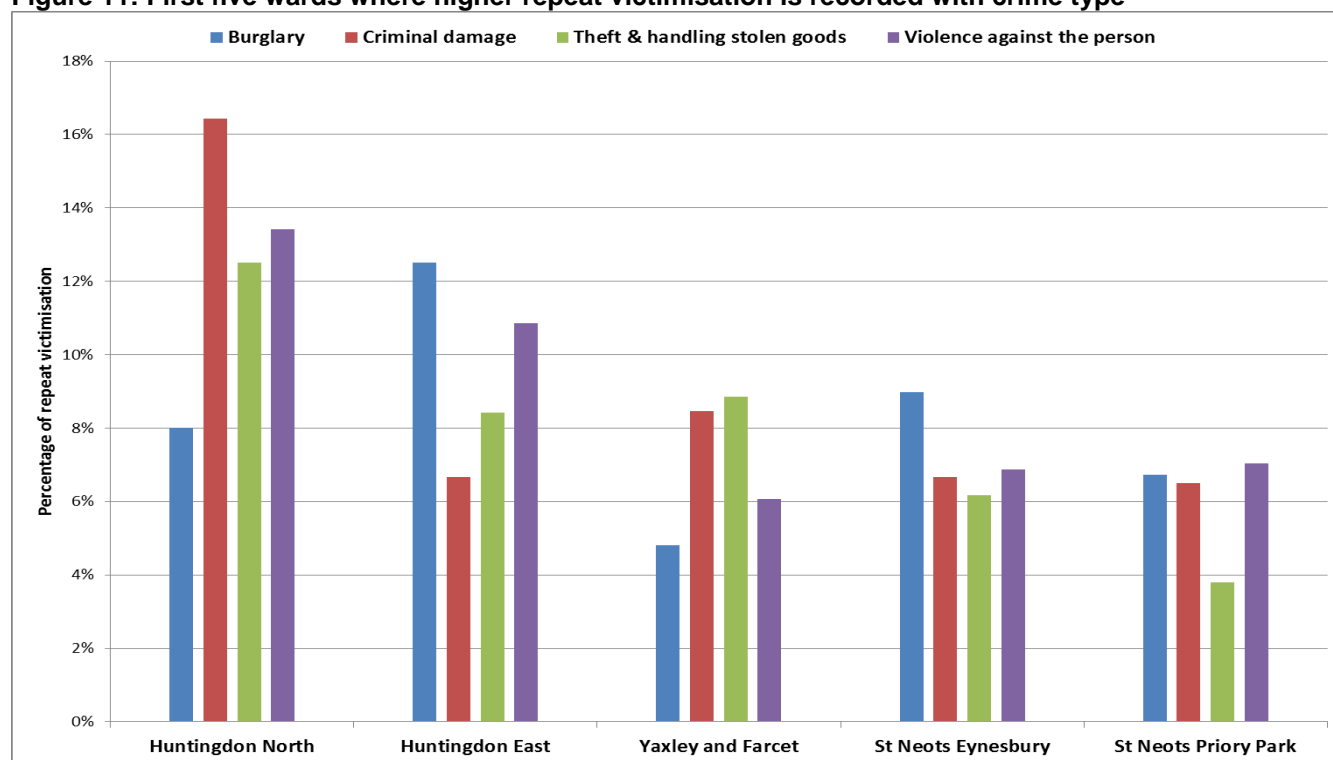
Table 2: First ten wards with highest rate of Repeat victimisation in Huntingdonshire (2011-2013)

Ward name	Repeat victimisation (less than four times)	Repeat victimisation (four or more times)	Total repeat victimisation	Rate per 1,000 population
Huntingdon North	12%	19%	13%	47.3
Huntingdon East	8%	13%	9%	22.3
St Neots Priory Park	6%	6%	6%	16.7
St Neots Eaton Socon	4%	1%	4%	16.1
St Ives South	4%	5%	4%	16.1
Huntingdon West	5%	5%	5%	15.8
St Ives East	5%	4%	5%	15.5
Yaxley and Farcet	7%	11%	7%	15.4
Ramsey	6%	3%	5%	15.0
St Neots Eynesbury	7%	4%	7%	14.9

Source: Police recorded data 2011 to 2013

Huntingdon North accounted for 13% of the total repeat victimisation in Huntingdonshire. The ward also has the highest recorded rate of repeat victimisation at 47.3 per 1,000 population, compared to the Huntingdonshire district rate of 13.9 per 1,000 population. Huntingdon North has the highest proportion of repeat victims (12%) who have been victimised between 2 and 3 times, and also recorded the highest volume of repeat victims (95%) who have been victimised four or more times in three years.

