SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE COMMUNITY SAFETY STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT

VERSION 1.1 FINAL
JANUARY 2016

'Cambridgeshire Research Group' (CRG) is the brand name for Cambridgeshire County Council's Research & Performance Function. As well as supporting the County Council we take on a range of work commissioned by other public sector bodies both within Cambridgeshire and beyond.

All the output of the team and that of our partners is published on our dedicated website www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk

For more information about the team phone 01223 715300

Document Details	
Title:	South Cambridgeshire Community Safety Strategic Assessment
Date Created:	February 2016
Description:	The purpose of this document is to provide the South Cambridgeshire Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership with an understanding of key community safety issues affecting the district.
Produced by:	Leigh Roberts, Research Manager and Jamie Leeman, Research Officer
Additional Contributions:	Philip Aldis, South Cambridgeshire District Council and Elaine Matthews, Cambridgeshire County Council
On behalf of:	The document has been produced by the CRG, on behalf of South Cambridgeshire Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership and is available to download from http://www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/community-safety/CSP/south
Geographic Coverage:	South Cambridgeshire
Time Period:	Data up to December 2015, historical data where appropriate.
Format:	PDF
Status:	Final
Usage Statement:	This product is the property of the Research Group, Cambridgeshire County Council. If you wish to reproduce this document either in whole, or in part, please acknowledge the source and the author(s).
Disclaimer:	Cambridgeshire County Council, while believing the information in this publication to be correct, does not guarantee its accuracy nor does the County Council accept any liability for any direct or indirect loss or damage or other consequences, however arising from the use of such information supplied.

CONTENTS AND LIST OF TABLES

KEY FINDINGS

South Cambridgeshire is a rural district with a large number of geographically dispersed villages. The district remains a low crime area with an active Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership (CDRP). The data, whilst slightly behind the real time changes, indicates changes to the demographics of the district. There is evidence that there is a greater diversity of ethnicities than ten years ago across South Cambridgeshire.

The Partnership has tackled several serious and high risk crimes within the previous 12 months including Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE), domestic abuse, modern day slavery/exploitation and prevention of scams targeted at the vulnerable.

Overview of Crime

In 2015, there was a total of 4,852 police recorded crimes in South Cambridgeshire which was a slight increase of around 1.6% compared to 2014. There was an average of 404 crimes per month in the district in 2015 which is higher than the average for the previous three years of 378 crimes. There have been increases in certain crime types since last year, particularly dwelling burglary and violence without injury.

Violence

An overall increase in violence is driven by an increased volume of crimes described as 'violence without injury'. It is important that the Partnership understands what specifically 'violence without injury' involves and to what extent this overlaps with other crime types, such as domestic abuse, exploitation and ongoing disputes.

Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

The volume of known organised CSE is very low. It is much more likely that cases of CSE in South Cambridgeshire are based around inappropriate relationships – the 'boyfriend' model of exploitation or peer exploitation – rather than an organised network of individuals involved in the trafficking of young individuals. The Partnership should recognise this as the most common form of exploitation at this time. The Partnership has already funded Chelsea's Choice for year 9 pupils in schools and is piloting sessions for the wider community.

Exploitation

The scale and nature of exploitation is difficult to define with complete accuracy as crimes are well hidden, the victims are not always willing to come forward and the perpetrators are often highly organised. Over the last twelve months, the constabulary identified exploitative activity surrounding car-washes in the district which highlighted the vulnerability of the CDRP to this type of criminal activity.

Domestic Abuse

Domestic abuse continues to pose a concern for the district, the overall volume of crime with a domestic abuse marker applied rose by 14.1% between 2014 and 2015. In 2015, there was a total of 518 domestic abuse related crimes within the district.

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

Cohesion

Under-reporting of hate crime remains a significant problem for agencies. With victims often reluctant to come forward for many reasons, including fear of reprisals, low confidence in the police to effectively deal with the issue, embarrassment or feeling that it is 'not a police matter'. There is also concern, both locally and nationally, that hate crimes linked to disability are severely under-reported. There was an overall increase of 9.5% in the number of police recorded crimes that had a hate crime marker applied between 2014 and 2015. In 2014, there was 42 crimes in the district with the marker applied but this increased slightly in 2015 to 46. There is evidence, both locally and nationally, that hate crimes linked to the characteristics other than race are underreported and the true extent of hate-based activity is unknown.

Community Protection of the Elderly and Vulnerable

One of the existing priorities of the CDRP is to tackle those crimes targeted at the elderly or other vulnerable members of the community including rogue trading, distraction offences and internet fraud. There is a growth in the number of crimes that are enabled by technology, often meaning that offenders can be anywhere in the world whilst targeting the most vulnerable residents of South Cambridgeshire. There is also a need to acknowledge those individuals with issues surrounding mental health and the Partnership should recognise the impact that this can have on issues surrounding crime and anti-social behaviour.

Personal Property Crime

Dwelling burglary has decreased substantially in South Cambridgeshire over the past 12 months from a peak in 2014. There was an 18.8% reduction in the district from 436 recorded crimes in 2014 to 354 in 2015. This total of 354 crimes was the lowest volume for a calendar year since 2011. However, the district did record some substantial peaks in offences in the last 18 months and between 2012 and 2014 there were increases.

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

Data Improvement

During the production of this report there were a number of areas where the data was not available to produce a complete picture of the problem. Given below are examples of where data would have helped identify other opportunities:

- Routine sharing of referrals for CSE
- Improved mental health data within existing datasets
- ASB case studies
- Hate crime reported to agencies other than the police

RECOMMENDATIONS

A changing demography, possibly in part due to changes to housing developments within the district, is likely to have caused changes to service delivery. Major developments have created an ever changing living environment with greater ethnic diversity, new communities and areas with younger families. With greater diversity, emphasis should be placed on building strong and resilient communities. This can be developed by:

- Protecting those members of the community that are most vulnerable
- Engaging with new communities
- Raising awareness of new and emerging issues
- Early intervention with families
- Promoting partnership working

Whilst the CDRP area has, and continues to, experience demographic shifts, it also has an ageing population with potential vulnerabilities. By prioritising the protection of those most vulnerable, including the elderly and those who suffer from mental health issues, the partnership can help to tackle a number of areas such as dwelling burglary, scams and rogue trading.

Successful engagement with new and diverse communities can help drive cohesion. One of the key issues with a number of emerging crime types, such as hate crime which can develop in areas with greater diversity, is under-reporting and the partnership may wish to look at ways to raise awareness of these issues to improve awareness of the issue. It is also important that growing communities are not just classified by just race or ethnicity but engagement with those communities bound by the other protected characteristics such as sexual orientation or disability status.

It is recommended that the partnership continue to support early interventions with families, to help prevent issues such as domestic abuse and child sexual exploitation, which are both existing priorities of the partnership. Continued partnership working can also help to support existing services.

Overall, the current CDRP priorities (domestic abuse, protecting the elderly or vulnerable, CSE and exploitation) are considered to be supported by the evidence. The lack of numeric data on adult sexual exploitation and domestic servitude does not rule out the possibility of it taking place in the district. It would be worth the Partnership considering investigating further these areas of exploitation. The Partnership should consider adding dwelling burglary for a year as a priority.

In 2015, there were a total of 4,852 police recorded crimes in South Cambridgeshire which was a slight increase of around 1.6% from the previous year. As shown in Figure 1 below, volume of total crime in South Cambridgeshire has seen long term reductions despite the recent rise. Key crimes that have recorded an increase were vehicle crime and overall violence against the person.

Figure 1: Total Police recorded crimes in South Cambridgeshire, April 2010-December 2015
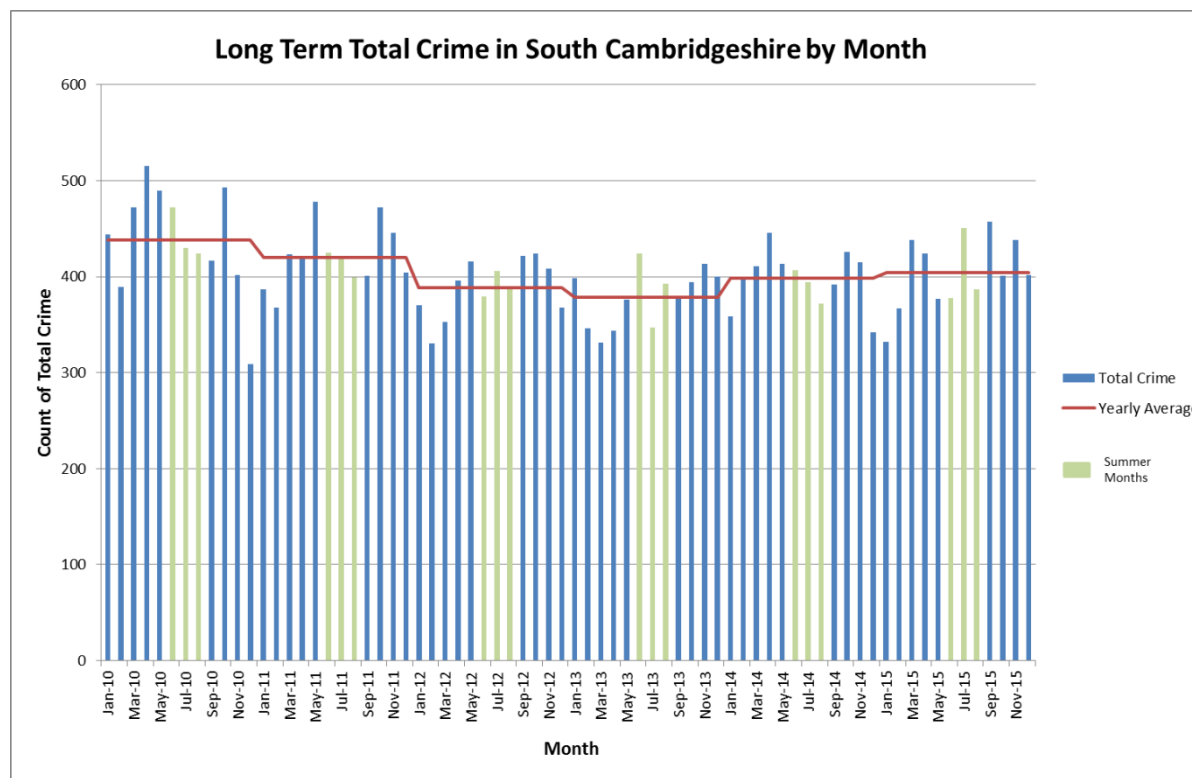
Source data: Cadet

The increase in overall crime within the district is slightly lower than the overall Constabulary increase, of around 4.2% from 2014 to 2015. Figure 2 shows that the increase locally is also seen nationally with a 6.1% increase in the total number of police recorded crimes between October-September 2014 and October-September 2015. Conversely, the trend of crime reported by the Crime Survey of England and Wales continues to decline and, as shown in Figure 2, there has been a decrease of around 45.3%.

In 2015, there was an average of 404 crimes per month in the district which is higher than the average for the previous three years of 378 crimes.

Figure 2: National trends in police recorded crime and Crime Survey of England and Wales, 2002 to 2015
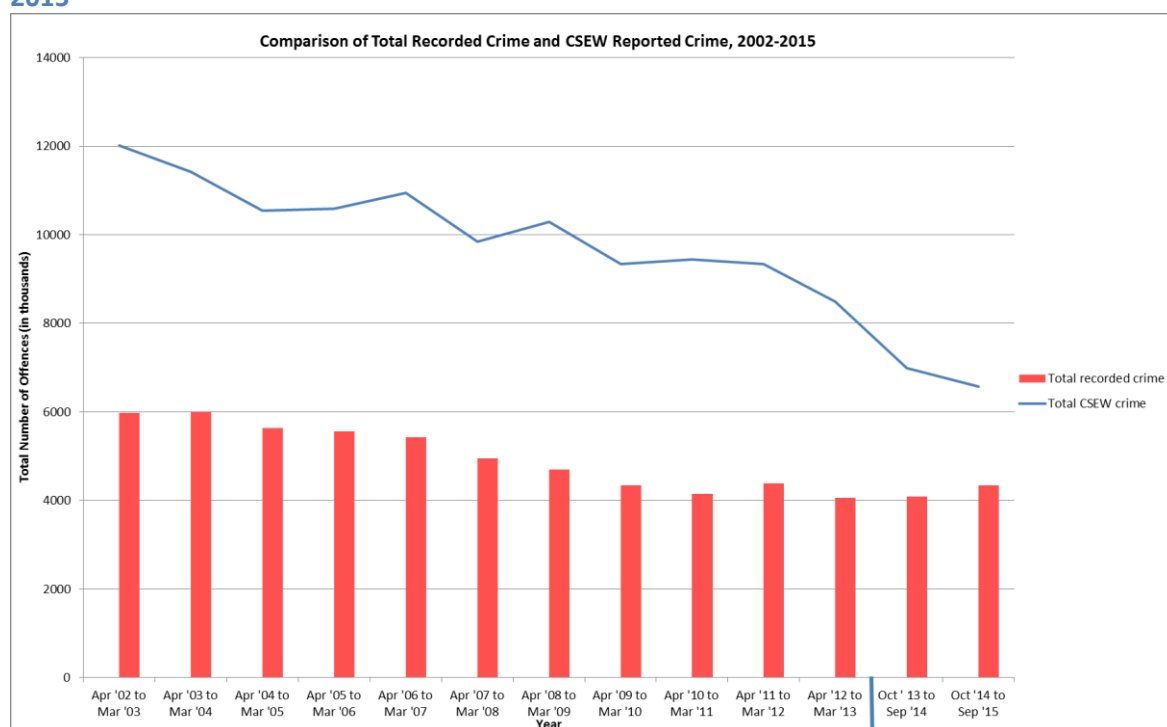
South Cambridgeshire has the second lowest crime rate of all districts in Cambridgeshire and, as shown in appendix A, is ranked 4thof the 15 (where 1st has the lowest crime rate) most similar areas statistical areas, as according to iQuanta between November 2014 and November 2015. This was a slight improvement on the previous year where the district was ranked 5th of the 15 most similar areas, between November 2013 and November 2014. South Cambridgeshire has a crime rate of 31.3 crimes per 1,000 population which is lower than the most similar area average of 36.7. Between November 2013 and 2014, the crime rate for the CDRP area was 31.9 crimes per 1,000 population which reflects the overall increase in volume.

Crime rates are highly variable with only some types of offences having a seasonal pattern. Large rural areas like South Cambridgeshire often show wide fluctuations throughout the year. The month of September saw the highest increase when compared to the same period of the previous year- an overall increase of 65 crimes from 392 crimes in 2014 to 457 crimes in 2015. September and October often show higher than than the yearly average.

There was an overall reduction in the number of police recorded Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents (ASB) in 2015. Between January and December 2014, there were a total of 2,262 recorded incidents within the district but this reduced by around 13% in the same period of 2015.

