



South Cambridgeshire Crime & Disorder Reduction Partnership

Strategic Assessment 2009

<p>Produced by: Cambridgeshire County Council, Research Group Leigh Roberts / Michael Soper / Susan Bumpus</p>

<p>Contact: 01223 715310 / Leigh.Roberts@Cambridgeshire.gov.uk</p>
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Executive Summary

Purpose

The purpose of the strategic assessment is to present and interpret a *summary* of intelligence analysis for the partnership area to help the partnership strategy group to set priorities and review the partnership plan. The Strategic Assessment includes:

- analysis of the levels and patterns of crime, disorder and substance misuse;
- an indication of changes since the last strategic assessment;
- interpretation of trends; and
- an assessment of progress against the current plan.

The partnership is required to review its current plans and priorities in light of the strategic assessment.

Headlines

- Over the last 12 months total crime has increased slightly by 1.5%.
- The largest volume decreases have been for vehicle crime (-38), criminal damage (-43), other thefts (-226), drugs offences (-193) and fraud (-55).
- There have however been increases in dwelling burglary (+151), all violent crime (+132) and burglary other (+355).

Recommendations

Recommendations are provided on the first page of each two-page section and are summarised within the prioritisation matrix on page 6.

It is recommended that the following are maintained as priorities

- Serious acquisitive crime
 - Dwelling burglary
 - Vehicle crime
- Anti-social Behaviour (focusing on)
 - Supporting ASB casework
 - Supporting neighbourhood panels
- Domestic Violence
- Reducing Offending & Reoffending
- Community cohesion

Other Policy Recommendations

- That the partnership commission a problem profile on 'other acquisitive crime' (burglary other)

Next Steps

The partnership is required to:

1. Discuss the recommendations;
2. In doing so complete the remaining parts of the prioritisation matrix;
3. In turn decide to adopt or reject each recommendation; and
4. Agree which issues to put forward for further discussion at the County Community Safety Strategic Board.

Introduction

Background

In 2006 a review was held of the partnership provisions within the Crime & Disorder Act 1998 and the Police Reform Act 2002. As a result a new set of national minimum standards for partnership working aimed at tackling crime and disorder were introduced within the Police and Justice Act 2006. These minimum standards came into force in August 2007.

The new statutory responsibilities related to the composition and duties of Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships (CDRPs) and relevant county level group in two tier areas. *These included a duty for partnerships to prepare an annual strategic assessment.*

In addition, the statutory responsibilities were supported by the advisory 'six hallmarks' of effective partnerships. These are:

- Empowered and effective leadership
- Visible and constructive accountability
- Intelligence led business processes
- Effective and responsive delivery structures
- Engaged communities
- Appropriate knowledge and skills

The guidance around the area of intelligence-led business processes for partnerships includes detail around the format, content and use of the strategic assessment.

Purpose

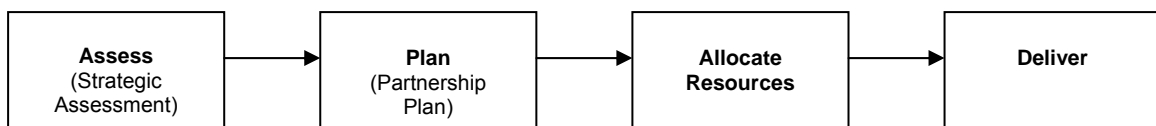
The purpose of the strategic assessment is to present and interpret a *summary* of intelligence analysis for the partnership area to assist the partnership 'strategy' group to set priorities and review the partnership plan. The statutory requirements are that the document includes:

- Analysis of the levels and patterns of crime, disorder and substance misuse;
- An indication of changes since the last strategic assessment;
- Interpretation of trends;
- An assessment of progress against the current plan

Strategic assessments were introduced to improve partnerships' understanding of the patterns of crime in their area and to enable them to respond effectively. For Cambridgeshire (because it has a two tier system of local government) each district CDRP strategic assessment will be combined into a County overview that will be presented to the County Strategic Board. The purpose of that document is to enable the identification of priorities for inclusion within the Local Area Agreement and to identify subjects that will benefit from joint working or management at a county level.

Process

A simplified version of the process within which the strategic assessment sits is shown below.



Practically the strategic assessment will be presented to each CDRP in Autumn. CDRPs will then review their current plans and priorities in light of the strategic assessment. The county strategic assessment will then be presented later in the year, where the CDRP chairs will have the opportunity to discuss county level priorities and coordinating work.

Scope

Authors

Within Cambridgeshire we have a long standing arrangement funded by both the County and District Councils that the County Council's Research Group supports each of the County's CDRPs with their research and information needs. This remit includes the production of the partnership strategic assessments and is also supported by Cambridgeshire Constabulary.

For 2009 the County Council's Research Group has led on the production of the Partnership Strategic Assessments (at both CDRP and County level). However this work has been coordinated with Cambridgeshire Constabulary's own strategic assessment process and information and analysis has been shared between the two. In addition each of the Community Safety Officers for the district councils have been involved in the planning process.

Contributors

It is the role of the strategic assessment to bring together both information and analysis from a range of partner organisations. In order for strategic assessments to be successful they need to be built on strong information-sharing arrangements. The following agencies have contributed information for the 2009 strategic assessments:

- Cambridgeshire County Council
- Cambridge City Council
- East Cambridgeshire District Council
- Huntingdonshire District Council
- Fenland District Council
- South Cambridgeshire District Council
- Cambridgeshire Constabulary
- Cambridgeshire Fire & Rescue Service
- East of England Ambulance Service NHS Trust
- Addenbrookes Hospital (Cambridge University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust)
- NHS Cambridgeshire
- Cambridgeshire Probation Service
- Criminal Justice Board

In addition the views of members of the public have been incorporated throughout the analysis. Including a review of previous public involvement exercises; collation of views expressed at neighbourhood panels and through focus groups.

Various regional and national reports have also been used to provide contextual information.

Methodology

The process for producing the Cambridgeshire strategic assessments follows Home Office best practice guidelines.

1. Carry out initial scanning

The purpose of the scanning exercise is to identify 'emerging issues' (problems that partnerships have not previously had to face) and to consider external factors such as political or economic changes that may affect future crime trends.

2. 'Top line Analysis'

An overview of each partnership's position against current performance targets and trends in total crime. The current year refers to data recorded between Sept 08 and Aug 09. In addition we have added trend data from two of the three emergency services. Currently the East Anglian Ambulance Trust are not sharing the call out data.

3. Detailed Analysis of topics

The precise nature of each topic analysed and the structure of the analysis is guided by the

initial scanning work. Topic Analysis is supported by an overview of performance in each area.

4. Assessment of delivery.

With the support of district community safety officers an assessment has been made as to progress against current CDRP plans.

5. Public Priorities

The views of members of the public have been incorporated through a analysis of a selection of previous public involvement exercises (such as the 2008 Place Survey) and bespoke engagement exercises. Further as with previous strategic assessments a collation of views expressed at neighbourhood panels has been included.

Feedback

As with last year feedback is invited on both the strategic assessment document and on the process undertaken to consider it. Normally a review meeting is held in December following publication. To comment or ask any further questions regarding the strategic assessment then please contact Leigh.Roberts@cambridgeshire.gov.uk

PARTNERSHIP PRIORITISATION MATRIX – SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Reasoning → Issue ↓	PRIORITY The issue is a current Priority	VOLUME Volume is high for our area	COMPARE Position with Most Similar Group	TREND The issue is deteriorating	HARM The issue causes <u>significant</u> harm	COMMUNITY Community engagement indicates this issue is a real concern	Initial Recommendation Priority Yes/No	Final Agreement
Acquisitive Crime								
Serious Acq Crime*	YES	YES	WORSE	YES	YES	NO	YES	
Dwelling Burglary	YES	NO	WORSE	YES	YES	YES	YES	
Vehicle Crime	YES	YES	WORSE		NO	NO	YES	
Robbery	NO	NO	IN LINE	NO	YES	NO	NO	
Other Acquisitive Crime	NO	YES	WORSE	YES	NO	NO	Problem Profile	
Violence	NO	NO	BETTER	YES	YES	NO	NO	
Alcohol related violence & disorder	NO	NO	BETTER	YES	YES	YES	NO	
Domestic violence	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	YES	NO	YES	
Disorder								
Anti Social Behaviour	YES	N/A	BETTER	N/A	YES	YES	YES – but with a specific focus	
Criminal Damage	YES	YES	BETTER	NO	NO	YES	NO	
Arson	NO	NO	IN LINE	NO	YES	NO	NO	
Substance Misuse								
Drugs	NO	NO	N/A	N/A	YES	NO	NO	
Other Issues								
Reducing Offending	YES	N/A		N/A		NO	YES	
Shop lifting	NO	NO	BETTER	NO	NO	NO	NO	
Community Cohesion	YES	N/A	IN LINE	N/A	YES	YES	YES	
Road Safety	NO	YES	N/A	NO	YES	YES	NO	

Performance Assessment - Progress against plan

Priority – Reduce Anti Social Behaviour in the District

The table below shows the new cases referred to the ASB Task Group in 2009/10

Case Type	2009/10 Quarter 1	2009/10 Quarter 2
Individuals	9	3
Areas	3	2
Families	3	6
<i>Total</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>11</i>

Four Problem Solving Groups were held. These focused on ASB cases in Cambourne, Fen Drayton, Melbourn and Shepreth.

It should be noted that while there are resource issues currently, due to the absence of the ASB Caseworker, good partnership working has enabled the CDRP to keep the ASB caseload progressing and as a result the majority of milestone indicators within the ASB priority are green.

In particular, collaboration with Police and SCDC Housing colleagues has allowed existing Acceptable Behaviour Contracts to be reviewed and new contracts issued in cases where this is deemed necessary.

Reports of abandoned vehicles in the district are consistently being responded to within 24 hours. The Council's Corvu performance monitoring system shows all statistics for this exceed 95% of cases being responded to within this time.

The positive partnership working extends to work around involving licensing colleagues taking preventative measures in terms of ASB. SCDC Licensing colleagues take an active part in the ASB Task Group meetings, taking forward referrals to carry out spot checks on premises thought to be conducting under-age sales that are contributing to incidents of ASB.

Approximately 10-15 such spot checks on licensed premises were carried out during Quarter 1. Quarter 2 statistics are still awaited.

The SCDC Licensing Team also carried out one multi agency visit to licensed premises in conjunction with CDRP Partners (Police and Fire Services) during quarter 1. Quarter 2 information still awaited.

Red indicators which need to be addressed within the Reducing ASB priority relate to:

- Revising the district ASB Strategy – this is due to sick leave of caseworker.
- Investigate setting up intensive family support – this needs taking forward with the DV Task Group at the next meeting (due to be held in November).
- Setting up of a visual audit working group and undertaking of visual audits to remove opportunities for crime. The CDRP have attempted to engage with a number of Parish Councils in order to carry out these visits and there was an encouraging level of response with 5 Parish Councils expressing an interest in taking part, however considerable attempts have been made to set up meetings, without success.

Priority - Reducing Re-Offending in the District

The PPO Scheme co-ordinator is actively engaged within the work of the CDRP, attending appropriate Task Group Meetings, such as Anti-Social Behaviour to strengthen the work of the Partnership. The same co-ordinator looks after the City and East Cambs PPO schemes, so there are good links between those schemes. The County PPO group ensures information

is shared and links established with the other PPO schemes in the County, Fenland, Hunts and Peterborough.

The CDRP has contributed £500 towards the work of the PPO scheme.

In quarter 1, there were 10 PPOs registered on the scheme within South Cambs. 3 on the Deter strand and 7 on the Catch and Convict/Rehabilitate and Resettle strands. Quarter 2 stats awaited.

The Partnership made use of systems for referring offenders to Drug and Alcohol Treatment Services. During quarter 1, 4 cases were referred for alcohol treatment and 2 under the IDAP programme.

Performance Indicators that were rated as 'Red' and need addressing in the year to date are:

- Seek to secure long-term funding for entire PPO scheme. No information is available in terms of progress against this at the present time.
- Investigate the feasibility of setting up a Rent Deposit Scheme for PPOs providing housing advice for offenders. This is being looked into by the Housing Needs Manager and a response is awaited
- Establish a dialogue between partners to set up a Cambridgeshire Offender Accommodation Forum. This is being looked into via Regional Housing Forums and in conjunction with Police colleagues. A response is awaited

Priority – Reduce the number of incidents of Domestic Violence in the district

10 cases referred to the Southern Division Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) in Q1 involved victims from South Cambs. (Q2 figures awaited).

During Q2, there were 45 high-risk cases referred to the county Domestic Abuse Unit by the Police. Q1 Figures unavailable.

South Cambridgeshire CDRP is actively involved in the joint Domestic Violence Task Group (DVTG) with the City. A number of issues are currently being explored by the Task Group, including provision of training for practitioners across the two districts, a Domestic Violence Awareness Event, which is likely to take place in March 2010. A planning sub-group of the DVTG, with representatives from both districts, County Council and other partner organisations has recently been formed to organise this event.

The group is also looking at allocating funding towards a DV alarm system, which could be linked to mobile phone GPS technology, to replace the 'Jackpot' alarms.

The group is funding the reprinting of its DV service contact cards and is looking to improve its web-based directories.

Performance Indicators linked to this priority that are currently rated 'red' are:

- Develop toolkit to assess effectiveness of DV Services. This is under discussion by the joint City/South DV Task Group
- Run a Young People's Freedom Programme. This had been arranged for Cambourne during Q1, but did not take place due to lack of numbers wanting to take part. The group may need to look at how to better facilitate this to encourage young people to take part.

Priority – Reducing Burglary in the District

The Burglary and Vehicle Crime task groups have been amalgamated this year to form the Serious Acquisitive Crime Task Group, which meets every two months. This includes representatives from District Council, Police and Trading Standards.

The CDRP has allocated £6k funding for joint work with the Housing department to improve home security in the district.

Dwelling burglary offences have decreased in South Cambridgeshire during July & August in comparison to the previous period but remained stable compared to the same period last year.

South Cambridgeshire Dwelling Burglary Offences

Period	Jul-Aug 09	May-Jun 09	Jul-Aug 08
Offences	76	96	76

There were reductions to SAC levels in Great Shelford and Linton during Q1. Great Shelford reductions are the result of a known persistent offender being given custodial sentence.

The CDRP distributed a home security awareness leaflet to all residents in the district via the quarterly SCDC magazine during Q1. Home Security messages are being delivered by police and fire service to residents in the district, at events such as Neighbourhood Panels and themed police road shows and through the E-Cops system, with feedback from Neighbourhood Panels as to how the distribution of information can be enhance, being taken forward. The CDRP has provided the Fire Service with £3k funding for the purchase of laptops to carry out home security audits.

The county Homeshield scheme is expanding in terms of partner organisations joining the scheme to take on referrals from other agencies visiting elderly or vulnerable residents, as a result of workshops held to raise awareness of the scheme. In Q1, there were 13 successful referrals of South Cambridgeshire residents made by a partner agency to another for services required. Q2 Stats awaited.

The CDRP have funded the purchase of Smart Water kits by the Police for distribution to burglary victims in the district.

Bobby Scheme representatives are asking all victims that they visit if they have had any doorstep sellers or cold callers at their home.

26 No Cold Calling Zones have been established in the district, aimed at enhancing home security by reducing incidents of distraction burglary.

A joint workshop for Planning Officers and Police on home security issues was held in July 2009. This was jointly arranged by the CSO, Police Sector Inspector and the District Council Planning Department.

Areas of concern against this priority continue to be volume of burglary, which is in line with county and national statistics.

Priority – Reduce Vehicle Crime in the District

As above, the Vehicle Crime Task Group has been amalgamated with the Burglary Task Group, to form the Serious Acquisitive Crime Task Group, which meets every two months. This includes representatives from District Council, Police and Trading Standards.

Home Office data showed that Vehicle Crime in South Cambridgeshire in Q1 was reduced compared to the same period in the previous year.

Information has been distributed to residents in the same way as that on Home Security, with suggestions being taken on board as to how this can be better enhanced.

The partnership has not held any vehicle crime road shows as yet, but plans to do so later in the year. Information on this theme is distributed at other events, such as Neighbourhood Panels and 'The Streets' initiatives.