Figure 11: First five wards where higher repeat victimisation is recorded with crime type



Source: Police recorded data 2011 to 2013

Figure 10 presents the first five wards having higher repeat victimisation according to different crime types. Repeat burglary offences were recorded most in Huntingdon East (13%); repeated criminal damage offences were recorded most in Huntingdon North (16%), repeated theft and handling stolen goods were recorded most in Huntingdon North (13%) as were repeated violence against the person offences (13%). In Huntingdon North, victims were most likely to be a repeat victim of VAP, perhaps this connects to domestic violence, although it is not known how many are victims of domestic violence from this data.

In Huntingdonshire it was recorded that 47% of the repeat victims were females and 51% were males. In Huntingdonshire highest repeat victimisation was observed (table Y) in the 35 to 44 years age group (22%) followed by 25 to 34 years (19%). In contrast, in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough the highest victimisation is observed in both the 25 to 34 years and 35 to 44 years of age with 21.5% in both age groups. Nationally, victimisation is highest in 16 to 24 years of age. Under reporting is observed in younger people below the age of 24 years, which was reported in a separate analysis by the Research Group as "Under reporting of crime in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough."¹² Young people in the age range of 16 to 24 years recorded the highest proportion of repeat victims of violence followed by the next young age group of 25-34 years (25%).

¹² <http://www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/community-safety/bespoke-analyses>

Table 3: Repeat victimisation by age group in Huntingdonshire

Age groups	Total repeat victimisation		Total repeat victimisation - Violence	
	Volume	Proportion	Volume	Proportion
16 or less	82	3%	47	8%
16-24	372	16%	173	28%
25-34	458	19%	156	25%
35-44	536	22%	127	20%
45-54	402	17%	83	13%
55-64	258	11%	25	4%
65-74	141	6%	5	1%
75+	77	3%	3	0%

Source: Police recorded data 2011 to 2013

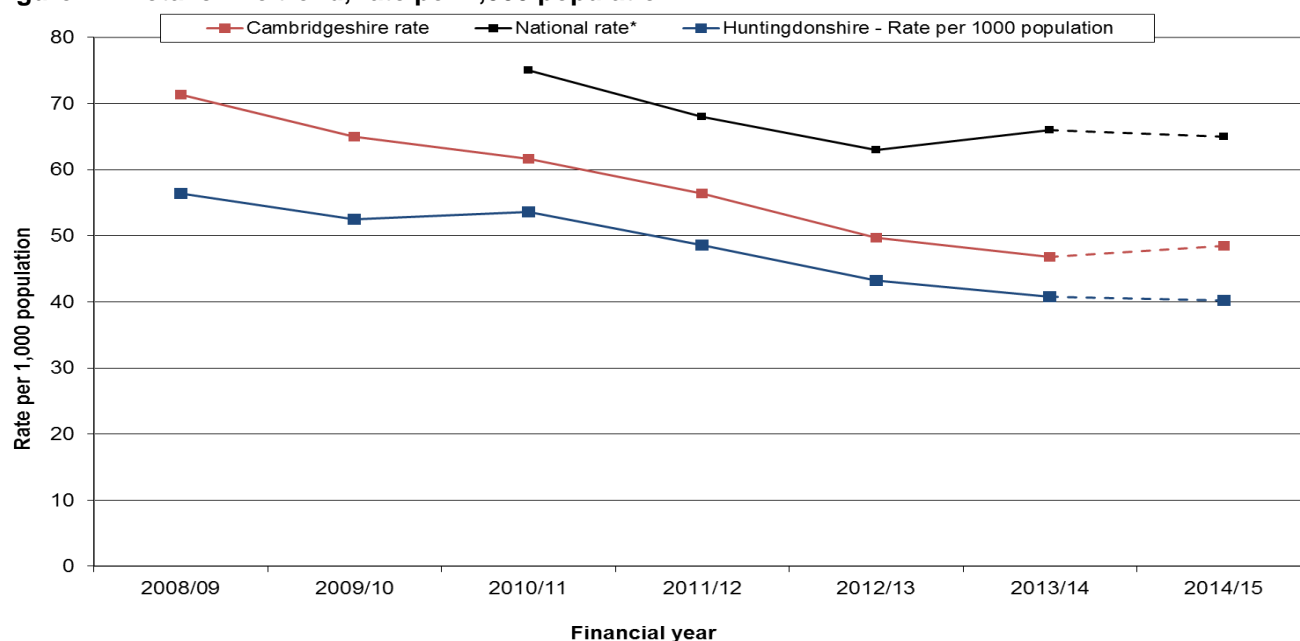
Section 6: End of year Review 2014/15

This section will provide an overview of total crime and ASB for the end of year 2014/15.