Figure 3 offers a breakdown of those wards within the district with the highest percentage increases and decreases in incidents between 2014 and 2015.

Figure 3: A breakdown of those wards high the greatest percentage change in volume of ASB incidents

Ward	Jan 14-Dec 14	Jan 15-Dec 15	% Change
Orwell and Barrington	21	32	52.4
Abingtons	31	46	48.4
Fowlmere and Foxton	21	30	42.9
Histon and Impington	183	225	23.0
Girton	35	42	20.0
Bassingbourn	79	49	-38.0
Melbourn	113	66	-41.6
Longstanton	72	41	-43.1
Caldecote	41	22	-46.3
Mordens	28	12	-57.1

EXPLOITATION AND MODERN DAY SLAVERY

The exploitation of individuals for financial gain has become a growing concern in a number of parts of the country including Cambridgeshire. There have been examples of labour exploitation in different parts of the county, including within South Cambridgeshire which the constabulary and other agencies have begun to tackle over the last twelve months.

There has been a national focus too. The national modern slavery strategy[1] aims to 'reduce significantly the prevalence of modern slavery' through four pathways; Pursue, Prevent, Protect and Prepare. Each part has a separate focus:

- *Pursue*: Prosecuting and disrupting individuals and groups responsible for modern slavery.
- *Prevent*: Preventing people from engaging in modern slavery.
- *Protect*: Strengthening safeguards against modern slavery by protecting vulnerable people from exploitation and increasing awareness of and resilience against this crime.
- *Prepare*: Reducing the harm caused by modern slavery through improved victim identification and enhanced support.

The true scale of the problem in the UK is currently unknown and extremely hard to determine accurately. The Global Slavery Index 2014[2] estimates that there are approximately 8,300 people living in slavery in the UK. Whilst the National Crime Agency (NCA) received 3,309 referrals for unique potential victims via the National Referral Mechanism in 2014. Given the hidden nature of the crime the number of reported and referred victims is likely to be an underestimate. Locally a force-wide Serious Organised Crime Profile has been produced and shared with the Partnership. This document pulls together intelligence and information across the Force and

---

[1] HM Government, Modern Slavery Strategy November 2014
[2] The Global Slavery Index 2014

highlights specific concerns or activity for district. The document provides recommendations for further work. These have been reviewed to help inform this report.

UNDERSTANDING EXPLOITATION

Both the phrases modern day slavery and exploitation are becoming more widely used by partners and the general public. However, it is unclear whether people have the same understanding of what these terms mean. The issue is complex and takes many different forms. This section of the document will hopefully provide the Partnership with a clearer understanding of all the forms to enable better decision making and action planning in the future.

DEFINITION OF MODERN DAY SLAVERY

The introduction of the Modern Slavery Act 2015[3] makes provision in relation to slavery, servitude, forced or compulsory labour and human trafficking. Traffickers coerce, deceive and force individuals against their will into a life of abuse, servitude and inhumane treatment. This includes both adults and children and a variety of types of slavery:

- Sexual exploitation (both adults and children and sham marriages)
- Labour exploitation (including bonded labour)
- Domestic servitude (including bonded labour)
- Criminal exploitation (*not covered in this report*)
- Organ harvesting (*not covered in this report*)

With the powers available under this legislation, there is a greater ability for the CDRP to provide a proactive response to these types of crime. This legislation also places a duty to co-operate on the Local Authority, Police and Health Service in relation to requests made by the Independent Anti-Slavery Commissioner.

National data on potential victims of slavery are produced by the National Crime Agency (NCA) and the latest report key figures from NCA 2015 report:

- Sexual exploitation accounted to the largest potential victims (34%) followed by labour exploitation (32%).
- 68% of potential victims were adults.
- 54% of trafficked potential victims were female, 39% male[4].
- 64% of potential victims came from the top ten percent of counties.
- The volumes from top five countries were: Romania - 453, Albania - 316, United Kingdom - 300, Slovakia – 199 and Poland -196 (National).
- For the eastern region the volume from the top five countries: Lithuania -56, Romania – 48, not specified – 42, Slovakia -26, United Kingdom – 15.

---

[3] Home Office, Victims of modern slavery-frontline staff guidance, version 2, 2015, https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/450834/Victims_of_modern _slavery_frontline_staff_guidance_v2_0_ext.pdf
[4] Where percentages do not add up to 100 the remainder were unknown

EXPLOITATION IN SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Raids on car-washes in January 2015 in South Cambridgeshire uncovered the exploitation of migrant workers who were living in poor conditions, working long hours and earning less than the national minimum wage. Since these discoveries, the constabulary are confident that they have uncovered all cases of labour exploitation within the district and work will continue to ensure that this is the case with vigilance to the vulnerabilities and signs of exploitation.

Work within the constabulary will continue into the future with a watching brief being maintained. In October 2015, a Modern Day Slavery Summit was held out South Cambridgeshire District Council Offices which was attended by representatives of local villages across South Cambridgeshire with the intention of raising awareness to the issue. Attendees were given a series of talks and shown films highlighting modern day slavery and were reminded that signs of slavery in the UK and elsewhere are often hidden. Signs and indicators of slavery were highlighted to the delegates.

SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

Whilst a number of high-profile cases of Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) have significantly raised awareness of the issue, the awareness of the wider sexual exploitation of individuals is often limited. There has been a significant amount of work carried out across the wider county where intelligence has shown that labour trafficking and sexual exploitation has taken place.

The trafficking and exploitation of sex workers is not a new phenomenon and it is important that a key distinction from Child Exploitation is made. An important lesson from an investigation into the systematic abuse of vulnerable girls and adults in Newcastle revealed the victims were a mixture of young girls and vulnerable women - not just children.[5] The Serious Organised Crime Profile for the constabulary highlighted that there has been a recent increase in information surrounding organised activity in a number of areas across the county. Whilst there was no specific mention of South Cambridgeshire in relation to sexual exploitation within the profile no conclusions can be drawn as to the scale of the potential problem.

Victims of sexual exploitation within the county are thought to be trafficked into the area from outside of the country and arrive in disadvantaged circumstances, often driven by financial debt. The serious organised crime profile has highlighted intelligence surrounding organised groups that are exploiting migrant workers, who are being transported for long hours and very little pay[6].

Nationally, most research of sexual exploitation tends to be focussed around CSE and it should be remembered that the sexual exploitation of a young person does not stop when they reach 18. The transition from childhood to adulthood is often viewed as a period when an individual can become more prone to risk relating to exploitation.

---

[5] Newcastle Multi-Agency Sexual Exploitation Strategy
https://www.newcastle.gov.uk/sites/drupalncc.newcastle.gov.uk/files/wwwfileroot/health-and-social-care/se_strategy_july_2015.pdf, July 2015
[6] Serious Organised Crime Profile, Cambridgeshire Constabulary

It is widely acknowledged that sexual exploitation via prostitution is likely to be happening in every town and city in the United Kingdom but it is often difficult to identify and is often under-reported. This type of activity can have a negative impact on the lives of victims and the wider community. Lessons have been learnt through the work investigating CSE. In particular the Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre (CEOP) clearly stated that agencies were required to proactively look for sexual exploitation if there was any chance of actually identifying it.

> *"Where police, children's services and voluntary sector agencies have worked together, coordinated by the SCBs, to identify and address child sexual exploitation, a significant number of cases have come to light. However, very few cases are known in areas where agencies do not routinely engage victims and collect data. Agencies which do not proactively look for child sexual exploitation will as a result fail to identify it. As a result, the majority of incidents of child sexual exploitation in the UK are unrecognised and unknown."*

Source: Page 8 - Making every child matter ... everywhere (2011) CEOP

IDENTIFYING AND RESPONDING TO SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

As the reporting of sexual exploitation is limited, it is difficult to know the true extent of the problem but a lack of data does not mean that there is not a problem. As with Child Sexual Exploitation, it is important for the partnership, professionals and wider society to have a greater understanding of the key vulnerabilities and signs of sexual exploitation so that incidents and cases are more likely to be uncovered and reported. The study of the vulnerabilities of sex workers found that 78% of the most vulnerable sex workers had been 'looked after' by their local authority and those that had been looked after had started sex work, on average, three years earlier than the other workers (17.7 years compared to 20.4 years). On top of this, around 22% had reported being homeless or living in temporary accommodation when they first sold sex and 85% had at least one conviction-usually for drug possession or sex work-related offences.

The Home Office suggest that whilst community concerns are the immediate impetus for CDRP's to take action, the most effective responses take account of concerns of a broad range of stakeholders including residents; people involved in prostitution and voluntary sector agencies. A review by the Home Office highlighted that methods that areas have adopted for ensuring that views of community members help to formulate the local response include inviting representatives of local organisations such as Neighbourhood Watch to be part of the operational forums.[7]

DOMESTIC SERVITUDE

Domestic Servitude can involve children, men or women being forced to work in private households performing tasks such as childcare and housekeeping for little or no pay and in abusive conditions. Victims of Domestic Servitude can be entirely dependent on their traffickers and often speak limited to no English. They are often completely or partially isolated from the outside world, which is exacerbated by restriction of their movement. Where some 'freedom' has been allowed, it is heavily regulated by extreme psychological control. Many victims report having no private space, often

---

[7] Home Office, A Review of Effective Practice in Responding to Prostitution
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/97778/responding-to-prostitution.pdf

sleeping on mattresses on the floor in an open part of the house. Unlike many other forms of trafficking, Domestic Servitude, particularly that of adult migrants does NOT usually involve organised criminal networks.

The number of potential victims of domestic servitude referred to the National Referral Mechanism has increased for the last two years, although it has been suggested that this may be due to a data gap from an agency. 76% of the victims were adults and 80% were female. Overall, 87% of the potential victims were from non EEA (European Economic Area) countries. The most prevalent country of origin for domestic servitude was Nigeria (54 potential victims, 19%) followed by the Philippines (33 potential victims, 12%). Where data was available the nationality of the exploiter of Nigerian victims, the majority were Nigerian themselves; although the exploitation took place in the UK.

To date there is little data on the scale of this problem within South Cambridgeshire. Due to the nature of the problem it is likely to fall outside the definition of serious organised crime and was therefore not a feature within the recently shared profile.

Kalayaan is a London based charity that support migrant domestic workers in the UK. It produced a briefing paper[8] examining the abuse reported by those migrants they worked with. Three main key findings that are interest were:

- Migrant domestic workers remain at risk of exploitation due to their 'workplace' being unregulated, usually within a home and often without colleagues and therefore entirely dependent on their employer for information and support.
- It found that there remains an unacceptable amount of abuse of migrant domestic workers (e.g. 66% of workers tied by visa and 41% of those on original visa reported being prevented from leaving the house freely – April 2012- March 2015 data).
- Proportionately more workers on the tied visa have consistently over three years reported higher levels of abuse than those whose visa is not tied.

CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

Child Sexual Exploitation is a form of child abuse and one that can manifest itself in many different ways.   It has become an issue of priority both locally and nationally.

While those who have worked with children for many years will testify that CSE is far from a new phenomenon[9], what has changed is the level of professional and public awareness generated by a series of high profile investigations and criminal trials. Cases in Rotherham, Rochdale, Derby, Oxford and other towns and cities have uncovered not only the previously hidden scale of the problem but also a particular pattern of abuse.

Data on the extent of Child Sexual Abuse in South Cambridgeshire specifically is limited but we can draw on county wide and national research and highlight triggers of vulnerability to help identify the extent and how it can be addressed.

---

[8] http://www.kalayaan.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/Kalayaan-3-year-briefing.pdf
[9] The Sexual Exploitation of Children: It Couldn't Happen Here, Could IT?, Ofsted 2014

The partnership were offered a briefing on Child Sexual Exploitation in August 2015 which can be accessed here http://www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/community-safety/CDRP/south.

CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION IN SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE

South Cambridgeshire records low levels of crime, including sexual offences. However, It is important to bear in mind that a large number of crimes against children and young people are not reported to the police, and often children and young people do not know what they have experienced is a crime. This is particularly true if the type of criminal behaviour has been normalised within a peer group or community. Children at risk of CSE aren't always able to recognise signs of CSE and grooming, particularly due to the nature of the grooming process, and instead often believe they are in genuine relationship with the individual who exploits them[10] [11].

Examples of good practice are now coming through for tackling CSE. Training staff should be seen as a first step in tackling and preventing it. Working directly with children and their families and with the wider communities is also vital if CSE is to be prevented.

A small number of lone perpetrators have been identified in South Cambridgeshire.[12] In the 2015 calendar there were 20 police recorded cases on Child Sexual Exploitation in the district. This was a significant increase on the 2014 total where there were just 2 police recorded cases of CSE. This increase is likely to be because of increased reporting practices within the constabulary, a wider awareness of the issue and a greater intolerance to any potential cases of CSE. Some of these recorded cases may also be historical cases of exploitation.

The Serious Organised Crime Profile highlights that CSE can happen anywhere and some activity is organised crime, although this method of exploitation seems less prevalent in Cambridgeshire perhaps because intelligence is limited or the offenders are not local.

The profile also highlights that known CSE in Cambridgeshire often occurs amongst those offenders that are motivated by power and status, and groups are formed amongst males of a similar age or ethnicity. Members that work in occupations linked to the night-time economy (e.g. taxi and fast food outlets) have the opportunity to facilitate the grooming process. South Cambridgeshire differs from other parts of the force-wide area, such as Cambridge City and Peterborough in the sense that there is no night-time economy, no taxi ranks and no joint care homes, areas in which CSE can imbed.

It is much likely that any cases of CSE in South Cambridgeshire are bases around inappropriate relationships, the 'boyfriend' model of exploitation or peer exploitation rather than an organised network of individuals involved in the trafficking of young individuals. The partnership should recognise this as the most common form of exploitation and discuss whether they could add value to raising awareness of this.

---

[10] Beckett and Warrington. (2014) Suffering in Silence: Children and unreported crime, Victim Support and University of Bedfordshire,
[11] CEOP Threat Assessment of Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
[12] Serious Organised Crime Profile, Cambridgeshire Constabulary, August 2015

It should be noted that the Serious and Organised Crime Profile and action coming from that are focused on only the last category: 'organised/networked sexual exploitation'. Prevention work and raising awareness is being co-ordinated through Operation Makesafe at this time. Data, both in terms of police recorded crime and suspected or anecdotal information on other types of CSE in South Cambridgeshire is currently lacking.