Strategic Overview – All Crime

The table below shows change in selected crime types and groupings (for a full report on all crime types please refer to CORA, the Constabulary performance reporting system where these figures are derived).

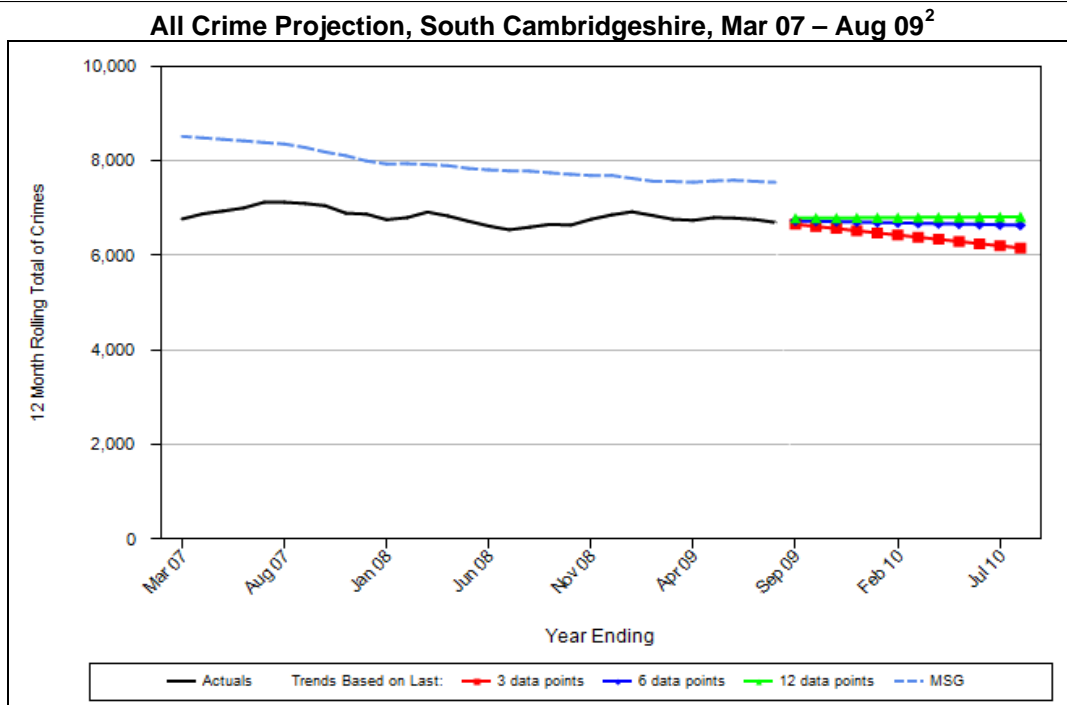
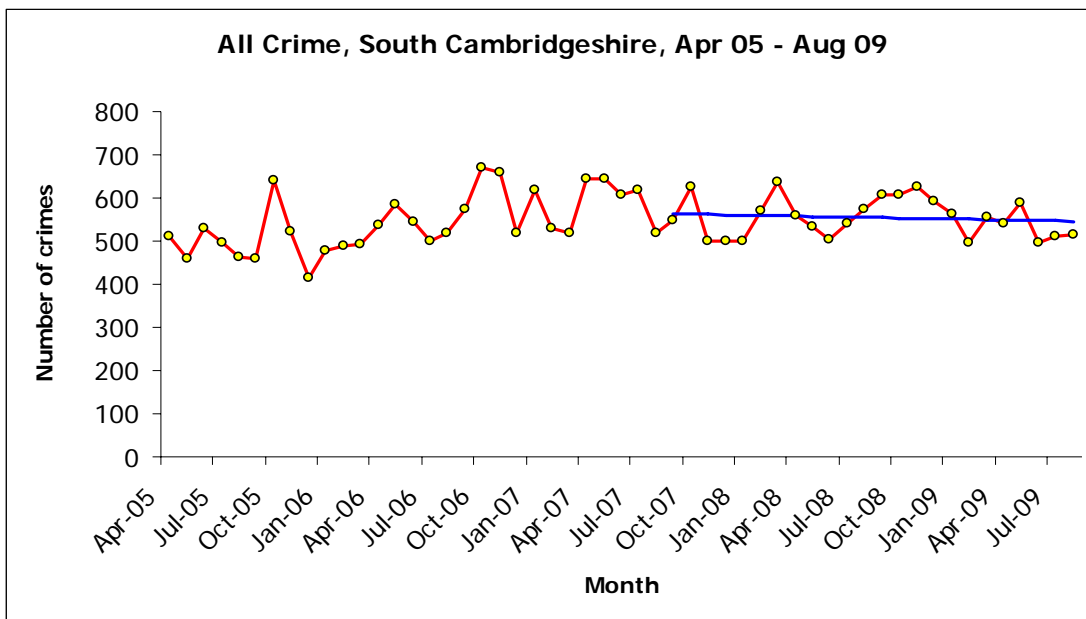
	Sept 07 to Aug 08	Sept 08 to Aug 09	Direction of Change	Volume Change	% Change
All Crime	6595	6695	▲	100	1.5%
Serious Acquisitive Crime	1429	1542	▲	113	7.9%
Burglary Dwelling	410	561	▲	151	36.8%
All Robbery	41	41		0	0.0%
Robbery (Business)	8	14	▲	6	75.0%
Robbery (Personal)	33	27	▼	-6	-18.2%
All Vehicle Crime	978	940	▼	-38	-3.9%
Vehicle Taking	218	198	▼	-20	-9.2%
Theft from a Vehicle	760	742	▼	-18	-2.4%
All Violent Crime	846	978	▲	132	15.6%
Most Serious Violence ¹		41			
Assaults With Less Serious Injury	335	370	▲	35	10.4%
All Sexual Offences	73	86	▲	13	17.8%
All Other Wounding	339	379	▲	40	11.8%
All Common Assault	217	262	▲	45	20.7%
All Harassment	107	137	▲	30	28.0%
All Criminal Damage	1370	1327	▼	-43	-3.1%
Arson	76	48	▼	-28	-36.8%
Burglary Other	610	965	▲	355	58.2%
Shoplifting	124	137	▲	13	10.5%
Theft from the Person	26	16	▼	-10	-38.5%
Theft in a Dwelling	71	76	▲	5	7.0%
Theft of Pedal Cycles	209	242	▲	33	15.8%
Other Thefts or Unauthorised Taking	939	713	▼	-226	-24.1%
Other Classified Thefts & Handling	32	44	▲	12	37.5%
Fraud & Forgery	246	191	▼	-55	-22.4%
All Drugs Offences	501	308	▼	-193	-38.5%
All Racially Aggravated Crime	17	30	▲	13	76.5%

¹ New category

Trend and Volume – Overview

Over the last 12 months total crime in South Cambridgeshire has increased by 1.5% (100 offences). There have been increases in many types of crime, notably Violent Crime, Burglary Other and Dwelling Burglary. However, there have been decreases in Drugs Offences, Fraud and Forgery and Other Thefts or Unauthorised Taking.

The long-term projection for the partnership is mixed, with the trend based on the last 12 months suggesting a constant level of total crime, and the projections based on the last 3 and 6 months predicting a decrease.

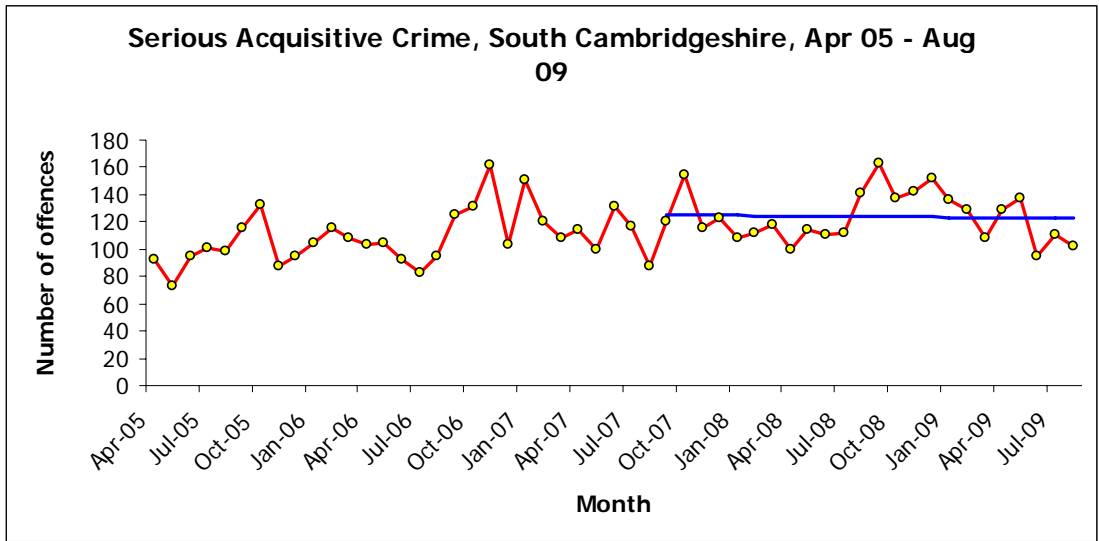


² Source: iQuanta

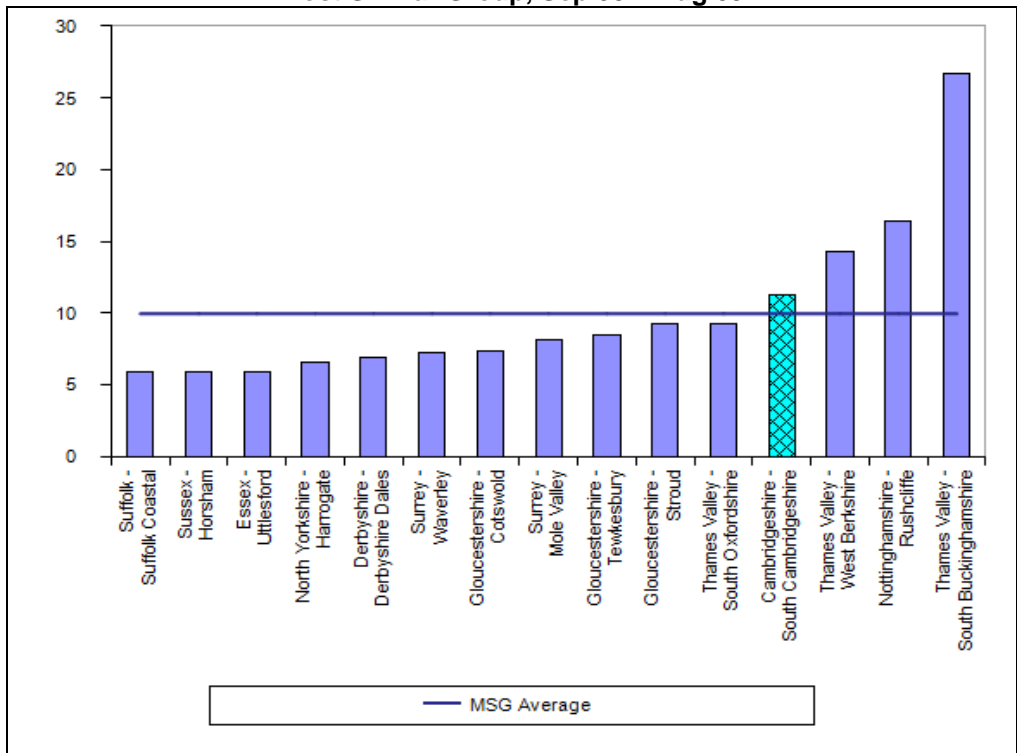
SERIOUS ACQUISITIVE CRIME

Recommendations
 It is recommended that the South Cambridgeshire CDRP continue to prioritise serious acquisitive crime.

Current Performance



Serious Acquisitive Crimes per 1000 Residents, South Cambridgeshire Most Similar Group, Sep 08 – Aug 09



ANALYSIS – Serious Acquisitive Crime

Overview

The Serious Acquisitive Crime category includes all forms of dwelling burglary, vehicle crime and robbery. A summary of the trends in relation to each of these is as follows:

- Dwelling Burglary has increased by 36.8% (151 crimes) since Sept 07 - Aug 08. A more detailed analysis section follows.
- Vehicle Crime has decreased by 3.9% (38 crimes) in the last year. A more detailed analysis section follows.
- Robbery has stayed constant in the past year.

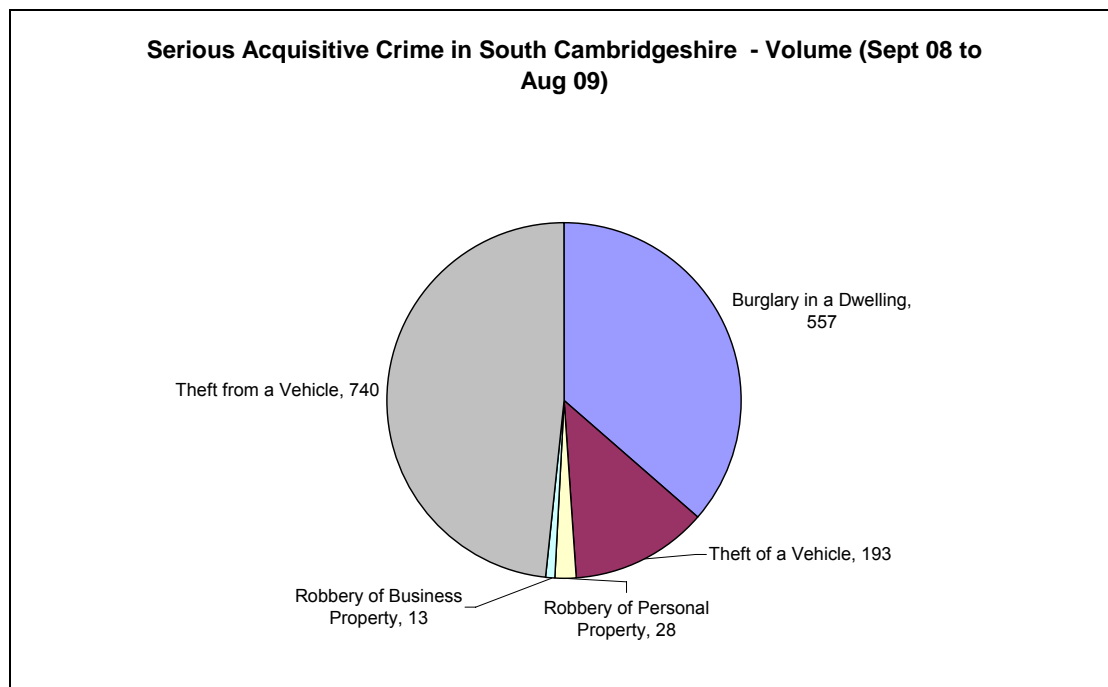
There were 1,542 Serious Acquisitive Crimes recorded between Sep 08 and Aug 09. The two-year trend line on the previous page shows that Serious Acquisitive Crime has slightly decreased in South Cambridgeshire.

South Cambridgeshire is ranked in 12th position out of 15 amongst its most similar group for Serious Acquisitive Crime.

Crimes by type

The chart below shows the proportion of different crime types that combine to make up the Serious Acquisitive Crime category between Sep 08 and Aug 09.

Theft from a Vehicle accounts for 48.3% of Serious Acquisitive Crime, which is higher than the Cambridgeshire average for CDRPs. 36.4% of Serious Acquisitive Crimes in South Cambridgeshire are in the Burglary in a Dwelling category, which is similar to the average for CDRPs. Robbery of Personal Property accounts for a lower percentage of Serious Acquisitive Crimes (1.8%) than the average for CDRPs. Theft of a Vehicle represents 12.6%, a slightly lower proportion than average.