Section 6.1: Total Crime

In the long term since 2008/09 total police recorded crime has reduced by 25% in Huntingdonshire and by 27% in Cambridgeshire for the same period of time. There is a 1% reduction in the police recorded crime when compared to last year, however Cambridgeshire has seen an increase of 4% in police recorded crime for the same period of time.

Figure 12: Total crime trend, rate per 1,000 population



Section 6.2: Anti-social behaviour

Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) does not occur uniformly across the district and geographic hotspots exist. ASB is affected by an individual's perceptions and experiences. What is considered anti-social to one person is not by another.

National trend

Nationally, a steady decline in ASB has been observed in recent years. The data demonstrating a downward trend seems consistent but there are questions regarding the accuracy of the data. However, ASB incident data are not currently accredited National Statistics. In particular, a review by HMIC in 2012, found significant variation in the recording of ASB incidents across police forces. It is observed that occasionally police forces may be duplicating some incidences of a singular ASB incident where multiple reports by different callers have been made. Some of the issues in reporting as identified by HMIC are:

- forces failing to identify crimes, instead wrongly recording them as ASB;
- reported ASB not being recorded on force systems, for instance if the victim had reported it directly to the neighborhood team or via email (as opposed to by telephone);
- reported ASB being recorded as something else, such as suspicious behaviour;

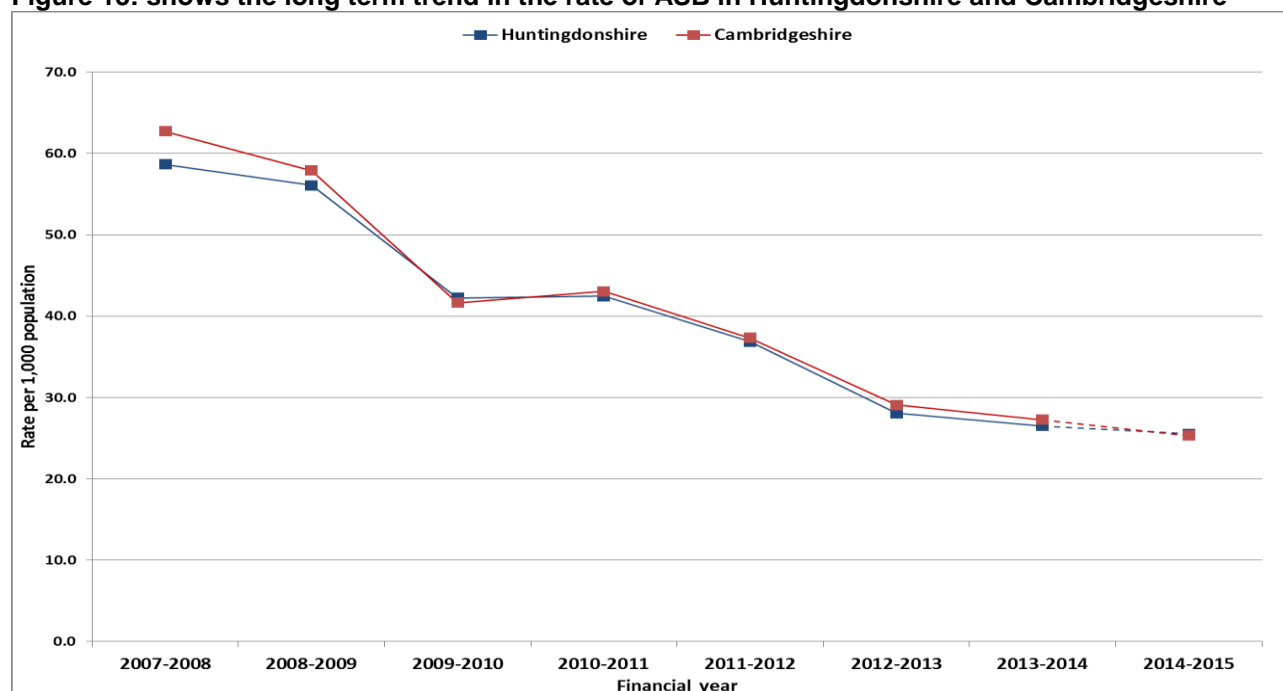
Nationally, the number of ASB incidents recorded by the police in the year ending September 2014 decreased by 10% compared with the previous year. Table below shows that there is a remarkable reduction in ASB incidents (54.0%) in Huntingdonshire and (56.9%) in Cambridgeshire since 2007/08. A reduction of 3.6% is recorded in Huntingdonshire compared to last year.

