

**COMMUNITY SAFETY STRATEGIC
ASSESSMENT 2017/18 – QUARTER 3
Scanning Document**



December 2017

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Title:	Community Safety Strategic Assessment 2017/18 – Scanning Document
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Description:	The purpose of this document is to provide the Huntingdonshire Community Safety Partnership (HCSP) with an understanding of key community safety issues affecting the district. This is the third document that will be produced for 2017/18. The focus of this document will be on current and emerging issues.
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DOCUMENT OUTLINE

The purpose of the strategic assessment is to provide the Huntingdonshire Community Safety Partnership (the Partnership) with an understanding of offending and the crimes that are affecting the district. This will enable the Partnership to take action that is driven by clear evidence. This document focuses on updating the Partnership's understanding of violence.

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 continuous assessment consists of 4 parts agreed by the Partnership:

Document	Key theme	Analysis & Writing	Presentation
1	Anti Social Behaviour	Jun & July	July 2017
2	Offenders	Aug & Sept	October 2017
3	End of year review	Dec & Jan	January 2018
4	Violence	Feb & Mar	April 2018

ADDITIONAL DATA

CONTENTS

Contents.....	4
Executive Summary.....	5
Current Priorities.....	7
1. Identifying and Supporting Vulnerable People	7
2. Identifying and Responding to Issues in Vulnerable Places	8
3. Target those who cause Most Harm	9
4. Target Matters that are of most concern to our Communities	10
Scanning table – areas reviewed	14

Executive Summary

KEY FINDINGS

Overview of crime

Total police recorded crime has seen year on year increases between January 2015 and December 2017. In 2016 there were 8257 crimes recorded in Huntingdonshire, in 2017 this rose to a total of 9950 offences, an increase of 20%. If we take into account population growth it is still a marked difference with the rate of offences per 1000 population rising from 46 to 56 per 1000 population.¹ It should be noted that all offence volumes for 2017 refer to the calendar year from 1st January to 31st December 2017.

Understanding police recorded crime

The reason for the increases in police recorded crime rates can be partly explained by changes to police recording procedures and the reclassification of certain crime types. For example stalking and harassment are now classified as “violence without injury”. Rises in the most serious forms of violence are however likely to be genuine as these have always tended to be well reported. The Crime Survey of England and Wales 2017 (CSEW) tends to be dominated by higher volume but less serious crime. It shows that nationally the rate of offending is decreasing in contrast with Police recorded crime which has risen significantly. It should also be noted that the CSEW is an accredited statistic by the ONS where as police recorded crime is not.² The Partnership was provided with a more in-depth exploration of offenders in quarter two 2017/18 Strategic Assessment that highlighted where offenders are in the system in Huntingdonshire.

The Office of National Statistics has stated that there have also been increases in certain crime types, “particularly in some of the low incidence but more harmful categories”.³

Most offences have seen increases in the past year with certain offences seeing significant rises. For example, Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation cases have risen from 21 and 31 in 2015/16 to 85 and 34 in 2016/17. In terms of volume, this represents a rise of 280% in cases of Child Sexual Abuse. This can be attributed to newly classified offences and more awareness and willingness to come forward.

The volume of police recorded crimes with a domestic abuse marker has also risen significantly from 1,010 in 2016 to 1,265 in 2016/17. This equates to a 25% rise. As domestic abuse is heavily underreported a rise in the volume of incidents is welcomed as it shows that there is an increased awareness and willingness to come forward and report. It also demonstrates that Police have improved their recording practices. This also applies to Child Sexual Abuse as many offences are historic cases.

¹ CADET

²

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/june2017>

³

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/june2017#main-points>

Trends over time

Crime is still decreasing, however within this there are patterns of increases in both assurances and reporting of certain offences. The body of evidence is building to greater understand the impact of a variety of factors that make both victims and perpetrators vulnerable. This in turn is enabling a multi-agency approach to be adopted in prevention, intervention, recovery and rehabilitation.

Locally;

- ASB has reduced from 4,986 incidents in 2012 to 3,292 in 2017, a reduction of 34%.
- The number of unique offenders (known to the police) has reduced over time in Huntingdonshire from 1,412 in 2012 to 921 in 2016.
- Domestic abuse, sexual violence and hate crime – areas known for under-reporting, all continue to show increases in police recorded crime.
 - In 2012, the police recorded 534 incidents with a domestic violence marker. By the end of 2017 the number of domestic violence offences has risen 1,265. This equates to an increase of 57%.
 - The number of domestic abuse incidents have also increased over the past 5 years from 1,998 incidents in 2012 to 2,277 incidents in 2017, an increase of 12%.
- Property crime – such as vehicle crime and dwelling burglary, have also recorded increases.

Summary of existing priorities;

- Yaxley, St. Neots and St. Ives have all experienced relatively high levels of ASB in recent years but measures have now been implemented to tackle such issues e.g. Yaxley working group has set up a weekly youth club as well as other diversionary activities.
- The countywide Offender Needs Assessment identified Huntingdonshire's National Probation Service Cohort as having a relatively high alcohol need (51%) compared to the county average (47%).
- 67% of Huntingdonshire offenders registered with the Community Rehabilitation Company have multiple needs related to offending compared with 94% on average across the County.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The current broad priorities the Partnership has set are still appropriate. It is recommended that these are rolled forward another year.

Understanding what makes people and places vulnerable continues to be a challenge, in so much as international research provides broad indicators but data is not always locally available to track these. Therefore understanding how to target resources remains a complex decision making process.