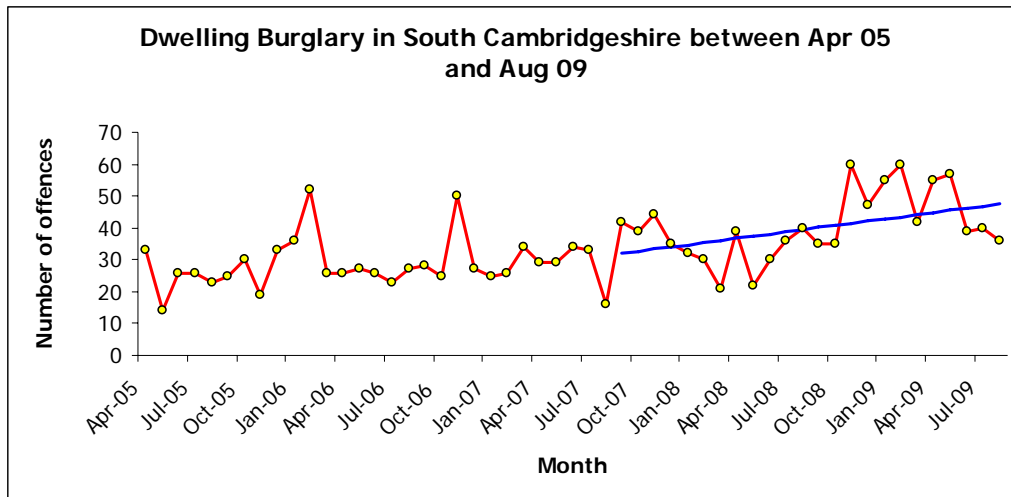


DWELLING BURGLARY

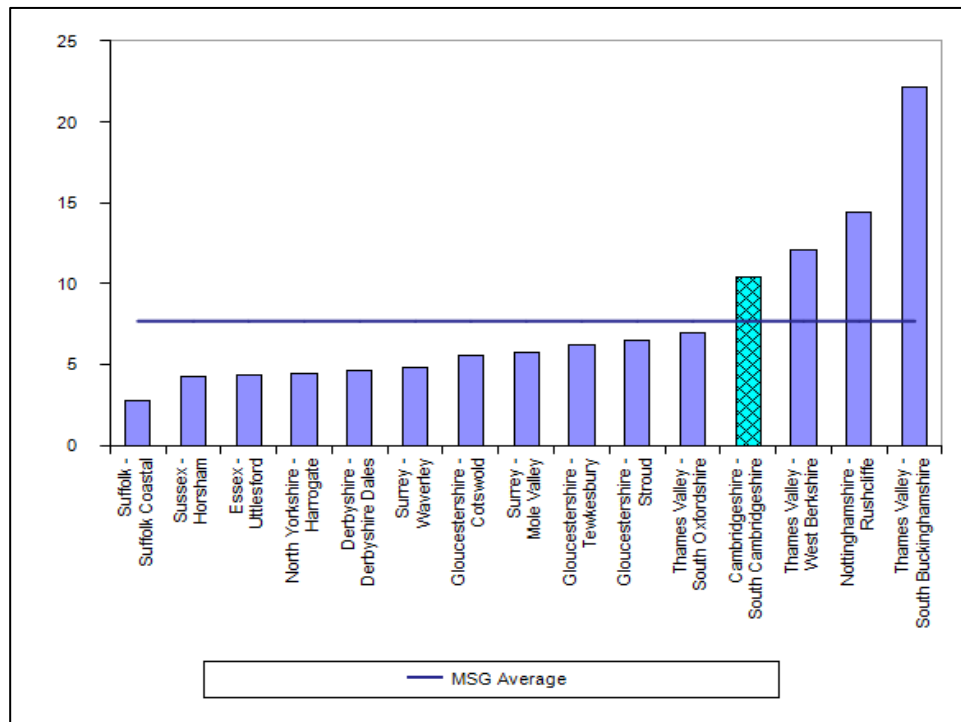
Recommendations

It is recommended that the South Cambridgeshire CDRP continue to prioritise dwelling burglary.

Current Performance



Domestic Burglary per 1000 households, South Cambridgeshire Most Similar Group, Sep 08 – Aug 09



ANALYSIS – Dwelling Burglary

There has been a 37% increase comparing Sept 08 to Aug 09 with Sept 07 to Aug 08. The number of offences this year was 561, an increase of 151 burglaries. The partnership is still in 12th position within its most similar group and the rate is poorer than the group average.

Location

Increases were not seen uniformly across the district with four wards seeing large increases these were; Histon & Impington (32 offences), Bourn (26 offences), Cottenham and Girton (both recording 21 offences more).

Distraction Burglaries

South Cambridgeshire recorded 15 distraction burglaries in the last twelve months (Sept 08 to Aug 09). This is a decrease of 10 offences since last year.

Victim Profile

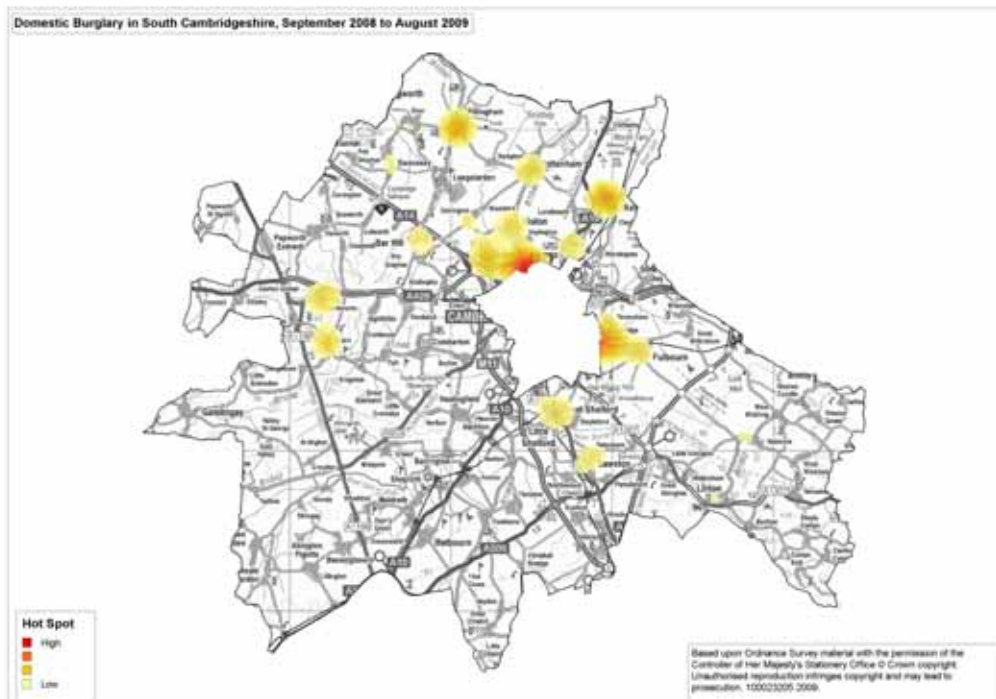
This type of crime is home based, so it is straightforward to build a MOSAIC profile of the victims of burglary in South

Cambridgeshire. MOSAIC is a household classification tool that splits different types of household into different groups.

This profile identifies that the most burgled household groups are A, C and B.

- A: Career professionals living in sought after locations
- C: Older families living in suburbia
- B: Younger families living in newer homes

It is unsurprising that 30.5% of victims are in Group A, as these households form 33.6% of households in South Cambridgeshire. Also, households in Group C accounted for 19.4% of burglaries, and comprise 20.7% of households in South Cambridgeshire. In contrast, households in Group B were the victims of 15.7% of the burglaries, but 20.3% of households in South Cambridgeshire fall under this classification.

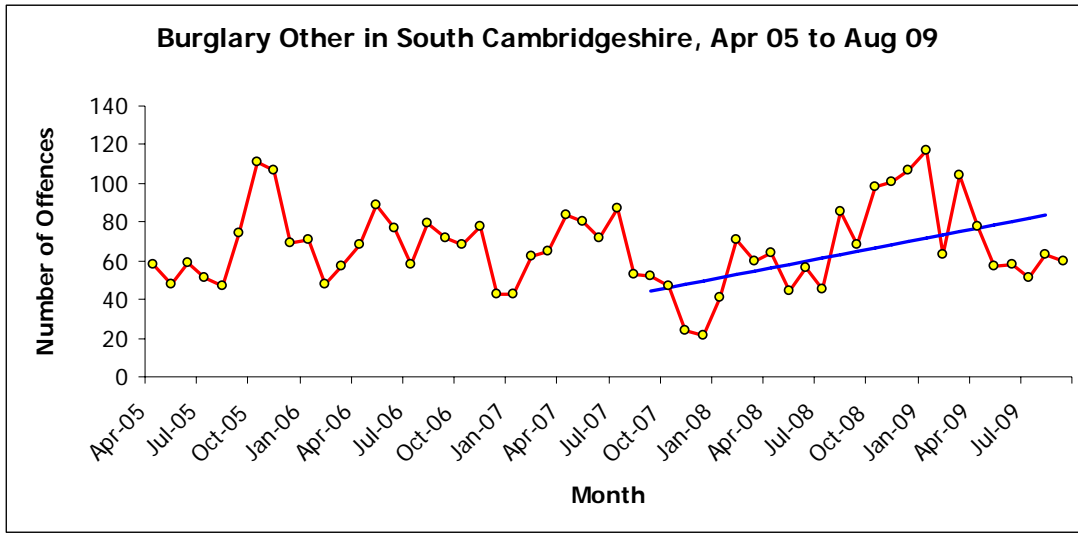


BURGLARY OTHER

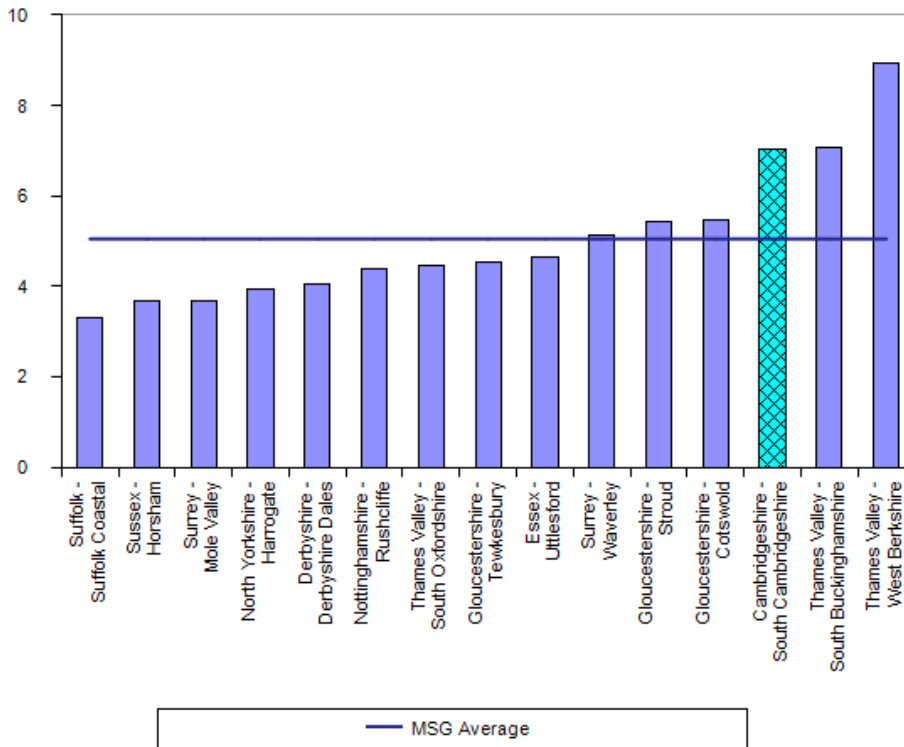
Recommendations

It is recommended that the South Cambridgeshire CDRP does not prioritise burglary other but does commission a further problem profile.

Current Performance



Non-domestic Burglary, South Cambridgeshire Most Similar Group, Sep 08 – Aug 09



ANALYSIS – Burglary Other

Overview

Burglary other has increased by 58% since last year, this is a total of 355 additional offences. The partnership is in position 13 of 15 in its most similar group and the rate is noticeably above the group average.

Types of burglary

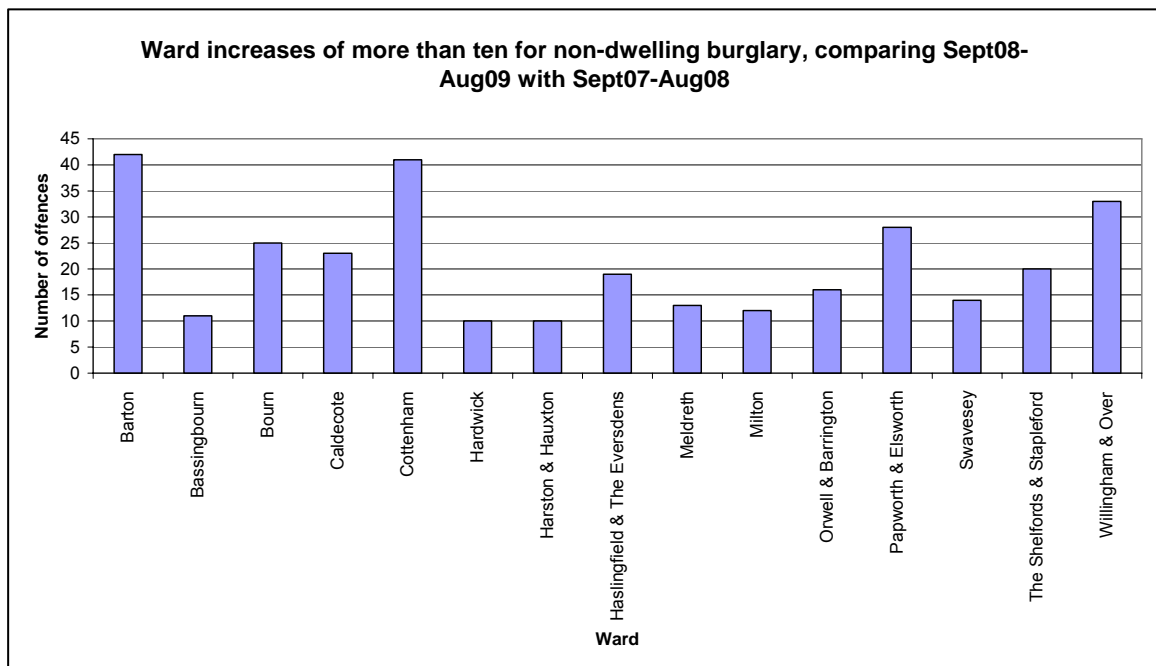
Burglary other includes two categories, shed/garage burglary and burglary other than in a dwelling. For the period Sept 08 to Aug 09, shed/garage burglaries account for 39%, whilst burglary other than in a dwelling accounts for 61% of the offences. This split in offence type is also seen in Cambridge City. Since last year there has been an increase of 55% (+132 offences) in shed/garage burglaries. Over the same time non-dwelling burglaries increased by 60% (+215 offences). Burglary other than in a dwelling usually refers to public or commercial buildings (including shops and farms).

Location

The picture across the district is mixed, with seven wards recording decreases. The chart below shows those wards that recorded an increase of 10 or more comparing Sept 08 to Aug 09 with the same period in the previous year. The four wards recording the highest numbers for this year are as follows;

- Bourn – 65
- Willingham & Over – 61
- Cottenham – 60
- Barton – 53

Barton and Willingham & Over recorded the highest increases.