Table 4: shows a long term reductions in the volume of ASB in Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15*
Huntingdonshire ASB	9,502	9,147	6,958	7,019	6,144	4,755	4,534	4,370
Year on year reductions		-3.7%	-23.9%	0.9%	-12.5%	-22.6%	-4.6%	-3.6%
reduction compared 2007/08			-26.8%	-26.1%	-35.3%	-50.0%	-52.3%	-54.0%
Cambridgeshire ASB	36,799	34,481	25,027	26,067	22,765	18,061	17,086	15,870
year on year reduction		-6.3%	-27.4%	4.2%	-12.7%	-20.7%	-5.4%	-7.1%
reduction compared 2007/08			-32.0%	-29.2%	-38.1%	-50.9%	-53.6%	-56.9%

*Two months projections are used

Figure 13: shows the long term trend in the rate of ASB in Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire



Huntingdonshire recorded the third highest rate of ASB (25.5 per 1,000 population) in the County. The highest rate is recorded in Fenland at 35.8 per 1,000 population, while South Cambridgeshire recorded the lowest rate of 15.0 per 1,000 population. Huntingdonshire ASB rate is similar to Cambridgeshire ASB rate of 25.3 per 1,000 population.

Looking at the data for year ending January 2015, dwelling burglary has reduced by 17.2% (80 offences) and vehicle crime reduced by 18.9% (154 offences). However, there is an increase by 60.6% (20 offences) in all robbery and an increase by 88.9% (24 offences) in personal robbery offences in particular. Possession of a weapon offences increased by 82.6% (19 offences) and hate crime offences increased by 35.5% (11 offences). Serious sexual offences, rape in particular, increased by 46.5% (20 offences).

Section 7: Emerging Issues

The following section has been included to allow the Partnership to proactively plan the work for the coming year. It takes note of the new duty placed on local authorities (both greater and district) to have 'due regards to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism'.¹³

Section 7.1: Community Cohesion

The building of strong, resilient, cohesive communities has been on the Government's agenda for well over a decade now. With aims including reducing community tensions, increasing tolerance,

¹³ Prevent Duty Guidance: for England and Wales 2015

reducing 'parallel lives' of communities and preventing violent extremism all collated under this term, there is a wide range of outcomes sought and initiatives that could be used.

'Community cohesion' term is widely used to describe a state of harmony or tolerance between people from different backgrounds living within a community.

"A cohesive community is one where¹⁴:

- There is a common vision and a sense of belonging for all communities;
- The diversity of people's different backgrounds and circumstances is appreciated and positively valued;
- Those from different backgrounds have similar life opportunities; and
- Strong and positive relationships are being developed between people from different backgrounds and circumstances in the workplace, in schools and within neighbourhoods."

Source: "Guidance on community cohesion' (LGA, Dec 2001) and 'community cohesion-an action guide' (LGA 2004).

New communities are diverse themselves. But despite this diversity, new arrivals experience a number of common barriers, such as lack of information, difficulties in the use of English, lack of time, or barriers to recognition, making it more difficult for them to get involved or be heard.

Cohesion and crime

The Victim & Offender Needs Assessment (VONA) for Cambridgeshire & Peterborough¹⁵ reported back on a series of workshops held with professionals who worked regularly with offenders. The issue of offending within increasingly diverse communities was discussed. The participants were clear however that the focus should not be on groups such as recent migrants as offenders per se, but rather they should be viewed within the context of pre-existing caseloads e.g. those requiring treatment for substance misuse or as part of problematic ASB cases.