The Health Related Behaviour Survey (HRBS) provides some indications of experiences and opinions of children and 12-13 and 14-15 years olds in school (year 8 and 10). Questions are asked about sexual experience and online activities. In South Cambridgeshire the following results were published from the 2014 survey in relation to sexual relationships:

- 19% (22% in Cambridgeshire) of Year 10+ pupils responded that they are either in a sexual relationship or have had one in the past, or were thinking about having sex in their current relationship.
- 53% (56%[13]) of Year 10+ pupils who have had sex responded that they 'always' used a method of protection or contraception, while 17% (15%) said they 'never' did and 15% (11%) did so only 'sometimes'. The figure for 2014 is lower than 2012, where 60% of year 10+ pupils responded that they 'always' used a method of protection or contraception.
- Of the 98 (608) pupils who have had sex, 24% (30%) responded that they have taken risks with sex (infection or pregnancy) after drinking alcohol or drug use.
- 9% (9%) of Year 10+ pupils responded that they have gone further than they would like (sexually) after drinking alcohol or drug use. 7% (8%) said they are 'not sure' if they have.

VIOLENCE

The volume of police recorded violence in the district increased by 17.6% in 2015 when compared to the previous year. This overall increase in levels of violence is driven by an increase in recorded violence against the person, without injury. This rise could be attributed to increased reporting of those violent crimes that do not inflict injury as well as improved recording. In November 2014, HMIC published 'Crime Data Integrity: Inspection of Cambridgeshire Constabulary' which found that some incidents were not accurately recorded as crimes. The report included a number of recommendations such *as 'within three months, the force should put in place a process that enables it to capture and share good practice and to correct failures in NCRS compliance, as identified by the audit regime.'[14]* In 2015, there was a 38.2% increase in those violent crimes which did not result in injury.

For overall violent crime, South Cambridgeshire is ranked 4th of its 15 most similar areas (where 1 is the lowest crime rate) in terms of the number of crimes per 1,000 population. The district has an overall rate of 8.62 crimes per 1,000 population which is lower than the most similar area average of 10.6 crimes.

---

[13] Figures in brackets are for Cambridgeshire as a whole
[14]Crime Data Integrity: Inspection of Cambridgeshire Constabulary, November 2014, http://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmic/wp-content/uploads/crime-data-integrity-cambridgeshire-2014.pdf

Figure 4 below, shows that this increase in crimes that are classified as 'violence without injury that are driving overall volumes of violent crime. Despite this overall increase in volume, as a rate per 1,000 residents, both main groups of violent crimes are low in South Cambridgeshire. In 2015, there was 2.1 recorded Violence with Injury crimes per 1,000 population in South Cambridgeshire and 4.6 violence without injury. Nationally, there was around 7.0 'Violence with Injury' and 8.4 'violence without injury' related crimes per 1,000 population.

Figure 4: A breakdown of Violence Crime, rate per 1,000 population
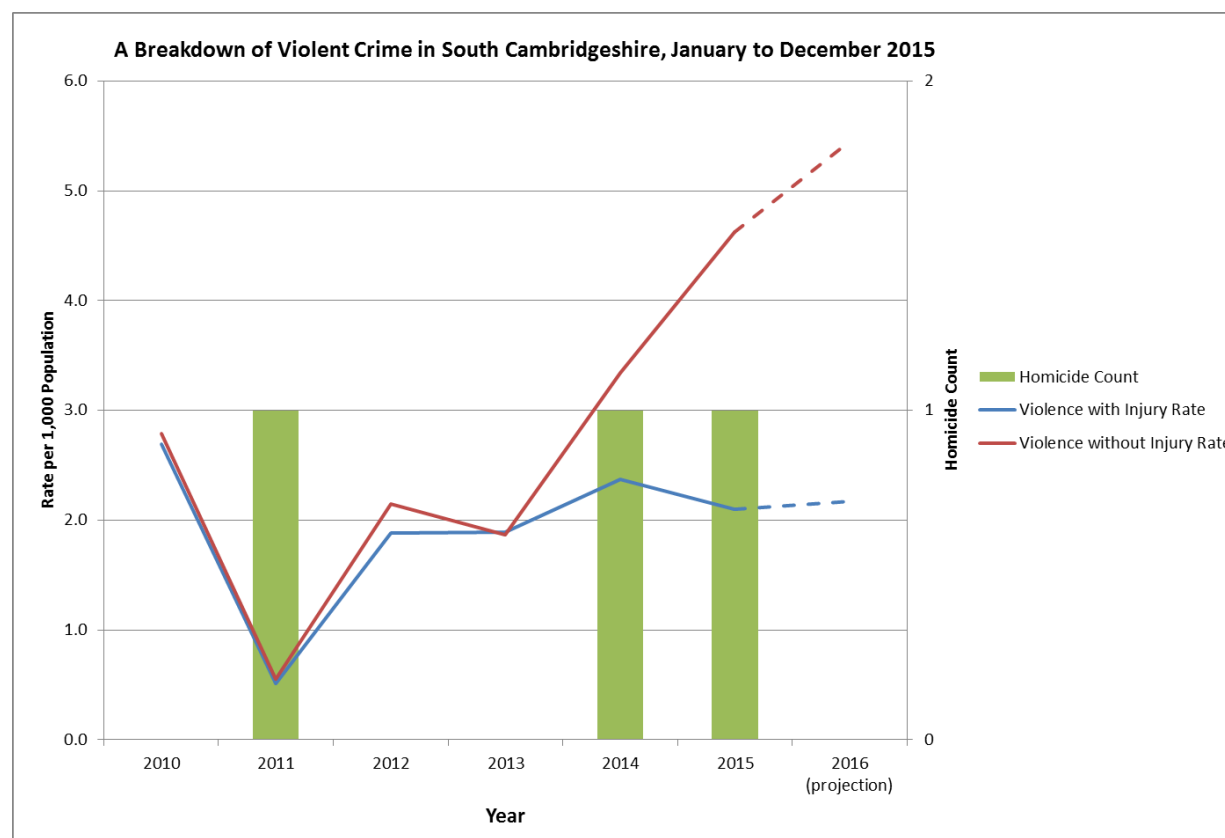
Violence without Injury includes a range of crime types including racially or religiously aggravated harassment, threats to kill, assault without injury and modern slavery. Although rates of this crime type are low, it should be acknowledged that there has been a relative rise and the partnership may wish to decide whether or not it is an issue that they feel they should tackle. There are clear links between this crime type, which is increasing significantly, to other crime types and these overlaps between violence without injury and violence crime and an overarching priority tackling both sets of issues may be deemed as appropriate.

With a notable rise in the volume of 'violence without injury' crimes, it is important that the partnership understand the crime type and it's overlaps with other crime types as the overall increase in violence can be misleading. A dip sample of 'violence without injury crimes' has been conducted to offer insight.

Figure 5: A dip sample of those police recorded crimes as 'Violence Without Injury'

Home Office Sub Descriptor	MO Text
Violence without Injury	Suspect has pushed and pulled the hair of the victim whilst attempting to remove her from the property during which he has pushed her out of the door and onto some plant pots.
Violence without Injury	Offender has grabbed victim's hand and wrist and twisted it trying to get her mobile phone to prevent her calling Police during a domestic argument. He has also damaged letterbox on front door as he was leaving.
Violence without Injury	The offender has pushed the victim into a wall and grabbed their bag pulling them backwards.
Violence without Injury	During neighbour argument suspect has punched victim with a clenched fist hitting her on the right hand side of victims face.
Violence without Injury	The offender is the brother of the victim. The victim has moved back to the home address after 2 years of living away due to her brother and has only been back less than 24 hours before being verbally abused by her brother, leading to him hitting her.
Violence without Injury	AGGD is a patient on ***** ward, as is SUS. SUS has been racially abusing AGGD for a number of months, calling him a 'PAKI', as well as making various threats to harm him. On 30-10-15 SUS has approached AGGD and thrown a punch at him.
Violence without Injury	**** has given unwanted attention to ****by following her, attempting to speak to her and intimidating her in his actions.
Violence without Injury	Victim who is staff member at hospital was punched to the stomach area by a clenched fist by a patient who is being treated there for a mental illness.
Violence without Injury	Offender is ex partner and has sent 20-30 texts in one day stating he was going to kill himself and the victim.
Violence without Injury	BETWEEN THE TIMES STATED. THE VICTIM HAS BEEN UNABLE TO REMEMBER HER ACTIONS OR MOVEMENTS.
Violence without Injury	Offender has punched the victim twice in the face causing soreness.

As the dip sample in Figure 5 illustrates, not all those crimes that are classified as 'violence without injury' actually involve physical violence and overall increases in violent crime and slightly misleading because of this. Many of those crimes classified as 'violence without injury' often have links to other specific types of crime such as domestic abuse and threats to kill.

SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Figure 6 highlights the impact of national attention of sexual offences, via the publicity of Operation Yewtree for instance and how this also impacted on the reporting of domestic abuse. There is a clear increase in the number of recorded crimes with a domestic abuse marker applied after the commencement of Operation in October 2012.

Figure 6: A breakdown of Sexual Offences and Domestic Abuse Offences by month over time, April 12-Dec 15
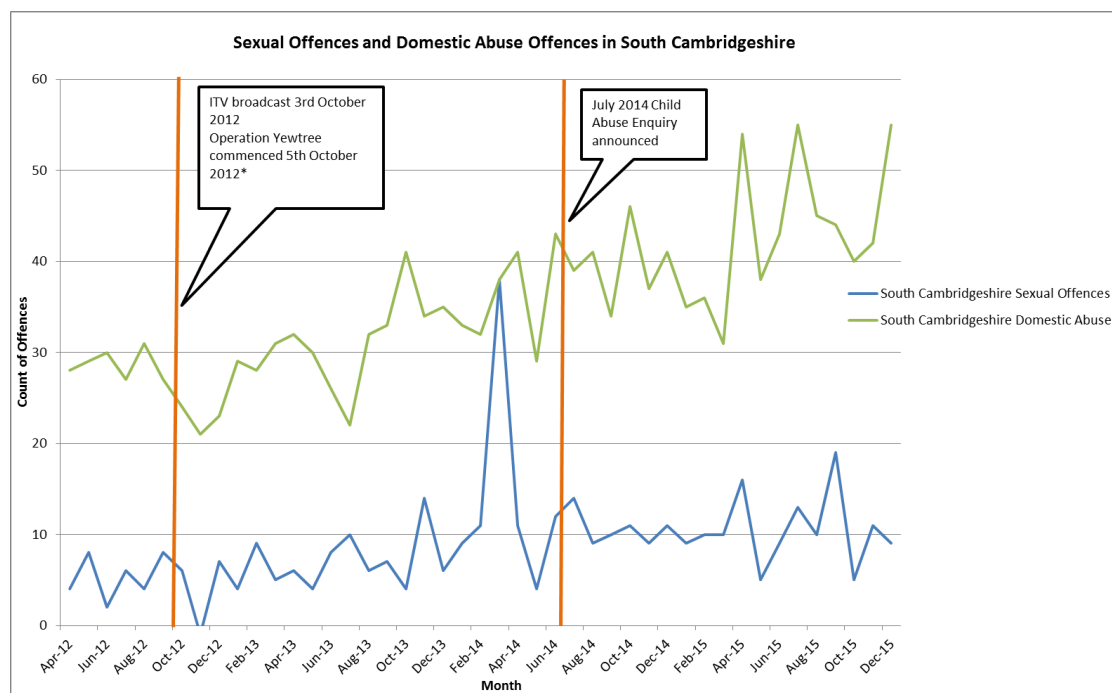
In October 2012, there were a total of 24 police recorded domestic abuse crimes in South Cambridgeshire but there has been an upward trend since then leading to a total of 55 crimes in December 2015. The upward trend of Domestic Abuse related crime is also mirrored in the total number of sexual offences recorded. In 2013, there was an average of 31 recorded sexual offences per month but this increased in 43 in 2015.

DOMESTIC ABUSE

This section of the report focuses on understanding the complex nature of domestic (DA) abuse in order for the Partnership to decide on what activity will add the most value in the district. Domestic Abuse between two adults is a local priority in South Cambridgeshire due to the significant harm to victims and their families.

The UK definition of domestic abuse (appendix C) includes a range of behaviours including coercion, threatening behaviour, violence or sexual abuse. Domestic abuse can include some or all of these behaviours but when abuse is carried out over a long period of time the pattern of abuse can vary.

The crime inspection report on Cambridgeshire Constabulary by HMIC, 2014, found that the constabulary has 'improved their approach to investigating domestic abuse and protecting victims.' [15]. Despite improvements by the constabulary in reacting to incidents, the impact of DA on the victims means that awareness of the issue continues to be a priority and it is still a force-wide aim to

---

[15] Crime Inspection 2014, Cambridgeshire Constabulary, 2014,
https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmic/wp-content/uploads/cambridgeshire-crime-inspection-2014.pdf

increase reporting as DA continues to be substantially under-reported. Although discussions continue as to when the focus of activity should move away from general under-reporting to other aspects. The importance of partnership working through the CDRP is an acknowledged way of doing this.

Over the long term, the rate of police recorded domestic abuse incidents has increased in South Cambridgeshire and Cambridgeshire as a whole. The data from the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW, 2015) reports a slight decrease between 2002/03 and 2008/09. Since 2008/09 the trend has been level. It is thought that the long term increase locally is due to improved police recording or more incidents being reported to the police, rather than an increase in actual levels of abuse.

In South Cambridgeshire there was a 14.1% rise in the total number of police crimes with a domestic abuse marker applied between 2014 and 2015. This is slightly higher than the force-wide increase of around 11.5%. In 2015, there was a total of 518 Domestic Abuse related crimes within the district. It should again be noted that these increases are likely to be due to increased reporting and a greater professional awareness of the issue. Positive work, both local and nationally, has helped to promote this awareness and this work should continue.

The majority of domestic abuse victims are females, although it is important to note that across the force area there has been an increase in reporting from male victims. However, it is likely that there may still be a considerable number of hidden male victims. The 2013/14 Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW 2015) suggests that 8.5% of women and 4.5% of men were victims of domestic abuse within the previous year, with 6.8% of women and 3.0% of men experiencing a type of partner abuse. It is important to note that, due to the often private nature of domestic abuse, the majority of incidents will not come to the attention of the police (CSEW 2015).

The domestic abuse problem profile for Cambridgeshire force area also identifies an increase in reporting from ethnic minority groups, especially in those of "other white background", "other Asian", "Asian Bangladeshi" and "Black African". Underrepresentation of ethnic minority groups has been identified in data and highlights a need for a targeted response.

PERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS AND DOMESTIC ABUSE

The fact that domestic abuse and child abuse can be closely linked, and that an unhealthy relationship can start during teenage years means that targeting young people in awareness raising and prevention is important. Johnson (2008) has distinguished between different types of abuse and pointed to the variation between the way in which men and women experience abuse. In particular he defines 'situational couple violence' where 'although the individual is violent neither partner is both violent and controlling'. This may look familiar to front line staff working with families where the relationship is deemed to be 'unhealthy' or 'toxic'. Couples that appear to be unable to resolve conflict successfully and the impact on young people starting their own relationships without good

role models has been highlighted anecdotally to the Research Group over the past 12 months as a concern.

