COMMUNITY SAFETY STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT – Q1

DWELLING BURGLARY & PERSONAL PROPERTY CRIME

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SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the quarterly strategic assessment process is to provide the Cambridge Community Safety Partnership (CC CSP) with an understanding of the crime, anti-social behaviour, and substance misuse issues affecting the City. This will enable the partnership to take action that is driven by clear evidence.

DOCUMENT SCHEDULE

The partnership has a continuous assessment process that allows for strategic planning throughout the year. Whilst each document will provide an overview of the partnership's performance during the year, the aim of each document will be to gain a better understanding of key issues in the district. The continuous assessment consists of 4 parts:

Document	Key theme	Analysis & Writing	Presentation
1	Dwelling burglary and personal property crime	June and July	July 2016
2	ASB within vulnerable groups	July to September	October 2016
3	All Violence incl. domestic abuse	October to December	December 2017
4	Exploitation and end of year review	January to March	April 2017

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

DOCUMENT STRUCTURE

This strategic assessment document is set out in two main chapters:

- **Key Findings and Recommendations** – this section provides an executive summary of the key analytical findings and recommendations. This section also highlights any major developments that may affect activity and possible ways of working.
- **Priority Analysis** – this section provides an assessment of the district's main problems, illustrating it in terms of where and when most problems occur, the people and communities that are most vulnerable and where possible, who is responsible.

The document can be downloaded from: http://www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/community-safety/CSP/cambscity

ADDITIONAL DATA

The interactive community safety atlas provides some of the main crime and disorder issues at ward level. The atlas allows the user to review the data directly on the map or in a chart.

The victim and offender pyramid is an interactive profile that presents data by age group, gender and district.

Both the above can be accessed here:
http://www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/interactive-maps/crime

KEY FINDINGS

- Overall police recorded personal property crime has reduced 3.5% in the past year in Cambridge City
- There have been large decreases in personal property crime of the past 10 years nationally, which have been mainly attributed to increased security measures, especially for dwelling burglary and vehicle crime. Further substantial decreases will be more difficult and may rely more on encouraging target hardening through behaviour change.
- Viewing the dynamics of the stolen goods market as a whole, rather than one particular offence type, can reveal ways of causing a disruption to local markets.

Victims

- The highest rate of victimisation for all crime in Cambridge City occurs amongst those aged between 15-44 year olds. This is to be expected given the age profile of the city and large student population, but does support a focus of education and awareness raising within this age range.

Offenders

- Moves by offenders towards more cyber-based crimes will likely require greater investment of time from the partnership in future as the picture develops.
- Baiting offenders with desirable property in 'traps' can lead to convictions and aid disruption of stolen goods market.
- Items that are commonly stolen by thieves across a range of theft offences are cash, wallets and purses, mobile phones, small electrical and jewellery.

Dwelling burglary

- Recorded dwelling burglary in Cambridge City has decreased by 43.1% over a five year period but has increased by 4.6% in the past year.
- Analysis of dwelling burglaries using a social classification tool revealed that a high volume of victims come from areas classed as 'young, well-educated city dwellers'.
- The Mosaic profiling of burglary victims also identifies that security is generally made more difficult for those residents that are in areas classified as 'middle income families living in moderate suburban semis'.

Robbery

- Police recorded personal robbery in Cambridge City has increased by 32% in the past year, but is 37% lower than five years ago.
- Around 62% of all police recorded personal robberies took place between the hours of 20:00 and 08:00 hours. Over the past five years, counts of personal robbery have been between 1 and 12 per month and remained low, however there have been some recent spikes.

Cycle crime

- Cycle crime remains a large contributor to personal property crime in Cambridge City, with 2,023 crimes recorded in the year to May 2016. However, there have been decreases of 13.8% over the past year and 21.6% over five years.

- Unemployed people and students are more likely to be victims of cycle crime than other groups according to the ONS[1]. This presumably because these groups have a higher proportion of cyclists amongst them, especially in Cambridge City.

- Cambridge City is ranked 15 out of 15 of the iQuanta Most Similar Grouping, with a cycle theft rate of 15.8 crimes per 1,000 population. This is considerably higher than the most similar area average of 3.6 crimes.

- Strategies aimed at reducing victimisation rates, and aimed at potential victims, are largely focussed on awareness raising to effect changes in the behaviour to lower risk.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Victims

- Explore different avenues for engaging with potential victims from different demographics, such as: the unemployed, students and international students.
- Continue to support awareness raising amongst students by engaging colleges, especially targeting hotspot areas for different crime types.
- Investigate avenues for engaging students in awareness raising, such as the most effective ways of reaching the wider student population e.g social media, student events etc
- Review awareness raising campaigns for members of the public to ascertain if all the opportunities to disrupt stolen good markets are being taken.   Monitoring the effect of such campaigns on outcomes and convictions will help refine which campaigns are most effective and worthy of regular roll-out.

Offenders

- Support the restorative justice approach by providing support, such as locations for mediation meetings
- Consider the option of using 'traps' to facilitate the disruption of the market for stolen property, using information about crime hotspots for each crime type.

Dwelling burglary

- Focus target hardening around dwelling burglary around hotspots and at areas identified as at higher risk by the Mosaic profiling tool. i.e. 'young, well-educated city dwellers' and 'middle income families living in moderate suburban semis'
- Continue cocooning for dwelling burglary
- Consider broadening target hardening to include landlords, to improve preventative measures for tenants.

Personal robbery

- Consider further opportunities to apply a variation of cocooning activities to increase vigilance and victim safety for other crime types, especially theft from the person and robbery
- Monitor personal robbery volumes and locations to evaluate the impact that the new street lighting regimen has on personal robbery (and other crimes) around the City. In this way they will be responding to the concerns of residents of and visitors to the city, and enable quick response to any safety concerns that may arise.
- Monitor the impact of any local improvements that potentially improve public pride and confidence to enable evaluation on the impact on crime. In this way determine which improvements could be used to improve crime rates in locations of crime hotspots.

Personal property crime accounts for a high volume of crime and refers to any offences that involve loss of personal property. The Cambridge City Community Safety Partnership have agreed that personal property crime is a priority for 2016/17. From the perspective of monitoring personal property crime the constabulary includes crimes such as: burglary, vehicle offences, bicycle theft, theft from the person and personal robbery, but does not incorporate criminal damage. Robbery is counted a serious acquisitive crime as it is a violent crime and a theft offence.

This document will concentrate most closely on dwelling burglary due to the specific emphasis on it within the priority, cycle crime because of the large volumes of crimes, and therefore victims, is also of concern, and personal robbery because although overall numbers in Cambridge City are low there are fluctuations that warrant investigation given the potential for physical harm to victims. There is a scanning table in Appendix 1 that provides some information which is supplementary to the Quarterly Monitoring Report provided to the Partnership.

There have been long term declines in property crimes since the mid-1990s, most marked for vehicle crimes and dwelling burglaries[1]. These declines are reflected in both police recorded crime and the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW), with reductions of up to 60% on these measures. The main reason cited for these decreases are the improvements to in building and vehicle security over that time, which have made it more difficult for offenders. However, other reasons purported as contributing to reductions include: behavioural changes by members of the public (more households locking sheds and windows and installing sensor lighting), rise in internet use occupying time of young people at risk of offending, reduced consumption of drugs, and deterrents resulting from improvements in forensic techniques and security technologies as well as lower tolerance in charging and sentencing by police and the justice system, and moves towards other crime types – such as cyber enabled crimes.[2]

It is more difficult to achieve, what is essentially target hardening, for other offence types such as theft from the person[3], and it is perhaps these crimes that require more specific actions from law enforcement and CSPs, and of course individuals themselves, to effect reductions.

Cybercrime, fraud and online crime

Declining levels of property crime have also corresponded with increases in new technologies which offer a new avenue for criminals. This is an area where reliable statistics are still being developed to determine the magnitude of the problem, and the future challenges for this fast growing area of acquisitive crime will be in tackling under-reporting.

The first report from the new CSEW fraud and cybercrime supplementary question will be released in July, and is eagerly awaited. Increases in reporting will facilitate opportunities for awareness-

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[1]ONS 2015 Focus on property crime: technical paper.
http://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/focusonpropertycrime/2014to2015
[2] ibid
[3] ibid

raising. The 2015/16 Cambridge City Strategic Assessment covered online fraud and cybercrime in Cambridge City this in some detail and can be viewed here: http://www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/community-safety/CSP/cambscity . The partnership have agreed to keep a watching brief on cybercrimes and therefore we will address these in upcoming reports as and when relevant

THE MARKET FOR STOLEN GOODS

WHAT IS BEING STOLEN?

The value of items is an obvious factor influencing what items are targeted by thieves: smart phones and small electrical items, cash, wallets/purses, computers and equipment and jewellery are some of the most obvious items. Other items are less attractive now than previously: CDs and DVDs are now reported stolen in just 5% of burglaries compared to 20% 10 years ago

The CSEW 2013/14 has shown that the most common items stolen in incidents of dwelling burglary and robberies are cash and wallets/purses, stolen in 45% of burglaries (see Figure 1 and Table 1). Small electrical items are also now a common target, with half of theft from the person involving the theft of a mobile phone, overtaking handbags and purses for this crime type. Unsurprisingly, satellite navigation systems are now often reported in theft from the vehicle crimes (in around 1/5th)- this is a change from car radios and CDs.

Figure 1: Items stolen in domestic burglary in a dwelling (2013/14 CSEW)[4]

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[4] ONS 2014 Focus on property crime: technical paper. http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/content/20160105160709/http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/crime-stats/crime-statistics/focus-on-property-crime--2013-14/sty-patterns-and-trends-in-property-crime.html#

Table 1: Items stolen in incidents of domestic burglary in a dwelling with entry, 2013/14 CSEW[1]

	Household incidents, percentages
Items stolen[3,4]	
Purse/wallet/money etc	45
Computer/computer equipment	39
Jewellery	37
Electrical goods/cameras[5]	27
Mobile	17
Handbag/briefcase/shopping bag	10
House keys	10
Car keys	9
Other	7
Food/toiletries/cigarettes	7
Documents	7
CDs/tapes/videos/DVDs	6
Clothes	6
Household items/furniture	5
Vehicle/vehicle parts	4
Tools/work materials	3
Sports equipment	2
Children's toys/baby items	1
Bicycle/bicycle parts	0
Garden furniture	0
Wheely bin/dustbin	0
Unweighted base	*272*

1. Source: Crime Survey for England and Wales, Office for National Statistics
2. Percentage is based in burglaries where entry was successful; that is, about three in five of all burglaries.
3. Percentage are based on burglaries in which an item(s) were stolen.
4. Figures add to more than 100 as more than one response possible.
5. 'Electrical goods/cameras' includes televisions, videos, stereos, cameras, MP3 players and DVD players.

MARKET DISRUPTION STRATEGIES

In 2010 the Perpetuity Research and Consultancy International were commissioned by Cambridge City CSP to perform Home Office funded research in accordance with Operation Vigilance[5]. The research was commissioned to help reach reduction targets around serious acquisitive crimes.

An in depth profile for personal property crime like the one previously produced is beyond the scope of this document, however we have drawn on that research in producing this document.

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[5] A Home Office funded programme aiming to support local areas to tackle burglary and robbery before they become entrenched.