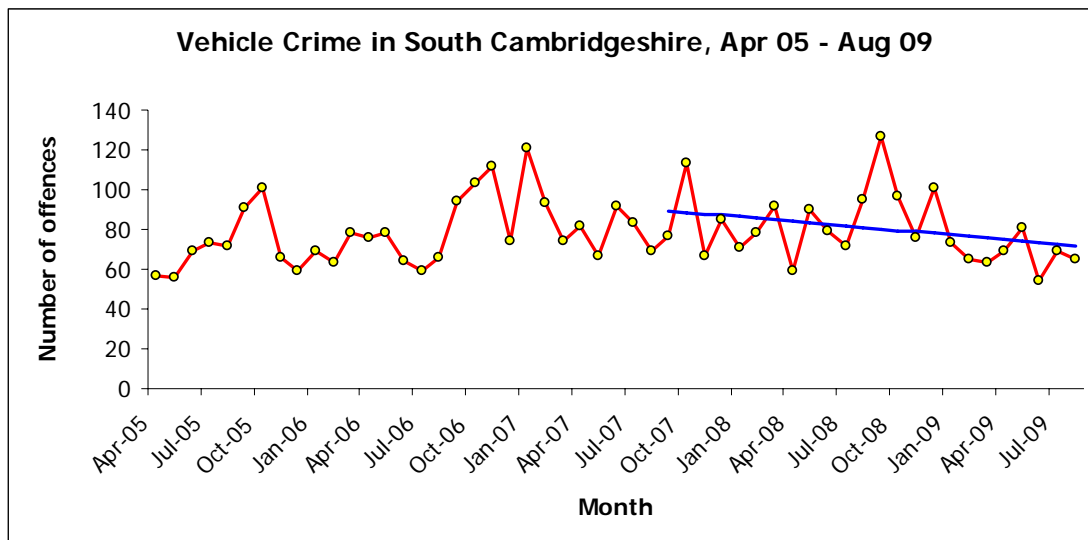




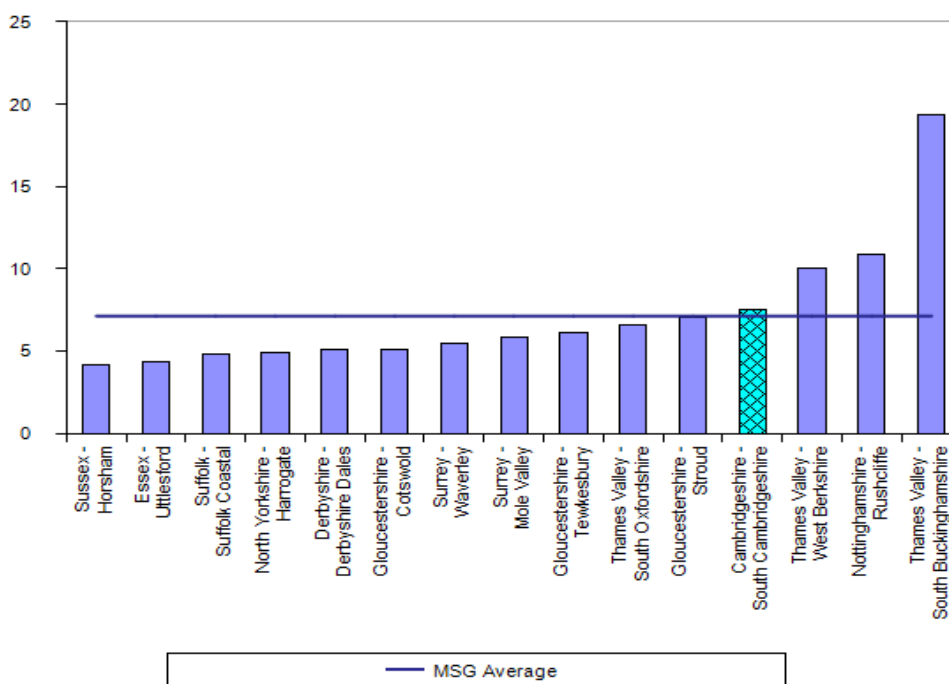
Recommendations

It is recommended that South Cambridgeshire partnership continues to prioritise vehicle crime.

Current Performance



Vehicle Crimes per 1000 residents, South Cambridgeshire Most Similar Group, Sep 08 – Aug 09



ANALYSIS – Vehicle Crime

Overview

Over the previous 12 months vehicle crime has decreased in South Cambridgeshire.

- Theft of vehicles has fallen by 9% from 218 crimes between Sep 07 and Aug 08 to 198 this year.
- Theft from vehicles has fallen by 2% from 760 crimes in the previous year to 742 this year.
- Vehicle interference has fallen by 11% from 98 crimes last year to 87 this year.

Theft of Vehicles

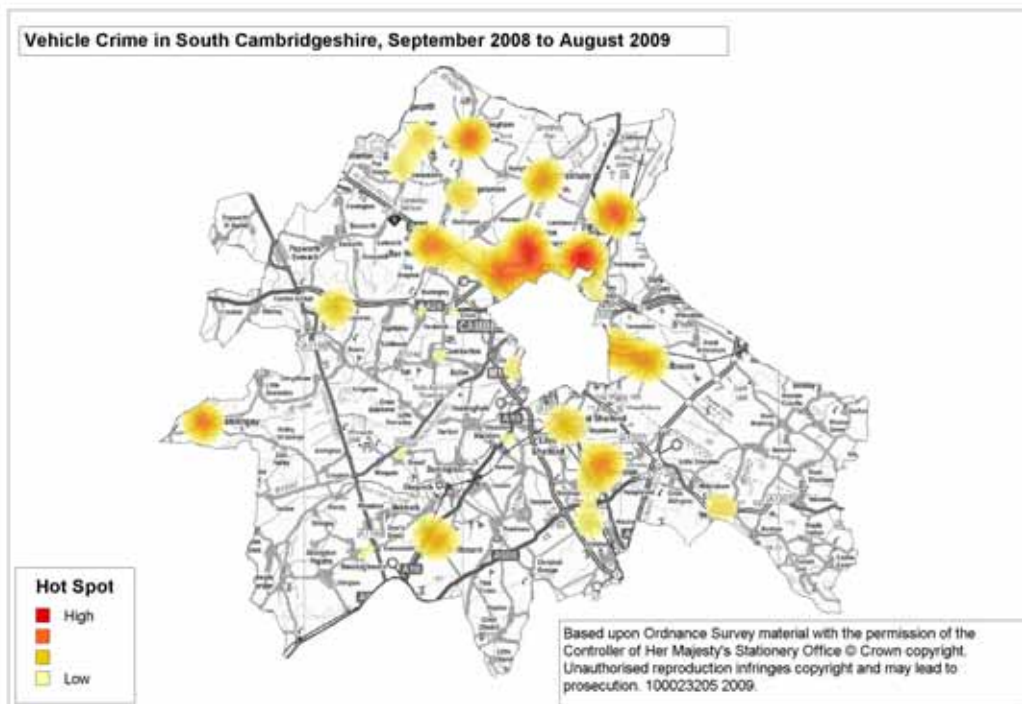
Overall the rate of theft of vehicle offences is high compared to the most similar group. The partnership is in 11th position, with 15th being the worst.

Theft from Vehicles

This crime type has the highest volume among the 'serious acquisitive crime' categories (48% of the total number). The volume of offences has decreased by 2% compared to the previous year, but the position against the most similar group is still poor. The partnership is in 12th position.

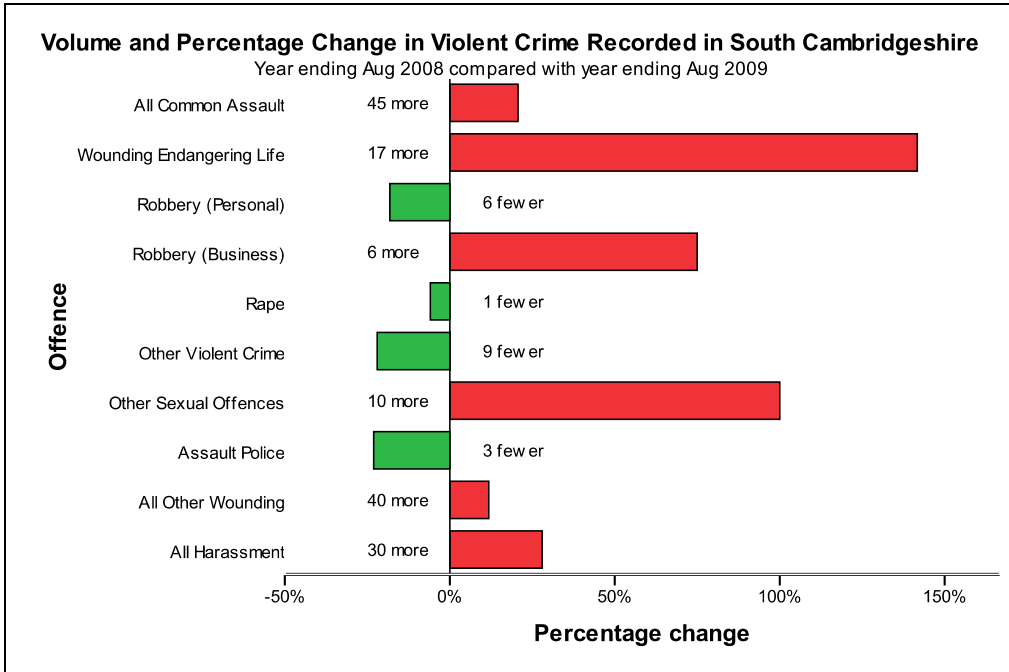
Location of Vehicle Crime

Histon and Impington ward had the highest number of vehicle crimes (88) in the year Sep 08 to Aug 09. Three other wards had more than 60 crimes; Willingham and Over ward (67 crimes), Bar Hill ward (66) and Milton ward (64).

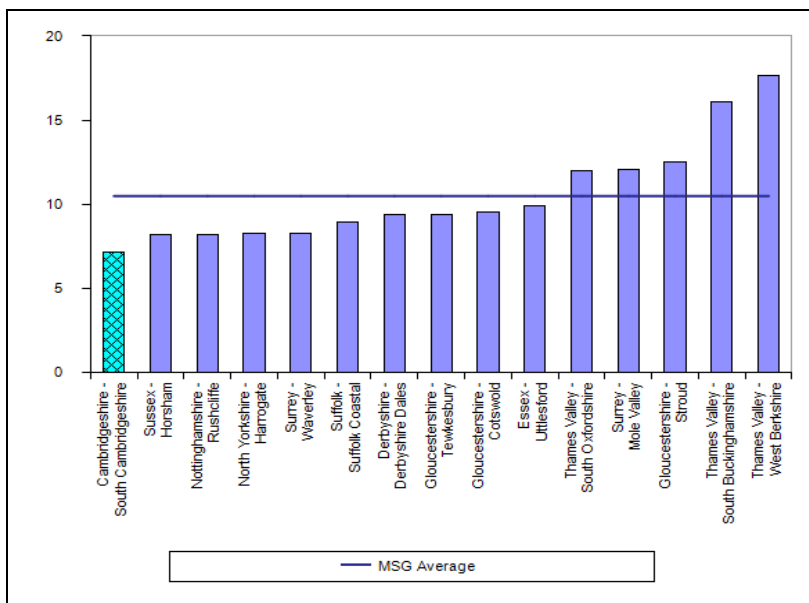


VIOLENT CRIME

Recommendations:
 It is recommended that the South Cambridgeshire CDRP does not prioritise violent crime.



Violent crimes per 1000 residents, South Cambridgeshire
 Most Similar Group, Sep 08 - Aug 09



ANALYSIS – Total Violent Crime

Overview

In South Cambridgeshire there were 978 violent crimes recorded between September 2008 and August 2009. This represents an increase of 15.6% on the previous year (846 crimes). Over the same period, violent crime with a domestic violence marker increased by 59% from 134 to 213.

Crimes

Of South Cambridgeshire's 978 violent crimes last year, 80% were common assault³, other wounding or harassment, 1% higher than the previous year.

Over the last two years South Cambridgeshire has seen a significant increase in recorded violent crime. However, South Cambridgeshire is still ranked in 1st position in its most similar group for violent crime, the same position as last year⁴.

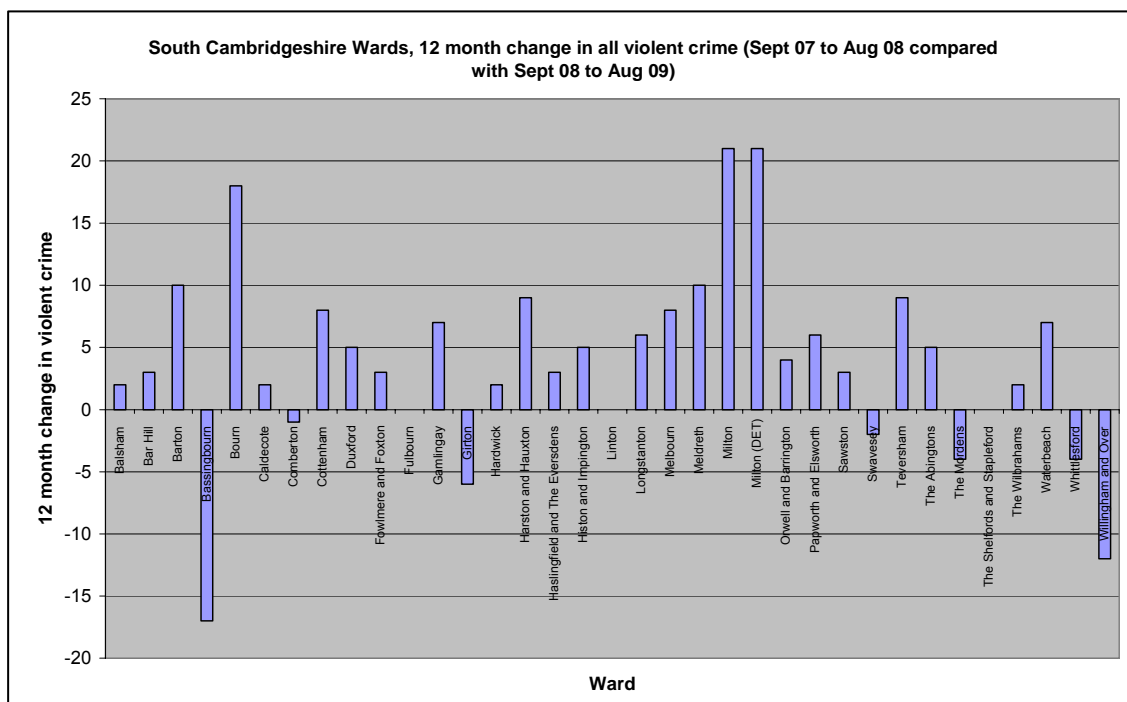
41 offences were reported in the new recording category of Most Serious Violence. This category now takes note of the intent of the crime, not just the seriousness of injury sustained, and as a result many crimes previous classified as Assault with less Serious Injury now fit under the new classification.

However, Assault with less Serious Injury has also increased by 10.4% this year in South Cambridgeshire.

Locations

Histon and Impington is the ward with the highest volume of violent crimes – 81 in the last year. Five other wards had more than 50 crimes in the last year: Bassingbourn (74 crimes), Bourn (69), Sawston (61), Fulbourn (53) and Cottenham (53).

In terms of change, the wards with the highest increase were Milton, Milton (Det) and Cambourne. In Milton a brief analysis has identified that there was a general increase in violent crime, including at major supermarkets, institutions etc, but this did not appear to be alcohol related night-time violence. The increase within the other two wards were explainable and could be related to some very specific circumstances and any not linked to alcohol related night time violence.