The VONA goes on to outline the background¹⁶ for both victims and offenders recorded within Huntingdonshire for the calendar year 2012. 4.2% of victims and 5.6% of offenders were from the 'white other' group (80.1% of victims and 73.6% of offenders victims were 'white British'). The disparity in the proportion of victimisation compared to offending was attributed, in the main, to significant under-reporting of crime by recent migrants as evidenced¹⁷ in a 2011 report by the London School of Economics (LSE) for the Migrant Advisory Committee *"a key difficulty is that if immigrants have different reporting rates than natives, perhaps because they are more cautious in having contact with the authorities."*

When considering both victimisation and offending behaviour the LSE state *"the overwhelming conclusion is that overall immigration has almost no effect on crime"* however they then go on to

¹⁴ <http://www.cohesioninstitute.org.uk/Resources/Toolkits/Health/TheNatureOfCommunityCohesion>

¹⁵ Produced on behalf of the Police & Crime Commissioner 2013 by Cambridgeshire Research Group

¹⁶ Where background e.g. ethnic origin is recorded; depending on the dataset it is unrecorded for between 7% and 12% of cases

¹⁷ https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/257233/lse-consulting.pdf

suggest that *"a more nuanced picture emerges when we focus on separate immigrant groups that are likely to face very different labour market opportunities."* Their suggestion being that much depends on the migrant's socio-economic status **and** the neighbourhoods to which they are moving.

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.'¹⁸ 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.

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'.

Between 2012/13 and 2013/14 a 5% increase in hate crime recorded by the police was reported nationally.⁵ The largest proportion of hate crime is racially and religiously motivated (89%). Therefore changes in these types of hate crime tend to drive the overall trends in total hate crime. The report theorises that the increase may be in part due to the murder of Lee Rigby for the following reasons;

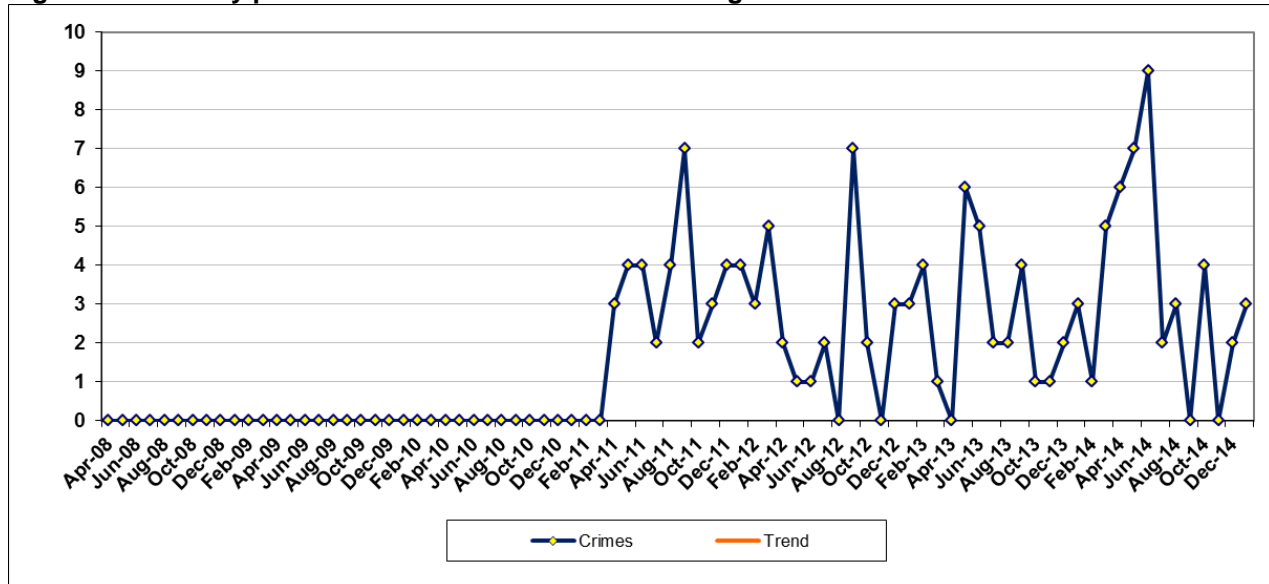
1. Increase in religiously motivated crime was 45% from 2012/13 to 2013/14
2. Increase of 4% of racially motivated crime relates to a large volume increase over the same period
3. Peak months for recorded hate crime were June and July 2013, which follow directly after the murder which took place in May 2013.

It should be noted that other incidents may have contributed to the recorded increase during 2013/14.