One of the questions that the 2010 researchers asked in developing a profile of serious acquisitive crime in Cambridge City was 'What makes up the market for stolen goods?' They found that:

- The typical goods stolen are the same as what is still seen: small electrical, cash and jewellery. The value and disposability of these items are key factors in their appeal.
- Disposal occurs as soon as possible after an offence, preferably to reliable associates. There was little evidence of legitimate routes (such as cash converter and second hand shops) being used to move stolen goods on.
- In 2010, there were a small number of 'professional' handlers operating in Cambridge.
- Whether an offender is a problem drug user is a predictor of methodologies used, for the theft and disposal of stolen goods. For example a problem drug user will take greater risks, is more likely to steal to a specific order, and has a wider and more varied route of disposal including selling to the public.
- The public view of buying stolen goods was perceived as mixed.

These points feed into strategies for tactical response, specifically target hardening, property marking and market reduction.

Target hardening

Target hardening reduces the risk that property is stolen and can be achieved in a number of ways such as: improving security on properties and vehicles, reducing opportunities for theft in public places, reducing visibility of valuables, raising awareness and vigilance in areas of increased risk (cocooning), and encouraging reporting.

Target hardening relies a lot on raising public awareness of potential risks and how they can avoid them. In line with the theory of hotspot policing, the effectiveness of target hardening activities is increased by focussing on areas of higher risk, or predicted higher risk. However, raising general awareness contributes to future proofing areas assumed to be lower risk.

Target hardening is employed by the Constabulary as part of the activities of Operation Hunter, the purpose of which is to reduce dwelling crime in the City. For one example, dwelling burglaries often occur in clusters within an area and so the presence of one burglary increases the risk to neighbouring properties. When a burglary occurs in Cambridge City, officers will approach neighbouring properties to advise them and provide information about how to reduce the chances of being vicitmised. This strategy is called cocooning because it provides a cocoon around the location of an initial crime to protect others at risk in the area.

Property marking

Property marking increases the chance of returning goods to their rightful owner, if seized, but also makes items less desirable to handle as they are more obviously stolen and can be linked back to specific offences. It may even disrupt the onward sale of second hand goods to the public. The onus of this is on property owners essentially, but the level of property marking within the community relies on education and awareness. Simple tasks such as making an inventory of serial numbers, to a variety of more complicated forms of marking and registering property with purpose-made websites.

Property marking is a tactic that the constabulary highly encourages amongst cycle owners in Cambridge[6]. To facilitate this, the Constabulary offers a cycle marking service. Cyclists can register serial numbers and other means of marking on websites like https://www.bikeregister.com/ . Another similar website is www.immobilise.com, which can be used to register all valuable property types, not just cycles.

In doing so individuals can be contacted if their bike is recovered in police investigations, and purchasers of second hand bikes can check that they are not buying stolen property.

Market reduction

To achieve market reduction in stolen goods it is necessary to understand the local networks of thieves and handlers, as well as the items that are in high demand.

Market reduction approaches aim to reduce the opportunities for disposal of stolen goods and can be achieved by identifying and targeting the criminality of stolen goods handlers, thereby disrupting the network and the local demand for goods.

Changing the public view around buying stolen goods is another potential avenue that reduces the consumer demand. In addition target hardening strategies are complimentary to this when awareness raising to increase protection of highly targeted valuables results in a reduction of available goods in the stolen goods market.

WORK TO REDUCE PERSONAL PROPERTY CRIME

VICTIM FOCUSSED PREVENTION

In order to maintain reductions in personal property crimes, there needs to be continual awareness raising on how to protect personal property.

Educating victims in prevention relies on having an understanding of the crimes, how, when and where they occur and what the items being targeted are likely to be. Using this information it is then possible to raise awareness around personal safety and security.

Targeting groups vulnerable to property crimes will ensure that the effect of education if maximised. In Cambridge this has historically been students[7], especially international students. In Oxford, PCSOs have been in awareness raising by visiting students at critical times in the year and spreading personal safety messages.

The vulnerability of students corresponds with the proportions nationally showing that young people are more likely to be victims[8] and the higher proportions of victimisation seen in the police recorded victim's data for Cambridge, which shows the greatest risk for younger age groups (broadly 19-44)[9]

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[6] https://www.cambs.police.uk/crimeprevention/advice/advice.asp?ID=148
[7] Lawson, Broadhurst and Burrell, 2010. Operation Vigilance Research Support: A final report for Cambridge City_Confidential. Perpetuity Research and Consultancy International (PRCI) Ltd
[8] ONS 2014 Focus on property crime: technical paper.
http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/content/20160105160709/http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/crime-stats/crime-statistics/focus-on-property-crime--2013-14/sty-patterns-and-trends-in-property-crime.html#

Across Cambridgeshire, the police records of victim's shows that males are more likely to be victims of burglary, theft and handling and vehicle offences (see Table 2). However, it should be notes that this may be influenced by reporting biases where affected properties is jointly owned, as national data indicates that proportions are roughly similar[10]

Table 2: Breakdown of gender by Home office crime type for Victims recorded in 2015 in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough[11]

Crime Type - Home Office Main Code	Female		Male		Unknown		Total
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	
Burglary	1,887	43%	2,358	54%	149	3%	4,394
Sexual offences	1,497	89%	181	11%	4	0%	1,682
Theft and handling	3,414	45%	3,883	51%	339	4%	7,636
Violence against the person	4,227	50%	4,243	50%	9	0%	8,479
Vehicle Offences	997	31%	2,015	63%	183	6%	3,195

It is recommended that the Partnership explore different avenues for engaging with potential victims from different demographics, such as: the unemployed, students and international students.

Cocooning in areas where offences have taken place is a responsive tactic used by the police. Cambridge police use the cocooning approach to target harden. This is done by approaching neighbouring properties in the vicinity of dwelling burglaries to increase vigilance of suspicious activities, as well as improve security behaviours of residents (e.g. locking garden sheds, doors and windows). A potential extension of cocooning might be to approach landlords, especially for houses of multiple occupancy, in order to discuss increasing building securities for the benefits of tenants. Similar activities could be applied for hot spot areas of other crime types, such as robbery, where nearby establishments (schools, universities and entertainment venues) may be able to provide intelligence of suspicious activities. Their vested interest in the safety of the students/patrons/potential victims may be valuable as a resource for promoting and encouraging preventative action to be taken.

It is recommended that the partnership consider further opportunities to apply a variation of cocooning activities to increase vigilance and victim safety for other crime types, especially theft from the person and robbery

The Bobby Scheme supports victims by providing additional security to dwellings for example window locks, improved door locks and spy-holes. For the performance reporting period April – Sept 2015 the scheme provided support for 286 people aged over 60, 176 victims of domestic abuse (with 271 children living in those households) and 219 other vulnerable victims

It is recommended that the partnership support awareness raising amongst students by engaging college and investigate the effectiveness of different methods of engaging students, e.g social media, student events etc

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[9] http://atlas.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/Crime/Pyramid/html%205/atlas.html?select=12UB
[10] ONS 2014 Focus on property crime: technical paper.
http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/content/20160105160709/http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/crime-stats/crime-statistics/focus-on-property-crime--2013-14/sty-patterns-and-trends-in-property-crime.html#
[11] Totals by gender do not add up to total as victims may have been the victim of more than one crime in a year, however within each crime type the count is unique victims. i.e. if you have been burgled

Raising public awareness of stolen goods has the potential to impact the acquisition and demand for goods by educating the public on how to avoid buying them as well as challenging attitudes about the acceptability of doing so.

Disseminating messages about the signs that suggest goods are likely to be stolen, and the importance of how to report suspicious behaviour and suspected offenders/handlers of stolen goods is a way reducing unwitting receipt of stolen goods as well as increasing the opportunity for intelligence gathering.

The public view of buying stolen goods is an attitude that can be challenged because it may impact on the local demand for stolen items. Public awareness campaigns that focus on the risks, consequence and disadvantages of buying stolen goods, as encouraging the view that buying stolen goods encourages criminal activity in your own areas[12].

It is recommended that the partnership review awareness raising campaigns members of the public to ascertain if all the opportunities to disrupt stolen good markets are being taken.   Monitoring the effect of such campaigns on outcomes and convictions will help refine which campaigns are most effective and worthy of regular roll-out.

OFFENDER FOCUSSED RESPONSES

In Cambridge there are a number of agencies that work with offenders to address their behaviour. This includes the Integrated Offender management (IOM) team, Probation and the Youth Offending Services(YOS)

Integrated Offender Management (IOM) is an approach designed to manage repeat offenders more effectively. IOM focuses on the development of multi-agency teams who work together to address the complex needs of offenders with the express aim of reducing their re-offending. Strategies on deterring offending focus on the support needs of offenders such as employment, benefits, housing and relationships. Interviews with offenders in Cambridge showed that these are intrinsically linked to the motivation to offend. A multi-agency approach will be crucial to tackle these issues.

Restorative justice approach - Interventions such as mediation schemes, in which the victim and the offender discuss the causes of the offence and the impact this had on the victim are a useful tool for highlighting to offenders the detrimental effects of their actions. Mediation schemes are being introduced across the UK as part of the restorative justice approach and can have a significant impact on offenders' behaviour.

It is recommended that the partnership support the restorative justice approach by providing support, such as locations for mediation meetings

Techniques involving traps (rooms, cars, cycles) have worked well in other areas[13] in leading police to dealers of stolen property. This involves leaving property as bait in vulnerable locations with hidden cameras or tracking equipment. The benefit of using trapping techniques is that they can not only lead police to offenders and dealers, potentially leading to convictions , but also by virtue of reputation of their existence they can act as a deterrent to offenders for fear of being caught. Once

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[12]   Lawson, Broadhurst and Burrell, 2010. Operation Vigilance Research Support: A final report for Cambridge City_Confidential. Perpetuity Research and Consultancy International (PRCI) Ltd
[13] ibid

it is known that such techniques are being used in an area, notices advertising the technique can also act as an effective cheap deterrent.

It is recommended that the Partnership consider the option of using traps to facilitate the disruption of the market for stolen property.

SECTION 3: OVERALL TRENDS IN PERSONAL PROPERTY CRIME

Nationally, the CSEW showed a decrease of 7% specifically in theft offences in the year ending December 2015[14]. While police recorded theft offences remained fairly stable overall (0.4% decrease), but showed variable changes within categories: vehicle offences increased 3% but decreases were seen in bicycle theft (-7%) and burglaries (-3%).

Property crimes (personal and business) accounted for 70% of all police recorded crime in 2014/15[15] and 82% of all crime covered by the CSEW. The high volumes of these crimes therefore shape the trends of overall crime. In it can be seen that personal property crime makes up of all crime in Cambridgeshire and is shaped mainly by cycle crime – which makes up 64% of all personal property crime (see Figure 2).

Looking at the performance of Cambridge City in the iQuanta most similar grouping (see Table 3) , it is apparent that Cambridge City is ranked well above the average for most of the property crime groupings (see Table 3) with positions of 12-15 out of 15 for all except vehicle crime were performance is around the group average. Vehicle crime in Cambridge has historically always seen low numbers, while cycle crime is the opposite and the Cambridge City rank is 15 out of 15 groups.

Both National police crime records and Crime Survey for England and Wales estimates of crime show reductions in most categories of personal property crime from five years ago (see Table 3). The larger reductions were seen in personal robbery in both data sets. Looking at changes in the last year police recorded crime has seen smaller changes: between -7 % and +3 % for personal property crime sub-categories. Crime survey estimates show a slightly different picture with changes between -15% and +18. The greatest decreases reported were for theft from the person and cycle crime and the greatest increase in personal robbery.

Although the CSEW changes looking at comparisons between 2014/15 and 2015/16 show a non-significant estimated increase of 18% in personal robbery nationally, the police records show a -2% decrease on absolute numbers. In Cambridge City police recorded crime is showing a 32% increase in the past year and so we have determined further analysis is required in this report. It should be noted that as overall numbers are small in this category the size of changes from year to year seem quite variable.