Areas recommended for the Partnership to focus activity are as follows;

- Prevention of VAWG and CSE
- Continue to work tackling multiple issues in vulnerable locations
- Identify and support those causing most harm or those at risk of causing harm

CURRENT PRIORITIES

1. Identifying and Supporting Vulnerable People

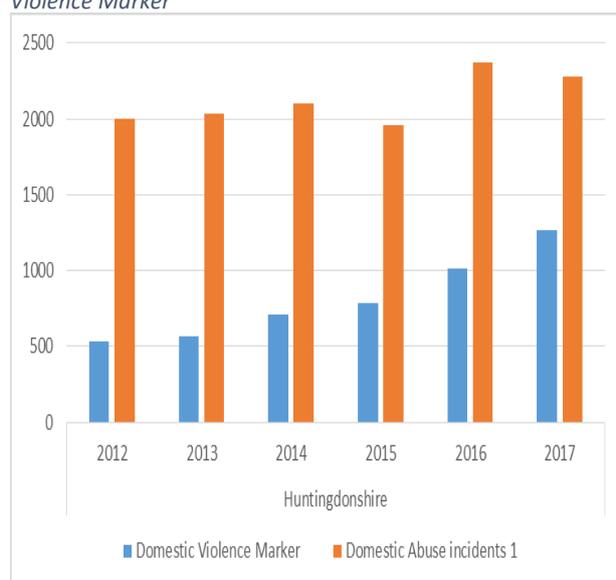
ISSUES

Violence Against Women & Girls

Huntingdonshire has experienced a rise in violent crime in the past year. Much of this is made up of violence without injury offences. This rise can be partly attributed to a shift in Officers' recording which is likely to have contributed to the recent increases. However, there is likely to be a genuine increase in violent crime as well which is reflected in the more accurately measured 'violence with injury' data.

Violence against women and girls is not a defined offence type and can include domestic abuse, harassment, sexual abuse and generic violent offences. Local availability of data on domestic abuse (DA) within Huntingdonshire remains limited, with a continued reliance on police data for detailed local analysis.

Figure 1: Domestic Abuse Incidents / Offences with a domestic Violence Marker



The 2017 VAWG Needs Assessment shows that the rate per 1,000 population seen in Huntingdonshire for harassment, domestic abuse and victims of sexual abuse are all in line with the county average often outperforming Cambridge City, Peterborough and Fenland but having worse outcomes for women than in East Cambridgeshire and South Cambridgeshire.

The volume of referrals to the Independent Domestic Violence Advisory service (IDVA) has been increasing to 215 in 2016/17 from 159 in 2014/15⁴.

Analysis of the data on domestic abuse for Huntingdonshire has shown a mixed picture. This year the number of domestic abuse

incidents has fallen marginally from 2370 offences to 2277, a decrease of 4%. This is countered by the volume of crimes with a domestic abuse marker rising by 25% to 1265 offences as shown below. The reduction in domestic abuse incidents is a concern if victims are potentially not coming forward, this should be investigated to understand the cause.

Table 1 - Domestic Abuse Incidents / Offences

Crime Type	Huntingdonshire					
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Domestic Violence Marker	534	569	710	785	1010	1265
Domestic Abuse incidents 1	1998	2037	2104	1962	2370	2277

⁴ As reported by the Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Partnership annual report 2017

Child Sexual Exploitation – The evidence does not indicate that the nature and scale of Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) within the District is what the Partnership feared it might be. Within the possible modalities of offending, the evidence currently suggests a less organised type of abuse taking place between peers or single abusers, often utilising online communication routes to target potential victims. There was 34 police recorded crimes with a CSE marker applied in 2017 which is a reduction of 9 offences from the previous year. Child sexual abuse however has risen by 43 offences to 85 in 2017.

This continues to be a multi-agency priority with the LSCB continuing to lead this area of work.

INTERVENTIONS

- The Partnership developed a targeted project to work with boys at risk of gang related activity. The project known as Transforming Lives worked to raise self-esteem, highlight the risks and enable the participants to make informed decisions.
- Tough Love, a drama production focusing on safe relationships (the emphasis on domestic abuse rather than CSE as in the previous production – Chelsea’s Choice) was delivered to the secondary schools in the district which was followed up with an evaluation.

OUTCOMES

- The initial evaluations of Transforming Lives suggest that the schemes have been incredibly successful and further funding has been awarded by the Police and Crime Commissioner to run a scheme for boys in St Neots as well as a girl’s scheme targeting those who may be vulnerable to CSE.
- Results indicate that following the performances of Tough Love, there was a number of disclosures from young people as both victims and perpetrators and have actively requested help.

2. Identifying and Responding to Issues in Vulnerable Places

ISSUES

There are several areas in Huntingdonshire that have observed a disproportionate level of incidents in recent years.

St Ives has experienced high levels of ASB relative to other areas in Huntingdonshire. A briefing report was prepared and presented to the Partnership detailing the location and nature of these incidents. The majority of incidents occurred in and around the town centre and mainly concerned vehicle related and youth related incidents of ASB. Upon further investigation it was discovered that a large majority of the youth related ASB were being caused by a small number of individuals.⁵

Yaxley was identified as an area that had experienced an increase in incidents of crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour that was seen towards the end of 2015 and resulted in a number of interventions and outcomes being put in place.

⁵ <http://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/file/3514/download>

INTERVENTIONS

A small group of youths were identified in St Ives as playing a large role in the increased levels of ASB occurring. The group was adopted by the Problem Solving Group who working together, created an action plan for each young person detailing and identifying the support and interventions that were needed. This targeted approach has resulted in dispersing the group and through targeted work, stopped the offending behaviour.

The Yaxley working group was set up in July 2016 in response to the rise in different crime types in the area. The purpose of the group was to approach the issue in a holistic manner in order to tackle the root causes of the issues. Very quickly, the group gained pace and implemented a number of activities to engage community members. The group have successfully established a weekly youth club that is fully staffed by volunteers, targeted street sports activities for those identified as not in education, employment or training, a boxing club and an intergenerational gardening project. The group is also working with the community to support a successful neighbourhood watch scheme as well as introducing plans for a community café. The working group is a model that demonstrates that by enabling communities to make changes, much can be achieved.

OUTCOMES

According to the latest updates from the Yaxley working group “the youth club it has gone from strength to strength and has continued to be held on a weekly basis on a Thursday from 7 –9pm. The attendance is growing with a minimum of 30 young people attending each week and the age range being expanded to now accommodate Yr 6 young people who wanted to attend. 12 volunteers have been trained, all of whom are parents and residents of Yaxley and run the youth club on a rota basis meaning that agencies have now been able to withdraw their services and support the club via the working group.