A hate crime flag can be added to any notifiable offence or crime recorded by the police. Those crimes that are racially or religiously aggravated are by their definition a subset of total hate crime. Police recorded hate crime and racially or religiously aggravated crime remains highly variable. With very low volume recorded, this is probably not a reflection on the true volume occurring within the district.

¹⁸ Hate Crimes, England and Wales 2013/14 Home Officer Statistical Bulletin 02/14 – October 2014

Figure 14: Monthly police recorded hate crime for Huntingdonshire



Promising practices

The research identified a range of approaches that would enable newer community members to be heard, whilst promoting strategies for community cohesion and social harmony. These include:

- welcome packs providing information about where and how to access services and how to express users' concerns;
- outreach work to engage with new arrivals, including outreach work with informal leaders and networks;
- community development support, from both statutory and voluntary sector including support to enable new groups to establish themselves formally and so gain increased recognition;
- ways of challenging negative stereotypes, used most effectively when part of wider strategies to promote increased understanding between communities;
- Shared events, including community festivals, sports events, outings, and welcome events as part of wider strategies to promote community cohesion.

Section 7.2: Human Trafficking/ Exploitation

The definition of human trafficking as provided by United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime (UNTOC) is stated as:

"Trafficking in persons" shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the

*purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs.*¹⁹

The UK Human Trafficking Centre, part of the Organised Crime Command in the National Crime Agency, gives the following definition:

Human trafficking is the movement of a person from one place to another into conditions of exploitation, using deception, coercion, the abuse of power, or the abuse of someone's vulnerability. It is possible to be a victim of trafficking even if your consent has been given to being moved. Although human trafficking often involves an international cross-border element, it is also possible to be a victim of human trafficking within your own country.

There are three main elements:

- The movement – recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of people
- The control – threat, use of force, coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or vulnerability, or the giving of payments or benefits to a person in control of the victim
- The purpose – exploitation of a person, which includes prostitution and other sexual exploitation, forced labour, slavery or similar practices, and the removal of organs

Children cannot give their consent to being moved; therefore the coercion or deception elements do not have to be present.²⁰

Research shows that a large proportion of cases are never recognised or reported and do not appear in any statistics or measures of the size of the problem. There is no consistent grip on the numbers; agencies charged with such responsibility are examining in the dark for a sense of scale.²¹

In August 2010, the Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO) published a report that suggested that 17,000 of the estimated 30,000 women involved in off-street prostitution in England and Wales were migrants. Of these women, 2,600 were deemed to have been trafficked and a further 9,200 were deemed vulnerable migrants who might be further victims of trafficking. However, some organisations, for example Amnesty International and the women's charity Eaves, having argued that this figure is an underestimate, possibly due to an "overly prescriptive" definition of trafficking²².

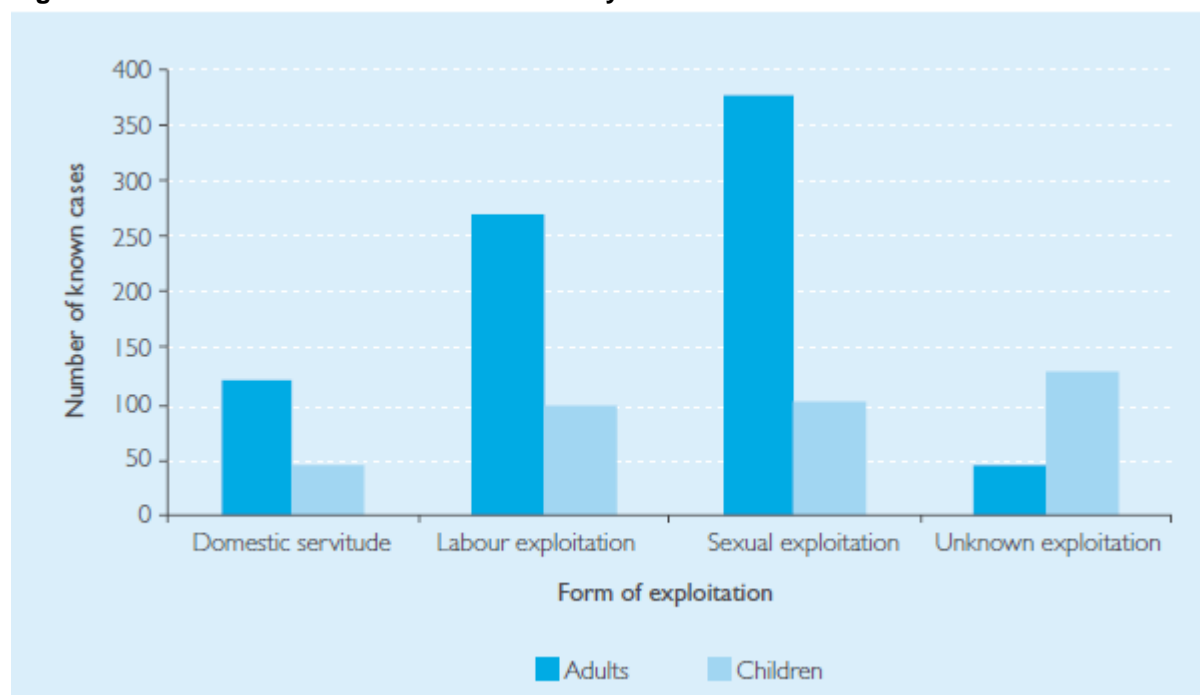
¹⁹ <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/what-is-human-trafficking.html>