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[14] CSEW December 2015
http://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingdecember2015#summary-by-crime-type
[15] ONS, 2014. Focus on property crime
http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20160105160709/http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/crime-stats/crime-statistics/focus-on-property-crime--2013-14/sty-patterns-and-trends-in-property-crime.html

Locally, personal property crime, which is highlighted as the shaded area in Figure 2, has shown slight reductions over the last five years and showed a reduction of around 3.5% over the last twelve months. Of all of the specific crime types analysed in figure 2, it was theft of a pedal cycle which showed the biggest reductions from June to May 2014/15 and the same period in 2015/16. Between June and May 2014/15, there was a total of 2,347 cycle theft in the city but this reduced to 2,023 crimes over the last twelve months.

Figure 2: Police recorded personal property crime in Cambridge City by crime type, June 2006-17
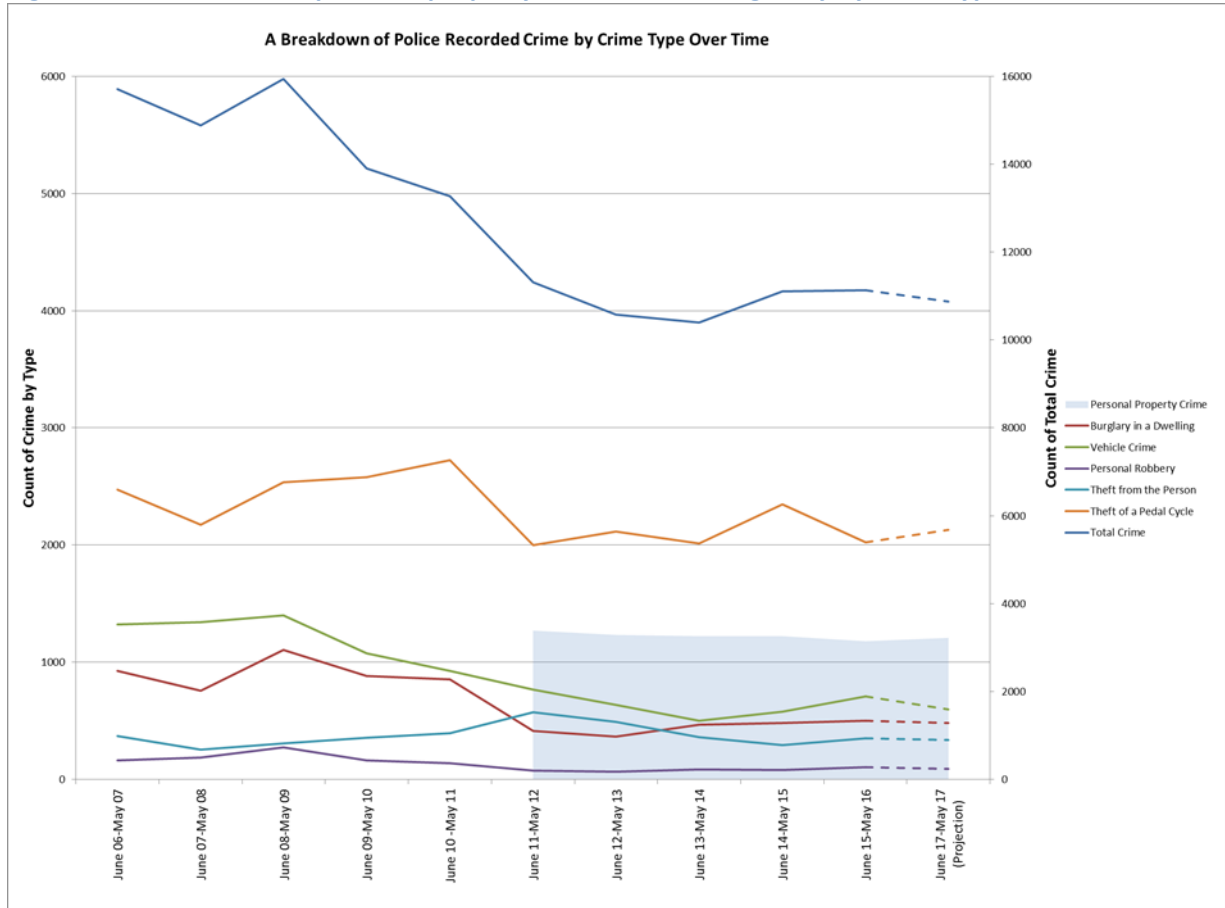
The largest increase over the last twelve months was with police recorded personal robbery (32%)There were 103 crimes recorded. This is the highest volume of personal robbery in Cambridge City for the period running June to May since 2010/11.

Table 3: Monitoring of personal property crime types from iQuanta, CSEW Dec 2015, and Police recorded crime, including change over one and five years

Crime type	iQuanta MSG (ONS groupings) (May 2016 release)			Police recorded Crime – national (year to Dec 2015)		CSEW recorded crimes - national		Police recorded crime - local data			
	MSG rank	Rate/ 1000 pop.	MSG average	% change 2014	% change 2009	% change 2014/15	% change 2009/10	Count	Rate of incidents/ 1000 pop.	% count change 06/15-05/16	% count change 06/09-05/10
All crime	14/15	86.5	69.5	7	2	-7	-31	10,995	85.6	-1.0	-20.9
Personal property crime~	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,144	24.6	-3.5	~
Dwelling burglary	13/15	10.98	7.80	-3	-28	-11*	-23	502	3.9	4.6	-43.1
Theft from the person	13/15	2.69	1.78	2	-11	-15*	-22	351	2.7	19.8	-1.4
Vehicle crimes	8/15	5.42	5.56	3	-26	-3*	-27	710	5.5	23.1	-34.1
Personal robbery	12/15	0.83	0.59	-2	-32	18*	-61	103	0.8	32.1	-37.2
Cycle crime	15/15	15.80	3.58	-7	-20	-15	-29	2,023	15.8	-13.8	-21.6

* Denotes non-significant change for Crime Survey of England and Wales estimate

~ Personal property crime is a performance monitoring grouping provided through Cadet and includes: burglary in a dwelling, aggravated burglary in a dwelling, aggravated vehicle taking, personal robbery, theft from the person, theft from vehicle, theft or unauthorised taking of a vehicle, theft of a pedal cycle. Figures for this category do not extend back five years

n.b Columns will not total to broader category counts as component of categories vary

BURGLARY IN A DWELLING

Dwelling burglaries are a current priority of the Cambridgeshire Constabulary, and the CSP Partnership, due to sustained local increases. These increases are in contrast to the current national picture that has shown steady reductions. The CSEW shows 'an apparent' decrease in dwelling burglaries of 11% in the year ending December 2015[16], continuing a long term downward trend that is overall 23% lower than five years previous. Police recorded dwelling burglary is showing a smaller decrease than the CSEW results, with a 3% decrease comparing 2014 and 2015, and 28% decrease compared to five years ago.

The ONS state that home security improvements are widely accepted factor in the reduction seen in burglary offences. Another factor seen to mirror the trends on dwelling burglary is the misuse of heroin and crack cocaine[17].

Locally, dwelling burglary has seen small rises for three consecutive years, with monthly incidences fluctuating quite widely around an average of 40 crimes (see Table 3

There was an increase of 42% in police recording dwelling burglary between in the year to May 2016 when compared to the same twelve months previous. Most recently there was a large spike in crimes in the second half of 2015, which saw the highest volumes in at least five years but monthly counts have since been at there lowest levels in February 2013.

Figure 3: Monthly count and five year average of dwelling burglaries between June 2011- May 2016, in Cambridge City.

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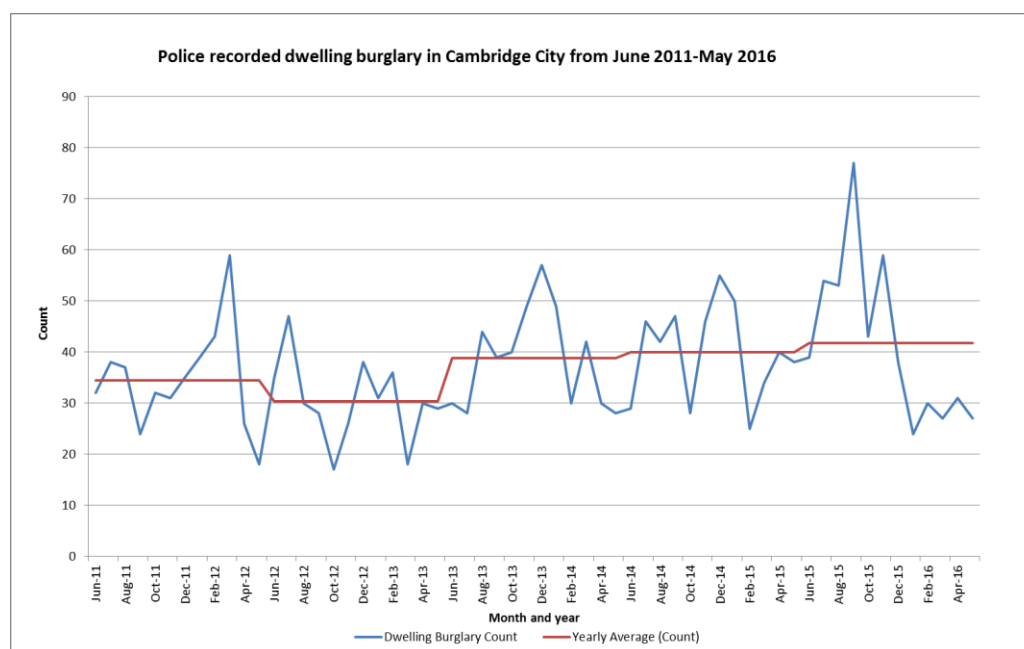
[16] CSEW December 2015
http://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingdecember2015#summary-by-crime-type
[17] Morgan, 2014, The heroin epidemic of the 1980s and 1990s and its effect in crime trends – then and now: Technical Report.
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/332963/horr79tr.pdf

The Cambridgeshire Constabulary have, through Operation Hunter, made good progress in reducing the recent spikes through a range of activities. Detective Inspector Dave Steward, who leads the operation has indicated that the spikes observed last year were a result of the activities of a few prolific offenders, who are now in custody.