³ Excluding assaults on police officers

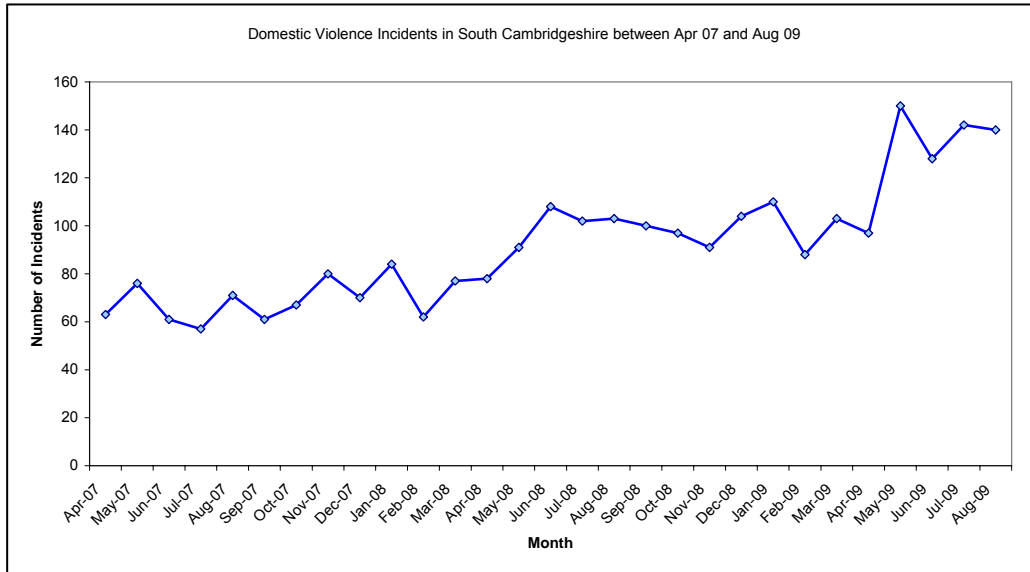
⁴ See technical notes relating to Most Similar Groups

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

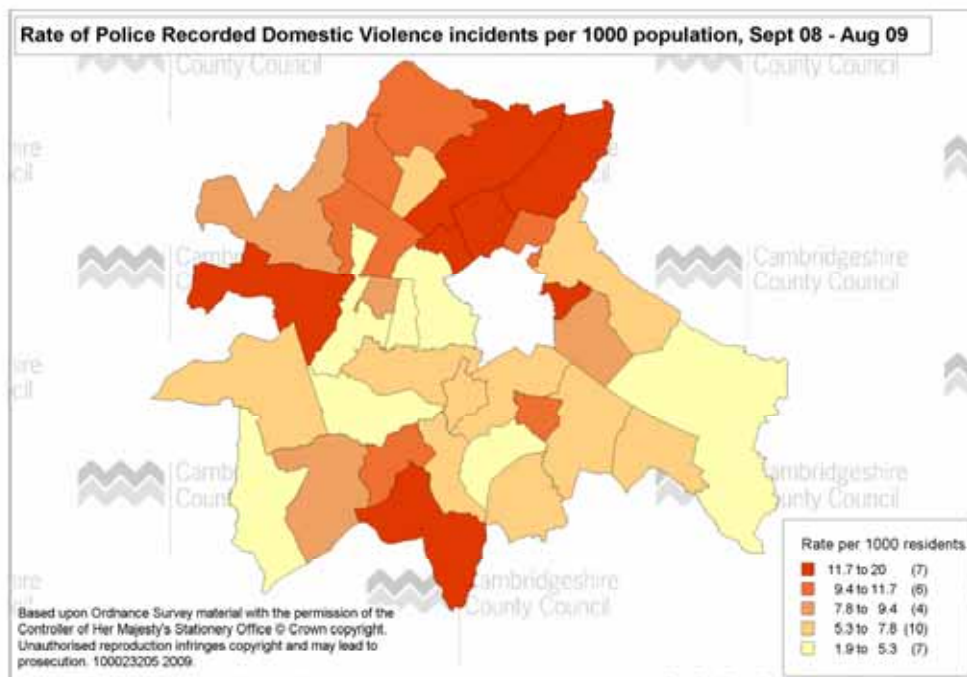
Recommendations

It is recommended that the South Cambridgeshire CDRP continue to prioritise domestic violence.

Current Performance



South Cambridgeshire recorded a 37% increase in the number of police recorded domestic violence incidents since last year. The total number of incidents recorded between Sept 08 and Aug 09 was 1,350.



Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC)

This is the first year in which we have been able to include the MARAC data within the strategic assessment. 2008/09 was the baseline setting year for the National Indicator (NI) 32, therefore data is not available prior to April 2008.

The target for NI 32 is that the repeat rate should not be higher than 28%. The county currently remains on target with a repeat rate of 25.5% for rolling year ending Aug 09. The total number of MARAC cases for 2008/09 was 271. In the last 12 months there have been 327 cases. There has been rise in demand for this service, which is in line with national research.

Targets around increasing referrals to the MARACs from agencies other than the police and IDVAS have now been agreed. South Cambridgeshire's target is to increase by 50% (from a baseline of 3 for 2008/09) by April 2010.

Independent Domestic Violence Advocacy Service (IDVAS)

The IDVAS work with high-risk cases across the county referred from Cambridgeshire Constabulary. The table below breaks down the last twelve months by quarter and shows the total for the county.

CDRP	2008/09 Q2	2008/09 Q3	2008/09 Q4	2009/10 Q1	12 month total
South Cambridgeshire	65	36	43	46	190
Cambridgeshire	496	331	332	366	1,525

Vulnerable Adults

27% of suspected vulnerable adults cases from 2008/09 were marked with a perpetrator as Partner or Other Family Member. This amounts to 237 potential domestic abuse cases in contact with vulnerable adults services.

Children & Young People

The total number of contacts relating to children & young people and concerns about domestic violence recorded by Cambridgeshire County Council's contact centre for 2008/09 was 1,697 for the county. Of these, 279 related to residents of South Cambridgeshire. This equates to a rate 8.2 children/young people per 1,000 population. This is lower than the county average of 12.2 per 1,000 children & young people.

The table below shows the number of DV reports sent from the constabulary to education services. It should be noted that it is not a unique dataset of children and is likely to contain duplicates.

	DV Reports	School Age Children	Letters to Schools
2006-2007	1506	2096	1213
2007-2008	2022	2664	1960
2008-2009	1893 (44 weeks)	2774 (44 weeks)	2086 (44 weeks)

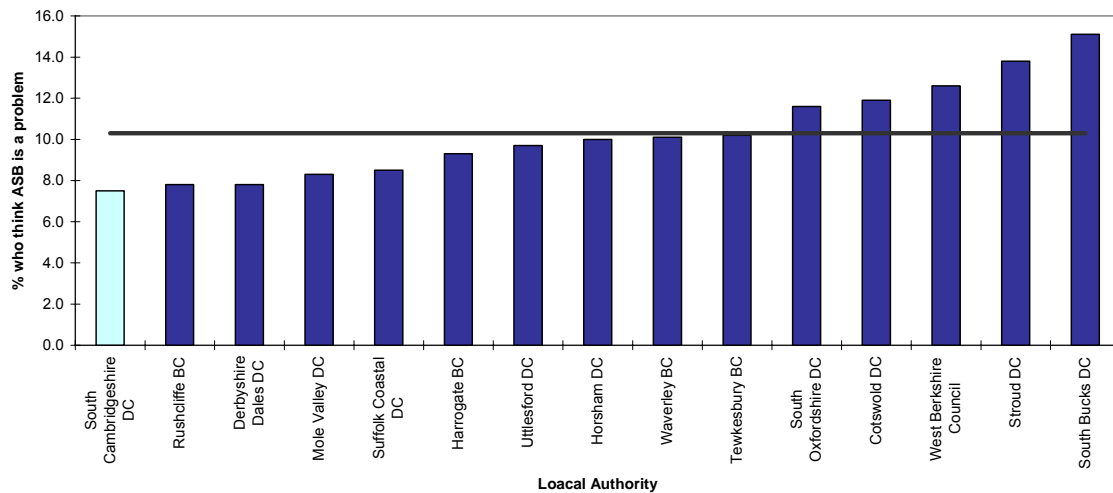
ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

Recommendations

It is recommended that anti-social behaviour remains a priority. However, given the relatively low levels of anti-social behaviour in the area the partnership should prioritise supporting anti-social behaviour casework and initiatives to reduce ASB that arise through neighbourhood panels.

Current Performance

Percentage of people who think Anti-Social Behaviour is a problem
(National Indicator 17 - Place Survey 2008)
Comparison with Most Similar Group NI 17



Public Perception

In terms of public perception (using the 2008 Place Survey), South Cambridgeshire is in a much better position compared to its most similar group for NI 17 – The percentage of people who think anti-social behaviour is a problem. The results showed that only 7.5% of respondents thought overall ASB was a problem. This is the lowest result in the country. A similar proportion (8.6%) thought that drunk and rowdy behaviour was a problem. This is also better than the most similar group average. The results for South Cambridgeshire were the lowest in the county.

Percentage of residents who believe the following are fairly or very big problems	Place Survey 2008		
	South Cambridgeshire	Cambridgeshire	Median across all local authorities in England
Noisy neighbours or loud parties	6.2%	9%	14%
Teenagers hanging around on the streets	26.1%	34%	43%
Rubbish and litter lying around	21.3%	27%	37%
People being drunk or rowdy in public spaces	8.6%	23%	29%
Vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage	20.9%	27%	33%
Abandoned or burnt out cars	3.7%	5%	7%
People using or dealing drugs	13.1%	24%	31%

Young People

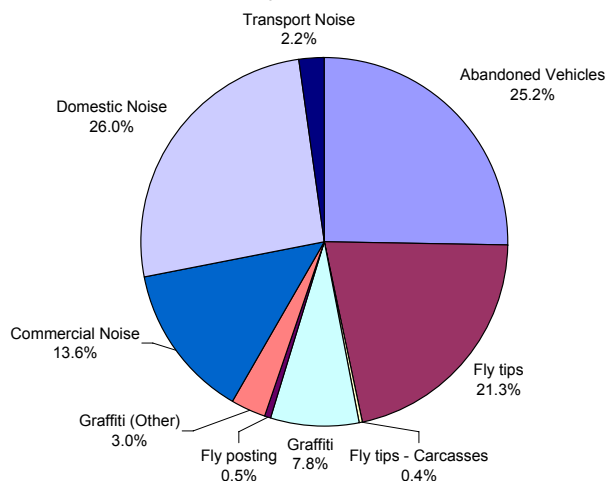
As part of the Big Plan, a series of consultations were held with young people over the last couple of years. Issues raised included:

- The need to provide safe areas to play
- Reducing Alcohol and drug use
- Being frightened of older teenagers
- The biggest issue preventing young people accessing extended services was the fear of bullying and intimidation.
- Drug and alcohol misuse were particularly highlighted as a major issue for young people in Huntingdonshire.

District Data

There were 860 complaints reported to the district council between August 2007 and July 2008. For the same period this year, this increased to 1185.

ASB and Environmental Incidents in South Cambridgeshire, August 2007 - July 2009



Location

The highest number of complaints from August 2007 to July 2009 were about incidents in Bourn ward, which received 183 complaints (9% of the total number). Fulbourn had 102 complaints (5%), followed by Sawston with 93 (5%).

- Bar Hill received the highest number of complaints about abandoned vehicles (26).
- Duxford had the most reported problems with commercial noise (34)
- The majority of incidents, 76%, in Bourn ward took place in Cambourne (139 of the 183 complaints).

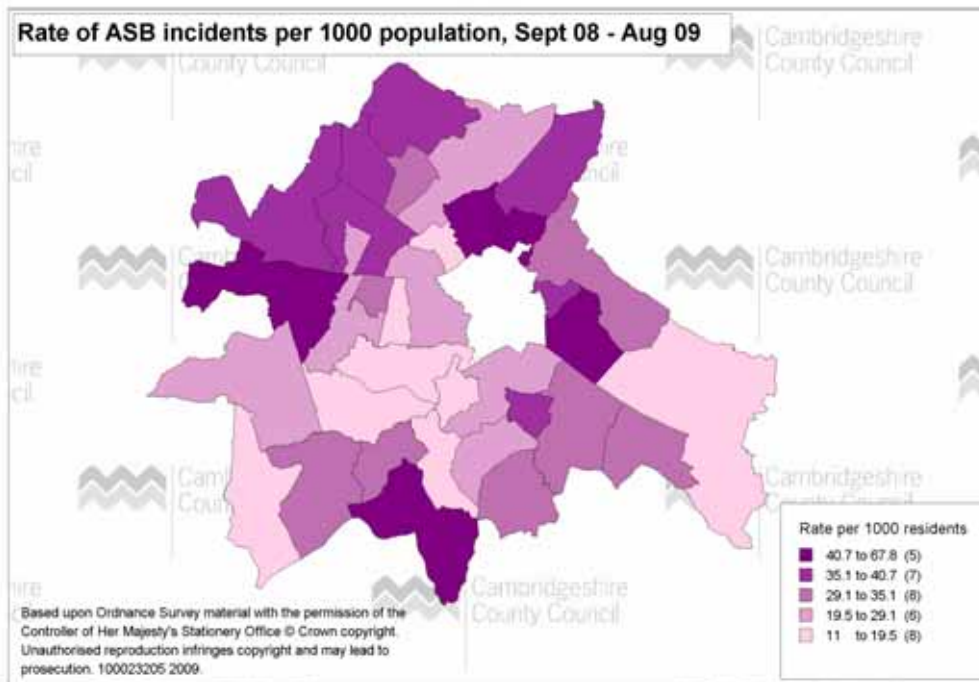
There were 55 cases of anti-social behaviour in South Cambridgeshire between September 2008 to August 2009. These cases were distributed throughout South Cambridgeshire, with no village having significantly more cases than any other. The majority of cases (53%) relate to adults, whilst others concern entire families. A small number of cases are the subject of ABCs or ASBOs. 47% of cases (26) have been referred to the task group, these tend to be the most serious cases. 73% of cases involve tenants of South Cambridgeshire District Council Housing Services. CDRP case workers have been involved in 36% of the total number of cases.

Police Recorded Incidents

In South Cambridgeshire over the past year there were 4,908 incidents of anti-social behaviour. This is a decrease of 12% compared to the previous year (although it

should be noted that trends in incidents are influenced by changes in recording and public propensity to report incidents when they happen.) More than 55% were categorised as rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour. 14% were vehicle related nuisance /inappropriate vehicle use.

Fulbourn ward had the highest rate of anti-social behaviour in the period September 2008 to August 2009, with 67.8 incidents per 1000 residents. Milton ward had the second highest rate (66.4 per 1000) and Histon and Impington ward was third highest (60.8 per 1000).



Arson

Fire Service data shows that South Cambridgeshire district recorded the greatest reduction in the county in recorded deliberate fires (13.4%). This is a reduction from 186 recorded between Sept 07 and Aug 08 to 161 incidents between Sept 08 and Aug 09. The district recorded the second lowest number of fires in the county this year.

Criminal Damage

In South Cambridgeshire the number of criminal damage offences has decreased by 3.1%, from 1,370 crimes in the year from Sep 07 to Aug 08, to 1,327 between Sep 08 and Aug 09. Criminal damage to both Dwellings and Buildings has decreased, Other Damage is unchanged, and Damage to Vehicle has increased by 3.6% (589 to 610 crimes) in the same time period. The district is in position 4 in its most similar group. The ward with the highest number of offences is Histon and Impington, with 168 crimes last year.

Neighbourhood Panel Area Priorities

Neighbourhood Policing is provided by teams of police officers and Police Community Support Officers (PCSOs), often together with Special Constables, local authority wardens, volunteers and partners⁵. Priorities for the Neighbourhood Policing Areas (NPA) since quarter 2 2008/09 in South Cambridgeshire are included in the table below, those marked in grey were the priorities most recently selected.

⁵ Neighbourhood Policing: <http://www.neighbourhoodpolicing.co.uk/>

- Each of the neighbourhood Policing Areas has reported a wide range of ASB. and crime issues as priorities (as many as 8 or 9 issues).
- Speeding of motor vehicles is an issue for all areas.
- Burglary Dwelling is the principal crime issue for most neighbourhoods.

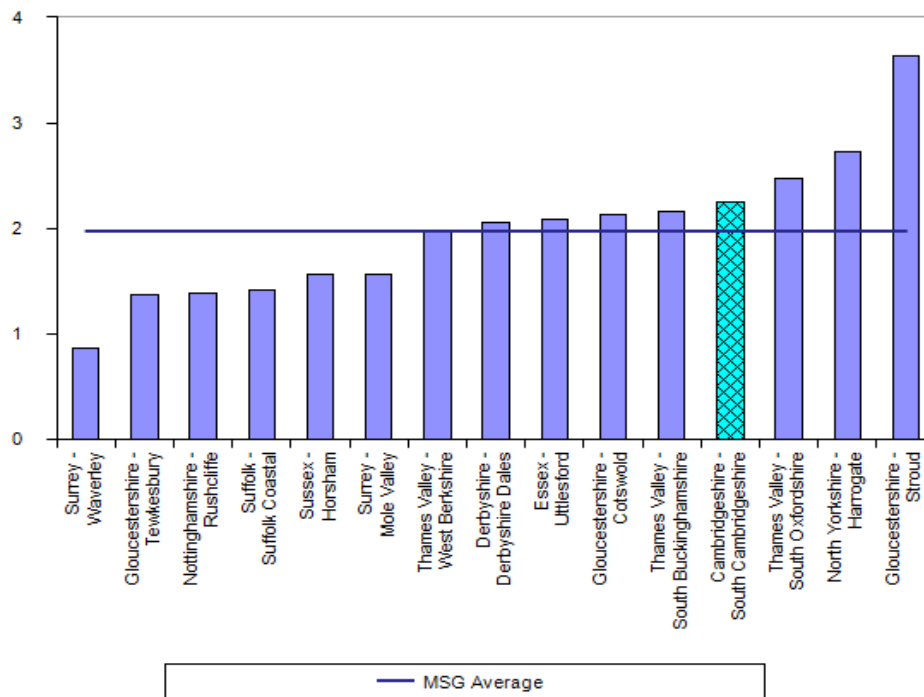
Priorities in the Neighbourhood Policing Areas in South Cambridgeshire						
Priorities	Milton, Histon, Cottenham	Cambourne / Bar Hill - Comberton	Cambourne / Bar Hill - Swavesey	Sawston / Shelfords	Melbourn	Fulbourn / Linton
<i>Anti-Social Behaviour</i>						
General ASB	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Alcohol-related ASB	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Graffiti						✓
Vehicle Nuisance	✓			✓	✓	
Speeding	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Parking Issues		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Noise Nuisance	✓					
Youth related ASB		✓		✓	✓	
Trespass	✓					
<i>Other Crime</i>						
Burglary Dwelling		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Burglary Other					✓	
Criminal damage	✓	✓		✓		✓
Vehicle Crime	✓				✓	✓
Theft Other					✓	

MISUSE OF DRUGS

Recommendations

It is recommended that South Cambridgeshire Partnership does not prioritise substance misuse. However the partnership should maintain substance misuse as a theme to its work in other areas, particularly in relation to reducing re-offending and serious acquisitive crime.