Teaching both adults and young people the signs of an unhealthy relationship is only the first step in reducing it. The health related survey asked secondary school pupils in year 8 and 10 about personal relationships. In South Cambridgeshire, 5% of boys and 7% of girls responded that a boyfriend/girlfriend has used hurtful or threatening behaviour towards them. Of those pupils surveyed, 19% of boys and 22% of girls responded that they have experienced at least one of the negative behaviours that were listed in a relationship with a previous partner. Figure 7 below illustrates how power and control are at the centre of an unhealthy relationship, and the various parts to unhealthy relationships.

Figure 7: Unhealthy relationships/power and control wheel

Source: Domestic Abuse Intervention Project, taken from http://labmf.org/facts/relationships

SITUATION COUPLE VIOLENCE

The recent police problem profile for domestic abuse (Problem Profile 2015) does not breakdown the crimes and incident into the type of violence, except to draw out some key findings for familial domestic abuse. Therefore at this time the proportion of police recorded DA that is situational couple violence is unknown.

FAMILIAL DOMESTIC ABUSE

Analysis carried out by Cambridgeshire Constabulary (problem profile 2015) on a small sample of crimes (n=92) found the relationship of the perpetrator to the victim was as follows; son/step-son – 11%, sibling – 5%, Parent – 3%, daughter/step-daughter – 1%, other – 3%. The majority of police recorded familial domestic abuse was perpetrated by adult child to a parent of the opposite sex.

MALE VICTIMS

Analysis of local data by the Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Partnership indicates that in a quarter of police recorded DA the victim was male (Simon Kerss 2015). A small sample of cases (n=24) where the victim was male were reviewed and although the sample is small, and therefore broad conclusions cannot be drawn, it provides indications of types of domestic abuse experienced by men. 37.5% of cases were categorised as situational couple violence, 16.6% as intimate partner violence, 16.6% as familial.

Understanding the different aspects of domestic abuse can create greater opportunities to provide the appropriate support to victims and perpetrators. In particular to note is the increase in reporting of familial abuse. These families need greater support and it is unlikely that many of the current provisions are appropriate, having been designed around the partner/ex-partner model of abuse.

PERSONAL PROPERTY CRIME

This section will provide a brief overview of the highest volume acquisitive crime types for the district. It will enable the Partnership to understand current patterns of victimisation highlight areas of concern.

Dwelling Burglary

Overall, dwelling burglary has decreased substantially in South Cambridgeshire over the past 12 months from a peak in 2014. It should be noted that there have been 6 months over the past 18 months that recorded a substantially higher volume of offences than the yearly average. It is a current force priority. South Cambridgeshire has seen fluctuations but the long term trend is down. Despite the long term decrease in figures, it is a crime type that has a substantial impact on the victim. The constabulary's new Chief Constable, Alec Wood, has particular concerns around dwelling burglary. There was an 18.8% reduction in the district from 436 recorded crimes in 2014 to 354 in 2015. This total of 354 crimes was the lowest volume for a calendar year since 2011.

In November 2015, there was a total of 53 police recorded dwelling burglaries in South Cambridgeshire which was the highest monthly volume in the year. It should be stressed though rates of personal acquisitive are low in South Cambridgeshire, as shown in figure 8 below. In 2015, there was around 2.4 dwelling burglaries in the district per 1,000 households which is still lower than the five year average for the district-2.6.

Figure 9: A breakdown of dwelling burglary and theft from person, rate per 1,000 population
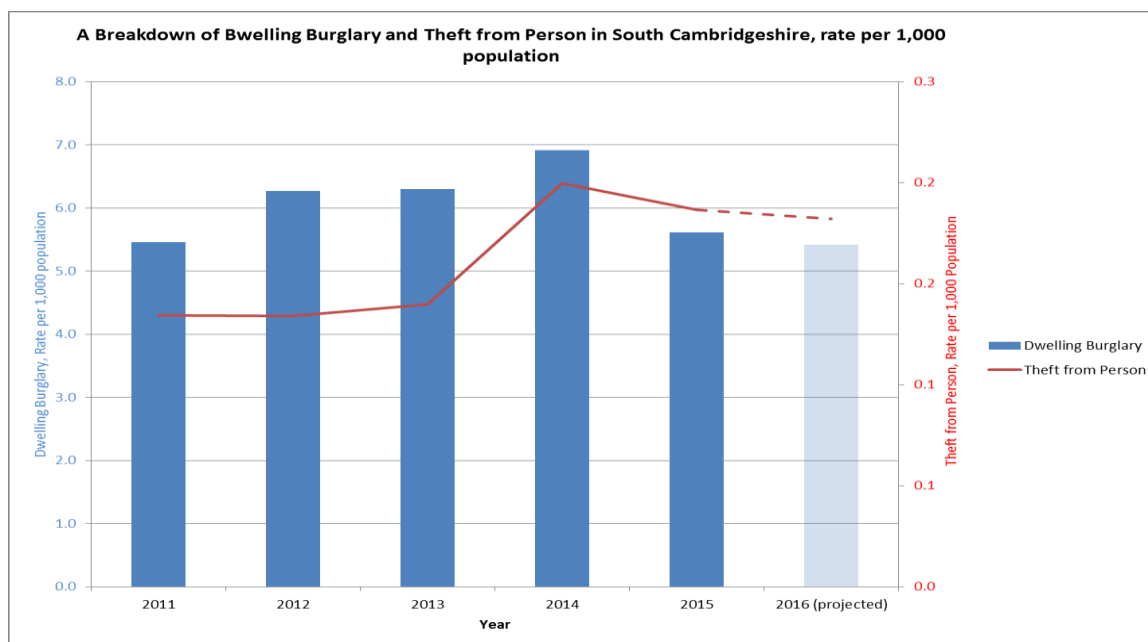
Vehicle Crime

Vehicle Crime includes vehicle taking, theft from a vehicle and vehicle interference, and there was a considerable increase of 25.0% of recorded crime in 2015 when compared to 2014. This overall

increase in vehicle crime includes a 25.4% increase in Vehicle Taking and a 27.8% increase in Thefts from a Vehicle. In February 2015, there were a total of 69 recorded vehicle crimes in the district which was the highest count for any month since October 2010.

When compared to the districts most similar areas in relation to levels of vehicle crime, South Cambridgeshire is ranked 11th of the 15 areas where 15 is the highest rate of vehicle crime. South Cambridgeshire is has a vehicle crime rate of 4.37 crimes per 1,000 population compared to the MSG which is slightly higher than the MSG average of 3.86.

Figure 10: A breakdown of vehicle crime in South Cambridgeshire by year

Vehicle Crime in South Cambridgeshire, A Breakdown of Count and Crime- 2011-2016 (projection)
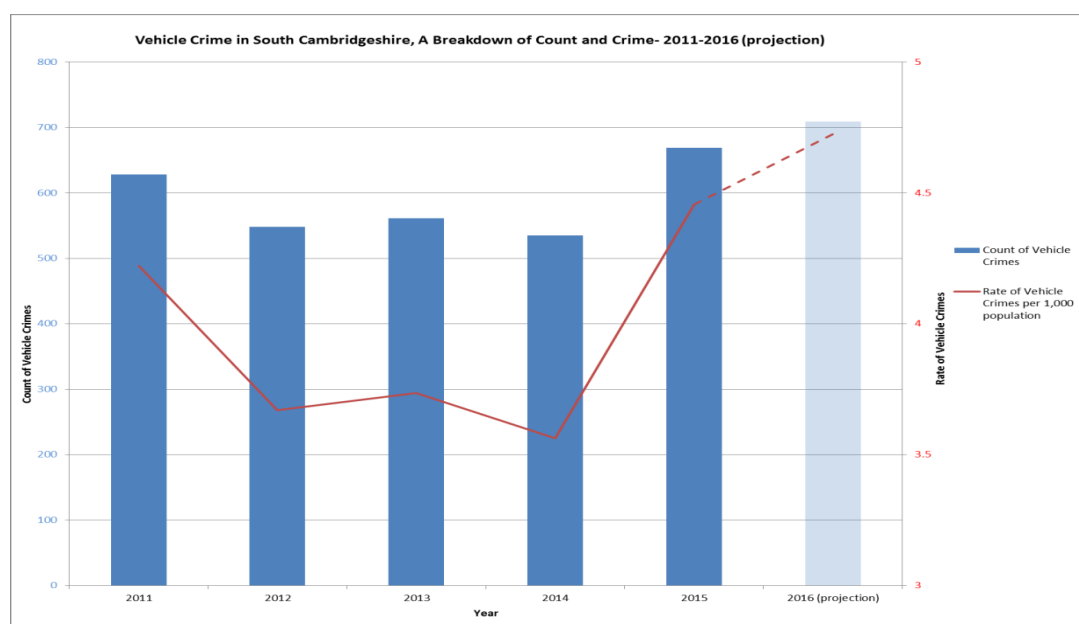
Theft from the Person

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

COHESION

Cohesive Communities have been defined as having five key attributes: a sense of community; similar life opportunities; respect for diversity; political trust; and a sense of belonging. A correlation analysis by Wedlock[16] argues that those local areas that have a high sense of community, political trust and a sense of belonging generally show significantly lower levels of 'all' reported crime.

One indicator of a less cohesive community is the presence of hate crime and there is a need to address levels of this crime type in South Cambridgeshire

---

[16] Wedlock, Crime and Cohesive Communities, Home Office, 2006

The national Prevent Strategy is 1 of the 4 elements of 'CONTEST', the government's counter-terrorism strategy. The 4 elements are: Pursue, Protect, Prepare and Prevent. It aims to stop people becoming terrorists, including through grooming or supporting terrorism. The Prevent strategy responds to the ideological challenge we face from terrorism and aspects of extremism, and the threat we face from those who promote these views. It provides practical help to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism and ensure they are given appropriate advice and support. It works with a wide range of sectors (including education, criminal justice, faith, charities, online and health) where there are risks of radicalisation. It covers all forms of terrorism, including far right extremism and some aspects of non-violent extremism.

A local action plan has been agreed and led on by South Cambridgeshire District Council. Examples of activity within the plan are:

- South Cambridgeshire roll out of the Workshop to Raise Awareness of Prevent (WRAP) training has been taking place through 2015/16. The aim of this training is to provide front line staff with the understanding potential signs of radicalisation and identify vulnerable individuals who need support to prevent grooming.
- Referral mechanisms to CHANNEL via locality groups. Representation on local safeguarding boards by the CDRP to ensure close partnership working.
- Risk assessment carried out by constabulary with close Partnership communication.

HATE CRIME

Hate crime is defined as 'any criminal offence which is perceived, by the victim or any other person, to be motivated by hostility or prejudice towards someone based on a personal characteristic.'[17] This definition was agreed in 2007 by the main statutory criminal justice agencies. There are five centrally monitored strands of hate crime:

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

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

---

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

RECORDED HATE CRIME OFFENCES

In 2014/15, there were 52,528 hate crimes recorded by the police in England and Wales. This can be broken down by crimes linked to each of the five centrally monitored strands:

- 82% were race hate crimes;
- 11% were sexual orientation hate crimes;
- 6% were relation hate crimes;
- 5% were disability hate crimes;
- 1% were transgender hate crimes.[18]

Between the 2013/14 and the 2014/15 financial year, there was a 43% increase in the number of Religious linked hate crimes in England and Wales. The concern from the constabulary is that we do not have a strong grasp of the true extent of religious based hate crime, although an internal crime review carried out within the constabulary showed that overall, crimes are not going up as a result of religious intolerance. The constabulary have stressed the point that online hate crime is the most likely form in South Cambridgeshire.

Under-reporting of hate crime remains a significant problem for agencies. With victims often reluctant to come forward for many reasons, including fear of reprisals, low confidence in the police to effectively deal with the issue, embarrassment or feeling that it is 'not a police matter'. There is also concern, both locally and nationally, that Hate Crimes linked to disability are severely under-reported. Despite this, the Justice Inspectorates highlighted a new national impetus that focuses on improving awareness of what disability hate crime is, increasing the reporting of disability hate crime and embedding hate crime processes within the routine working practices of the police, Crown Prosecution Service and probation trust.[19] The partnership may wish to take action locally here.

COHESION AND HATE CRIME IN SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Between January and December 2015, there was just 32 crimes in South Cambridgeshire that had the term 'racial' within the HO_Code_Desc field which gives an insight into the number of recorded crimes that possess an element of 'hate' towards one of the centrally monitored strands of hate crime. A breakdown of these different 'racial' related crimes types, committed over a twelve month period, can be seen below.

There was an overall increase of 9.5% in the number of police recorded crimes that had a hate crime marker applied between 2014 and 2015, given the low reporting of hate crime this is considered a positive step. In 2014, there was 42 crimes in the district with the marker applied but this increased slightly in 2015 to 46. There is evidence, both locally and nationally, that hate crimes linked to the characteristics other than race are underreported and the true extent of hate-based activity is unknown.

---

[18] Hate Crime 2014/15, Home Office,
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/467366/hosb0515.pdf
[19] Joint Review of Disability Hate Crime; Living in A Difference World, Justice Inspectorates,
http://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmic/media/a-joint-review-of-disability-hate-crime-living-in-a-different-world-20130321.pdf

RESPONDING TO HATE CRIME

Fenland Community Safety Partnership have taken a proactive response to the low level of hate crime, by piloting a new third-party reporting scheme. This was done by launching the "Fenland Together: Stop the Hate- Report It to Sort It" which brings together about 30 organisations together to enable victims of hate crime to report offences. As shown, the reporting of hate crime is often very limited but local knowledge in Fenland has suggested that the problem may be increasing. A similar scheme existed in South Cambridgeshire some years ago but did not at that time prove particularly beneficial.

Crime Type	Count of Crime in South Cambridgeshire
RACIALLY OR RELIGIOUSLY AGGRAVATED PUBLIC FEAR, ALARM OR DISTRESS	21
RACIALLY OR RELIGIOUSLY AGGRAVATED COMMON ASSAULT	6
RACIALLY OR RELIGIOUSLY AGGRAVATED CRIMINAL DAMAGE	<5
RACIALLY OR RELIGIOUSLY AGGRAVATED ASSAULT WITH INJURY	<5
Grand Total	32

The constabulary have acknowledged that there is a visible growing ethnic minority communities in South Cambridgeshire and but engagement with these communities is limited. The constabulary have highlighted that there is a visible growing ethnic minority community in South Cambridgeshire and a need for greater engagement with these communities around issues such as domestic abuse has been raised. The partnership may wish to consider ways in which improved engagement with these communities could be promoted. According to census data, the population of South Cambridgeshire increased by around 18,500 people between 2001 and 2011 with the total proportion of those individuals classifying themselves as White (excluding Irish/Other) decreasing from 93.3% in 2001 to 87.6% in 2011. The total population of South Cambridgeshire that classified themselves as Asian increased from 0.8% to 2.9% whilst those individuals of Mixed ethnicity increased from 0.9% to 1.7%.The College of Policing highlight that gypsies and travellers 'can experience difficulties in reporting hate crime, contributing to significant levels of under-reporting.'[20]

TRAVELLERS

The Serious Organised Crime Profile for the force-wide area highlights that there are around 111 known traveller sites in Cambridgeshire with 40 in South Cambridgeshire; the highest volume of any of the districts within the county. The police are currently working with partner agencies to increase awareness and enhance engagement with traveller communities and to develop a greater understanding of criminality elements of the Traveller community and links to organised crime. As of the 2011 census, there were a total of 485 individuals who classified their ethnicity as Gypsy or Irish Traveller within South Cambridgeshire, making up around 0.3% of the overall population.