3. Target those who cause Most Harm

ISSUES

The most recent Offender Needs Assessment (2017) aimed to identify the needs of Offenders in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. The majority of information relating to offenders needs was derived from the probation services. In Huntingdonshire offenders within these probation services were generally highlighted as having an average level of need relative to offenders from other districts. Among the Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC) clients the level of need did not differ greatly from the average prevalence of need among CRC clients across the county. Among the National Probation Service (NPS) clients the picture is similar. The prevalence of an alcohol need related to offending was slightly higher than the average for the rest of the county with 51% of NPS clients in Huntingdonshire displaying the need compared to 47% across the county. Conversely there is a slightly lower level of drug need related to offending (54%) compared to 61% across the county.

The most common need related to offending in Huntingdonshire and across the county is ‘Thinking and Behaviour’ and ‘Attitudes’. There is very little disparity between Huntingdonshire and the rest of the County with these particular needs. Despite this commonality across the county it still remains an issue for Huntingdonshire.

It is worth remembering the offenders are not a homogenous group and that there are a variety of offender 'types' e.g. first time offenders, repeat offenders, prolific offenders etc. Tackling offending requires a multi-agency approach to make the largest impact in the causes of offending. The full report can be found here <http://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/community-safety/victim-offender-needs-assessment>

INTERVENTIONS

All Community Safety Partnerships have a responsibility to support the delivery of interventions that reduce re-offending. In Cambridgeshire the top tier authority have responsibility for Youth Offending Services and the County Community Safety Board oversees the Integrated Offender Management Programme which manages a cohort of prolific offenders.

In Huntingdonshire, a multi-agency Problem Solving Group is in place to tackle identified hotspots and offenders. The remit and membership of this group was reviewed mid-way through 2017 to ensure that it continued to be effective and efficient in terms of making best use of partners' resources. A District Problem Solving Group was developed from what was previously three area based groups. This has improved attendance as well as the ability to share information and best practise. Underneath the problem solving groups, a number of task and finish groups have been developed to tackle specific issues identified by the group. The Transforming Lives project also feeds into the problem solving group.

4. Target Matters that are of most concern to our Communities

As well as reflecting on how the Partnership responds to anti-social behavior and regularly reviewing practices to ensure that they remain fit for purpose, efforts have been focused elsewhere to target issues that are of concern to our communities. The following section provides a brief overview of activities the Partnership has been involved in delivering in response to community concerns:

- Responding to community concerns associated with the anti-social use of vehicles by supporting the implementation of two Public Space Protection Orders (PSPOs) in St Neots;
- Regularly reviewing the PSPO that is in place in Huntingdon Town Centre to address street drinking to ensure that it has remained fit for purpose;
- Utilise Community Protection Warnings (CPWs) and Community Protection Notices (CPNs) to target individuals who persist act in an anti-social manner including the parents where the children are consistently involved in anti-social behavior;
- Take a multi-agency approach to problem solving people and places;
- Work with communities to consider possible solutions to street drinking on Oxmoor;
- Hosting two performances of a drama production within a secondary school in a priority area of the district highlighting the exploitation of young people by County Lines gangs;
- Provision of support to a diverse women's group in Huntingdon to enable them to recognise the signs of extremist behavior and empower them to report their concerns;

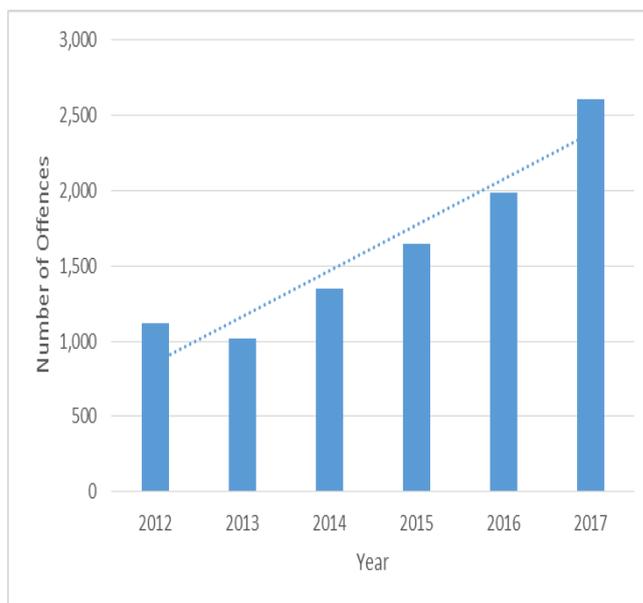
SUMMARY

There are several emerging issues it is worth the Partnership discussing, stemming from changes in police recorded crime, and national evidence. The 5 offence types described below have noticeably risen in volume in the past year continuing long term trends in some circumstances. All of the following offence types could be explored further.

Table 2: Violence Against the Person Offences

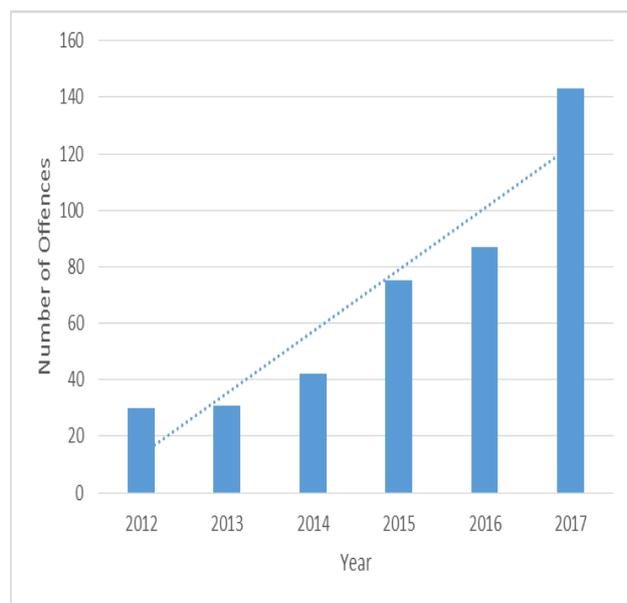
VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PERSON

This issue was a CSP priority for 2017/18 and should remain one as the volume of violent offences have risen by over 30% in the past year from 1,989 to 2,607. The large majority of this rise (93%) was made up of violence without injuries offences. A small increase (10%) in violence with injury was also observed. The latest Office for National Statistics (ONS) release states that violence against the person offences have increased in the past year and the majority of the increase can be attributed to improvements in police recording practices. This accounts for the majority of the rise in violence without injury offences. However, the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) shows that there has been a genuine increase in violent offences.⁶



Work is continuing to secure additional data sources and re-engage A&E departments that are not currently sharing data. This would assist gain a greater understanding of the full picture of violence. The Research Group continue to lead on the data collection and analysis.