**Drug Offences per 1000 Residents, South Cambridgeshire
Most Similar Group, Sep 08 – Aug 09**



Drug Offences

It should be noted that data on levels and types of drug offences are only identified through police activity. Therefore recorded offences within any twelve-month period do not necessarily provide an accurate picture of the true level of drug misuse.

Within Cambridgeshire overall, 1257 cannabis warnings were issued in 2008/09, a drop of 168 from the previous year.

The current trends in drug related offences in South Cambridgeshire show that the majority of offences were for the possession of drugs; although there has been large decrease in this offence type. Overall there has been a drop in supply offences.

National Picture

General national statistics on the trends in young people's drug misuse (Including the 2007/08 British Crime Survey) show that the level of misuse has gradually fallen from a peak in 2001. Reported drug misuse amongst 16-24s is now at its lowest point since 1995.

(Source: Drug Scope 2008). As shown by the graph above, the numbers of drug offence crimes recorded in South Cambridgeshire is just above the MSG average and therefore should be addressed.

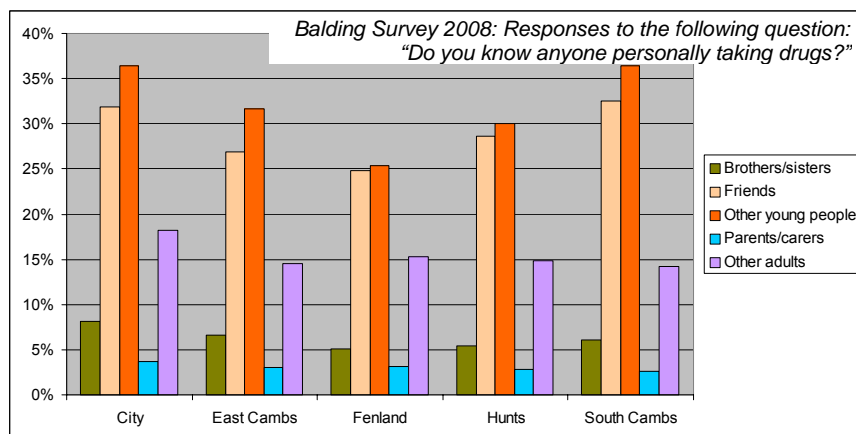
Misuse of Drugs: Population data

The Cambridgeshire Drug and Alcohol Action Team (DAAT) examines various data sources on the population of problematic drug users (PDUs) throughout Cambridgeshire. The following data has been produced with regards to the Cambridge-based localities:

- Cambridge-based treatment services saw 551 people in effective treatment in 2008/09, including 315 new starters. This encompasses services over East Cambridgeshire, Cambridge City, and South Cambridgeshire. It is not possible to separate the data further to examine what proportion of these will be from the South Cambridgeshire partnership area. It should also be noted that these numbers could include the same client twice if they interact with more than one service.
- Heroin appears to be the most prevalent drug for clients in treatment and for those within CDIP.
- The CDIP (Cambridgeshire Drug Intervention Program) works to provide drug treatment and support to individuals who have been identified as committing offences to support their drug addiction. In 2008/09, 216 people across Cambridgeshire were treated or supported by the DIP. The referral routes through to the DIP are varied but the most frequent include through court referrals and from prison drug treatment teams (for offenders returning to the area after completion of sentence).

Current Performance

No local “Drug Market Profile” reports have been recently produced; however we do have information from other sources. The Balding Survey 2008 examined drug use amongst children and young people from school years eight and ten. The chart below describes their responses when asked about drug use amongst their friends and families, and demonstrates that there are the same trends in all areas within the county, with the primary sources being through friends and other young people.



The Cambridgeshire “TellUs 3” survey, undertaken by Ofsted, was also recently released. 14% of young people completing the drugs question in the survey stated that they have taken drugs, with cannabis or skunk being the most common drugs reported taken. 74% of young people say that the information and advice they get on drugs is good enough, which is more than the national average of 67%.

Locally, a survey was also carried out during National Drugs Week, asking members of the community how they felt about alcoholism, drug dealing and drug use within their communities. Within South Cambridgeshire, it emerged that primary concerns revolved around young people, underage drinking and anti-social behaviour, with many stating that substance misuse issues had affected either their families or communities as a whole.



Recommendations

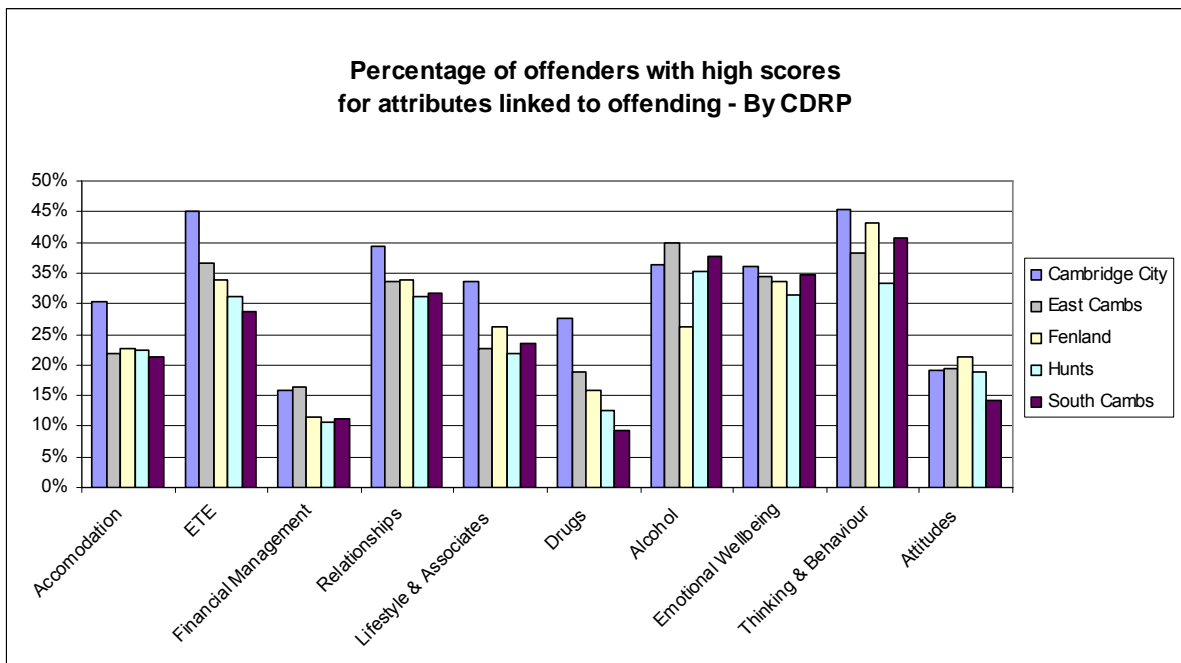
It is recommended that South Cambridgeshire continue to prioritise reducing re-offending.

Adult Offenders – Probation

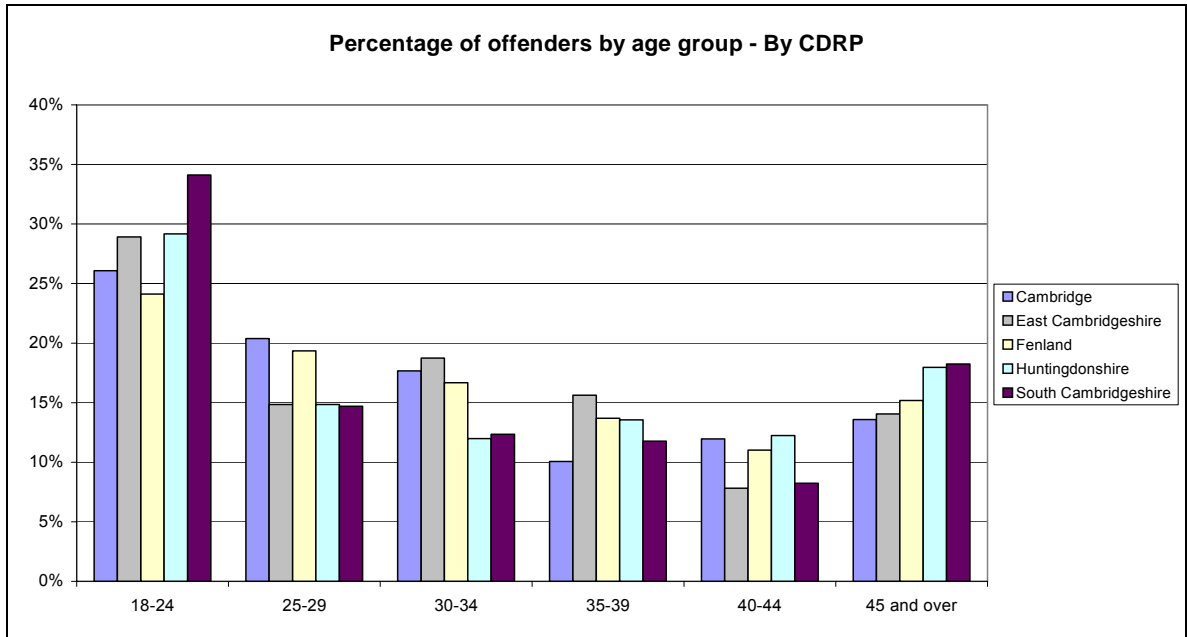
A brief analysis of all offenders under current supervision with Cambridgeshire Probation Service in August 2009 was carried out. The data showed 3,178 cases in total for the county. Of this 31% were located in Peterborough and it was not possible to map a further 25% to districts within the county. This led to the following conclusions:

- Of the total offenders within the dataset 13% were categorised as being at high risk of reconviction.
- 30% of offenders were aged between 18 and 24.
- 90% of offenders were male. This is a slight increase on the proportion of male offenders compared to the previous dataset.

Probation uses the OASys assessment process for identifying an individual's needs. The graph below shows the proportion of clients with these attributes linked to offending by CDRP area.

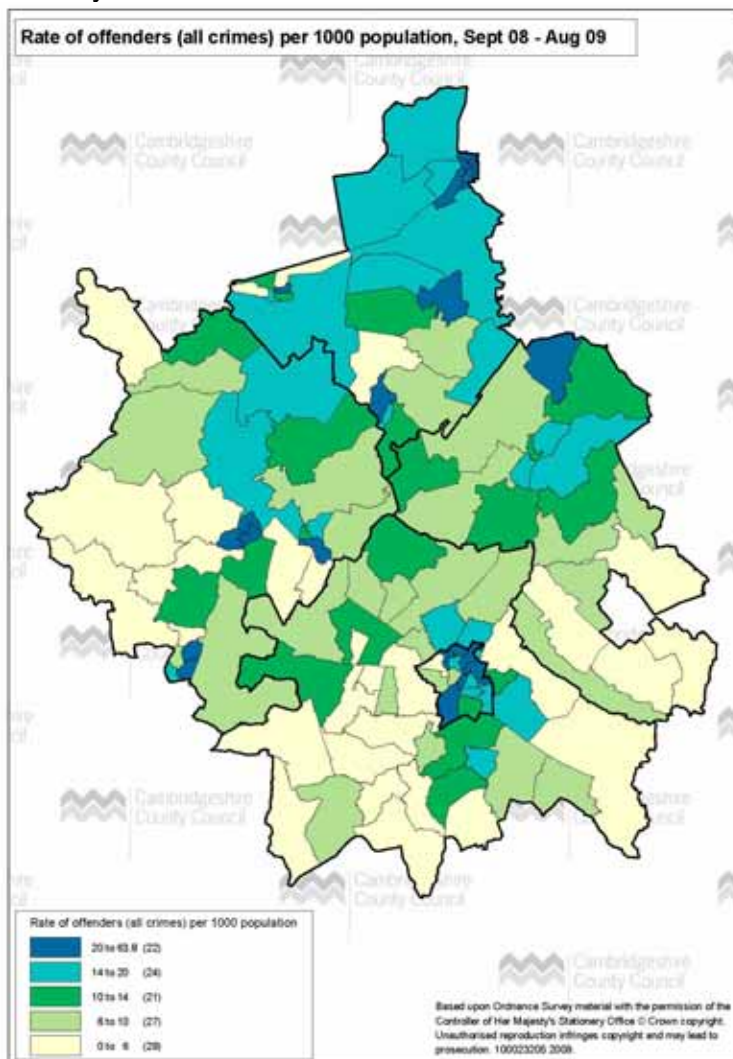


South Cambridgeshire had a higher proportion of offenders aged 18-24 than the other districts and the dataset as a whole. The district recorded a lower percentage of offenders with a high score for drugs.



Police recorded offenders

Analysis of police recorded data on known offenders shows their distribution across the county.



Repeat Offending

Analysis carried out by Cambridgeshire Constabulary on 2nd September 2009 showed that of the 64569 crimes reported between 01/09/08 and 31/08/09 in Cambridgeshire & Peterborough:-

- 23.3% of crimes were detected.
- There were 10,688 separate offenders (Note, some crimes have more than one offender, while some offenders have committed more than one crime)
- Therefore 24.9% of offenders (2,660) have committed more than one crime from September 08 to August 09
- 79 offenders were listed in 10 or more crimes each, during this period. This is less than 1% of total offenders.

There is no clear definition for a repeat offender in order to give consistency to measures and make reliable local and national comparisons.

Prolific & Priority Offenders (PPOs)

Proven offences for Central & Southern's PPOs for the preceding year of 07-08 were 433. The 12 month period that followed on and ended March 09 showed a reduction to 303. This is a reduction of 30.03% and well exceeds the standard potential improvement target of 17%. The number of offenders on the scheme who had committed offences whilst declared a PPO rose marginally.

At the end of June 2009 the Home Office/Ministry of Justice produced refreshed national guidance to all PPO schemes. This guidance is timely and should enable Cambridgeshire's three BCU based PPO schemes to refocus their attention on SAC offenders (particularly burglary) and assist in standardising the approach across the county.

The two main drivers for future PPO development are the intention to make the schemes more dynamic (i.e. quicker on and off – an historic problem with current arrangements) and to ensure the schemes are targeted to serious acquisitive crime.⁶ There has been turnover of offenders in these systems in the last 12 months, however Southern have had a total of 29 individuals in their systems for over 3 years. Further, Southern has had 5 PPOs adopted since August 2004. The new guidance and development plan intends to increase the level of turnover of offenders in a timelier manner.

In August 2009 there were around 112 persistent offenders ranging from 58 in Northern to just 20 in Central, with 46 of these shown to be in custody. The profile of Cambridgeshire's PPOs follows national trends, in that they are overwhelmingly white males, aged between 20 to 26 years.

Substance Misuse

The link between Class A drug abuse (Heroin, Cocaine, Crack Cocaine) continues to be well evidenced with 83% of PPOs in Northern Division linked to class A drugs; However engagement with DIP in Southern & Central divisions does not appear to be as high. A review of DIP in these areas hopes to address this imbalance.

Integrated Offender Management (IOM)

Integrated offender management is a system that provides all agencies engaged in local criminal justice partnerships with a single coherent structure for the management of repeat offenders.