The profile also highlights that those offenders of Acquisitive Crime and predominantly of Traveller ethnicity with activities involving the theft of vehicles and car ringing, organised commercial burglaries and the handling of stolen goods.

---

[20] http://www.report-it.org.uk/files/hate_crime_operational_guidance.pdf

COMMUNITY PROTECTION OF THE ELDERLY OR VULNERABLE

One of the existing priorities of the CDRP is to tackle those crimes targeted at the elderly or other vulnerable members of the community including rogue trading, distraction offences and internet fraud. There is a growth in the number of crimes that are enabled by technology, often meaning that offenders can be anywhere in the world whilst targeting the most vulnerable residents of South Cambridgeshire. There is also a need to acknowledge those individuals with issues surrounding mental health and the partnership should recognise the impact that this can have on issues surrounding crime and anti-social behaviour.

MENTAL HEALTH

PREVALENCE

'Mental health' is an umbrella term often ascribed to what would more accurately be termed 'mental ill-health'. Mental health is a complex issue which is often misunderstood, and exact prevalence is difficult to determine. However, it is widely cited that 1 in 4 people are estimated to have a mental health problem at a given time.[21][22][23][24] People with mental health issues have also been found to experience higher rates of crime, and are more likely to be victims of crime than the general population.[25]

Mental health data is often absent and there are other limitations to acknowledge, such as awareness that reporting is based on an individual having a diagnosed condition.[26] Many people suffering with mental health issues fall below the mental health act threshold for intervention. This can be a challenge for community safety professionals, as both victims and perpetrators of crime lack the support required from a range of community partners.

Meltzer *et al* (2000) estimate that half of all lifetime mental disorder starts by the age of 14 and 75% by the time a person reaches their mid 20's.[27] Furthermore, one study in London estimated that 45% of looked-after-children, aged 5-17 year olds, have a mental health disorder.[28]

An indication of the prevalence of a few types of mental health issues is provided by leading mental health charity MIND in Figure 1.

---

[21] McManus, S., Meltzer, H., Brugha, T. S., Bebbington, P. E., and Jenkins, R. (2009). Adult psychiatric morbidity in England, 2007: results of a household survey. London: National Centre for Social Research.

[22] Mind (2015) http://www.mind.org.uk/information-support/types-of-mental-health-problems/statistics-and-facts-about-mental-health/how-common-are-mental-health-problems.aspx

[23] McManus, S., Meltzer, H., Brugha, T. S., Bebbington, P. E., and Jenkins, R. (2009). Adult psychiatric morbidity in England, 2007: results of a household survey. London: National Centre for Social Research.

[24] Mind (2015) http://www.mind.org.uk/information-support/types-of-mental-health-problems/statistics-and-facts-about-mental-health/how-common-are-mental-health-problems.aspx

[25] Pettitt, Bridget, Greenhead, Sian, Khalifeh, Hind, Drennan, Vari, Hart, Tina, Hogg, Jo, Borschmann, Rohan, Mamo, Emma and Moran, Paul (2013) *At risk, yet dismissed: the criminal victimisation of people with mental health problems.* (Project Report) London : Victim Support, Mind.

[26] DAAT, Cambridgeshire County Council (2015) Cambridgeshire Drug and Alcohol Action Team Needs Assessment.

[27] Meltzer H, Gatward R, Goodman R, Ford T (2000) The mental health of children and adolescents in Great Britain HMSO: London.

[28] Greater London Authority (2014) London mental health: the invisible costs of mental ill health

Figure 11: Estimated prevalence of three types of mental ill-health, MIND 2015

Type	Numbers affected
Personality disorders	3 to 5 people in every 100
Bipolar disorder	1 to 3 people in every 100
Schizophrenia	1 to 3 people in every 100

Source: Mind, cited in DAAT, Cambridgeshire County Council (2015) Cambridgeshire Drug and Alcohol Action Team Needs Assessment

The Cambridgeshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) 'Autism, Personality Disorders and dual diagnosis 2014' estimates that common mental disorders will affect 14,500 resident in the district in 2016. This represents approximately 10% of the total population of the district.   Local estimations for other mental health types are listed in Figure 9, highlighting the extent of the issue across the district. Twenty per cent of women and twelve per cent of men surveyed met the diagnostic criteria for at least one common mental health condition.

Figure 12: South Cambridgeshire mental health estimated prevalence, JSNA 2014

- Common mental disorders: 14,500 people in 2016 increasing to 14,600 in 2026
- Borderline personality disorders: 400 people in 2016 and remaining at 400 in 2026
- Anti-social personality disorders: 300 people in 2016 and remaining at 300 in 2026
- Psychiatric disorders: 6,500 people in 2016 increasing to 6,600 in 2026

IMPACTS OF MENTAL HEALTH

The links between mental health and anti-social behaviour (ASB) are complex and hampered by both issues about perception and recording. Not all agencies routinely and systematically collect data on crime and anti-social behaviour and even those that do, do not always consistently use existing markers (e.g. Constabulary data systems). However, examination of the ASB police recorded incident data and the use of the mental health marker were examined for South Cambridgeshire. During the period October 2014 to September 2015 the mental health incident tag was recorded on only 20 of the 2,022 ASB incidents. This is 1% of the police recorded ASB incidents in the stated time period.

The table below show the volume of ASB, by type, where the mental health tag has been used and compares the district and County. The largest proportion of ASB where the mental health tag was used was nuisance ASB 50% for South Cambridgeshire, which was in line with the County at 48%. The data suggests substantial under reporting and under recording of mental health.

Table 1: ASB incidents with a mental health marker by type, September 14 –October 15

	South Cambridgeshire	Cambridgeshire
ENVIRONMENTAL	<5	6
NUISANCE	10	96
PERSONAL - HIGH RISK	<5	6
PERSONAL - MEDIUM RISK	<5	15
PERSONAL - NO RISK	<5	17
PERSONAL - STANDARD RISK	<5	60
ASB with mental health marker	20	200
All ASB	2022	14096

MULTI-AGENCY CASES

Officers from Housing, Environmental Health and the Police are increasingly finding that reports of anti-social behaviour can be linked to underlying mental health issues. Several cases have revealed that the perpetrators of the anti-social behaviour have complex needs and are often not receiving appropriate health support or intervention.

Case Study:

In one case, a male South Cambridgeshire District Council (SCDC) tenant aged 40 to 50, previously diagnosed with schizophrenia but not receiving medical support or medication, believed that his neighbour was regularly trying to enter his property through the dividing property wall and poison him. The female neighbour, an owner-occupier and registered disabled, was being affected by aggressive and intimidating shouting. The man was regularly throwing things at the wall, as well as targeting her carers when they attended her property.

Over a 9 month period, officers from the Police and District Council tried unsuccessfully to secure the support of the local GP surgery despite numerous calls and letters, and many "102" referrals, requesting assessment. Following a face to face meeting with the Practice Manager, the GP visited the tenant with the Crisis Team. The man was sectioned and received treatment in Fulbourn Hospital for 4 months During this time SCDC kept his tenancy open, and he returned to the property with support and appropriate medication (he receives daily visits to ensure he has taken his medication, and has since apologised to his neighbour for his behaviour. The neighbour has made no further reports.

Although exact prevalence of mental health issues is difficult to determine, several points are useful to consider in relation mental health and crime.

- **Mental health issues can be experienced by victims**
  People with mental health problems are often perceived to be offenders, with policy and research focusing on the risk they pose on others. However, it is becoming increasingly acknowledged that people with severe mental illness (SMI) are vulnerable to being victims of

violent and non-violent crime[29] [30]. A recent piece of research found that people with mental health problems are considerably more likely to be victims of crime than the general population[31].

- **Mental health issues can be the reason for victimisation**

  Individuals who are targeted because of their mental ill health are often victims of disability hate crime. A national report[32] highlighted that Cambridgeshire Constabulary was one of nine forces that recorded fewer than 10 disability hate crimes per year over a three year period, recording 6 in 2011/12, 3in 2012/13 and 4 in 2013/14. This indicates substantial under-recording in Cambridgeshire. What cannot be ascertained from the report or the raw data alone is whether it is under-reporting by victims, poor recording practices by the constabulary or both that are keeping these figures low. Nationally the volume of police recorded disability hate crimes is significantly lower than the reported victimisation through the Crime Survey for England and Wales for 2013/14 1,985 and 62,000 respectively.

- **Mental health issues can be experienced by perpetrators**

  A variety of, and combination of factors, influence the level of an individual's vulnerability. Mental ill-health is one aspect of vulnerability. Perpetrators may also display vulnerabilities and often require support. This can sometimes be hard to explain to victims who have often suffered for considerable lengths of time and are keen to see a resolution reached quickly.

- **Mental health as a risk factor**

  A recent study found three risk factors for victimisation; these were less engagement with services, drug misuse and a history of being violent. The same study identified that those with SMI were much more likely to be a victim of crime (three times more likely), assault (5 times more likely), assault against women (10 times more likely), and household crime (3 times more likely), when compared to the general population. Those with SMI have also been found to be more likely to have experienced domestic or sexual violence, and a high number of these have attempted suicide as a result[33].

- **The impact of victimisation**

  A victim's mental health can determine the severity of the impact of crime felt. Victims may experience emotional or social issues as a result of victimisation, exacerbated by mental ill-health. Research has found increased tendency to perceive an experience of crime as serious among those with SMI. Furthermore, assault victims with SMI were more likely to be injured and less likely to seek medical help[34].

---

[29] Maniglio, R. (2009). 'Severe mental illness and criminal victimization: a systematic review.' *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica,* 119(3): 180-191.

[30]Hughes, K, Bellis, M.A., Jones, L., Wood, S., Bates, G., Eckley, L., McCoy, E., Mikton, C., Shakespeare, T., Officer, A., et al. (2012). 'Prevalence and risk of violence against adults with disabilities: a systematic review and metaanalysis of observational studies.' *Lancet,* 379: 1621–1629.

[31] Pettitt, Bridget, Greenhead, Sian, Khalifeh, Hind, Drennan, Vari, Hart, Tina, Hogg, Jo, Borschmann, Rohan, Mamo, Emma and Moran, Paul (2013) *At risk, yet dismissed: the criminal victimisation of people with mental health problems.* (Project Report) London : Victim Support, Mind.

[32] https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/cjji/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2015/05/CJJI_DHCFU_May15_rpt.pdf

[33] Ibid

[34] Ibid

- **Cases below the mental health act threshold**

  Many people with mental ill-health fall below the mental health act threshold for intervention. This is a challenge for community safety professionals, as both victims and perpetrators of crime lack the support required from a range of community partners.

- **Best Practice**

  Acknowledged best practice to support people with mental ill-health, and in turn support community safety, include:

  - Awareness training for community safety staff on signs of mental illness to enhance early intervention
  - Partnership working to deliver effective mental health services
  - Joint ownership across partners to address ASB involving mental health issues
  - More effective information sharing between partners[35]

In November 2014 the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Crisis Care Concordat Mental Health was signed by 21 agencies with the aim of 'improving outcomes for people experiencing mental health crisis'. These organisations included charities, statutory criminal justice agencies and health and social care agencies. Since then, in October 2015, an action plan was published that outlined how agencies would work together to develop training, data collection and sharing, increase user involvement and prevent suicide.

HOARDING

In the last 12 months Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue Service have highlighted the risks that hoarding is posing to residents in the County. Some of these cases require a substantial resource from multiple partners and in some cases carry a very significant risk of harm. The case studies below demonstrate the complex nature of this issue and highlight why the Partnership should continue to prioritise supporting and protecting vulnerable residents.

Case Study 1

Concerned neighbours contacted the Council regarding the state of a property and risk of fire to them as properties were semi-detached. A joint visit with Fire and Rescue Service determined the level of risk to adjoining property and owner due to electric fires being used on top of paper, unsafe wiring throughout property and no central heating. The home owner was non-compliant with first attempt to provide advice therefore a formal notice was served to clear the property.

The owner took the Council to a housing tribunal over his human right to live as he does - and lost his case due to the overriding risks of harm to human life. Unfortunately the owner did not comply with the notice. A second notice was served and the Council cleared the property of an estimated 18 tonnes of paper from the 2 bedroomed bungalow. The owner was charged for the service and although they have not accepted the ongoing support of the Council, the property is being assessed regularly. The case has taken 18 months from start to finish.

---

[35] http://www.hampshiresab.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/Mental-Health-and-Anti-Social-Behaviour-London-Councils-2014.pdf

Case Study 2

A concerned resident contacted Environmental Health to ask for assistance after finding her neighbour unconscious in the property. The person was a virtual recluse but visited her neighbour every day. The neighbour was rushed to hospital with serious illnesses and put in an induced coma – the prognosis for her to live was very slim. She has a dog that was her world and he was looked after by a kennel during this time.

The lady's husband had been a hoarder and when he passed away 10 years ago she continued to do the same. Nobody had been inside the property for 10 years and the appearance in the garden (which was tidy) would not have given the impression anything was wrong. There were no facilities for washing clothes in the property – so the owner would go and buy new ones and hoard the old clothes. Likewise there was no fridge or usable oven for Mrs X to use so items were stacked to the ceiling in the kitchen (mainly rotting food).

During this lady's hospitalisation the Council worked closely with the neighbour – who completely cleared, re-painted walls, and furnished the property to an extremely high standard in the hope of her neighbours return. After 3 months of intensive care and mental health assistance she came out of hospital – her main motivation to get well was to return home to look after her beloved dog.

The property was owned by a Charity – and due to the fact they had not visited every 6 months as per the tenancy agreement had no idea this was happening. The environmental Health department insisted on the charity installing a new kitchen and bathroom, and after some communication they agreed.

The transformation of her house was amazing and all credit was given to the neighbour for all she done. She is now at home having regular care help from social services and her hoarding seems to have ceased. Once again she is monitored to ensure the hoarding does not return.

ROGUE TRADING

The Cambridgeshire Serious Organised Crime Profile highlights that around 19% of all rogue trading in Cambridgeshire occurs in South Cambridgeshire with over half of these incident being in regard to roof work with garden landscape and other outside jobs also featuring.[36]

Rogue Traders usually call unannounced, they target vulnerable groups such as older people, or those with health problems such as memory loss which makes them more at risk. Often referred to as doorstep crime, those who have been approached by a rogue trader are often found to have become the victim of other crimes including distraction burglary.