Table 3: Hate Crime Offences



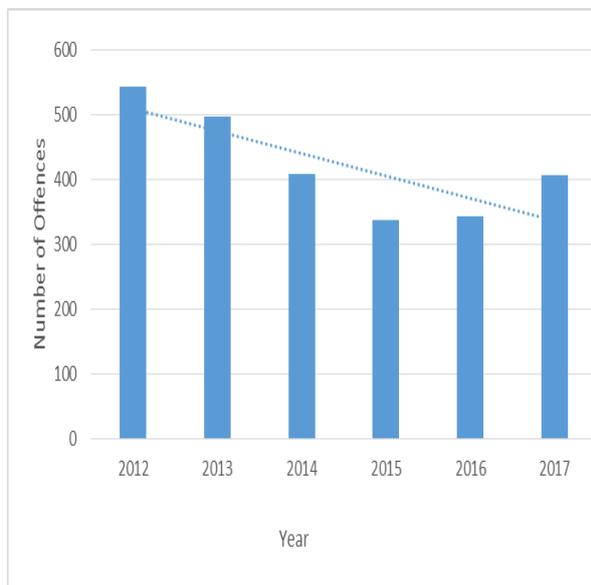
HATE CRIME

The volume of hate crime offences have been steadily rising for a number of years. Since the EU referendum of June 2016 the number of offences have risen significantly with the record levels of offences being seen nationwide. The volume of hate crime offences in Huntingdon has risen by 64% in 2017 compared with 2016. The volume of offences is low (143) but it is known that most hate crime offences are not reported. This indicates that there could be a larger problem in Huntingdonshire, which is growing and the full nature of which is unknown. It is recommended that the CSP explore and broaden this further, as hate crime is not a great indicator of inclusiveness and resilience.

⁶ <https://www.ons.gov.uk/releases/crimeinenglandandwalesyearendingjune2017>

DWELLING BURGLARY

Table 4: Dwelling Burglary Offences



Dwelling burglary had been steadily decreasing in Huntingdonshire. From 2012 to 2016 there were year on year decreases which fell in line with national trends. However, 2017 saw an upturn in offences with an 18% increase in the number of offences from 2016. The upturn in Huntingdonshire is reflected across the rest of the County as well as nationally.

The reason for this upturn is unclear and with the recent changes to the categorization of burglary from dwelling and non-dwelling burglary to domestic and non-domestic this is an area which the CSP is potentially unsighted on. It is worth noting that although there is a clear increase since last year, the volume of dwelling

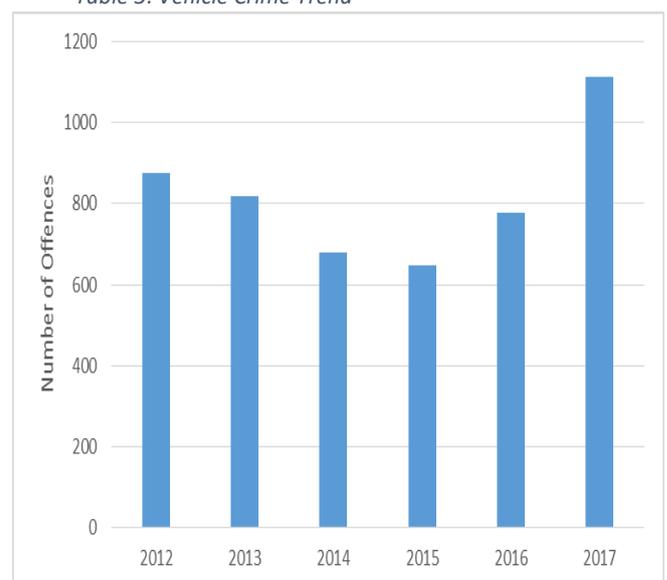
burglaries has not reached or exceeded the volume of 2012. Further the CSEW continues to report a long term decline in the levels of domestic burglary.⁷

It is recommended that this area is explored further to ascertain if increases have been seen in the areas already identified as vulnerable. In particular it would be worth understanding the impact of the police redesign on tackling residential burglary and where Partnership activity could add value over and above business as usual.

VEHICLE CRIME

Vehicle crime has risen significantly across the district in 2016 (calendar year) from 777 offences to 1,114 offences equating to a rise of 43%. Over the past 10 years vehicle crime had been steadily declining prior to this recent upturn. This number of offences was last seen in 2008. Of the 15 most similarly matched districts in the country (MSG) Huntingdonshire is performing poorly. It ranks 14 out of 15 with a rate of 5.47 crimes per 1,000 population. The MSG average crime rate is 4.23 crimes per 1,000 population. It would be recommended that Huntingdonshire undertake further investigations into the nature of these offences and their cause and what possible measures can be taken to combat the rise.⁸

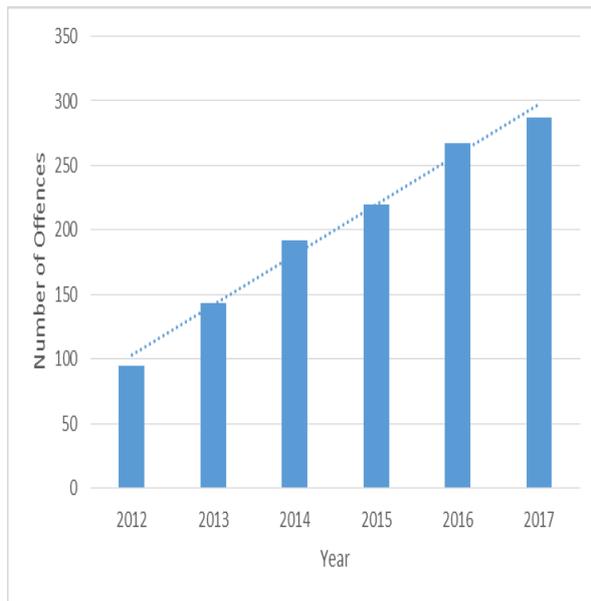
Table 5: Vehicle Crime Trend



⁷ iBid

⁸ MSG iQuanta Rankings Valid End of September 2017

SEXUAL OFFENCES



The volume of sexual offences has risen by 20 offences (7%) in the past year from 267 to 287. Increases in sexual offences are caused by two main factors increases of occurrences and increases in reporting and recording. Therefore an increase should not automatically be seen as a negative trend. Some cases can also be attributed to historical events but these do not fully represent the observed increases in the past year. Despite progress made, more can be done to encourage victims to come forward and they can be supported further. There is a clear overlap between sexual offences and domestic abuse and child sexual exploitation. It is therefore recommended that Huntingdonshire CSP remains proactive in this area.