Compared with other authorities in the iQuanta most similar grouping (MSG), Cambridge City is ranked 13th out of 15, with a rate of 11.0 crimes per 1000 households for burglary in a dwelling, compared to the MSG average rate of 7.8 (see Table 3 and Figure 4)

Figure 4: Burglary in a dwelling iQuanta most similar grouping including Cambridge City, May 2015-April 2016

iQuanta Bar Chart MSG (12 months) - Crimes per 1000 Households
Cambridgeshire - Cambridge
Burglary in a dwelling
01 May 2015 - 30 Apr 2016

OFFICIAL SENSITIVE - Provisional data before it is finalised and published by the Office for National Statistics
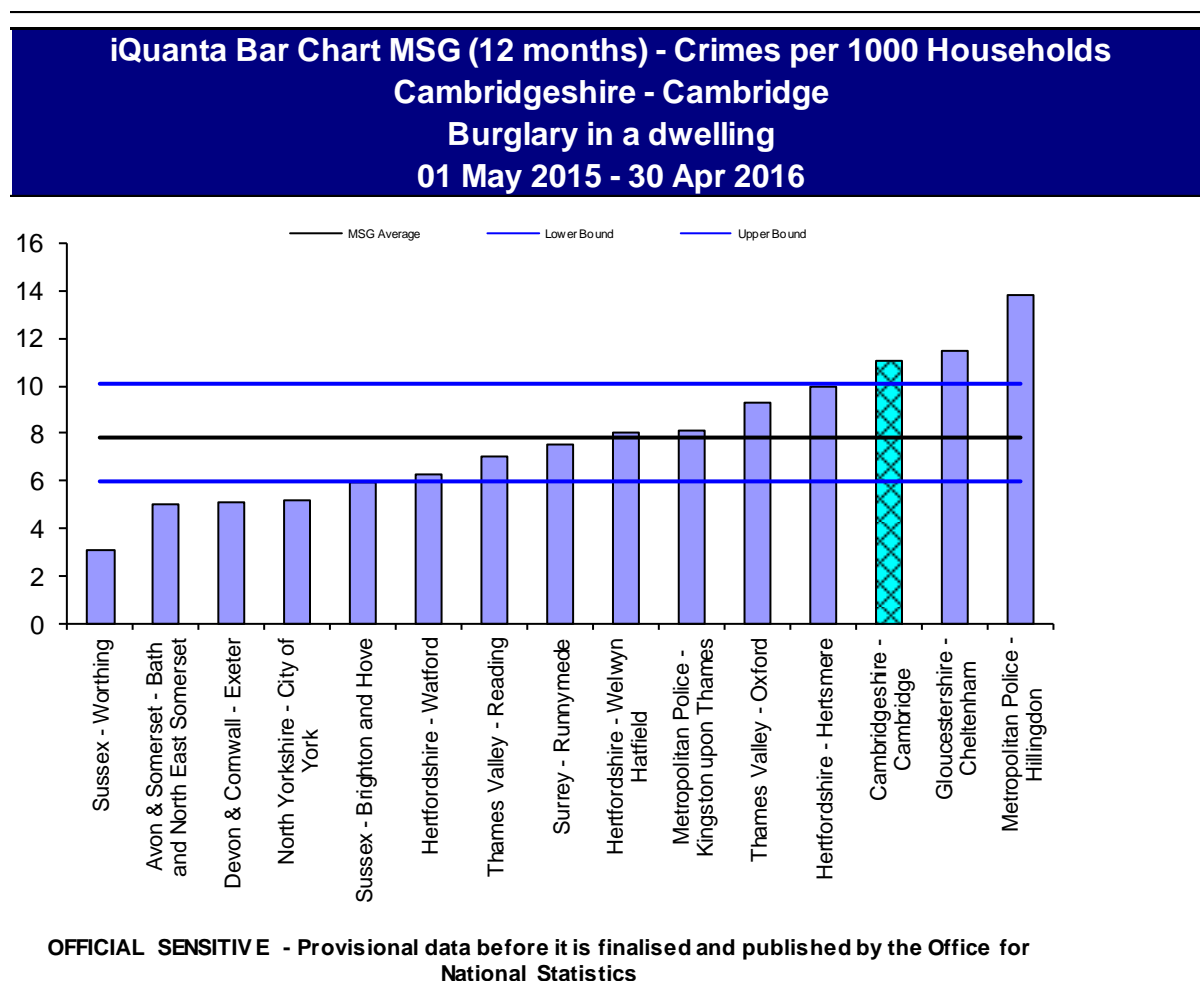
GEOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS OF DWELLING BURGLARY

Between June 2015 and May 2016, West Chesterton ward had the highest rate of crimes per 1,000 population of all the wards in Cambridge City. There was a total of 54 police recorded dwelling burglaries in West Chesterton in this period which equated to around 6 crimes per 1,000 population. Arbury Ward had the second highest rate of the wards at 5.4 crimes per 1,000 population.

Table 4: Police recorded dwelling burglaries, June 2015 and May 2016, showing count and rate per 1000 population for each Cambridge City ward

Ward name	Count of dwelling burglaries	Rate/1000 population
West Chesterton	54	6.0
Arbury	50	5.4
Petersfield	43	5.2
King's Hedges	41	4.3
Abbey	44	4.3
Trumpington	38	4.2
East Chesterton	40	4.1
Romsey	33	3.5
Cherry Hinton	29	3.2
Queen Edith's	30	3.2
Coleridge	28	2.9
Castle	22	2.3
Market	16	2.2
Newnham	17	2.1
Cambridge City total	485	3.8

The hotspot map overleaf (see Figure 5) highlights those areas of the city that have experienced the highest concentration of police recorded dwelling burglaries in Cambridge City. Hotspots are calculated by looking at the density of locations of crimes in a given area, in this instance the data is looking at burglary locations across all of Cambridge City. As shown, the highest concentration of burglaries fall are in the vicinity of Petersfield ward. This is known to be an area of mixed tenure and where many Anglia Ruskin University students tend to reside in private tenancies.

Figure 5: Dwelling burglaries in Cambridge City between June 2015 and May 2016, showing hotspots of activity.

A Hotspot Map of Dwelling Burglaries in Cambridge City
June 2015-May 2016

Cambridgeshire Research Group, July 2016
© Crown copyright and database rights 2016 Ordnance Survey 100023205
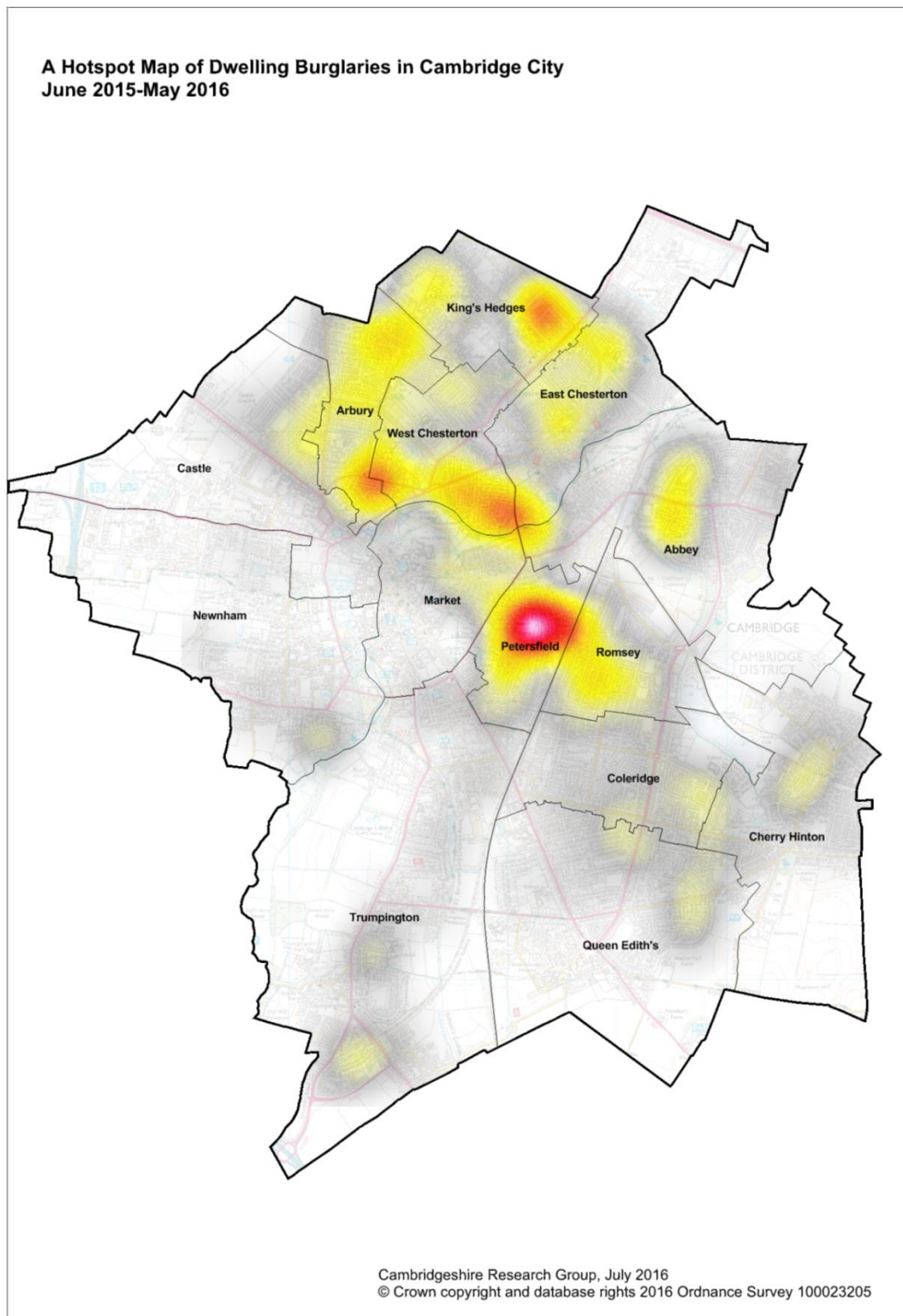
The two hotspot maps overleaf (see Figure 6) offer a breakdown of dwelling burglaries over two three month periods covering the most recent six months. This breakdown highlights how there can be specific concentrations of burglaries across different points of a twelve month period.

Figure 6: Map of dwelling burglaries in Cambridge City between Dec 2015 -Feb 2016 and Mar -May 2016, showing hotspots of activity.

A Breakdown of Dwelling Burglary in Cambridge City December-February 2015/16

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A Breakdown of Dwelling Burglary in Cambridge City March-May 2015/16