²⁰ National Crime Agency website, [Human Trafficking](#) [accessed 22 November 2013]

²¹ Centre for Social Justice, [It happens here: Equipping the United Kingdom to fight modern slavery](#), March 2013, p16

²² Home Affairs Committee, [The Trade in Human Beings: Human Trafficking in the UK](#), 6 May 2009, HC23-I 2008-09, para 28

Figure 15: Adult and Children in modern slavery in the UK 2012



Best practice (Preventative anti-extremist educational work)

The Think Project²³ was tried in Swansea, Wales and is a preventative educationally based intervention with young people to tackle rising levels of hatred and fear towards other communities in our society. It is an empowering, humanising, and non-punitive approach to help the next generation to reject extremist messages and think for themselves.

The Think Project aims to give young people the space and opportunity to have those difficult conversations about growing xenophobia like 'all asylum seekers are bogus' or 'all foreigners should go home'. To hear their grievances and give them the tools and confidence to challenge those negative messages. The project uses the following approaches:

- Humanising the approach by inviting people with real life experiences including asylum seekers. This is very impactful in changing attitudes.
- Skilled youth workers who are able to understand and empathise with the disengaged young person.

Local

In June 2014 eleven people were arrested²⁴ following an operation in Huntingdonshire. The operation took place in June 2014 was an investigation into Labour Exploitation and Human Trafficking in the Huntingdonshire area. Eight people were arrested and seven victims were identified and referred to the National Referral Mechanism. They have now been rehoused out of the area.

²³ <http://eyst.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/Think-project-report-web.pdf>

²⁴ <http://www.heart.co.uk/cambridgeshire/news/local/arrested-following-human-trafficking-warrants/>

Going forward in the next financial year, a preventative method for tackling the issue will be adopted. This will mean identifying potential addresses where victims are housed, either through community led intelligence or via large multi-nationality employers. Then regular visits would be made to these addresses in order to build trust and rapport with the occupants with the aim of them providing further information or revealing if they are being exploited.

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	Repeat victimisation ASB information
Luminus	