---

[36] Serious Organised Crime Profile, Cambridgeshire Constabulary, August 2015

Figure 13: A count of doorstep crimes in South Cambridgeshire by type

Count of Doorstep Crimes in South Cambridgeshire by Crime Type
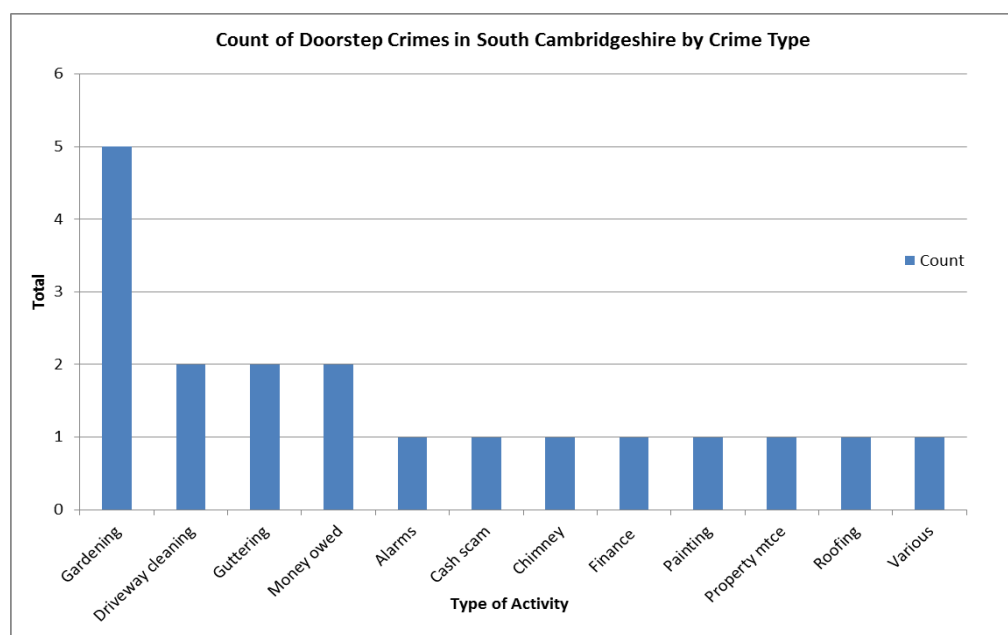
Of the 88 recorded doorstep crimes recording in Cambridgeshire in 2015, 19 were in South Cambridgeshire. This is a reduction from 2014 where 29 of the 123 reported doorstep crimes in Cambridgeshire were in the district.

Figure 14: A breakdown of doorstep crimes by district

A Breakdown of Doorstep Crimes by District, January-December 2015
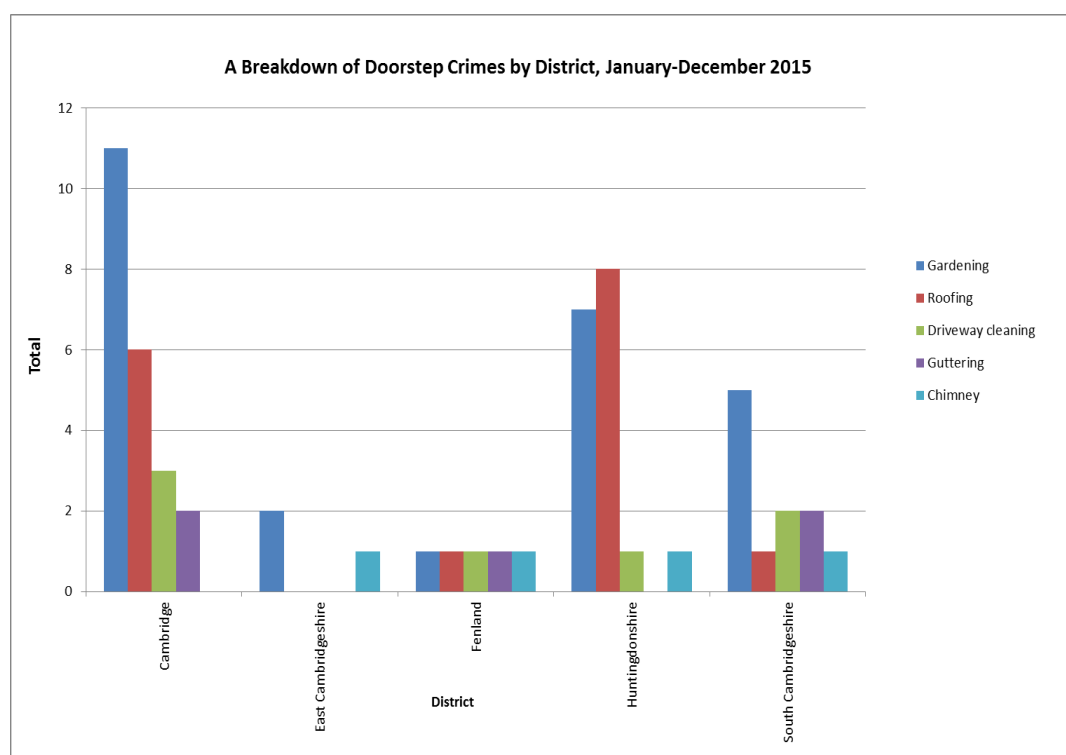
The below map highlights those the location of reported doorstep/rogue trader crimes scam victims referrals. Whilst the location of potential scams victims does not offer insight into offenders, who could be operating from anywhere in the world, it does highlight that there are residents all across

the district that are being targeted by scams. Every year more than three million people in the UK fall victim to scams, losing hundreds, sometimes thousands of pounds. With fewer than five per cent of people in the UK reporting scams to the authourities, this local data is only available on those scams that have been reported by the Citizens Advice Bureau helpline or National Scams Team and there is likely to be residents, particularly those vulnerable, that have been scammed without realising.

Figure 15: The location of Reported Doorstep Crimes and National Scams Team Referrals in South Cambridgeshire
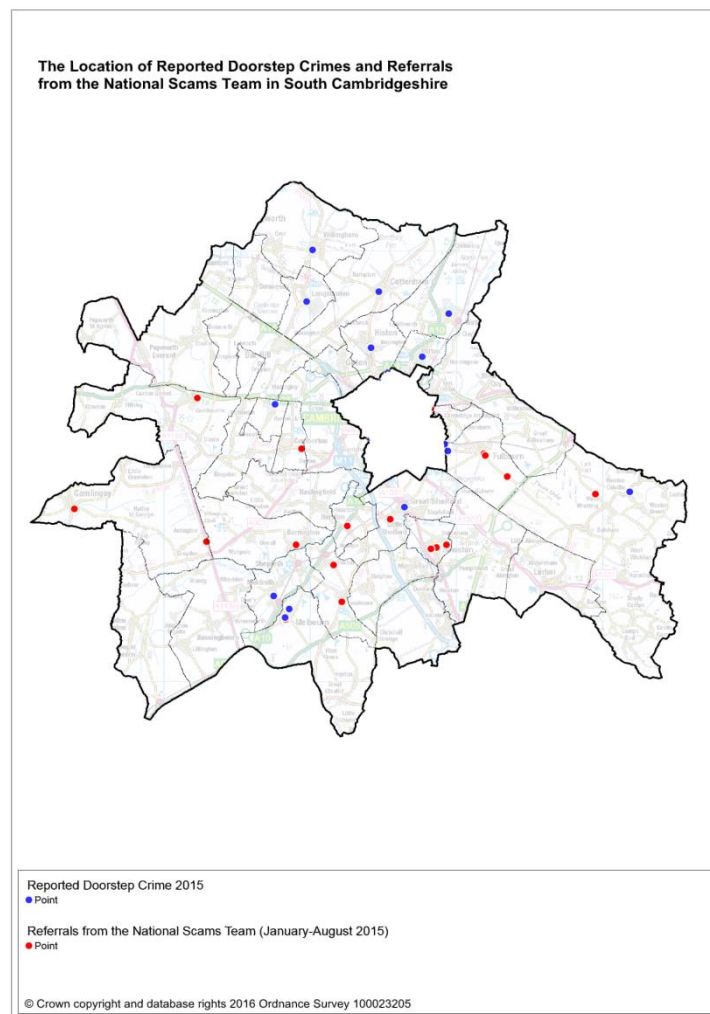
The below case studies highlight attempted rogue trading and scam activity in South Cambridgeshire and action that has been taken by officers to prevent potential victims suffering from these types of crime.

Case studies of attempted Rogue Trading and Scams in South Cambridgeshire with responses:

1) Mrs. Y from South Cambridgeshire has been regularly replying to mail for the last 10 years, in the hope of winning a prize in return for a cash payment. Her family believe she has paid out approximately £36,000. Mrs.Y has Alzheimer's. Her daughter, who is now her main carer, has also been targeted and has paid out a further sum of money in the hope of a bigger prize.

Following advice and support from officers they have now ceased to respond to the scam contacts and their case has been referred to Action Fraud. They are taking up offers of appropriate help from Alzheimer's society, Community Navigators and Carers team in Adult Social Care as well as engaging more in their local community.

2) Residents in Great Shelford reported unwanted approaches by cold callers in 2014, with the traders attempting to tempt the residents with pushy offers of garden work, roofing, guttering and drive work. Working with Trading Standards officers, a 'No Cold Calling Zone' was set up in that area to protect the residents from Rogue Traders. Since then some home occupancy has changed, advice given out at the time has become lost or forgotten and residents reported some cold callers being active in that area once again.

A local resident volunteered to be the new local coordinator for that No Cold Calling Zone. With some initial help from Trading Standards officers, he now takes on the role of regular and timely reminders to his neighbours of the ways in which they can protect themselves from Rogue Traders. He keeps them up to date with any local reports of unwanted activity in the area and informs new occupants of the 'Community led No Cold Calling Zone', so they can continue to support each other.

CYBER CRIME AND INTERNET FRAUD

The Partnership had a specific concern over the safety of older people online. Whilst this does not strictly form part of exploitation and is not associated with modern day slavery, it is an aspect of exploitation of vulnerable people. This section therefore provides an overview of what concerns are currently being raised nationally. As with all cybercrime, data is very limited, often because people do not realise they have been a victim, or because the report it offence to a bank or service provider directly. This means that the scale of the problem is not known for South Cambridgeshire

Cybercrime is an umbrella term and the Home Office report Cyber Crime: A review of the evidence[37] defines it as having two distinct activities:

- *Cyber-dependent crime* – offences can only be carried out using a computer or other form of technology. E.g. hacking or spreading viruses
- *Cyber-enabled crimes* – traditional crimes that are increased in scale or reach by use of computer or other technology e.g. fraud, sexual offences

---

[37] McGuire and Dowling (2013) Cyber crime: A review of the evidence – research report 75

The level of cybercrime within South Cambridgeshire is generally unknown but it is believed to be on the increase. A lack of knowledge on the volume of offences is largely due to low levels of reporting and recording. National data suggests an increase in volume of offences in a period when cases are becoming more complex and serious, and understanding of extent is limited.

COMPUTER AND INTERNET USE

National data tells us that computer and internet use have increased over time. The Office for National Statistics (ONS) provides a comparison of computer use between 2006 and 2015 by age group. It shows that the biggest increase in use was seen in the over 65 year olds, followed by the 55-64 year olds. In 2015, 72% of adults in Great Britain used a computer every day, up from 45% in 2006, while only 10% of adults had never used a computer in 2015. Of those adults aged 16 to 24, only 1% had never used a computer, while 32% of adults aged 65 and over had never done so.

Figure 14: Daily computer use by age group, 2006 and 2015, Great Britain
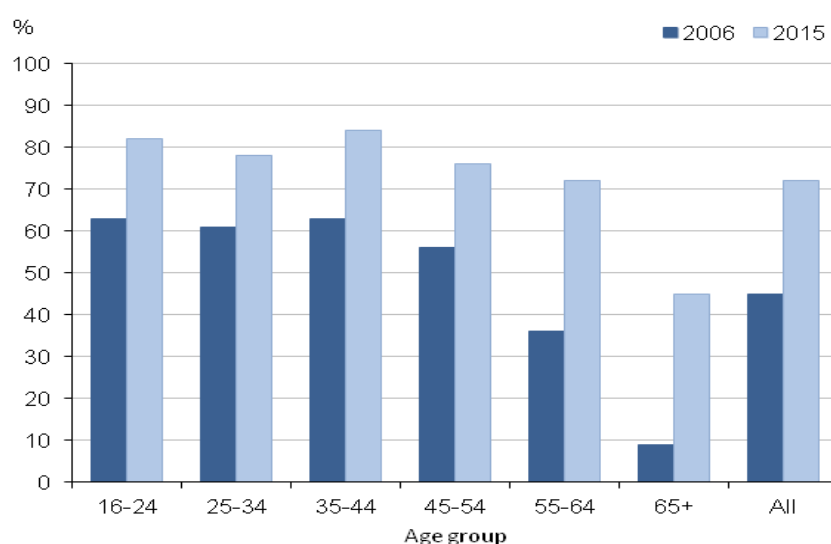
Source: Office for National Statistics

There has been a substantial increase of computer and internet use in people over 65 years old in the last ten years. National data indicates that cybercrime has also increased. This puts people with little or no knowledge about personal online safety at risk. Whilst there has been a greater general increase in the awareness of internet safety it is unclear if residents of South Cambridgeshire are aware of the risks or how to improve personal safety.

It is clear that without the right information the older age group can be vulnerable online to fraud, theft and harassment. It should not be assumed however, that a person's age is the only factor determining vulnerability.