© Crown copyright and database rights 2016 Ordnance Survey 100023205
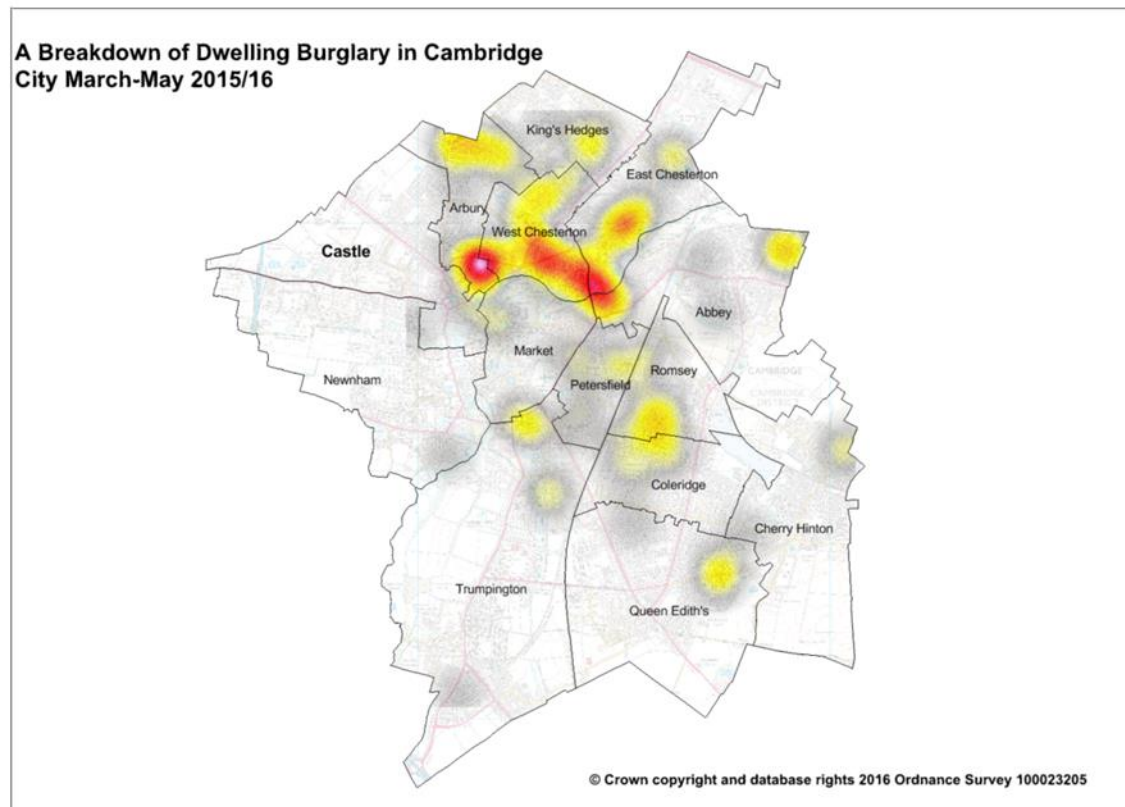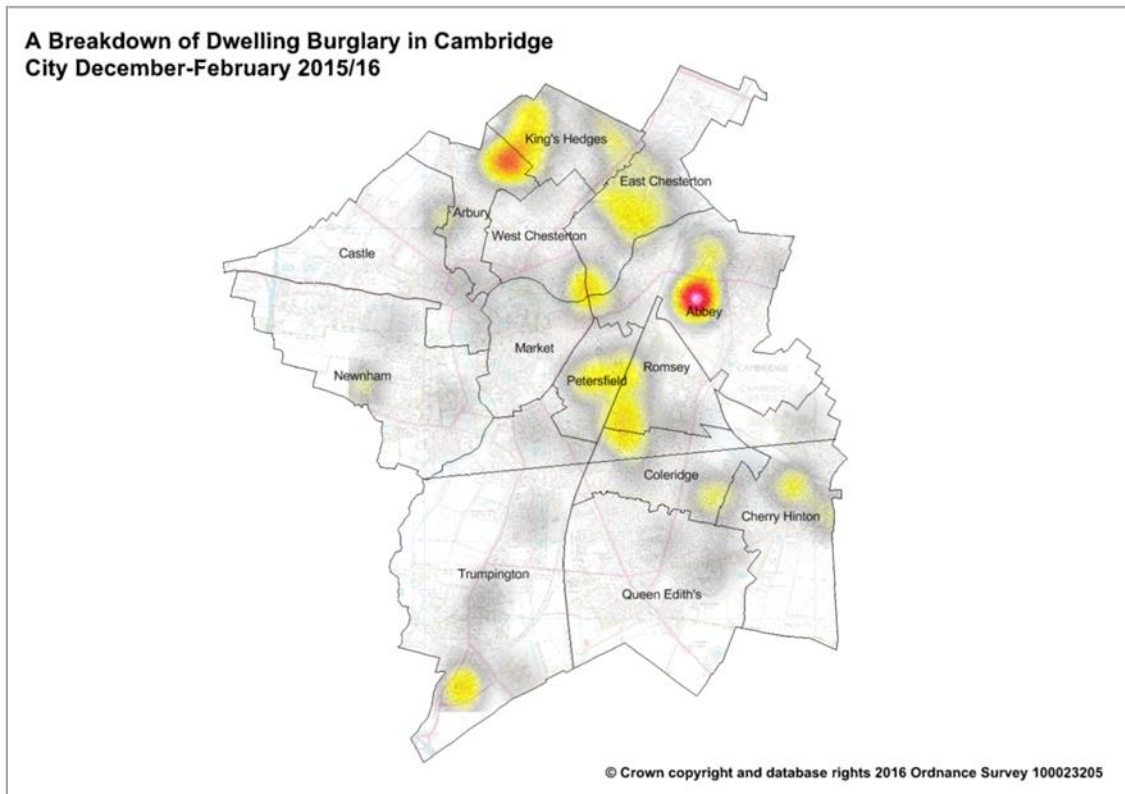
Mosaic is a social classification tool which can be used to identify demographics that are more likely to populate within a specific geographical area by grouping together households based on similar characteristics. It can be used to identify which communities are correlated with a specific crime type. A Mosaic profile was developed by C/Insp Paul Ormerod using the postcodes of victims of dwelling burglary to provide a profile of victims in order to help better target awareness raising and better understand reasons why areas may be targeted.

Analysis using mosaic highlighted that, of the police recorded dwelling burglaries in Cambridge City, the highest volume of victims are those residents classed as 'young, well-educated city dwellers.' Of the 475 recognised addressed that were linked to dwelling burglaries between June 2015 and May 2016, around 47% were in locations typically populated by this Mosaic classification of resident. More specifically, it was those 'well educated singles living in purpose built flats'. The hotspot map of dwelling burglaries locations in figure 5 correlates with this analysis on the basis that it is the key hotspot areas of the city where 'young, well-educated city dwellers' are known to typically reside.

The Mosaic profile highlights that victim rates are relatively high among these types of residents and that 'these are target areas for criminals living outside the community, attracted by the ease with which they can steal computers and other electronic items from students inexperienced in the protection of their possessions' and they are more susceptible to personal property due to the dwelling containing valuable items.

In terms of targeted messaging for these communities, the profile indicates they are more likely to be receptive to correspondence and communications by mobile phone or post, and less receptive to face to face contact.

At a higher level of analysis, the two wider groups that had are hit proportionately high rate of burglary in Cambridge City in 2015/16 was those that live in 'middle income families' and 'affluent households' when compared to the wider makeup of the city. The more specific classification of residents that has the proportionately highest rate of dwelling burglaries is those that are classified as 'couples with young children in comfortable modern housing.'

The profile developed by mosaic identifies that security is generally made more difficult for those residents that are grouped as 'middle income families' and suggests that the security of these specific types of households should be considered.

It is recommended that the Partnership focus target hardening around dwelling burglary around hotspots and at areas identified as at higher risk by the Mosaic profiling tool. i.e. 'young, well-educated city dwellers' and 'middle income families living in moderate suburban semis'.

In addition, it is recommended consider broadening target hardening to include landlords, to improve preventative measures for tenants.

The main response to tackling dwelling burglary locally is driven through Operation Hunter. Under Operation Hunter, the aim is for police officers to 'continue to make appropriate local arrangements with partners to deliver action focused on reducing dwelling burglary by concentrating on disrupting, diverting and convicting offenders and delivering targeted crime prevention activity.'[18] Alongside focusing on disrupting offender activity, Operation Hunter also includes attempting to deliver community safety advice and educating potential victims to improve home security.

Tactics such as target hardening and the use of predictive mapping are used to limit the volume of dwelling burglaries in potentially vulnerable areas. The Integrated Offender Management (IOM) scheme plays a key function in attempting manage known repeat offenders whilst it is the responsibility of local policing team to divert those individuals who do not qualify for the scheme but are likely to fall into criminality.

 Operation Hunter also focuses on known individuals who are likely to offend. Tactics here include carrying out regular and unexpected visits to individuals to try and deter burglary activity.

A common tactic nationally in deterring criminal activity in this area is to make sure that success stories in identifying and tackling offenders is released to the media and the public. The purpose of this is to make potential offenders aware that individuals are caught. The constabulary have rolled out a 'Bad Wolf Test' in South Cambridgeshire which helps to highlight to residents how vulnerable their property is to burglary. This is a survey designed specifically for residents of South Cambridgeshire, who are offered feedback on how safe their property is from burglary based their responses around home based security.

> **Use of 'Trap Rooms' and 'Trap Cars' to Identify Offenders and Criminal Networks**
>
> Oxford has used 'trap rooms' and 'trap cars' which are fitted out to trap Offenders with hidden cameras in fire proof boxes and track-able assets such as a laptop. They are set up in an Serious Acquisitive Crime hotspot. Oxford report that on average the trap rooms and cars get hit about once a month and the evidence they provide for convictions can cause significant disruption to prolific offenders. In one case example provided by Oxford they set up a trap room in university halls of residence. A prolific offender was caught on camera and the laptop that was stolen was tracked and the police were able to recover the item and identified a handler.

Given the overall low numbers of dwelling burglaries over the last few years, Cambridgeshire Constabulary have reported that the spikes in reported burglaries are often the result of a few prolific individuals. Thus tackling criminality is a key factor in the recent success in reducing the volumes of dwelling burglary; specifically interrupting the offending of these individuals.

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[18] Cambridge City CSP 2016 Community Safety Plan Three Year Plan (2014-2017)
https://www.cambridge.gov.uk/cambridge-community-safety-partnership

Personal robbery is counted as a personal property crime and a violent crime; it is a violent crime, where force or threat of force is used to facilitate a theft, or attempted theft.

The scoping process has shown that there has been an increase in robbery in the last year.   As part of the strategic assessment process we are under statutory obligation to ensure the Partnership are sighted on all issues around community safety as they arise. We have decided to cover robbery in this report, rather than the assessment of violent crime planned for Q3, because the report on violence will be focussing on different elements of change in the statistics on violence. In addition, the Cambridge City Council has expressed concerns over the implementation of reduced street lighting and robberies are one of the crime types that the public feel more vulnerable to at night.   As the changes to lighting have only recently been implemented covering robbery in this assessment enables the establishment of a baseline for impacts to be compared against.

Nationally, robbery is down 50% from 10 years ago, looking at figures from the CSEW Dec 2015 (see Figure 7)[19]. Comparing to the most recent year, 2014, it would appear that there has been a rise of 18%, but the results are not statistically significant so the magnitude of the rise needs to be interpreted cautiously. Police recorded crime to December 2015, in contrast shows a drop of 2% nationally for personal robbery[20], and a decrease of 32% over 10 years.

Figure 7: Trends in police recorded robberies in England and Wales, year ending March 2003 to year ending December 2015


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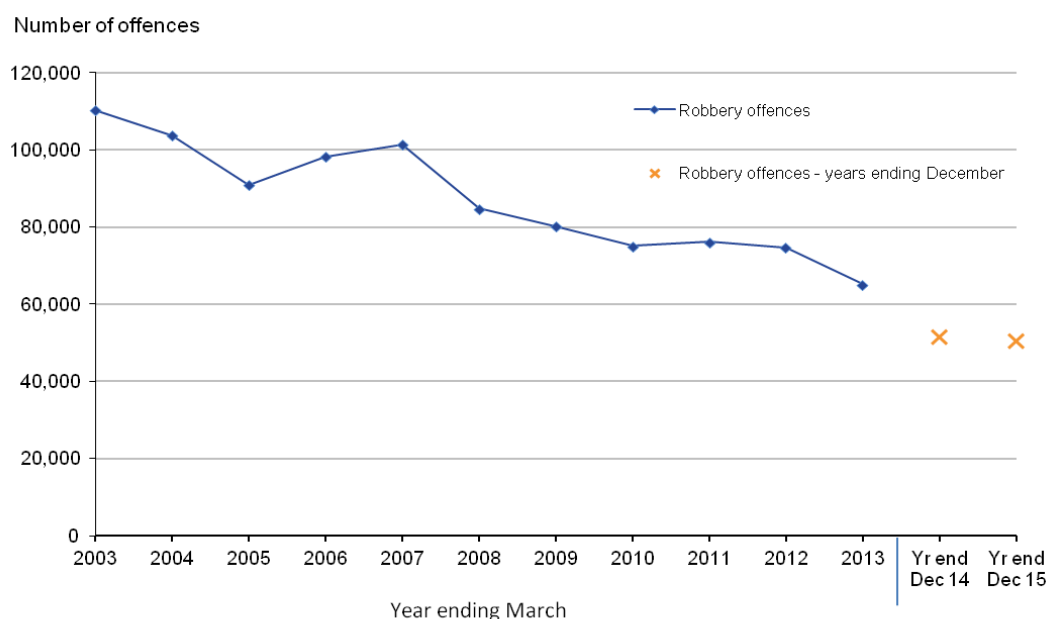
[19] CSEW Dec 2015
http://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingdecember2015#summary-by-crime-type
[20] ibid

The CSEW results also estimated that only 51% of robbery offences were reported to the police. This compares with an overall figure of 66% of crimes, as recorded by the CSEW also being reported to the police. Suggesting that robbery has a higher rate of under-reporting than all crimes combined. However, robbery is a crime that is more likely to be recorded by police according to the report by the HMIC, Crime recording : making the victim count[21], with 14% of robbery offences going unrecorded compared to 19% of all crimes as a whole. This may reflect the existing views that robbery is of higher personal risk to the victim and therefore more serious.

