



COMMUNITY SAFETY STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT - 2017/18

South Cambridgeshire

December 2017

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

KEY FINDINGS

Total police recorded crime in South Cambridgeshire has seen year on year increases between January 2015 and December 2017. In 2016 there were 5,726 offences, in 2017 this increased to 7,609, an increase of 33%. Taking into account population growth, the rate of offences per 1000 population has increased from 48 offences per 1000 population to 58 indicating a large increase that is not simply as result of population growth.¹

Nationally, there is a difference in the trends for police recorded crime (see below) and crime experienced by individuals as measured by the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW). Crime is decreasing according to the CSEW ending September 2017. Although within the CSEW there are some increases for certain offences or in certain locations. For example, concerns have again been raised nationally on specific hotspots in England for knife crime. The Office of National Statistics has also stated that there have also been increases in certain crime types, “particularly in some of the low incidence but more harmful categories”.²)

Locally, most recorded offence types have seen increases in the past year with certain offences seeing significant rises.

Locally for South Cambridgeshire;

- For the whole district ASB has reduced from 2620 to 2036 offences. However there continues to be hotspot locations across the district that report consistent levels of ASB.
- The number of unique offenders (known to the police) has reduced over time in South Cambridgeshire from 917 in 2012 to 671 in 2016, a decrease of 27%.
- Domestic abuse, sexual violence and hate crime – areas known for under-reporting, all continue to show increases in police recorded crime.
 - In 2012, the police recorded 305 offences with a domestic violence marker. By the end of 2017 the number of domestic violence offences has risen to 829 offences. This equates to a rise of 172%.
 - The number of domestic abuse incidents have also increased over the past 5 years from 531 in 2012 to 886 in 2017. This equates to a rise of 67%.
- Property crime – such as vehicle crime (89% increase) and dwelling burglary³ (18% increase), have risen significantly over the past 5 years.

Understanding police recorded crime

The reason for the increases in police recorded crime rates can be partly explained by changes to National Crime Recording Standards (NCRS also known as the Home Office Counting Rules⁴) and the

¹ It should be noted that all offence volumes for 2017 refer to those recorded between 1st January 2017 and 31st December 2017.

²<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/june2017#main-points>

³ This will be the last year that dwelling burglary can be reported on the changes to the national crime recording standards means that ‘residential burglary’ is the new category and includes garages and other buildings attached to private residences.

⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/counting-rules-for-recorded-crime>

reclassification of certain crime types. For example, stalking and harassment are now classified within “violence without injury”. Rises in the most serious forms of violence are however likely to be genuine as these have always tended to be well reported. The Crime Survey of England and Wales 2017 (CSEW) tends to be dominated by higher volume but less serious crime. It shows that nationally the rate of offending is decreasing in contrast with Police recorded crime which has risen significantly. It should also be noted that the CSEW is an accredited statistic by the ONS where as police recorded crime is not.⁵

Improved recording by the police is leading to a greater body of evidence to better understand the impact of a variety of factors that make both victims and perpetrators vulnerable. For example, following inspection feedback the volume of police recorded crimes with a domestic abuse marker has risen significantly by 20% from 2016 to 2017 from 694 to 829. As domestic abuse is heavily underreported a rise in the volume of incidents is welcomed as it shows that there is an increased awareness and willingness to come forward and report. It also demonstrates that Police have improved their recording practices as there is a greater understanding of domestic abuse and therefore an increased likelihood of their recording. However it should be noted that the rate of increase has slowed in the most recent year suggesting there could potentially be a levelling off.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the Partnership have the following priorities for 2018/19, being mindful of creating a focused deliverable action plan:

- 1) Dwelling burglary - Building resilience with and protect communities and individuals who are vulnerable to repeat victimisation.
- 2) Vulnerability - Supporting those who are vulnerable to crime in their homes (this would include distraction burglary, rogue trading, scams, domestic abuse and child sexual exploitation and modern day slavery as determined by local need).
- 3) Community resilience – Supporting communities within South Cambridgeshire to identify their own needs; the better to shape future development.
 - a. Develop a better understanding of developing communities in the district.
 - b. Create a better understanding of existing support for communities.
 - c. Supporting opportunities for community interventions (watch schemes, volunteer initiatives, grant funding for projects, parish council involvement)