⁶ Source:- Ch Insp Gary Goose – Email to Div Commander Aug 09

Young offenders (those under 18 years) are already managed using an integrated approach through Youth Offending Teams and Deter Young Offender (DYO) management. Integrated offender management builds on this by incorporating a wider range of partners. This joined-up approach helps to deliver clear operational benefits for both adult and youth systems. Integrated offender management builds on the success of other work by enhancing efforts to rehabilitate and resettle them.

Integrated offender management aims to help local partners jointly reduce crime and re-offending. It builds on such schemes as the Prolific and other Priority Offender (PPO) programme, which the partners will be familiar with.

Young Offenders

	Number of Offences	% of all offences
Theft and Handling	319	38%
Violence Against the Person	188	22%
Criminal Damage	103	12%
Motoring	56	7%
Drugs	53	6%
Public Order	49	6%
Other	26	3%
Non Domestic Burglary	19	2%
Vehicle Theft	15	2%
Racially Aggravated	7	1%
Domestic Burglary	5	1%
Fraud and Forgery	2	0%
Total	842	

The following analysis is of data made available from Youth Offending Service on those under 18s commencing orders in during 2008/09 (receiving final warnings or above) and information about first-time entrants into the criminal justice system during the same period.

During 2008/09 there were 753 recorded first time entrants to the criminal justice system.

It was possible to code the data by ward. However, given the issue with the process of geo-coding it is not possible to publish this information. Broadly speaking the rate of first time entry was similar in wards with large towns/urban areas or those with lower median income.

As with previous year's data, the vast majority of offences committed by first time entrants were relatively minor. The proportion of theft and handling offences has increased and criminal damage has decreased compared to last year.

CRIME AND THE ECONOMIC DOWNTURN

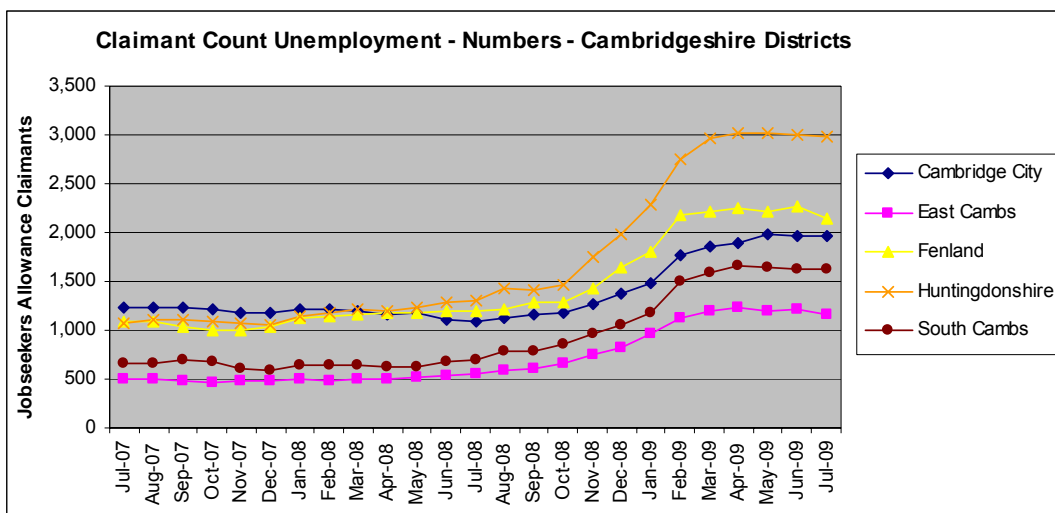
Introduction

There is no doubt that an economic downturn has occurred. The UK economy has shrunk by 5.5% since the first quarter of 2008⁷ and is in recession. The rate at which the economy is shrinking has already decreased, and many commentators expect the economy to begin to grow during 2010. Although "Journalists are falling over themselves to find signs of ... the credit crunch crime wave"⁸, the availability of evidence is limited. This section summarises economic trends and identifies narratives linking crime and the economy, testing those of relevance to Cambridgeshire Community Safety Partnerships.

Impact of the Economic Downturn in Cambridgeshire

Locally, the clearest sign of the recession has been an increase in unemployment. In July 2009⁹ the claimant count unemployment rate for Cambridgeshire was 2.6%, up from 1.3% one year previously.

Within the county the unemployment rate has risen most in Fenland, which is the only district with an unemployment rate similar to England (4% and 4.1% respectively). As the graph below¹⁰ shows, the greatest numerical increase in claimants has been in Huntingdonshire. Unemployment locally has risen less than across England overall; Cambridge City has fared particularly well, with a rise in unemployment from just 1.2% to 2.2%. The number of claimants has stabilized in recent months, potentially due to a combination of seasonal trends, claimants reaching the end of their six-month benefit period and slight economic improvements. In terms of business activity, the Greater Cambridge Partnership reports mixed signs, consistent with suggestions that some industry sectors have been affected more than others. Commentators¹¹ suggest that Cambridgeshire has been less affected than other areas and is well placed for an early recovery.



⁷ East of England Recession Impact, Insight East, September 2009

⁸ Andy Tighe, BBC Home Affairs Correspondent, BBC News, 16th July 2009, Report on release of British Crime Survey 2008/09

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/uk/8153392.stm>

⁹ County Council, Research Group, Unemployment Briefing, July 2009

¹⁰ As ref 3

¹¹ Glenn Athey, Insight East / Commentary with GCP regular monitoring reports

There is concern that young people may be particularly affected by the downturn. The number of young people 'not in education, employment or training' (NEET) in England increased from 9.7% at the end of 2007 to 10.3% at the end of 2008¹², with the increase attributed to a reduction in the employment of young people. Data for Cambridgeshire indicated a small increase in young people NEET, from 5.0% in 2007 to 5.2% in 2008 (60 more young people)¹³. Given the numbers involved it is doubtful that this would have any significant impact on crime and disorder locally, despite literature¹⁴ noting a relationship between increases in juvenile unemployment and juvenile crime.

A review of the longer-term impact of the recession on disadvantaged groups was conducted by Stafford & Duffy¹⁵. The study concluded that some disadvantaged groups (such as disabled people, ethnic minorities and people with low skills) experience an increase in, and longer duration of, unemployment during a recession. As these groups are more likely to live in deprived areas, such areas may suffer disproportionately. Prospects for ex-offenders are less clear; although they have difficulties obtaining and maintaining employment, no robust studies show this to be worse during a recession.

Looking for narratives

Following a literature review, including a media scan, we have identified the following narratives linking crime trends with the economic downturn:

Narratives suggesting increases in crime:

- Increased demand for second hand goods will lead to an increase in acquisitive crime such

as dwelling burglary¹⁶, shop theft^{17&18} and other thefts.

- A small proportion of laid-off IT experts will turn to hi-tech crime and fraud¹⁹.
- The global downturn will create opportunities for serious organized crime, particularly in the areas of immigration crime, fraud and computer crime²⁰.
- Competition for work may lead to heightened hostility towards economic migrants and an increase in the appeal of far right groups²¹.

Narratives suggesting decreases in crime:

- The global fall in metal prices has led to a decrease in metal and vehicle theft.
- The reduction in activities such as house building will lead to a reduction in theft from building sites and other centres of economic activity.

Of these narratives, an increase in acquisitive crime has the greatest potential to damage the performance outlook for the Partnerships therefore we will focus on this. Potential hostility towards economic migrants will be considered in the diversity section.

The link between economic conditions and acquisitive crime

Home Office Research Paper 195²² reappraised studies on the link between the economy and crime. Field proposes that, in the *long-term*, there is an 'equilibrium' level of burglary and theft that can be modeled based on the number of young men and levels of consumer spending. In general, a long-term rise in consumer spending is associated with a long-term rise in property crimes, as a result of increased opportunities to commit these crimes. In the *short-term*, however,

¹² Department for Children, Schools & Families, Statistical First Release, Participation in Education, Training and Employment by 16-18 year olds in England, June 2009

¹³ Connexions Service data: CCIS (Client Caseload Information System) Estimates, DSCF, 2009. Note these data are not comparable to DCSF data in footnote 6.

¹⁴ As footnote 10

¹⁵ Review of the Evidence on the Impact of Economic Downturn on Disadvantaged Groups, Prof Bruce Trafford and Dierdre Duffy, Department of Work & Pensions Working Paper 68, 2009

¹⁶ Politics.co.uk – 2008, commentary of the contents of leaked Home Office memo September 2008

¹⁷ News Article, Retail Week, 10th November 2008

¹⁸ Centre for Retail Research, Nottingham University, Shop Lifting for Christmas 2008

¹⁹ BBC News Website, 9th December 2008 and December 30th 2008

²⁰ As footnote 2

²¹ As footnote 2

²² Home Office Research Study 195, Trends in Crime Revisited, Simon Field, 1999.

a rapid fall in consumer spending may be associated with a rise in burglary and theft, which Field links to a short-term change in motivation (e.g. when people feel poorer they are more likely to be attracted to criminal means of obtaining goods). When entering a recession, therefore, recent motivation associated with feeling well off may be removed while opportunities to commit theft remain. According to Field's model, over subsequent years these short-term variations tend to 'correct' themselves, returning to the 'equilibrium'.

Current Trends in Cambridgeshire

The chart series below shows long-term trends in selected acquisitive crimes for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. Trends show an increase in shoplifting and dwelling burglary and a fall in vehicle crime over the last two years. The composite measure of serious acquisitive crime shows little change. Individual trends will be considered in more detail in the relevant sections of the strategic assessment.

Long term trends in selected Acquisitive Crime to August 2009, Cambridgeshire Constabulary Area. Trend lines show the two year trend from September 2007 to August 2009. Source CORA, Cambridgeshire Constabulary.



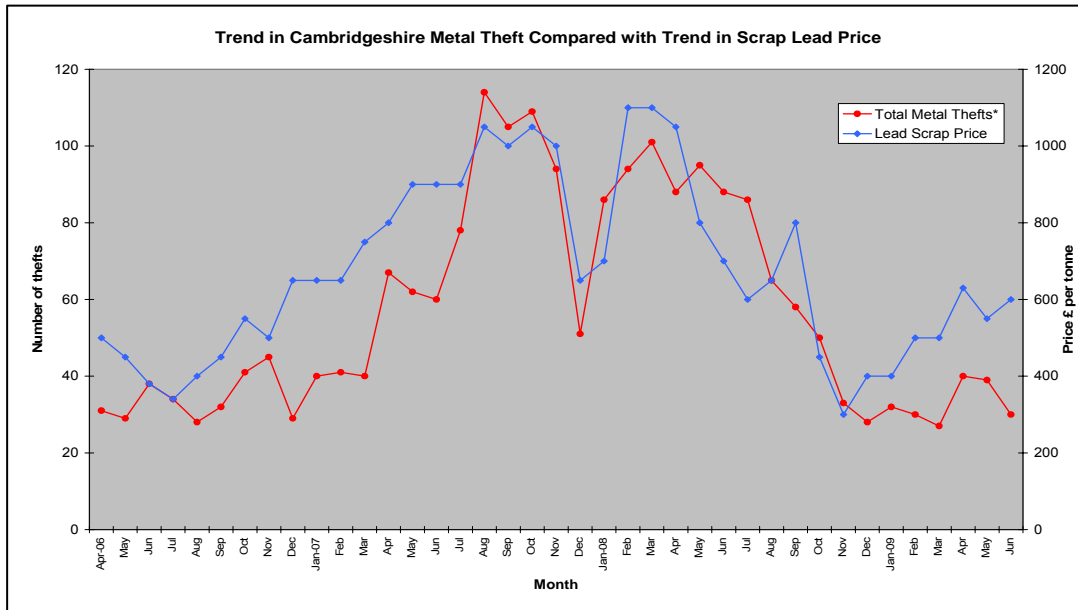
The most striking trend in acquisitive crime has been the 18% increase in shoplifting across Cambridgeshire. Bamfield²³ reports that, after a five-year decline, 40% of European retailers are now reporting an increase in shoplifting. Possible explanations focus on factors that motivate offenders, such as unemployment and lower incomes. Bamfield also reports a change in shopping habits, with consumers switching to cheaper stores that may be more vulnerable to shoplifting.

Burglary is subject to peaks of offences by one or two prolific offenders. Intelligence suggests that the two recent local peaks may relate to a small number of individuals. If these peaks were removed,

there would be no more than a weak upward trend.

One explanation for the decline in vehicle crime is the fall in scrap metal values following the recession. Examination of the relationship in Cambridgeshire suggests a possible relationship between the two, but many other factors influence vehicle theft. A clearer relationship can be shown when metal thefts are compared to the price of scrap metal (the price of lead is used as a proxy for all metals as they have followed a similar trend in recent months). The relationship between the two is remarkable and suggests that the route from point of theft to the price-sensitive scrap-metal markets is relatively short.

²³ Is Higher Shrink Inevitable In a Global Recession, Professor J Bamfield, 2009



Conclusions

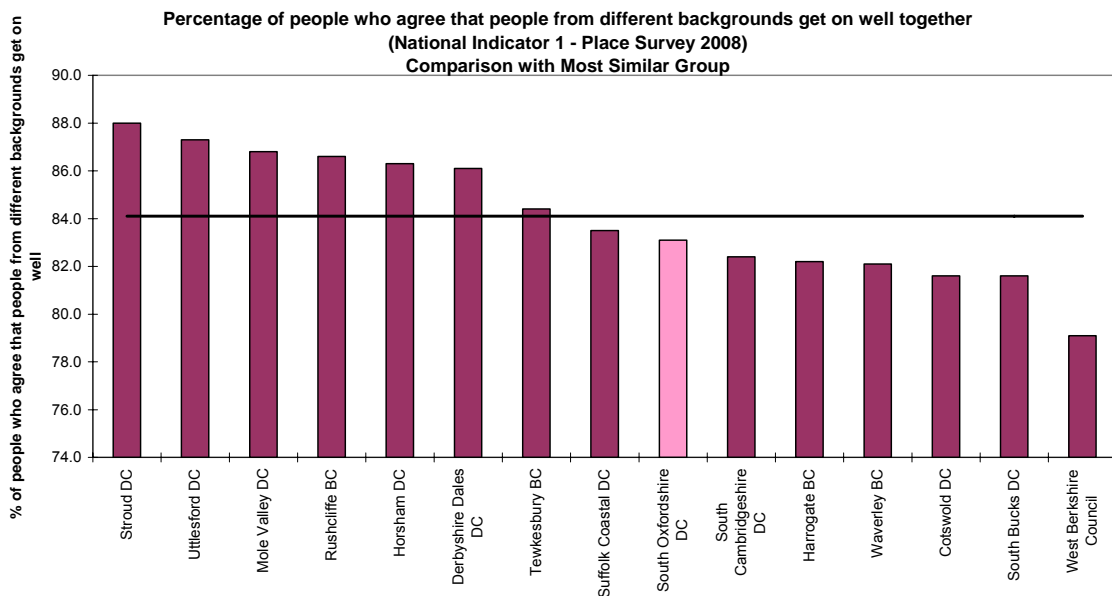
- Cambridgeshire has been less affected by the recession than other parts of England.
- Young people and disadvantaged groups are likely to be more vulnerable.
- While a number of narratives link the recession to increased crime, many of these are of little relevance to Cambridgeshire.
- Home Office research shows that a rapid decrease in economic prosperity may lead to a short-term increase in acquisitive crime.
- The clearest example of a possible recession related crime increase in Cambridgeshire is the 18% increase in shoplifting over the last twelve months.
- Other trends such as the increase in dwelling burglary will be influenced by the activity of a small number of offenders, so it is difficult to link these to the recession.
- The fall in scrap-metal prices since the recession began has meant a decrease in metal theft and possibly a decrease in vehicle theft.



Recommendations

It is recommended that South Cambridgeshire prioritise diverse communities.

Current Performance



Public Perception

Adults

South Cambridgeshire is below the most similar average for NI 1, but was the second highest in the county. The chart above does show there is room for improvement in this indicator. The 2008 Place Survey asked 2 further questions relating to public perception of cohesion.

- Only 22% of residents of South Cambridgeshire that responded thought there was a problem with people not treating each other with respect & consideration. This is in line than both the CSPs most similar group average (24%) and the county average (23%).
- The district performed in line (60%) with both the most similar group average (62%) with the county average of 59%, for people feeling they belong to their immediate neighbourhood.