SCANNING TABLE – AREAS REVIEWED

Topic	Volume of crimes	Change on previous year volume (%)	Trend	Context	Opportunities for the partnership
Cybercrime	96	+30 / + 45%	Cybercrime has been increasing for many years but numbers are low because of a lack of reporting to the Police.	<p>Cybercrime is now the single largest offence experienced by the England and Wales population according to the CSEW. This demonstrates that this is a national if not global issue.</p> <p>Most cybercrime offences are reported directly to financial institutions with which the victim is associated or the National Action Fraud & Cybercrime reporting agency. Other organisations also record cybercrime that business have experienced and so these figures do not filter into police recorded cybercrime statistics.</p> <p>National data (CSEW)+ suggests increase to volume, complexity and seriousness of cybercrime. Provides environment for offending</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - for CSE - exploitation of vulnerable adults, especially the elderly - and those with mental impairments <p>Recording nationally is increasing as awareness increases around cybercrime by Officers AND increasing awareness of the public that they can report these crimes.</p> <p>Locally there are not substantial volumes recorded but they have been slowly increasing over last 3 years;</p>	<p>As cyber-crime has no geographical limits to its scope it is very difficult to tackle but more awareness around cyber scams and fraud would be productive and proactive.</p> <p>Everyone is a potential target but elderly and vulnerable people In particular are more likely to become a victim of cyber-crime.</p> <p>The main concern is massive underreporting locally. As cybercrime does not respect district or county lines, it would be naive to think that there are not substantial volumes of cyber-crime in the district.</p>

* MSG iQuanta Rankings Valid End of September 2017

** Serious Organised Crime Profile

				<p>probably resulted from improved reporting.</p> <p>The latest SOCLP reports that Huntingdon and Yaxley are the neighbourhoods most affected by cyber-attacks on computers. **</p>	
All violence against person	2628	+639 / +32%	<p>There has been a significant increase on the previous calendar year leading on from recent upturn in violence against the person. Levels seen today are still lower than peak levels around 2006/7 however parity can be expected in the near future should levels continue to rise at a similar rate.</p>	<p>Police recorded violence against the person has been rising nationally as well as locally. This can be put down to the changes in recording procedures as well as the reclassification of certain offences within the “violence without injury” category. For example death or serious injury by driving is now classified as a violence against the person offence. Another new offence included is malicious communications which has been included since April 2017.</p> <p>A further possible factor is the increase reporting of domestic abuse and the subsequent improved recording of these offences.</p> <p>According to the ONS the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) is the more accurate measure of the violent offences that it covers. The CSEW is unavailable locally but nationally has reported a statistically insignificant decrease of 4% in violent offences. Police recorded crime figures are restricted offences that have been reported and due to recent efforts to tighten recording practices are unable to record a reliable measure of violent offences.</p> <p>Compared to the iQuanta most similar grouped areas*, Huntingdonshire was ranked 6th out of 15 areas, with a crime rate of 17.15/ 1,000 population, compared to the MSG average rate of 18.17/1,000 population</p>	<p>Investigate violent crime further to establish which crime types are being impacted most by the HMIC inspection results. This may result in knowledge about which victim groups need support.</p> <p>Domestic abuse incidents for example have decreased slightly in contrast to crimes with a domestic violence marker which have increased by 25%.</p>

* MSG iQuanta Rankings Valid End of September 2017

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Violence without injury	1814	+550 / +43.5%	<p>Increases to police recorded VAP in 2017 has been largely driven by violence without injury offences. This is seen nationally as well as locally however it is not reflected within the CSEW.</p> <p>The long term trend in violence without injury offences is upward and significant and largely driven by increases in assault without injury. In 2007 there were only 599 violence without injury offences in Huntingdonshire compared with 1814 offences in 2017.</p>	<p>Violence without injury has changed frequently in recent years with various offences moving from one category to another.</p> <p>The most important changes have been made with regard to recording practices within the Police. Many forces across England and Wales were criticised for being too subjective with their recording of violent offences. Police forces have improved in this regard greatly in recent years which can account for the rise in violence without injury offences.</p> <p>The iQuanta crime rate of 12.79 crimes per 1,000 population for Huntingdonshire is lower than the MSG* average of 12.41 crimes per 1000 population. Compared to the MSG* Huntingdonshire ranked 9 of 15.</p>	<p>The volume of violence without injury offences has remained static for several years now according to the CSEW 2017.</p> <p>The rise should not be solely attributed to police recording practices but further investigation into what offences are driving this increase. This increase should be seen as a positive and so an awareness campaign could be a priority for the CSP to bring all cases of violence to the Police's attention.</p>
Violence with injury	791	+68 / +9.4%	<p>Violence with injury has seen a more modest increase this calendar year. Levels have been relatively consistent in comparison with Violence Without Injury over a 10 year period.</p>	<p>The volume of police recorded violence against the person can be regarded as far more accurate due to the likelihood that a victim will report the offence and that the police will record it accordingly.</p> <p>The iQuanta crime rate of 4.36 crimes per 1,000 population for Huntingdonshire is lower than the MSG* average of 5.76 crimes per 1000 population. Compared to the MSG* Huntingdonshire ranked 2 of 15.</p>	<p>Violence with injury increases cannot just be put down to improved recording practices along as most offences that result in injury tend to be reported. Therefore the increase in violence should be further investigated.</p>
Child Sexual (Abuse) / CSE	85 / 34	+43 / +101% -9 / -20%	<p>Both categories of offence have seen a continuing rise in the past calendar year with child sexual abuse in particular seeing a dramatic rise in cases from the previous calendar year.</p>	<p>Huntingdonshire has a rate of Child Sexual Exploitation of 0.2 per 1000 population. This is slightly higher than the county average rate of 0.16 per 1000 population.</p> <p>Measured against the other districts, Huntingdonshire</p>	<p>Huntingdonshire has not had a detailed investigation into the scale of scope of CSE since 2014/15.</p>