Cambridge City was ranked 13th out of 15 in the IQuanta most similar groupings, with a rate of 0.76 crimes per 1000 population. The average rate for robbery amongst the group was 0.54 per 1000 population.

Figure 8: IQuanta most similar groupings for robbery
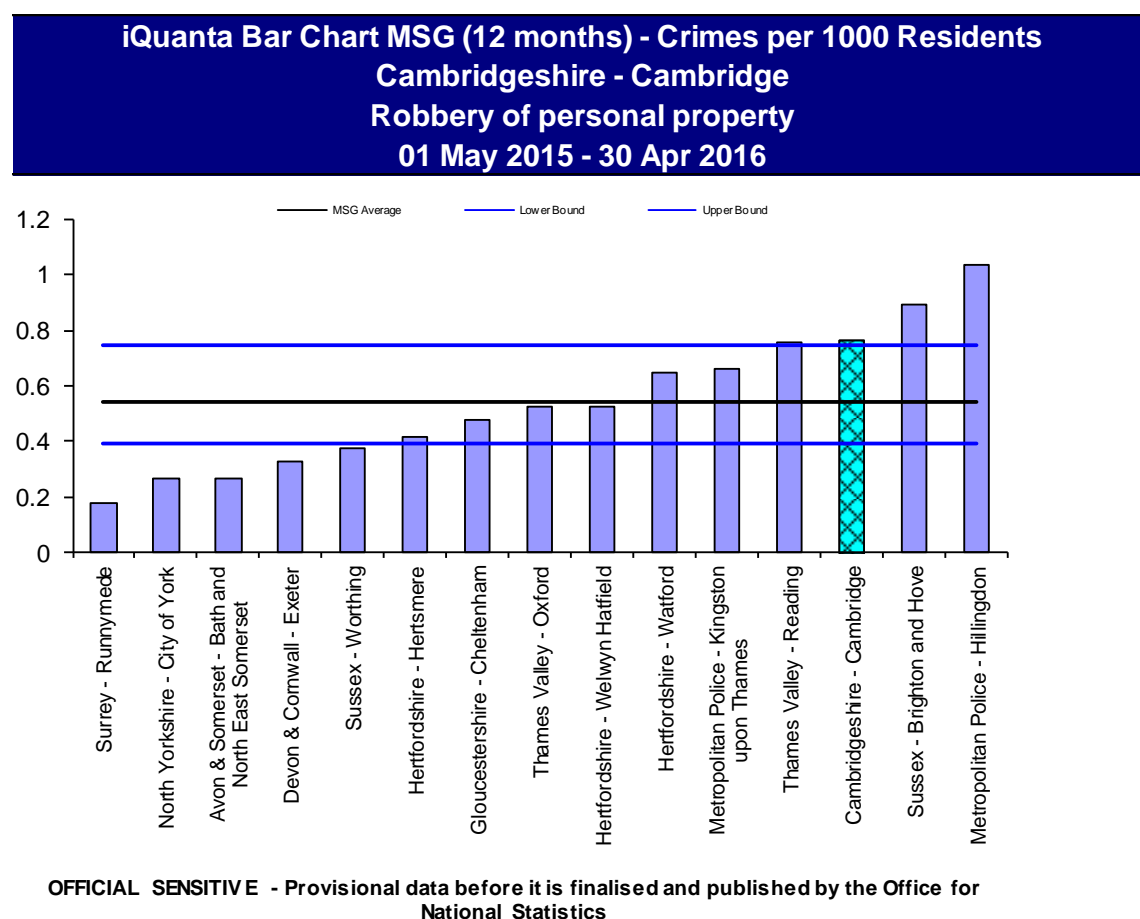
Source: iQuanta

The monthly count of personal robbery in Cambridge City has remained quite low over the past five years, with monthly counts falling between one and 12 each month until October 2015. Since then

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[21] HMIC – Crime recording:making the victim count
https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmic/publications/crime-recording-making-the-victim-count/

though, two months, October and December 2015 showed spikes of 14 and 17 crimes respectively. This has resulted in an increase of 36% (27 offences) between May 2015 and June 2016 when compared to the previous twelve months. In 2014/15 there was a total of 76 personal robbery in the City but this increased to 103 in 2015/16.

The long term trend of personal robbery in Cambridge City also shows an increase. When comparing the total number of crimes in 2011/12 to 2015/16 there has been an increase of around 39%. Excluding the data points for the peak months of October and December 2015 we still see still results in a slight upwards trend over this time frame (see Figure 9). This is in contrast to what has been observed nationally, over recent years, with a 33% decrease in personal robbery nationally in the 5 years to April 2015.

In terms of the times that recorded personal robberies occurred over the last twelve months, it is clear that the highest proportion of this crime type took place in the evening. Around 62% of all those recorded personal robberies took place between 20:00 and 08:00 hours.

Figure 9: Monthly count, five year trend and adjusted trend of personal robbery in Cambridge City, June 2011-May 2016.
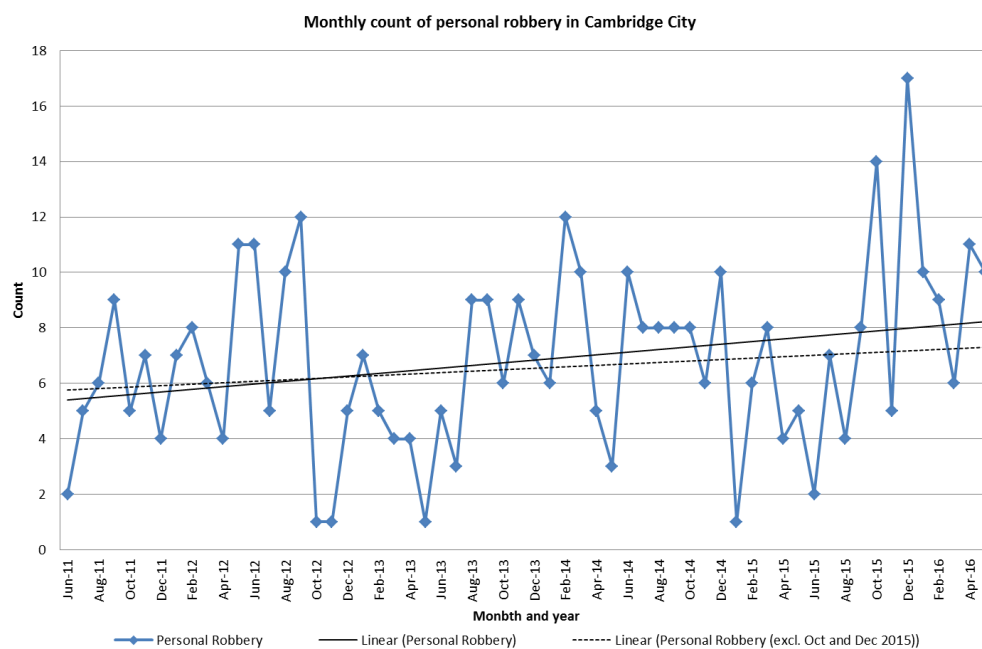
Figure 10: Count of police recorded personal robberies by hour of day in Cambridge City, Jun 2015-May 2016*
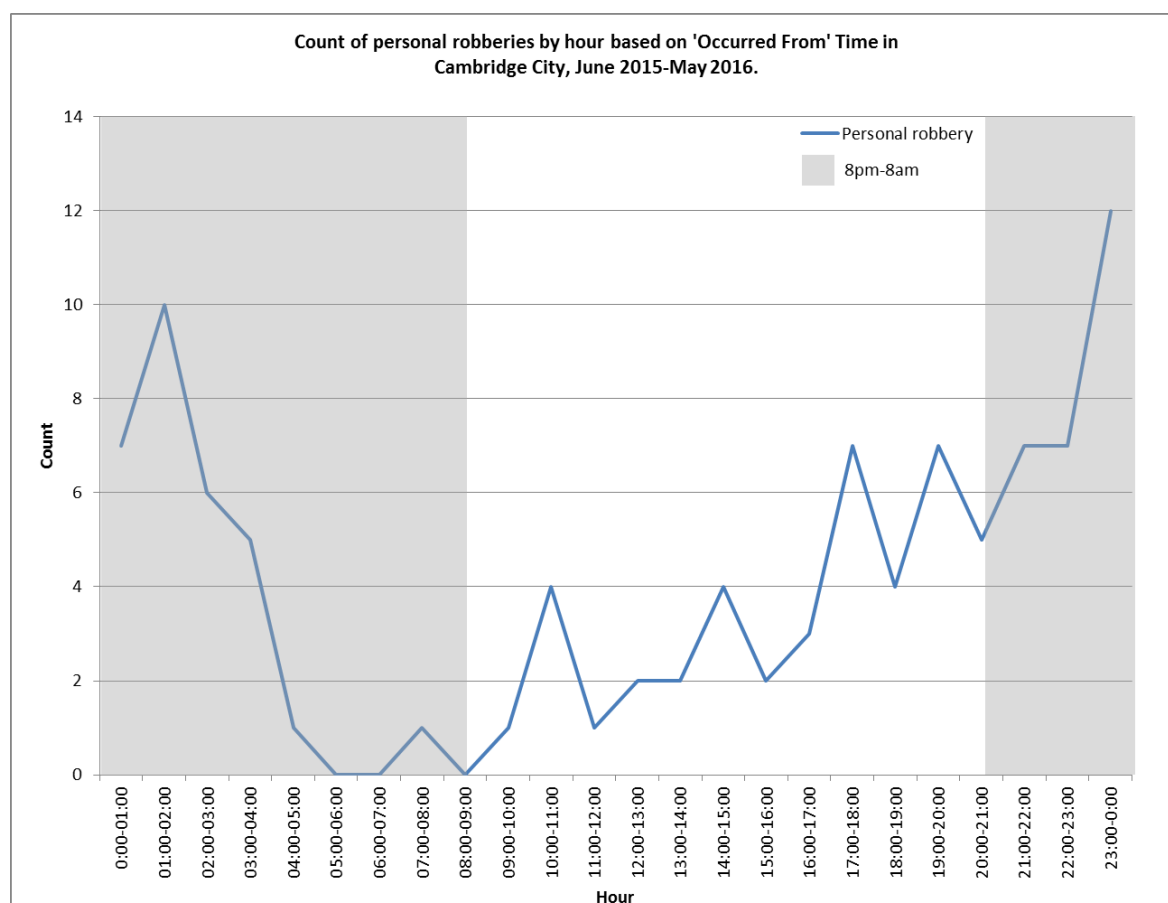
Police recorded crimes are recorded as a period under 'Occurred From' and 'Occurred To' for this analysis, 'Occurred From' was used to calculate the hour of the crime

The majority of personal robberies occurred in Market ward (23) where the strongest hotspot of activity is indicated on the map overleaf (see Figure 11), however there are a few other lesser hotspots showing such as: West Chesterton ward around Mitcham's Corner, the northern end of Cherry Hinton ward (off Coldham's Lane) and the east side of Abby ward. These areas might be worth monitoring more closely.