Figure 15: Internet activities by age group, 2015, Great Britain

Legend: 16-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, 65+

Categories (top to bottom):
- Uploading content created by you to a website to be shared
- Reading online news, newspapers or magazines
- Looking for a job or sending a job application
- Looking for information about education, training or courses
- Social networking (eg Facebook or Twitter)

X-axis: % (0 to 100)
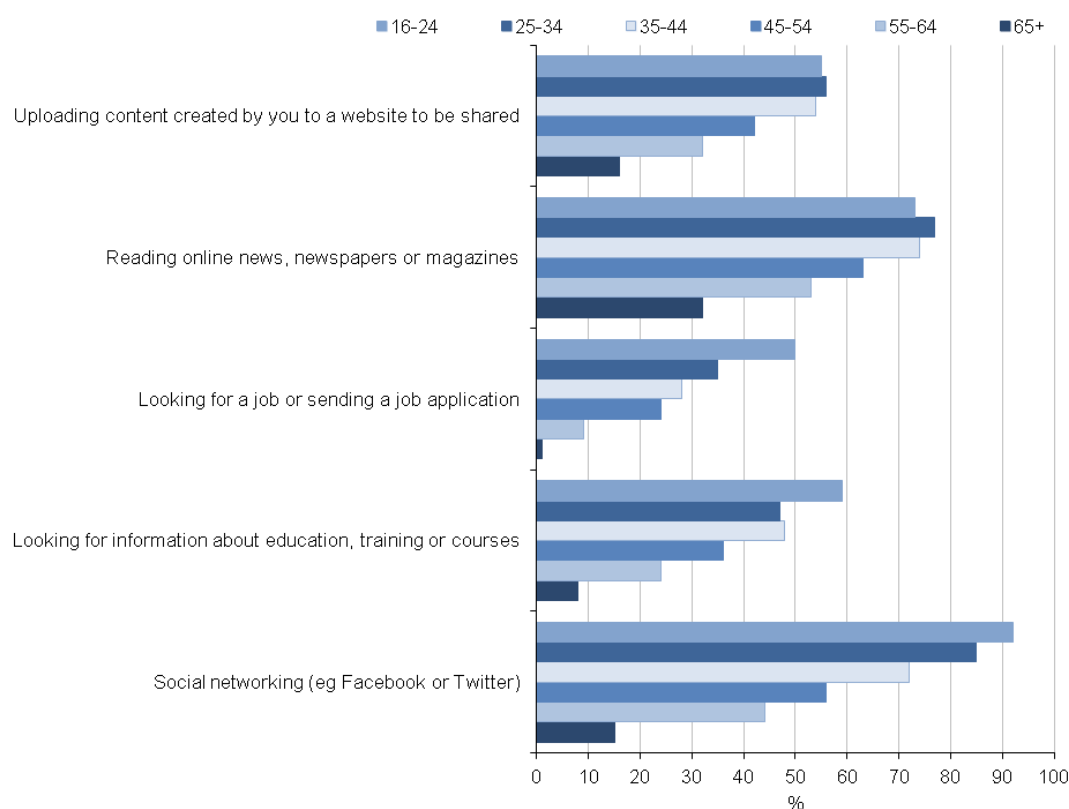
Source: Office for National Statistics

FRAUD AND CYBER CRIME

The Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) gives an indication of how internet use is changing the nature of property crime. For example, for 2014/15 the CSEW showed that 4.6% of plastic card owners were victims of plastic card fraud in the previous year, a much higher rate of victimisation than traditional offences such as theft from the person (0.9%). In addition, the National Fraud Intelligence Bureau (NFIB) recorded nearly 600,000 offences reported to them by victims in the year ending March 2015. This compares with 79,000 victims of theft from the person recorded by the police over the same period.

LOCAL PICTURE

Whilst cybercrime has the ability to create both victims and offenders in South Cambridgeshire, it is an international issue and offenders anywhere in the world can commit cybercrime against South Cambridgeshire residents.

Between April 2015 and December 2015, there were a total of 33 crimes in South Cambridgeshire that had a cybercrime marker applied. This is higher than the eight crimes recorded between April 2014 and December 2014. This large difference is due to a change in recording practices by the police, where a greater focus is now on these crimes. One of the key issues with cybercrime is that victims often do not report the crime. One of the reasons for this is that the classification of the

crime is dependent on the victims account and they often do not know or understand what exactly has happened to them. The constabulary are now more proactively monitoring it through their performance systems and have recently completed a Force-wide profile to inform the work of the new Fraud and Cyber Investigation Unit (FCIU). The profile on cyber crime produced revealed the following findings:

- Under-reporting of cyber crime remains a substantial issue for police locally and nationally,
- Investigating cyber crime poses a number of challenges, for instance the complexity and ever-developing nature of new technology, the sophistication of some cyber offences, and the likely increases in volume of this crime type as use of technology to commit crime, and propensity for the public to report it;
- The majority of cyber crime was harassment (38%), followed by sexual offences (31%) and then fraud (19%);
- Use of the cyber crime (online) marker was highly variable and with only 40% receiving the tag;
- For males aged over 60, fewer than 10 victims were noted for each category of cyber crime (i.e. harassment, sexual offences, fraud and theft);
- Similarly, for females aged over 60, fewer than 10 victims were noted for each category of cyber crime (i.e. harassment, sexual offences, fraud and theft);
- The volume of offences examined is relatively low when broken down by geography and therefore caution should be used when drawing conclusions. For Fenland, sexual offences with a cyber crime element were noted to have a higher rate per 1,000 population than other areas of Cambridgeshire.

Other local data sources are lacking, enquiries with Trading Standards did not produce any data relating to online theft/fraud.

REDUCING PERSONAL RISK

There are numerous companies, charities and organisations offering advice, products or freeware and support to reduce the chances of becoming a victim of cyber crime. There are link from the government website www.gov.uk to getsafeonline.org which has materials for use and direct advice for individuals. Schools start teaching online safety from Primary age, the question remains however, about how all the current advice is getting through to an older population who are less likely to be in work. The Home Office (which also has a website https://www.cyberstreetwise.com/) has released a self-assessment tool to help people identify their current level of awareness and safety.

Figure 16: Example of Home Office Self-assessment tool for online safety

	Question		Answer (0-10)	Scale — Please use a scale of 0 – 10, where:
1	To what extent you have heard of, and know what's involved in, the following crime or activity associated with criminals:	Where people are tricked into sharing personal information or data following telephone or face-to-face conversations	10	0 means 'never heard of and have no idea what's involved' and 10 means 'heard of and understand exactly what's involved'
2	Thinking about things that you may or may not do, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following:	I always log out of websites when I am finished on them, even on my home computer	10	0 means 'strongly disagree' and 10 means 'strongly agree'
3	To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following:	I never open the door to, or purchase from, door-to-door salesmen or charities	1	0 means 'strongly disagree' and 10 means 'strongly agree'
4	Thinking about your attitude towards certain situations, to what extent do you agree or disagree that:	If it's something I really want I won't worry about where it comes from	0	0 means 'strongly disagree' and 10 means 'strongly agree'
5	Thinking about how you interact with other people, to what extent do you agree or disagree that:	I can easily be persuaded to go along with the plans of others	10	0 means 'strongly disagree' and 10 means 'strongly agree'
6	Thinking about your attitude towards certain situations, to what extent do you agree or disagree that:	I always challenge what people tell me if it doesn't seem right	10	0 means 'strongly disagree' and 10 means 'strongly agree'
7	Thinking about your general lifestyle, to what extent do you agree or disagree that:	If someone I know recommends something to me I would trust their judgement	0	0 means 'strongly disagree' and 10 means 'strongly agree'

SEGMENT NAME	SEGMENT	
C3 - Relatively Savvy	C3	Reset

Within South Cambridgeshire there is no readily available evidence that older people are or are not following online safety advice. Further investigation is required to see which messages they are receiving and whether they are following the advice.

ONLINE SAFETY – YOUNG PEOPLE

While the internet is a valuable tool for children to learn, communicate, develop and explore the world around them, it often leaves them vulnerable to risks and experiences they may find upsetting. The internet provides children with the opportunity for a separate identity in which they can be who they want and take risks that perhaps they would not take offline.

With over 90% of children in the UK having access to the internet, it makes them more accessible to online offenders. Online child sexual abuse is defined by the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children as *"the use of technology to manipulate, coerce or intimidate a child, to engage in sexual activity that is abusive and/or degrading in nature"*. Online CSE can include the grooming of children, and production, distribution or possession of indecent images of children. Online interactions can also lead to further abuse, and online CSE can lead to offline CSE[38].

Exploitation will involve an imbalance of power and lack of choice as a result of vulnerabilities. Interactions can therefore be misunderstood by children, or others, as consensual due to a lack of immediate recognition, or understanding, by the child of abusive or exploitive conduct[39].

It is accepted that different types of CSE have occurred within the county for some years; however the proliferation in mobile technology serves to accelerate and complicate the issue by making it easier for offenders to recruit and communicate with potential victims. It also means that perpetrators of more organised forms of CSE can be some distance away (outside the County), making it harder to protect vulnerable children.

---

[38] CEOP: Threat Assessment of Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, June 2013
[39] Jutte et al. (2015) How safe are our children? NSPCC

Serious sexual exploitation is not the only risk for children and young people. Identify theft, harassment and bullying also pose a risk. The media has highlighted several cases of online or cyber bullying.

Mother refuses to give up fight for justice two years after her 'cyber-bullied' teenage daughter committed suicide and vows to prove online trolls WERE to blame
Mail Online: 16th September 2015

Cyberbullying 'worse than face-to-face' abuse, suggests global research
BBC newsbeat: 22nd September 2015

Online trick 'led to teenage boy's suicide'
The Telegraph: 8th June 2015

Bullying and body image are big issues for 15-year-olds, according to new study
BBC newsbeat: 8th December 2015

In South Cambridgeshire the following results were published from the 2014 Health Related Behaviour Survey in relation to internet safety:

- 87% of pupils responded that they have been told how to stay safe while online whilst just 53% said that they always follow the advice that they have been given.
- 55% of pupils responded that they spent at least 3 hours using the internet on the day before the survey.
- 77% of pupils responded that they have a profile online for Facebook/Twitter/Bebo etc. 49% said this profile is set to friends-only and not public.
- 36% of pupils responded that they have found school lessons about personal safety 'quite' or 'very' useful, while 12% have found them 'not at all' useful and 14% could not remember any.

THE IMPACT OF CYBER-CRIME ON YOUNG PEOPLE

Whilst exploitation of individuals is not reliant on cyber activity, it provides an environment for offending for CSE and vulnerable adults to be exploited.

The virtually unsupervised nature of the online environment provides the perfect opportunity for the exploitation young people and vulnerable adults. For this reason the Community Safety Partnership is especially interested in the enablement of crimes against these groups by perpetrators in the cyberspace.

The potential vulnerability of pupils in particular to both cyber-crime and CSE is highlighted by the results of the 2014 Health-related behavioural survey where: 97% of pupils responded that they have access to the internet outside of school lessons, 28% of pupils responded that they spent 'a lot' or 'most or nearly all' of their time online the previous day posing messages on social networking sites like Myspace and Facebook, and 25% spent their time chatting live. Importantly, the survey highlighted that 87% of pupils responded that they have been told how to stay safe online but just 53% said that they follow the advice that they have been given.

A number of agencies (including The National Crime Agency) and charities have has published a set of guidelines for the public on online safety. Some have help available on line such as Child Line (see case study below). The impact of bullying or harassment on line can be severe with several reports of victims attempting or actually committing suicide. Appendix D is a case study provided by Child Line (names have been changed).

SCAMS

Scam offenders are more difficult to uncover than rogue traders as offenders can be anywhere, often abroad. Scammers contact residents in a variety of ways and most commonly via letter, email, internet or phone. There have been a number of examples of offenders telephoning Cambridgeshire residents claiming to be calling from the county council, possibly with the view of extracting personal information. The case studies in appendix G highlight complex ways in which fraudsters are attempting to scam residents within the county. Of the reported cases, most individuals that have been contacted are residing within the north of the county, but it is not known how many people have been targeted, or may have become actual victims. It is important to remember that whilst there are potential victims within the county, those targeting residents are likely to be highly organised and could be anywhere.

Currently, temporary scams awareness boards in libraries are being used in the district to help raise awareness. The partnership is looking to introduce permanent Community Protection boards which would include the latest information on scams and attempted rogue trading activity in their area.

APPENDIX A. DATA SOURCES AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Cambridgeshire Constabulary - Recorded Crimes

Select Area: South Cambridgeshire

Select Sector: All

Vulnerable view only:

Return to: Main Menu

If inaccurate dates are entered in the period searches (e.g. if the end date precedes the start date) all cells will display zeros.