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** Serious Organised Crime Profile

			<p>It is not possible to comment on the long term trend as offence categories have only recently come into force.</p>	<p>ranks 3 of 5 behind East Cambridgeshire and South Cambridgeshire.</p> <p>Nationally sexual offence categories that relate directly to children have contributed 37% of the total rise in sexually related offences showing that the issue is nationwide and not limited to the district.</p> <p>“The CSE Problem Profile, suggested that there may be a CSE element to a drug-related OCG operating in Huntingdon whereby schoolgirls are potentially being targeted and coerced into sexual relationships in order to pay off drug debts.</p> <p>There is also a wider issue, particularly in the Market towns, around inappropriate relationships between groups slightly older males taking advantage of underage girls. Truancing from school and meeting at parks and local addresses where there is inadequate guardianship and often alcohol and cannabis available are key elements of the exploitation.”**</p>	<p>Child abuse, child exploitation and child sexual exploitation are relatively new offences that ought to be monitored closely.</p> <p>With the advent of historical abuses becoming more prevalent in recent years a further investigation could be undertaken in this area.</p>
All Sexual Offences	287	+20 / +7.5%	<p>Police recorded sexual offences have seen year on year increases in Huntingdonshire for the past 6 years.</p> <p>The rises in Huntingdonshire are consistent with the figures seen countywide and nationally.</p> <p>In more recent years there has been a perception that most sexual offences are historic. In 2017 roughly 14.3% (40) of sexual offences took place 10 years or more</p>	<p>“A contributing factor to the increase is thought to include an increased willingness of victims to come forward and report these crimes to the police. High-profile coverage of sexual offences and the police response to reports of non-recent sexual offending, for example, Operation Yewtree, which began in 2012, and more recently, allegations by former footballers, alongside a dedicated police operation set up to investigate these, is likely to have an ongoing influence on victims’ willingness to come forward to report both recent and non-recent offences.” – ONS</p>	

* MSG iQuanta Rankings Valid End of September 2017

** Serious Organised Crime Profile

			before the offence was reported. This compares with 12.8% (34) in 2016, 18.5% in 2015 (41) and 8.4% (13) in 2014. The long term trend then is that more historic offences are being reported but 2015 saw the peak of this in terms of volume and the percentage of offences being historic.	For overall sexual crime, Huntingdonshire is ranked 6th of 15 when compared to its iQuanta MSG's, with a crime rate of 1.65 offences per 1000 population. The average rate of the MSG was 1.79 crimes per 1000 <i>population</i> .	
All personal property crime	1930	+433 / +29%	Police recorded personal property crime has been increasing in Huntingdonshire in recent years. 2017 has seen a significant rise in offences from 1497 in 2016 to 1930 in 2017.	This recent rise can be partly attributed to the significant increase in vehicle offences.	Review theft offences and the breakdown of offence types to determine if there have been any changes to the way thieves are operating in East Cambridgeshire, and if there is a need to raise public awareness to new patterns of crime.
Dwelling Burglary	406	+81 / +18%	From 2012 to 2015 dwelling burglaries have been decreasing by an average of 17% per year. In 2016 the level was unchanged before the upturn in 2017 indicating the start of an upward trend. However the longer term trend is still positive with an overall reduction in the last 10 years despite the recent upturn. Nationally, Police recorded domestic burglaries have been decreasing steadily over a long period of time despite a recent 6% upturn. In addition, CSEW also reports a long term reduction in dwelling burglaries. Countywide dwelling burglaries have been	“Recent changes to the categorisation of domestic and non-domestic burglary in the Home Office Counting Rules for police recorded crime that were introduced in March 2017. New sub-categories of residential and non-residential burglary have replaced domestic and non-domestic burglary respectively, but with the important distinction that the classification of residential burglary now includes all buildings or parts of buildings that are within the boundary of, or form a part of, a dwelling. Any building not directly connected to a dwelling was previously counted as non-domestic burglary. This change was introduced to draw together burglaries to the main dwelling house and those to other buildings that are part of the overall residential property.” – ONS For overall burglary crime, Huntingdonshire is ranked 10th of 15 when compared to its iQuanta MSG's, with a	Review dwelling burglary, as aligns with the Police and PCC priorities. Consider how awareness raising and therefore target hardening can be incorporated into other programmes.

* MSG iQuanta Rankings Valid End of September 2017

** Serious Organised Crime Profile

			<p>steadily decreasing in volume for a number of years.</p> <p>As with local and national figures there has been a recent upturn but should also be seen in the wider context of declining rates of dwelling burglary.</p>	<p>crime rate of 2.87 burglaries per 1000 <i>households</i>. The average rate of the MSG was 2.58 crimes per 1000 <i>households</i>.</p>	
Theft from person	107	-6 / -5.3%	<p>Theft from the person has maintained a relatively stable level in recent years with only small increases visible. This year has a statistically insignificant change upon the previous year and is similar to the level seen 10 years ago.</p> <p>Countywide figures have shown</p> <p>This is not reflected in nationally with police recorded theft from the person where theft from the person has risen 11% in the most recent year.</p> <p>The CSEW however indicated an 11% decrease in theft offences so the picture of theft from the person across the country is complicated.</p>	<p>Huntingdonshire is ranked 11th of 15 in the iQuanta MSG* group, with a crime rate of 0.62 crimes per 1,000 population. The MSG average crime rate is 0.51 crimes per 1,000 population.</p> <p>Measured against other districts in the county Huntingdonshire performs poorly in terms of crimes per 1000 population ranking 4 out of 5 only behind Cambridge City.</p>	<p>Volumes are low and have decreased further this year from the last calendar year.</p> <p>However the partnership could consider a review of the victims to see if they can add any value here with special focus on vulnerable victim groups.</p>
Vehicle Crime	1114	+337 / +43%	<p>The trend in volume of vehicle crime over the last 10 years had been downward. From 2007 (1212 offences) to 2015 (646 offences) it had fallen consistently year on year. 2016 however saw an upward turn with an increase to 777 offences. The number of offences has risen significantly in 2017 to</p>	<p>Huntingdonshire is performing poorly relative to similar CSPs across the country with regard to vehicle offences. It is ranked 14th of 15 in the iQuanta MSG* group, with a crime rate of 5.47 crimes per 1,000 population. The MSG average crime rate is 4.23 crimes per 1,000 population.</p>	<p>Vehicle crime has risen significantly and so a review could be taken to investigate what type of crime is occurring and how it could be tackled.</p>