Figure 11: Police recorded robbery crimes between June 2015 – May 2016, showing hotspots of activity and point locations, in Cambridge City.

Location of Personal Robberies in Cambridge City
June 2015-May 2016

Cambridgeshire Research Group, July 2016

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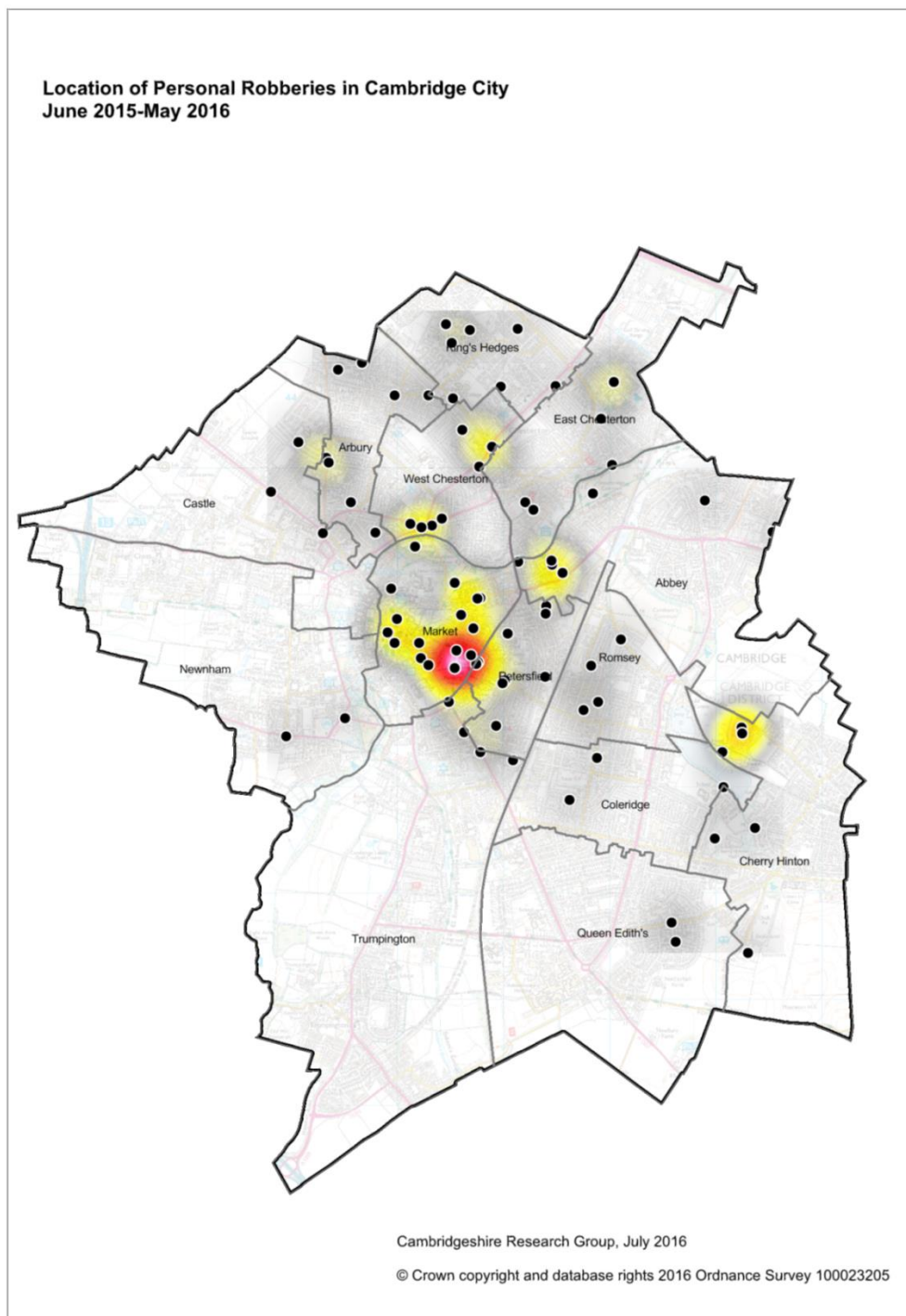
STREET LIGHTING AND MONITORING PERSONAL ROBBERY

It is important to note that the increases in personal robbery that have been seen in the past 12 months have not coincided with the dimming of street lights in Cambridge.

From April 1st 2016, the Cambridgeshire County Council implemented plans to change street lighting around the county, including Cambridge City. The actions included:

- *Many street lights would be switched off between 2am and 6am on residential roads and footpaths which are not located on main traffic routes.* For Cambridge this was not the case as the City Council agreed to provide funding to keep the street lights on.

- <u>All</u> *street lights will be dimmed, including those located on main traffic routes.* [22] (Although in some areas of the City dimming had already been introduced).

During the consultation on the changes residents in Cambridge expressed concerns over the safety as a result of these changes. Indeed the results of the Cambridgeshire County Council Street lighting consultation indicated that residents of the City had concerns for personal safety, with 46.6% of comments left by respondents were about the changes making people feel less safe[23].

A review of literature revealed that the impact of reducing street lighting on volumes of crime is not a topic that researchers universally agree on. One recent study by Steinbach *et al* (2015) looked at 14 years of data from 62 local authorities and concluded that reductions in street lighting are not associated with increases in vehicle collisions or crime[24]. Additionally, an older review of the impact of street lighting in crime and fear of crime, by Ramsey (1991) concluded that the impact on crime reduction was difficult to substantiate, and was modest where it had been claimed. However, Ramsey did conclude that street lighting did have an impact on people's fear of crime.

Conversely, Welsh and Farrington (2008), reported in their review and meta-analysis that levels of street lighting were related to levels of crime, going so far as to state that crime decreased 22% in experimental areas (improved lighting) compared to control areas (no change in lighting) after pooling the results 13 studies[25]. However, the UK studies included in the analysis showed confounding results in that both night-time and day-time crime decreased with no significant difference, indicating that there was another factors involved; the authors suggest 'community pride' in the improved areas may have had an impact. Painter (1997) more emphatically claims through review and experimental analysis that introducing / improving street lighting reduces crime. In her study she recorded a reduction in crime of 23% in an area where street lighting was improved compared to a control area[26].

In view of this it is recommended that the partnership receive the planned report by the County Council's Research Team monitoring the impact of street lighting changes on all crime types including personal robbery as well as accident statistics. In this way they will have the opportunity to represent and respond to the concerns of residents of and visitors to the city, and enable quick response if any safety concerns arise.

In addition, the Partnership could monitor the impact of any local improvements that potentially improve public pride and confidence to enable evaluation on the impact on crime. In this way determine which improvements could be used to improve crime rates in locations of crime hotspots.

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[22] http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/streetlighting
[23] http://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/community-safety/bespoke-analyses/street-lighting
[24] https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2015/07/150728194934.htm
[25] http://www.crim.cam.ac.uk/people/academic_research/david_farrington/light.pdf#
[26]Painter, K. "The Crime Reducing Effect of Improved Street Lighting." In Situational Crime Prevention; Successful Case Studies., 2nd edition, edited by R. Clarke, 2019-226. EDS Publications Ltd, 1997. Available at: http://www.popcenter.org/library/scp/pdf/141-Painter_and_Farrington.pdf

THEFT OF A PEDAL CYCLE

Nationally, cycle theft is significantly down in the CSEW results, with 15% fewer thefts reported than in 2014, this follows long-term declines that amount to a decrease of 15% over a 10 year period. Police recorded crime shows a smaller decrease of 7%, then the CSEW, for cycle theft between 2014 and 2015. Conversely the long term trend show larger decreases with 20% fewer cycle thefts than were recorded 10 years ago.

Unemployed people and students are more likely to be victims of cycle crime than other groups according to the ONS[1]. This presumably because these groups have a higher proportion of cyclists amongst them, especially in Cambridge City.

Cambridge City sits in the 15th position out of 15 for bicycle theft in the iQuanta most similar groupings with 15.8 crimes per 1000 population, above Oxford with 9.2 and well above the group average of 3.6. This can be partly explained by the higher rates of cycling in the City, with 58% of residents cycling once a month, compared to 33% in Oxford.

Table 5 overleaf, shows the count and rate of cycle thefts in Cambridge City. Unsurprisingly, Market Ward has the highest count of cycle thefts which can largely be accounted to the high concentration of cycles. Excluding Market ward, it is then Petersfield and Trumpington Wards which have the highest rate of cycle thefts with 35 and 30 crimes per 1,000 population, respectively.

Figure 12: Bicycle theft iQuanta most similar grouping including Cambridge City, May 2015-April 2016

iQuanta Bar Chart MSG (12 months) - Crimes per 1000 Residents
Cambridgeshire - Cambridge
Bicycle theft
01 May 2015 - 30 Apr 2016

OFFICIAL SENSITIVE - Provisional data before it is finalised and published by the Office for National Statistics
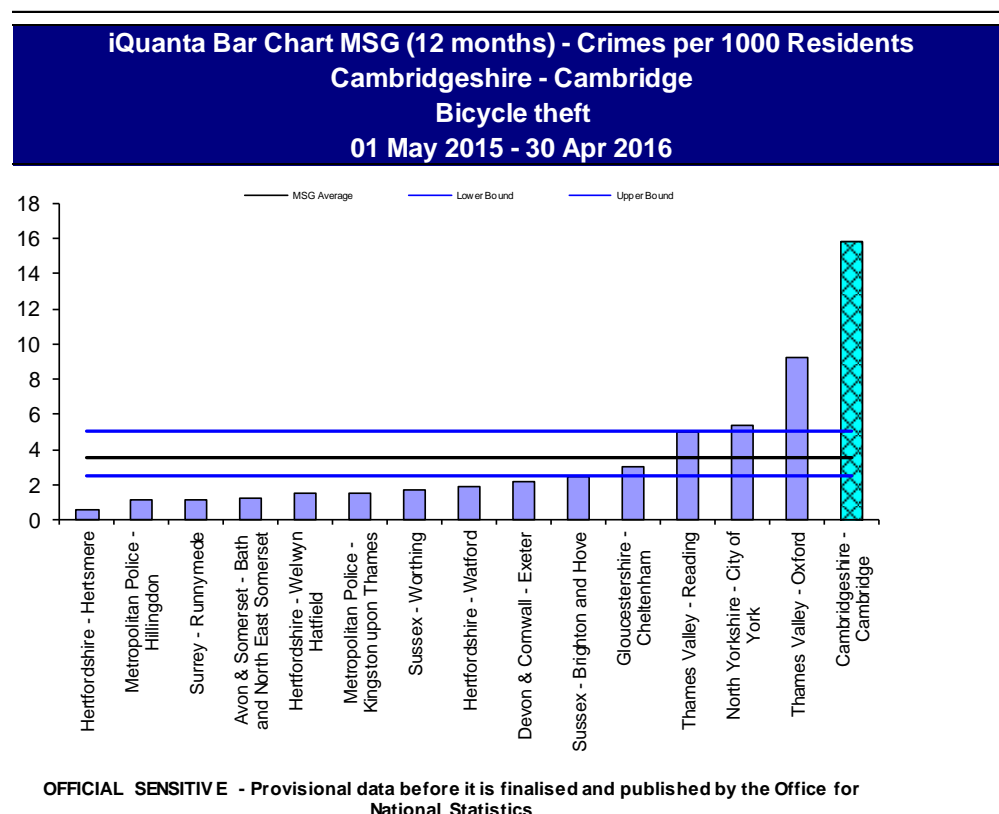
Table 5: Police recorded cycle thefts, June 2015 and May 2016, showing count and rate per 1000 population for each Cambridge City ward

Ward	Count of cycle thefts	Rate per 1,000 population
Abbey	96	9.7
Arbury	50	5.5
Castle	84	8.6
Cherry Hinton	36	4.1
Coleridge	88	9.4
East Chesterton	47	5.0
King's Hedges	30	3.3
Market	660	92.3
Newnham	125	15.9
Petersfield	289	34.7
Queen Edith's	77	8.4
Romsey	93	10.1
Trumpington	244	30.4
West Chesterton	87	10.1
Cambridge City total	2006	15.6

Below there is a showing the distribution of cycle thefts as (see Figure 13) hotspot locations for thefts. The main hotspots are in Market ward and Petersfield. Analysis of these hotspots does not show any specific patterns of activity but do highlight a concentration of thefts in these wider areas

Figure 13: Police recorded cycle theft crimes between June 2015 – May 2016, showing hotspots of activity and point locations, in Cambridge City.