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 March 2015

Cambridgeshire Constabulary - Recorded Crimes

Select Area:	Vulnerable view only:				Return to:				
Huntingdonshire					Main Menu				
If inaccurate dates are entered in the period searches (e.g. if the end date precedes the start date) all cells will display zeros.	Earlier Period		Later Period		Numeric Change	Apparent Change	No Crime		
	From	To	From	To			Current FYTD	% of total	
	Apr-13	Mar-14	Apr-14	Mar-15					
All Crime	7,008		6,979		-29	- 0.4%	203	2.8%	
All Crime (excl Action Fraud)	7,008		6,979		-29	- 0.4%	203	2.8%	
Crimes with a vulnerable victim	0		1,488		1,488	No Calc	52	3.4%	
Child Abuse	0		144		144	No Calc	5	3.4%	
Child Sexual Exploitation	0		6		6	No Calc	0	0.0%	
Domestic Abuse	650		694		44	+ 6.8%	22	3.1%	
Human Trafficking	0		2		2	No Calc	0	0.0%	
Cyber Crime	0		22		22	No Calc	2	8.3%	
Safeguarding of Vulnerable Adults	0		30		30	No Calc	0	0.0%	
Victim Based Crime	6,352		6,313		-39	- 0.6%	173	2.7%	
All Violence Against The Person	1,156		1,370		214	+ 18.5%	38	2.7%	
Homicides	1		0		-1	- 100.0%	0	No Calc	
Violence with injury	616		633		17	+ 2.8%	10	1.6%	
Violence without injury	539		737		198	+ 36.7%	28	3.7%	
All Sexual Offences	148		198		50	+ 33.8%	12	5.7%	
Serious Sexual Offences	108		146		38	+ 35.2%	9	5.8%	
Rape	48		59		11	+ 22.9%	4	6.3%	
Sexual Assaults	47		78		31	+ 66.0%	3	3.7%	
Other Serious Sexual Offences	13		9		-4	- 30.8%	2	18.2%	
Other Sexual Offences	40		52		12	+ 30.0%	3	5.5%	
All Robbery	41		48		7	+ 17.1%	3	5.9%	
Robbery (Business)	6		2		-4	- 66.7%	0	0.0%	
Robbery (Personal)	35		46		11	+ 31.4%	3	6.1%	
Theft Offences	3,904		3,638		-266	- 6.8%	99	2.6%	
Burglary Dwelling	449		374		-75	- 16.7%	5	1.3%	
Burglary Non Dwelling	568		498		-70	- 12.3%	9	1.8%	
Burglary Shed/Garage	303		285		-18	- 5.9%	5	1.7%	
Burglary Commercial	265		212		-53	- 20.0%	4	1.9%	
Aggravated Burglary Non Dwelling	0		1		1	No Calc	0	0.0%	
Shoplifting	552		594		42	+ 7.6%	15	2.5%	
Theft from the Person	62		69		7	+ 11.3%	7	9.2%	
Theft of Pedal Cycles	299		284		-15	- 5.0%	2	0.7%	
Vehicle Crime	806		642		-164	- 20.3%	20	3.0%	
Vehicle Taking	107		94		-13	- 12.1%	14	13.0%	
Theft from a Vehicle	669		520		-149	- 22.3%	6	1.1%	
Vehicle Interference	30		28		-2	- 6.7%	0	0.0%	
All other theft offences	1,168		1,177		9	+ 0.8%	41	3.4%	
Making off without payment	132		176		44	+ 33.3%	10	5.4%	
Theft in a Dwelling	111		115		4	+ 3.6%	3	2.5%	
Other theft offences	925		886		-39	- 4.2%	28	3.1%	
All Criminal Damage	1,103		1,059		-44	- 4.0%	21	1.9%	
Criminal Damage to Dwellings	240		194		-46	- 19.2%	4	2.0%	
Criminal Damage to Other Buildings	95		70		-25	- 26.3%	2	2.8%	
Criminal Damage to Vehicles	475		457		-18	- 3.8%	8	1.7%	
Criminal Damage Other	242		280		38	+ 15.7%	5	1.8%	
Racially Aggravated Criminal Damage	3		2		-1	- 33.3%	0	0.0%	
Arson	48		56		8	+ 16.7%	2	3.4%	
Other Crimes Against Society	656		666		10	+ 1.5%	30	4.3%	
All Drugs Offences	368		329		-39	- 10.6%	8	2.4%	
Drugs (Trafficking)	62		59		-3	- 4.8%	0	0.0%	
Drugs (Simple Possession)	306		269		-37	- 12.1%	8	2.9%	
Drugs (Other Offences)	0		1		1	No Calc	0	0.0%	
Possession of Weapons Offences	28		41		13	+ 46.4%	8	16.3%	
Public Order Offences	154		202		48	+ 31.2%	6	2.9%	
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	106		94		-12	- 11.3%	8	7.8%	
All Racially Aggravated Crime	26		28		2	+ 7.7%	1	3.4%	
All Racially Aggravated Violence	23		25		2	+ 8.7%	1	3.8%	
All Racially Aggravated Harassment	0		1		1	No Calc	0	0.0%	
Racially Aggravated Criminal Damage	3		2		-1	- 33.3%	0	0.0%	
Hate Crime	32		44		12	+ 37.5%	1	2.2%	
Violent Crime (excl Serious Sexual Offences)	732		933		201	+ 27.5%	32	3.3%	
Categories coloured white constitute a breakdown of the category in grey immediately above it.									
Place the mouse pointer over each category title to view a list of the Home Office Classifications included within the									
corporateperformancedepartment									

Source: Performance department, Cambridgeshire Constabulary