* MSG iQuanta Rankings Valid End of September 2017

** Serious Organised Crime Profile

			<p>1105 offences, bringing the volume back up to 2008 levels of vehicle offences. The level of increase (42%) between 2016 and 2017 is significant.</p>	<p>Cambridgeshire as a whole has 6.68 recorded vehicle offences per 1000 population highlighting that the issue applies to a wider area than just Huntingdonshire.</p> <p>Relative to other districts in the county Huntingdonshire ranks 3 from 5 of the lowest rates of vehicle offences per 1000 population.</p>	<p>This appears to be an area the district are unsighted on.</p>
Rural Crime	MMI =272 / Crime file keyword search =122	+12 / +11%	<p>The trend in volume of rural crime is mixed. The volume has fallen in recent years from 150 and 149 in 2014 and 2015 before falling in 2016 and rising again in 2016.</p> <p>2014 and 2015 had consistent volumes of 149 and 150 before it dropped in 2016. 2017 however has seen a recent upturn in the number of rural crimes.</p>	<p>Rural crime as measured by the MMI dataset relates to “A crime or incident type which occurs in any geographical area ordinarily described as 'rural', and where the criminal activity is more prevalent, or unique to, rural areas”</p> <p>48% of these rural crimes according to the MMI dataset were hare coursing / poaching offences.</p> <p>Rural crime as shown in the crime file relates to a keyword search of the terms “field”, “rural” and “farm” within the MO text.</p> <p>Rural crime according to the NFU Mutual is a large problem, especially in Cambridgeshire which features as the third worst affected counties by the cost of the rural crimes alone. This could be explained by the type of farming that occurs (arable) and the equipment needed for it (tractors). 2016 proved slightly less costly than 2015 but according to NFU Mutual the trend is not likely to continue.</p> <p>According to the National Rural Crime Network survey of over 17,000 people more than 1 in 4 have not reported a rural crime out of a lack of belief that the Police could or</p>	<p>Help to share and promote the key messages of the Rural Crime Action Team.</p> <p>Latest messages are focussed on property marking and target hardening and reporting of specific crimes such as Hare Coursing.</p>

* MSG iQuanta Rankings Valid End of September 2017

** Serious Organised Crime Profile

				would do anything about it. Therefore there could be many more rural offences that go undetected.	
Modern Slavery and human trafficking	6	+6	Modern day slavery has no long term trend due to its very recent inception as an offence.	<p>Despite low numbers in Huntingdonshire all knowledge and intelligence about these crime types indicates that it would be occurring in Huntingdonshire.</p> <p>Most modern day slavery exists as labour exploitation or sexual trafficking and sexual exploitation and abuse.</p> <p>Nationally the true number of people living in slavery is likely to be considerably higher than the known cases that are reported to the police. The independent anti-trafficking commissioner has claimed that “the true number is in the tens of thousands” as opposed to the reported 2,255 cases reported in the last year. This figure was a 159% increase from the previous year. This demonstrates that there are large numbers of cases that go unreported each year and any large increase is more likely a surge in reported cases than Modern Slavery itself.</p>	<p>Include as force priority and high risk of harm associated with it.</p> <p>Further partnership working is required to increase chance of detection of such crime</p> <p>With the demand for low and unskilled workers unlikely to decrease in the near future and potential blocks to migrants upon leaving the EU there could be an increased risk of migrant works being abused and exploited.</p>
Road safety	425 Collisions 12 fatalities	+55 collisions +3 fatalities	<p>The long term trend is a reduction in collisions and fatalities in Huntingdonshire.</p> <p>2017 is projected to break the long-term downward trend.</p> <p>Key risk elements are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Males age 17-29 - Mosaic group G - National speed limit roads <p>Changes to police reporting in 2016 and 2017 may affect the reported number of collisions in these and future years, with an</p>	<p>Road safety concern to other CSPs locally, especially those with a high proportion of rural roads. However the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Road Safety Partnership (CPRSP) exist with Road Safety as their specific remit, and Road maintenance is a County level responsibility. So it should not be a priority for the Huntingdonshire CSP. However there are aspects of Road Safety that the CSP may be interested in keeping a watching brief on which relate more to driver behaviour than infrastructure.</p> <p>The Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Road Safety Partnership (CRSPR) have shown interest in aligning with</p>	<p>Partnership may wish to link into the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Road Safety Partnership to help find a means of addressing local issues around unsafe driving.</p>