	Single Month From Dec-14	To Dec-15	Numeric Change	Apparent Change	Earlier Period From Jan-14	To Dec-14	Later Period From Jan-15	To Dec-15	Numeric Change	Apparent Change	No Crime Current FYTD	% of total
All Crime	342	402	60	+ 17.5%	4,777		4,852		75	+ 1.6%	156	4.0%
All Crime (excl Action Fraud)	342	402	60	+ 17.5%	4,777		4,852		75	+ 1.6%	156	4.0%
Crimes with a vulnerable victim	78	98	20	+ 25.6%	713		1,011		298	+ 41.8%	36	4.5%
Burglary Dwelling	55	37	-18	- 32.7%	436		354		-82	- 18.8%	22	8.3%
Child Abuse	5	10	5	+ 100.0%	55		96		41	+ 74.5%	1	1.5%
Child Sexual Exploitation	1	1	0	=	2		20		18	+ 900.0%	0	0.0%
Domestic Abuse	41	55	14	+ 34.1%	454		518		64	+ 14.1%	26	5.9%
Human Trafficking	0	0	0	No Calc	0		0		0	No Calc	0	No Calc
Cyber Crime	1	5	4	+ 400.0%	8		40		32	No Calc	1	2.9%
Safeguarding of Vulnerable Adults	5	3	-2	- 40.0%	31		52		21	+ 67.7%	5	11.6%
Victim Based Crime	315	373	58	+ 18.4%	4,350		4,467		117	+ 2.7%	136	3.8%
All Violence Against The Person	63	102	39	+ 61.9%	859		1,010		151	+ 17.6%	44	5.2%
Homicides	0	0	0	No Calc	1		1		0	No Calc	0	0.0%
Violence with injury	20	21	1	+ 5.0%	356		315		-41	- 11.5%	14	5.5%
Violence without injury	43	81	38	+ 88.4%	502		694		192	+ 38.2%	30	5.1%
Modern Slavery	0	0	0	No Calc	0		9		9	No Calc	0	0.0%
All Sexual Offences	11	9	-2	- 18.2%	149		126		-23	- 15.4%	8	7.6%
Serious Sexual Offences	11	9	-2	- 18.2%	106		100		-6	- 5.7%	6	7.0%
Rape	4	4	0	=	32		37		5	+ 15.6%	2	6.7%
Sexual Assaults	6	5	-1	- 16.7%	68		61		-7	- 10.3%	3	5.8%
Other Serious Sexual Offences	1	0	-1	- 100.0%	6		2		-4	- 66.7%	1	25.0%
Other Sexual Offences	0	0	0	No Calc	43		26		-17	- 39.5%	2	10.5%
All Robbery	1	0	-1	- 100.0%	22		25		3	+ 13.6%	3	13.6%
Robbery (Business)	-1	0	1	- 100.0%	0		4		4	No Calc	0	0.0%
Robbery (Personal)	2	0	-2	- 100.0%	22		21		-1	- 4.5%	3	15.0%
Theft Offences	203	211	8	+ 3.9%	2,744		2,647		-97	- 3.5%	68	3.4%
Burglary Dwelling	55	37	-18	- 32.7%	436		354		-82	- 18.8%	22	8.3%
Burglary Non Dwelling	40	47	7	+ 17.5%	549		639		90	+ 16.4%	4	0.8%
Burglary Shed/Garage	24	35	11	+ 45.8%	313		429		116	+ 37.1%	1	0.3%
Burglary Commercial	16	12	-4	- 25.0%	236		209		-27	- 11.4%	3	1.9%
Aggravated Burglary Non Dwelling	0	0	0	No Calc	0		1		1	No Calc	0	0.0%
Shoplifting	14	14	0	=	168		124		-44	- 26.2%	0	0.0%
Theft from the Person	3	1	-2	- 66.7%	30		28		-2	- 6.7%	2	7.7%
Theft of Pedal Cycles	7	12	5	+ 71.4%	224		168		-56	- 25.0%	2	1.5%
Vehicle Crime	43	55	12	+ 27.9%	535		669		134	+ 25.0%	8	1.7%
Vehicle Taking	3	6	3	+ 100.0%	59		74		15	+ 25.4%	4	6.3%
Theft from a Vehicle	38	46	8	+ 21.1%	446		570		124	+ 27.8%	3	0.8%
Vehicle Interference	2	3	1	+ 50.0%	30		25		-5	- 16.7%	1	5.6%
All other theft offences	41	45	4	+ 9.8%	802		665		-137	- 17.1%	30	5.6%
Making off without payment	9	3	-6	- 66.7%	90		121		31	+ 34.4%	3	3.5%
Theft in a Dwelling	1	5	4	+ 400.0%	78		59		-19	- 24.4%	6	11.5%
Other theft offences	31	37	6	+ 19.4%	634		485		-149	- 23.5%	21	5.3%
All Criminal Damage	37	51	14	+ 37.8%	576		659		83	+ 14.4%	13	2.4%
Criminal Damage to Dwellings	9	5	-4	- 44.4%	91		106		15	+ 16.5%	2	2.2%
Criminal Damage to Other Buildings	4	4	0	=	38		45		7	+ 18.4%	0	0.0%
Criminal Damage to Vehicles	11	28	17	+ 154.5%	242		301		59	+ 24.4%	3	1.2%
Criminal Damage Other	13	13	0	=	170		181		11	+ 6.5%	7	4.9%
Racially Aggravated Criminal Damage	0	0	0	No Calc	3		3		0	No Calc	0	0.0%
Arson	0	1	1	No Calc	32		23		-9	- 28.1%	1	4.5%
Other Crimes Against Society	27	29	2	+ 7.4%	427		385		-42	- 9.8%	20	6.0%
All Drugs Offences	9	6	-3	- 33.3%	201		121		-80	- 39.8%	3	3.3%
Drugs (Trafficking)	3	1	-2	- 66.7%	30		29		-1	- 3.3%	0	0.0%
Drugs (Simple Possession)	6	5	-1	- 16.7%	171		91		-80	- 46.8%	2	3.2%
Drugs (Other Offences)	0	0	0	No Calc	0		1		1	No Calc	1	100.0%
Possession of Weapons Offences	1	0	-1	- 100.0%	13		20		7	+ 53.8%	5	21.7%
Public Order Offences	14	21	7	+ 50.0%	168		180		12	+ 7.1%	6	3.5%
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	3	2	-1	- 33.3%	45		64		19	+ 42.2%	6	11.8%
All Racially Aggravated Crime	1	3	2	+ 200.0%	27		34		7	+ 25.9%	1	3.7%
All Racially Aggravated Violence	1	3	2	+ 200.0%	22		31		9	+ 40.9%	1	4.2%
All Racially Aggravated Harassment	0	0	0	No Calc	2		0		-2	- 100.0%	0	No Calc
Racially Aggravated Criminal Damage	0	0	0	No Calc	3		3		0	No Calc	0	0.0%
Hate Crime	3	5	2	+ 66.7%	42		46		4	+ 9.5%	2	5.1%
Personal Property Crime	55	65	10	+ 18.2%	785		860		75	+ 9.6%	14	2.2%
Alcohol-related Violence (excl Serious Sexual Offences and Domestic Abuse)	0	7	7	No Calc	0		41		41	No Calc	0	0.0%
Violent Crime (excl Serious Sexual Offences and Domestic Abuse)	38	58	20	+ 52.6%	569		653		84	+ 14.8%	31	5.7%

Categories coloured white constitute a breakdown of the category in grey immediately above it.
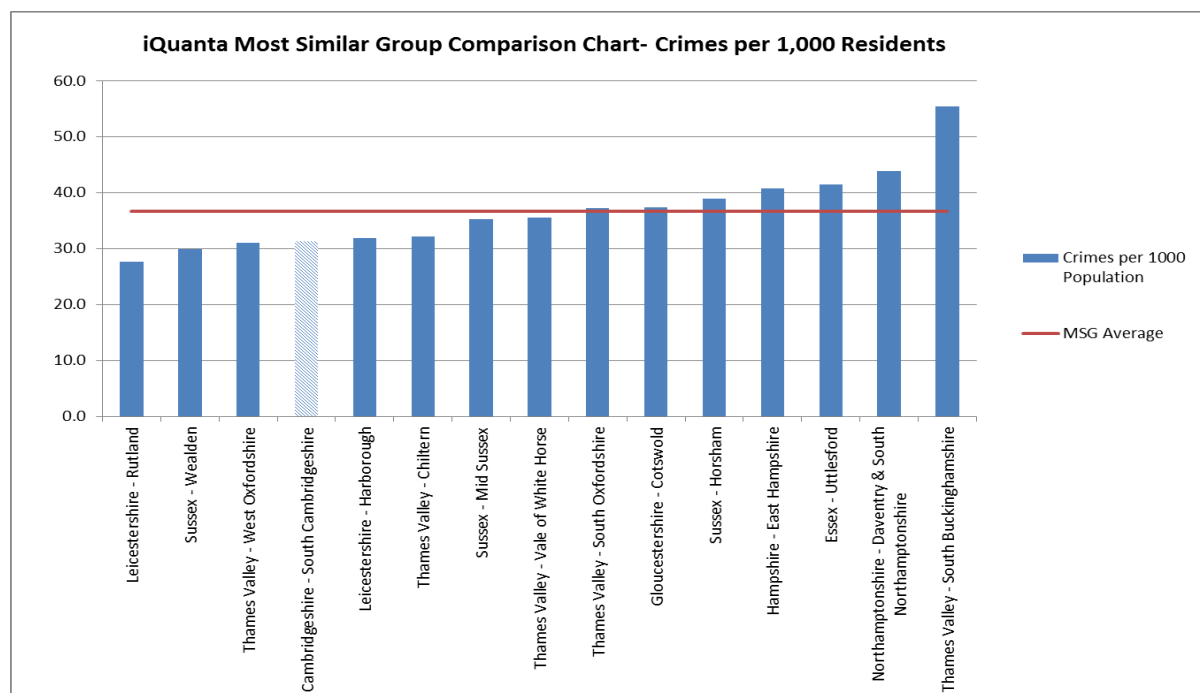
Place the mouse pointer over each category title to view a list of the Home Office Classifications included within them.

corporateperformancedepartment

Iquanta Most Similar Group Comparison- Total Crime

iQuanta Most Similar Group Comparison Chart- Crimes per 1,000 Residents

APPENDIX C: DEFINITION OF DOMESTIC ABUSE

The current government definition of domestic abuse came into effect on March 31st 2013.
The Government definition of domestic violence and abuse is:

'Any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive or threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are or have been intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. This can encompass, but is not limited to, the following types of abuse:
• psychological
• physical
• sexual
• financial
• emotional

'Controlling behaviour is: a range of acts designed to make a person subordinate and/or dependent by isolating them from sources of support, exploiting their resources and capacities for personal gain, depriving them of the means needed for independence, resistance and escape and regulating their everyday behaviour.

Coercive behaviour is: an act or a pattern of acts of assault, threats, humiliation and intimidation or other abuse that is used to harm, punish, or frighten their victim.'

The Government definition, which is not a legal definition, includes so called 'honour' based violence, female genital mutilation (FGM) and forced marriage, and is clear that victims are not confined to one gender or ethnic group.

Guidance on the definition can be found here:

APPENDIX D: CYBER CRIME CASE STUDY

Case Study: Lola's story

At the age of 4 I had an experience that triggered my anxiety and as time went on this worsened for many reasons. The bullying began when I was 8, they would call me horrible names and put me down.

This was just the beginning of it all. In senior school it all started again. I was purposely left out and had comments made about me. I remember when one girl said to my friend, 'You're not friends with that freak are you?' and my friend said 'no' even though she was. Any confidence I had in myself was destroyed, my friends were too embarrassed to admit they were friends with me.

When the bullying began my social anxiety worsened. Everything I said got knocked down so I stopped saying anything.
I couldn't get myself involved in activities. I didn't leave the house and I did not want to speak to anyone. At 14, all the comments triggered my eating disorder. Not eating was the one thing that I was able to have control over that no one else could comment on. As time went on I then began feeling very depressed. I found it difficult to go school, I had no motivation and I didn't want to leave my bed as I felt worthless to everyone.

The anonymous comments continued on Kik and ASK FM. This time I was also getting blackmailed as they would say 'Your family hate you, everyone will be better without you…go kill yourself, if you don't we won't leave you alone'. I felt useless, stupid and hated which then made me self-harm. I contacted ChildLine when I was 15. They were my last hope. I was able to speak to ChildLine who helped me by giving me ways that I could talk to a trusted adult or friend about what I was going through and thanks to them I did.

The thought of calling ChildLine frightened me as I didn't like speaking to people and didn't have the confidence to either. Thankfully ChildLine also provide an online 1-2-1 chat service on their website. If the online chat was not available I doubt I ever would have contacted ChildLine.

I was able to chat with a counsellor online who I was more comfortable with and less nervous about. After contacting ChildLine I felt like a weight had lifted from my shoulders. I had kept everything bottled up for months, and it allowed me to talk it through with someone who wouldn't judge and would try their best to help me.

Source: www.Childline.org.uk

APPENDIX E: SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE STATISTICALLY SIMILAR AREAS

	South Cambridgeshire Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership
iQuanta Most Similar Groups	Leicestershire - Rutland
	Sussex - Wealden
	Thames Valley - West Oxfordshire
	Cambridgeshire - South Cambridgeshire
	Leicestershire - Harborough
	Thames Valley - Chiltern
	Sussex - Mid Sussex
	Thames Valley - Vale of White Horse
	Thames Valley - South Oxfordshire
	Gloucestershire - Cotswold
	Sussex - Horsham
	Hampshire - East Hampshire
	Essex - Uttlesford
	Northamptonshire - Daventry & South Northamptonshire
	Thames Valley - South Buckinghamshire

APPENDIX F: LIST OF REFERENCES

Beckett and Warrington, Suffering in Silence: Children and unreported crime, Victim Support and University of Bedfordshire, 2014

CEOP: Threat Assessment of Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, June 2013

DAAT, Cambridgeshire County Council Cambridgeshire Drug and Alcohol Action Team Needs Assessment, 2015

Greater London Authority (2014) London mental health: the invisible costs of mental ill health

Home Office, Victims of modern slavery-frontline staff guidance, version 2, 2015, https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/450834/Victims_of_modern_slavery_frontline_staff_guidance_v2_0_ext.pdf

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

HM Government, Modern Slavery Strategy November 2014

Hughes, K, Bellis, M.A., Jones, L., Wood, S., Bates, G., Eckley, L., McCoy, E., Mikton, C., Shakespeare, T., Officer, A., et al. (2012). 'Prevalence and risk of violence against adults with disabilities: a systematic review and metaanalysis of observational studies.' *Lancet,* 379: 1621–1629.

Joint Review of Disability Hate Crime; Living in A Difference World, Justice Inspectorates, http://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmic/media/a-joint-review-of-disability-hate-crime-living-in-a-different-world-20130321.pdf

Justice Inspectorates, Crime Data Integrity: Inspection of Cambridgeshire Constabulary, November 2014, http://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmic/wp-content/uploads/crime-data-integrity-cambridgeshire-2014.pdf

Jutte et al. (2015) How safe are our children? NSPCC

London Councils, Anti-Social Behaviour and Mental Health, January 2014, http://www.hampshiresab.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/Mental-Health-and-Anti-Social-Behaviour-London-Councils-2014.pdf

Maniglio, R. (2009). 'Severe mental illness and criminal victimization: a systematic review.' *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica,*

McGuire and Dowling, Cyber crime: A review of the evidence – research report, 2013

McManus, S., Meltzer, H., Brugha, T. S., Bebbington, P. E., and Jenkins, R. (2009). Adult psychiatric morbidity in England, 2007: results of a household survey. London: National Centre for Social Research.

Meltzer H, Gatward R, Goodman R, Ford T, The mental health of children and adolescents in Great Britain HMSO: London, 2000

Mind http://www.mind.org.uk/information-support/types-of-mental-health-problems/statistics-and-facts-about-mental-health/how-common-are-mental-health-problems.aspx

Newcastle Multi-Agency Sexual Exploitation Strategy https://www.newcastle.gov.uk/sites/drupalncc.newcastle.gov.uk/files/wwwfileroot/health-and-social-care/se_strategy_july_2015.pdf, July 2015

Pettitt, Bridget, Greenhead, Sian, Khalifeh, Hind, Drennan, Vari, Hart, Tina, Hogg, Jo, Borschmann, Rohan, Mamo, Emma and Moran, Paul (2013) *At risk, yet dismissed: the criminal victimisation of people with mental health problems.* (Project Report) London : Victim Support, Mind.

Wedlock, Crime and Cohesive Communities, Home Office, 2006

Over 50 concerned residents contacted the County Council Customer Service centre to report telephone calls being made from someone stating they worked for the County Council. The caller stated he was investigating an accident and wanted personal details of the resident, including name and address. In some cases he asked for bank details.

Working with colleagues in South Cambridgeshire and other District Councils, Radio Cambridgeshire, local media channels and E-cops alerts, officers were able to advise local residents to watch out for this cold call by 'Dan The Fraudster' and other similar scam calls.   By raising wider awareness of these scams, officers aim to reduce the number of more vulnerable people who might not think to check out the identity of the caller.

Case Studies; Targeted Scams in Cambridgeshire

- Resident reported a call received by a man stating he was from the county council investigating an accident. Residents stated he was an ex-policeman and caller hung up! No number was displayed.
- Resident reported a phone call from "Daniel Bright" claiming to be from Cambridgeshire County Council Investigation Team at Shire Hall regarding an investigation into an accident at about 13.50. Caller gave the resident a number to call him back on 01353 275369. Caller reported that he sounded foreign.
- Resident was called by someone stating they were from Cambridgeshire County Council, about an accident they had had. No other info available but the resident was advised of current scam calls circulating
- Scam caller said that someone in the resident's home had, had an accident in the last year. When the potential victim confronted them about being from a claims company they restated they were from the Council. The potential victim ended up putting the phone down but felt the council needed to be aware this is going on. Someone could get duped into giving information that is private or worse.

ADDITIONAL DATA

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