Young People

As part of the Big Plan, a series of countywide consultations were held with young people over the last couple of years. The following issues were identified:

- Tackling racial discrimination was a priority identified by young people from South Cambridgeshire. Over half the young people attending the session were from the Gypsy and Travellers community.
- Prejudice was also raised during consultation with young people in Huntingdonshire, particularly towards Eastern Europeans living in Oxmoor and reference made to them as 'illegal immigrants'.

- Young people also felt they were discriminated against because of where they live, for instance they felt the poor reputation of Oxmoor labelled them as ‘troublemakers or chavs’.
- Young people with disabilities felt excluded by able-bodied young people.

National Picture

The key findings of the national 2007/08 Citizenship Survey²⁴ showed the following:

- Cohesion was highest among those aged 75 or over (91%) and lowest among those aged 16 to 24 years (76%).
- Overall, people from ethnic minority groups (83%) were slightly more likely than white people (81%) to think their local area was cohesive.
- People who perceived a high level of ASB in their area were less likely to think the area was cohesive (64%) than those perceived a low level of ASB (86%).

Studies²⁵ that have looked at the relationship between cohesion and crime have suggested that more cohesive areas have lower crime levels. The theory behind this is that higher levels of social integration can lead to the community sharing the same values and goals, and these include keeping the neighbourhood safe and free from crime. Crime is also lower in areas that are disadvantaged but have high levels of cohesion.

South Cambridgeshire’s Demography

South Cambridgeshire’s population was 140,500 in mid-2007, 9,900 (7.6%) higher than in 2001. This is the highest actual population increase in the County. The population is forecast to increase by 29,300 by 2021, representing growth of 20.9%. Only Cambridge City is forecast to show greater population change in the coming years. The district has an ageing population. The proportion of the population aged over 65 has increased slightly since 2001, to 16% in 2007, and is forecast to reach 24% by 2021. The proportion aged 0-19 is forecast to fall from 25% in 2001 to 22% in 2021.

Population growth in South Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire, the East of England and England (2001-2021)

Area	2001	Change 2001-2007	% Change	2007	Change 2007-2021	% Change	2021
Cambridge City	109,900	5,300	4.8	115,200	36,000	31.3	151,200
East Cambridgeshire	70,900	7,000	9.9	77,900	2,000	2.6	79,900
Fenland	83,700	7,600	9.1	91,300	8,100	8.9	99,400
Huntingdonshire	157,200	4,800	3.1	162,000	2,500	1.5	164,500
South Cambridgeshir	130,600	9,900	7.6	140,500	29,300	20.9	169,800
Cambridgeshire	552,100	34,700	6.3	586,800	78,100	13.3	664,900
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	709,400	46,200	6.5	755,600	113,300	15.0	868,900
East of England*	5,400,000	261,000	4.8	5,661,000	810,000	14.3	6,471,000
England*	49,450,000	1,642,000	3.3	51,092,000	5,665,000	11.1	56,757,000

Source: CCCRG Mid-2007 district level population forecasts; **ONS Sub-national population estimates and projections

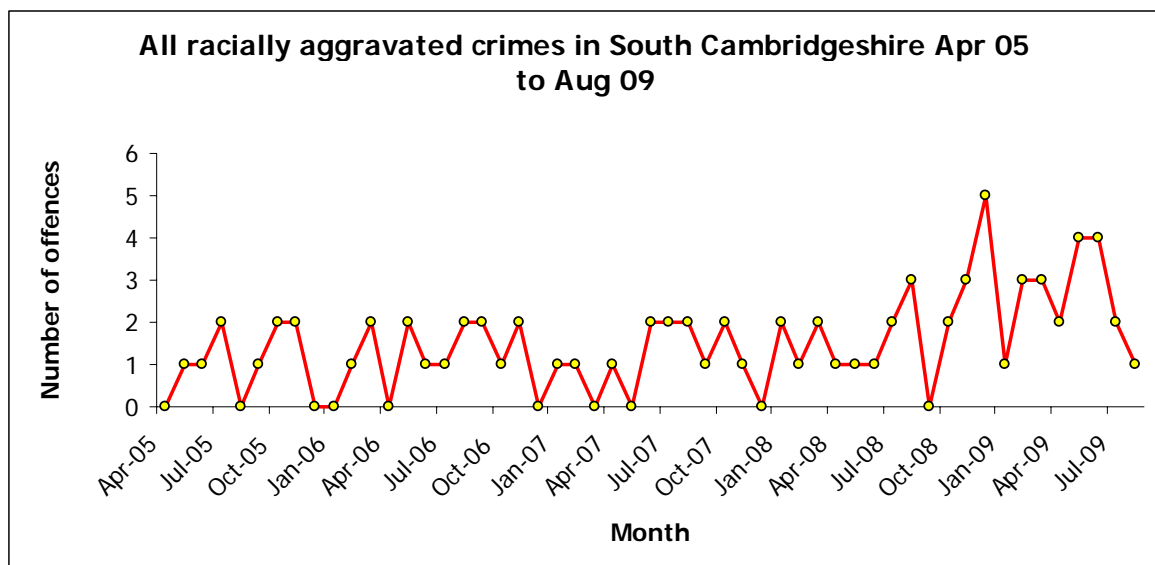
²⁴ 007-08 Citizenship Survey Community Cohesion Topic Report, Department for Communities & Local Government - Aug 09

²⁵ The Economic Case for Cohesion, Department for Communities & Local Government – Aug 09

Between 2001 and 2007, net migration made up 69% of population change in South Cambridgeshire, with the remainder the result of 'natural change' (the balance of births and deaths). The majority of the change due to migration relates to movements from within the rest of the UK. Although there are sizeable flows of international migrants into and out of the district each year, net international migration accounts for only a small proportion of overall change.

The 2001 Census data showed that 3.8% of South Cambridgeshire's population identified as White Irish/White Other, with 3,800 people (2.9%) identifying as from ethnic groups other than White. The largest identified minority ethnic groups were Indian and Chinese, together representing 0.9% of the population. It is likely that the population from ethnic minority groups has increased slightly since 2001. The Cambridge Area Travellers Needs Assessment 2005 estimated there were 6,080 Gypsies/Travellers in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough in 2005, of whom 1,330 lived in South Cambridgeshire. This is the second highest figure in Cambridgeshire, after Fenland.

Hate Crimes



The level of racially motivated offences remain low in the district and the CDRP is in line with its most similar group.

Preventing Extremism

Prevent remains a key part of the Government's long-term strategy to tackle the threat from international terrorism. Locally it is recognised that it is important to ensure that the approach to the Prevent programme is delivered as effectively as possible, especially in its alignment to the requirements of National Indicator 35 (Building Resilience to Violent Extremism).

In July 2009 the threat level to the UK from international extremism was lowered from Severe (highly likely) to Substantial (strong possibility) but it remains the greatest terrorism-related threat to Cambridgeshire. In addition, Domestic Extremism continues to pose a threat to Cambridgeshire.

As part of the government's Prevent strand, every Local Authority Area is required to have a Counter Terrorism Local Profile (CTLP), which is a mechanism for sharing information between Special Branches, BCU commanders and Partners. The CTLP is a Restricted document which discusses the vulnerability and threat levels to each

Local Authority Area/BCU, identifies intelligence gaps and makes recommendations, which are then used to devise action plans that are reviewed six-monthly.

Local Authority Districts and Statutory Partners are critical to securing local delivery which is both proportionate and relevant. It is important that the partnership recognise the role that they can play in supporting the Prevent agenda and help contribute to the coordinated work that is currently being planned at a county level.

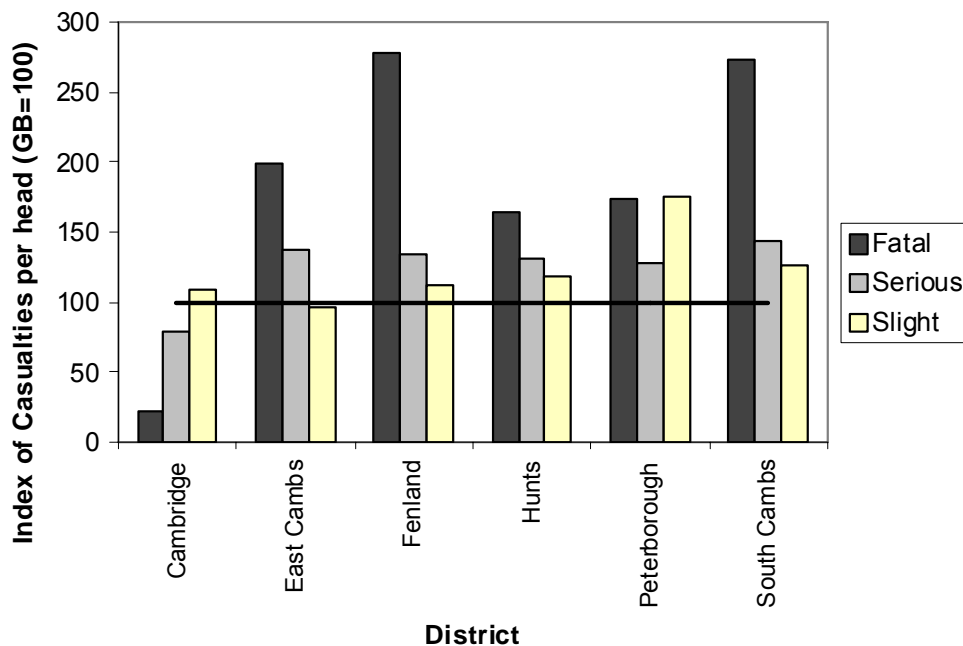


Recommendations

It is recommended that South Cambridgeshire CDRP does not prioritise road safety.

The following information is drawn from the '2008 Joint Road Casualty Data Report'²⁶

Figure 1. Casualty Rate per Head of Population Indices Based on Three Year (2006 to 2008) Averages Compared with Great Britain 2007 Figures (GB=100)



Accidents and casualties in South Cambridgeshire²⁷

Table 1 shows how accidents were distributed throughout Cambridgeshire in 2006-2008 by district (data for Peterborough were excluded). In 2008, 25% of all accidents occurred in South Cambridgeshire. The district was second highest behind Huntingdonshire for accidents in the county.

Table 1. Accidents by Local Authority Area (2006-2008)

Year	Cambridge	East Cambs	Fenland	Hunts	South Cambs	Total
2006	492	271	338	632	555	2,288
2007	420	234	337	612	551	2,154
2008	428	222	288	554	485	1,977
% in 2008	22%	11%	15%	28%	25%	100%

Source: Joint Casualty Data Report 2008

²⁶ Report is available at:

<http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/transport/safety/strategies/joint+road+casualty+report.htm>

²⁷ Figures for casualty rate per head of population do not take into consideration traffic volume, nor the resident status of those involved in accidents.

The average number of casualties in 2006-2008 in Cambridgeshire's districts is shown in Table 2. South Cambridgeshire accounted for 26% of all casualties that occurred in the county. The percentage for serious or fatal casualties in this district was 27%.

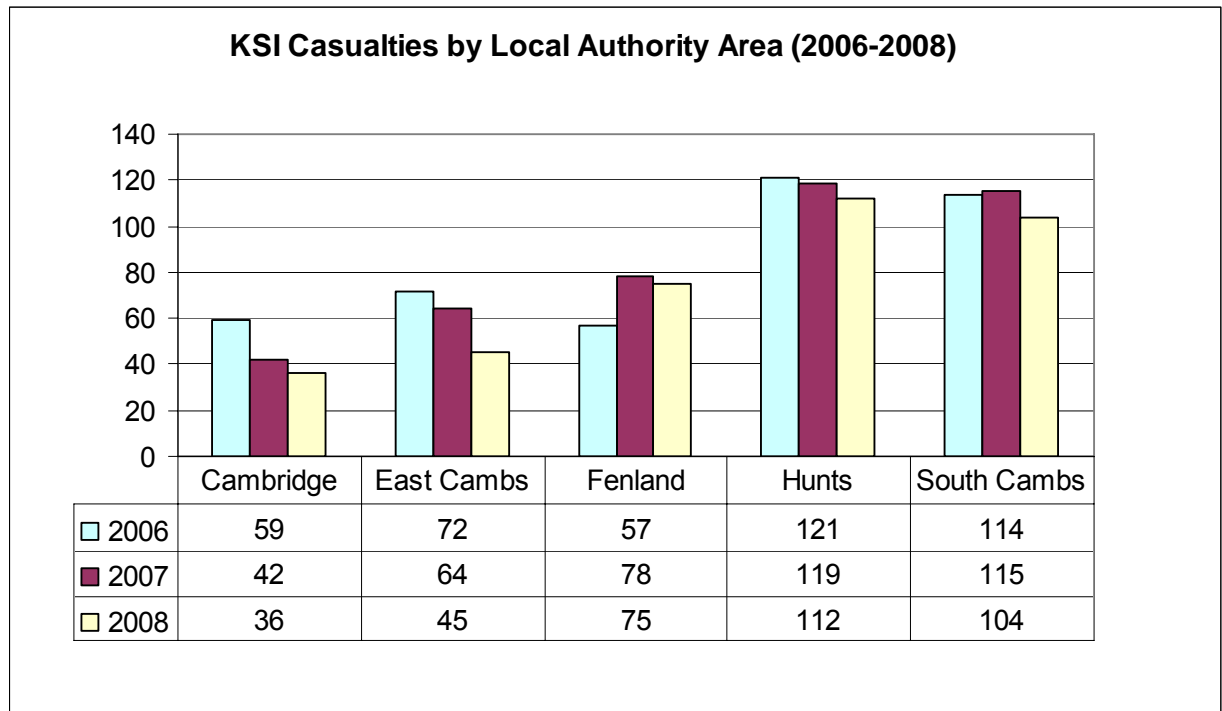
Table 2. Casualties by Local Authority (2006-2008 Average)

Casualties by Local Authority (2006 – 2008 Average)					
Severity	Cambridge	East Cambs	Fenland	Hunts	South Cambs
Fatal	1	8	13	14	19
Serious	44	52	57	104	92
Slight	478	287	375	725	633
Total (% of all county's casualties)	523 (18%)	347 (15%)	445 (12%)	843 (29%)	744 (26%)

Source: Joint Casualty Data Report 2008

Trend in KSI (killed or seriously injured) casualties in 2006-2008 is presented in Figure 2. There was a 9% decrease in KSI casualties in Cambridgeshire from 114 in 2006 to 104 in 2008

Figure 2.



Source: Joint Casualty Data Report 2008

Accidents involving Cars

In 2008, 88% of all accidents that occurred in urban areas outside Cambridge were involving cars. In rural areas of the county where a speed limit is of more than 40 mph, nearly 90% of all accidents were involving cars.

During 2006-08 South Cambridgeshire is second highest for car user casualties after Huntingdonshire. The district is similarly second highest for serious or fatal casualties.

Accidents involving Two-Wheeled Motor Vehicles (TWMV)

In the period 2006-08 South Cambridgeshire recorded the highest average TWMV casualties. There were an average 19 serious and 3 fatal casualties for TWMVs in the district.

Accidents involving Pedal Cycle

In the period 2006-08 South Cambridgeshire experienced an average of 8 serious and 1 fatality in Pedal Cycle casualties.

Accidents involving Pedestrians

In the period 2006-08 South Cambridgeshire experienced an average of 8 serious and 2 fatal Pedestrian casualties.

Current priorities for the Road Safety Partnership:

- *Young Drivers:* Data for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough shows a distinct peak in killed and seriously injured casualty frequency for people aged between 18 and 20.
- *Work-related Road Safety:* Data shows that a high proportion of drivers/riders (around 37%) are involved in accidents whilst driving as part of work or commuting to or from work.
- *Motorcycles:* Two-wheeled motor vehicle users (motor cyclists) experience a greater risk of death and serious injury than all other forms of travel.
- *Speed:* National research (ETSC, 2008) has shown that excess speed is a factor in a third of all fatal accidents, with evidence showing that the faster people drive the greater their chance of being involved in a crash.
- *Migrant Road Users:* Due to the differences between UK legislation and the laws in other countries and changing demographics in the county, there could be an impact on road safety.