A Hotspot Map of Pedal Cycle Theft in Cambridge City: June 2015-May 2016

Cambridgeshire Research Group, July 2016

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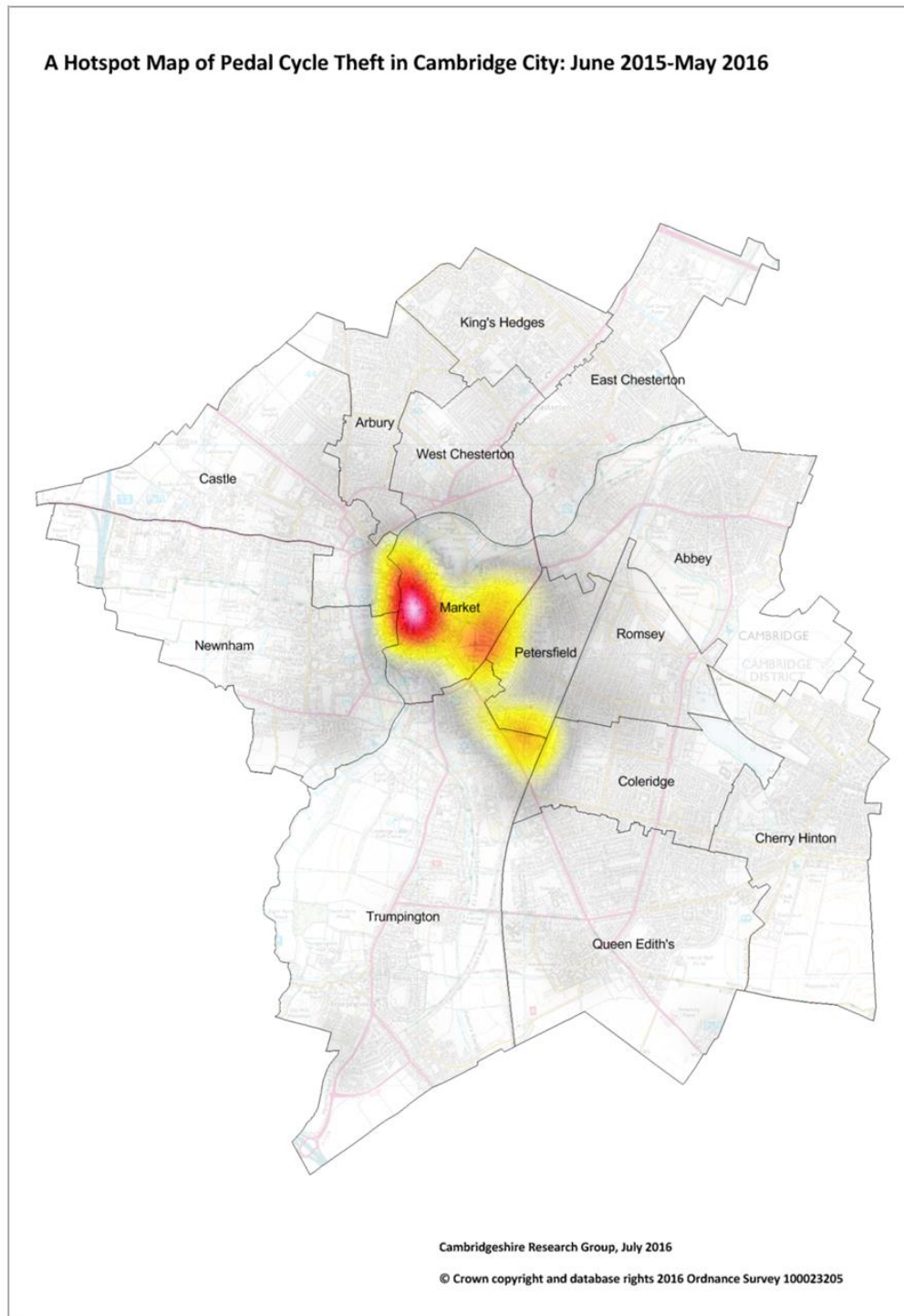
APPENDIX A. DATA SOURCES AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Mosaic area classification for location of dwelling burglaries in Cambridge City, June 2015 to May 2016

Your area or file:
Cambridge City Dwelling Burglary - Jun 15 - May 16
Comparison area or file:
Local Authorities - Cambridge (Households)

Experian
Mosaic Public Sector

This page ranks the Mosaic Public Sector Groups in your area by percentage. Following this is a description of the top two groups.

Rank		Mosaic Public Sector Groups	Your area/file	%	Comp.	%	Pen. %	Index
1	G	Young, well-educated city dwellers	223	46.95	23,048	48.07	0.97	98
2	C	Wealthy people living in the most sought after neighbourhoods	72	15.16	4,704	9.81	1.53	155
3	K	Residents with sufficient incomes in right-to-buy social housing	43	9.05	4,153	8.66	1.04	105
4	I	Lower income workers in urban terraces in often diverse areas	34	7.16	2,906	6.06	1.17	118
5	E	Middle income families living in moderate suburban semis	26	5.47	1,735	3.62	1.50	151
6	N	Young people renting flats in high density social housing	23	4.84	1,708	3.56	1.35	136
7	H	Couples and young singles in small modern starter homes	16	3.37	3,200	6.67	0.50	50
8	O	Families in low-rise social housing with high levels of benefit need	10	2.11	972	2.03	1.03	104
9	M	Elderly people reliant on state support	8	1.68	2,347	4.89	0.34	34
10	F	Couples with young children in comfortable modern housing	7	1.47	349	0.73	2.01	202
11	J	Owner occupiers in older-style housing in ex-industrial areas	5	1.05	925	1.93	0.54	55
12	B	Residents of small and mid-sized towns with strong local roots	4	0.84	411	0.86	0.97	98
13	D	Successful professionals living in suburban or semi-rural homes	2	0.42	416	0.87	0.48	49
14	L	Active elderly people living in pleasant retirement locations	2	0.42	1,076	2.24	0.19	19
15	A	Residents of isolated rural communities	0	0.00	0	0.00	#DIV/0!	#####
		Total	**475**	**100**	**47,950**	**100**	**0.99**	**100**

G Young, well-educated city dwellers

Key Features

Young singles
Students
Degree level education
Creative jobs
Diversity
Ethical products
Internet searches
Theatre and arts
Cinema

Communication Preferences

Access Information
Internet, National Papers

Not Face to Face or local papers

Service Channels
Mobile Phone and Post

Not Face to Face

C Wealthy people living in the most sought after neighbourhoods

Key Features

Successful
Rewarding careers
Substantial wealth
Influential
Luxury items
Specialist advice
Professional
Well educated

Communication Preferences

Access Information
Internet, Telephone, Magazines

Not Face to Face or Local Papers

Service Channels
Internet, Telephone and Post

Not Face to Face

Experian

Cambridgeshire Constabulary - Recorded Crimes

If inaccurate dates are entered in the period searches (e.g. if the end date precedes the start date) all cells will display zeros.	Earlier Period		Later Period	
	From	To	From	To
	Jun-14	May-15	Jun-15	May-16
All Crime	11,105		11,131	
All Crime (excl Action Fraud)	11,105		11,131	
Crimes with a vulnerable victim	1,625		1,728	
Burglary Dwelling	480		502	
Child Abuse	119		123	
Child Sexual Abuse	0		5	
Child Sexual Exploitation	6		16	
Domestic Abuse	703		829	
Human Trafficking	2		0	
Cyber Crime	24		57	
Safeguarding of Vulnerable Adults	31		44	
Victim Based Crime	9,937		9,947	
All Violence Against The Person	1,857		2,185	
Homicides	2		1	
Violence with injury	757		778	
Violence without injury	1,098		1,406	
Modern Slavery	0		0	
All Sexual Offences	287		258	
Serious Sexual Offences	242		194	
Rape	88		82	
Sexual Assaults	147		97	
Other Serious Sexual Offences	7		15	
Other Sexual Offences	45		64	
All Robbery	82		112	
Robbery (Business)	4		9	
Robbery (Personal)	78		103	
Theft Offences	6,621		6,330	
Burglary Dwelling	480		502	
Burglary Non Dwelling	444		429	
Burglary Shed/Garage	214		229	
Burglary Commercial	230		200	
Aggravated Burglary Non Dwelling	0		0	
Shoplifting	1,073		999	
Theft from the Person	293		351	
Theft of Pedal Cycles	2,347		2,023	
Vehicle Crime	577		710	
Vehicle Taking	84		67	
Theft from a Vehicle	456		594	
Vehicle Interference	37		49	
All other theft offences	1,407		1,316	
Making off without payment	70		74	
Theft in a Dwelling	112		124	
Other theft offences	1,225		1,118	
All Criminal Damage	1,090		1,062	
Criminal Damage to Dwellings	246		232	
Criminal Damage to Other Buildings	129		161	
Criminal Damage to Vehicles	413		400	
Criminal Damage Other	265		237	
Racially Aggravated Criminal Damage	1		1	
Arson	36		31	

Other theft offences	**1,225**	**1,118**
All Criminal Damage	**1,090**	**1,062**
Criminal Damage to Dwellings	**246**	**232**
Criminal Damage to Other Buildings	**129**	**161**
Criminal Damage to Vehicles	**413**	**400**
Criminal Damage Other	**265**	**237**
Racially Aggravated Criminal Damage	**1**	**1**
Arson	**36**	**31**
Other Crimes Against Society	**1,168**	**1,184**
All Drugs Offences	**558**	**474**
Drugs (Trafficking)	**105**	**104**
Drugs (Simple Possession)	**447**	**366**
Drugs (Other Offences)	**6**	**4**
Possession of Weapons Offences	**46**	**75**
Public Order Offences	**446**	**505**
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	**118**	**130**
All Racially Aggravated Crime	**132**	**107**
All Racially Aggravated Violence	**125**	**105**
All Racially Aggravated Harassment	**6**	**1**
Racially Aggravated Criminal Damage	**1**	**1**
Hate Crime	**163**	**153**
Personal Property Crime	**3,259**	**3,144**
Business Crime	**315**	**1,593**
Knife/Sharp Instrument	**20**	**178**
Rape incidents (N100 - not reportable to the Home Office)	**2**	**21**
Crimes not reportable to the Home Office (9000)	**169**	**209**
Alcohol-related Violence (excl Serious Sexual Offences and Domestic Abuse)	**84**	**450**
Violent Crime (excl Serious Sexual Offences and Domestic Abuse)	**1,446**	**1,697**