* MSG iQuanta Rankings Valid End of September 2017

** Serious Organised Crime Profile

			<p>increase in recorded KSI evident in late 2016 data due to improved recording accuracy.</p> <p>The Department of Transport's Road Transport Road Conditions Report for 2016 indicates that 33% of Cambridgeshire's unclassified Roads are in need of maintenance, giving Cambridgeshire the 8th highest proportion of roads in this category of all Local Authorities in England in the report.</p>	<p>CSPs and having CSP representatives attend their meetings. It is likely that one of the Board members already does this and could feed back to the Huntingdonshire CSP where relevant.</p> <p>Huntingdonshire has recently had some concerns about the misuse of public spaces by car enthusiasts. Linking to the CPRSP Partnership may provide opportunities for new approaches to these issues locally</p>	
Domestic abuse incidents / domestic violence marker	2277 / 1265	-93 / +4% +255 / +25%	<p>Police recorded incidents with a domestic violence marker have risen steadily in recent years. In 2016 there was a sharp rise from 785 offences to 1010, an increase of 28% in one year. This trend has continued into 2017 with a further 25% increase to 1265.</p> <p>Across the county there is a similar picture with an average 20% increase in domestic violence marker offences.</p> <p>This is consistent with national police recorded offences with a domestic abuse marker. In 2017 the police have recorded a 17% increase in such offences.</p>	<p>Changes in recording practices recently and public confidence to report following high profile cases and awareness raising nationally are most likely responsible for the significant increases seen in police recorded offences. This is seen as a positive step as victims evidently feel more able to come forward, confident that the police will take it seriously and support them.</p> <p>Domestic abuse and VAWG are national priorities that continue to have a high focus for police forces across the country.</p> <p>It remains a hidden crime and so efforts to encourage victims to come forward are ever necessary.</p>	
Hate Crime	143	+55 / +64%	<p>Hate crime offences continue to rise year on year with a particularly sharp rise from 2014 to 2015 which has continued through in to 2017.</p>	<p>There is a lot of nationwide evidence of increases in Hate crime in particular racial and religious discrimination.</p> <p>The EU referendum has been cited as a likely cause for this sudden recent rise. A further cause could be the</p>	<p>Investigate the nature of the hate crimes recorded through dip sample analysis to ascertain the underlying picture in Huntingdonshire.</p>

* MSG iQuanta Rankings Valid End of September 2017

** Serious Organised Crime Profile

			<p>This sharp rise in Huntingdonshire is consistent with rises seen across the county and nationwide.</p> <p>The most recent nationwide figures have shown a 29% increase from 2015/16 to 2016/17.</p>	<p>heightened tensions brought on by recent terror attacks.</p> <p>Hate crime is an offence that could yet get worse as reported incidents increase significantly still as victims are encouraged to come forward. Further to this as Brexit negotiations continue there is the potential that setbacks in political negotiations could provoke further hate crime offences.</p> <p>Huntingdonshire, relative to the iQuanta MSG is performing poorly. It ranks 14 out of 15 with a rate of 0.46 crimes per 1000 population compared with the average of 0.35 across the MSG.</p>	<p>Doing so might provide insight into how attitudes may be targeted with local campaigns for tolerance and activities to boost community cohesion.</p> <p>Further to this Huntingdonshire could organise and run focus groups to gain a greater understanding of minority groups and the challenges / crimes they experience.</p>
ASB	3292	-749 / -18.5%	<p>Police recorded Anti-social behaviour incidents had been steadily decreasing until 2015 in Huntingdonshire before levelling off in 2016. The long term trend of ASB is relatively stable.</p> <p>Countywide levels of ASB follows a similar trend as Huntingdonshire with a steady decrease that has largely levelled off in recent years.</p> <p>Nationally the police recorded a slight decrease of just 1%. This is also reflected in the CSEW which recorded a relatively slight increase of 3%.</p>	<p>ASB as recorded by the CSEW asks respondents whether they have experienced ASB in the past year. Since the question has been asked the percentage of respondents having experienced ASB has never moved out of the range of 27-31% of respondents having experienced it.</p> <p>This decline is reflected across the constabulary with an 8% decline in 2017 from 2016.</p>	<p>ASB is on the radar and has recently been focused on in a previous strategic assessment. Work is ongoing to tackle the pro</p>
Drugs	251	+4	<p>Drug offences are on a long term decline. A recent upturn to 2011 has since returned to a steady decline before levelling off in 2017.</p> <p>Countywide drug offences follow a similar</p>	<p>'County lines' is the biggest concern in the county and nationally. It involves drug trafficking from major drug hubs such as London and Manchester into more rural areas. Most often young individuals, some as young as 12, are being exploited to carry drugs across the country.</p>	<p>Review the Drugs and Alcohol Joint Strategic needs Assessment (JSNA).</p>

* MSG iQuanta Rankings Valid End of September 2017

** Serious Organised Crime Profile

			<p>trend so Huntingdonshire is performing no better or worse than average.</p> <p>Police recorded drug offences nationally are also declining. The difference being that the decline was 9% in the most recent year recorded compared with Huntingdonshire staying largely flat.</p>	<p>Drugs are sold through a single phone number that is advertised among users.</p> <p>The problem is widespread and has recently been publicised in a BBC documentary as being active and ongoing in Cambridgeshire. We also know that “County line” dealers have been operating in Huntingdonshire for at least 10 years**</p> <p>The CSE problem profile has also suggested that there may be a CSE element to drug related OCG operating in Huntingdon whereby schoolgirls are potentially being targeted and coerced into sexual relationships in order to pay off drug debts.**</p> <p>The volume of drug offences in Huntingdonshire has stayed flat in the most recent year.</p> <p>This correlates with the trend across the constabulary which also remained flat in the most recent year with only a small decrease from 1578 to 1475 drug offences.</p>	
Alcohol	569	-21 / -3%	<p>Police recorded alcohol related incidents varies across the district have remained largely the same as the previous year</p> <p>This is positive as incidents had been gradually increasing over time since the recording of alcohol markers with offences began.</p> <p>The trend in Huntingdonshire is reflected across the county with a similar levelling off</p>	<p>“The Health Related Behaviour Survey carried out every two years in Cambridgeshire for school children in year 8 and year 10, shows that the proportion of children who have had an alcoholic drink in the week before the survey has fallen significantly since 2006.” Annual Public Health Survey</p>	<p>Review the Drugs and Alcohol Joint Strategic needs Assessment (JSNA).</p> <p>Investigate the alcohol related incident data to see which other crime types it is associated with.</p> <p>A geographic analysis of this data may provide useful insight into where health</p>

* MSG iQuanta Rankings Valid End of September 2017

** Serious Organised Crime Profile

			<p>this year compared with year on year increases previously.</p>		<p>related preventative activities should target alcohol consumption.</p> <p>Confirm who will be supplying the drug and alcohol treatment data post restructure of the DAAT.</p>
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* MSG iQuanta Rankings Valid End of September 2017

** Serious Organised Crime Profile