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

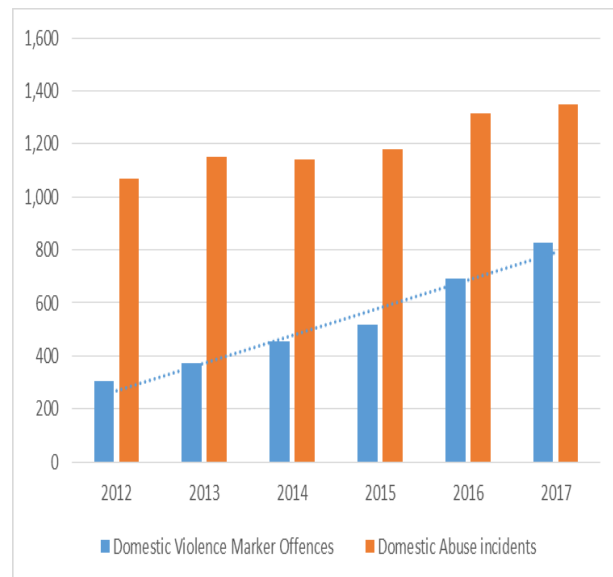
CURRENT PRIORITIES

1. Protect the vulnerable

ISSUES

Domestic Abuse – Since the government made domestic abuse a national priority South Cambridgeshire has made it a key focus. In recent years the volume of domestic abuse incidents and crimes with a domestic violence marker have been rising. In the most recent year there has been a further increase to the volume of domestic abuse incidents recorded by police. However the rise is modest with only an additional 33 offences being recorded. This equates to a rise of 2.5% from 2016 to 2017. This slowdown in the increasing numbers of incidents each year potentially could suggest a levelling off.

Figure 1 Domestic Abuse Incidents / Offences



With regard to Domestic Violence Marker the volume in 2017 also reflects a slowdown in the rise of offences with a 20% increase between 2016 and 2017 compared to a 34% increase from 2015 to 2016.

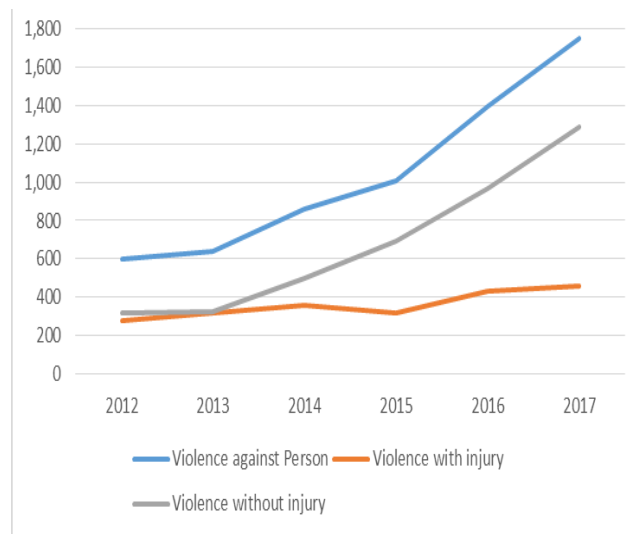
It is unclear whether the interventions implemented in the past year have reduced domestic abuse or whether there has been a downturn in individuals feeling they are able to come forward / will be taken seriously by police.⁶

Child Sexual Exploitation – The evidence does not indicate that the nature and scale of Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) within the District is what the Partnership feared it might be. Within the possible modalities of offending, the evidence currently suggests a less organised type of abuse taking place between peers or single abusers, often utilising online communication routes to target potential victims. There was 25 police recorded crimes with a CSE marker applied in 2017 which is an increase of 4 offences from the previous year. Child sexual abuse offences however has risen by 52 offences to 70 in 2017 highlighting potentially that this an offence which could see a long term upward trend.

⁶ It should be noted that all data displayed in graphs have been sourced from Police recorded crime data unless stated otherwise.

Violence & VAWG – South Cambridgeshire has experienced a rise in violent crime in the past year from 1397 offences in 2016 to 1749 in 2017, a rise of 25%. Much of the increase is made up of violence without injury offences (91%). This rise can partly be seen as a positive with a shift in recording behaviour by officers likely to have contributed to the recent increases. However, there is likely to be a genuine increase in violent crime as well which is reflected in the 6.7% increase in the more accurately measured ‘violence with injury’ data.

Figure 2 Violence against the Person Offences



Violence against women and girls is not a defined offence type and can include domestic abuse, harassment, sexual abuse and generic violent offences. The 2017 VAWG needs assessment shows that the rate per 1000 population seen in South Cambridgeshire for Harassment, Domestic abuse and Victims of sexual abuse are all below the county average. This should not necessarily be seen as a success. It means South Cambridgeshire can do more to raise awareness and encourage victims to come forward.

The annual Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence partnership reports that in terms of referrals to the Independent Domestic Violence Advisory service (IDVA) the volume of referrals has been increasing until 2015/16 with 164 referrals. However in 2016 / 2017 the IDVA service only received 139 referrals in South Cambridgeshire. Furthermore the engagement rate of the referrals has also fallen from 84% in 2015/16 to 74% in 2016/17 meaning that 103 women participated in support services compared with 138 women in 2016.

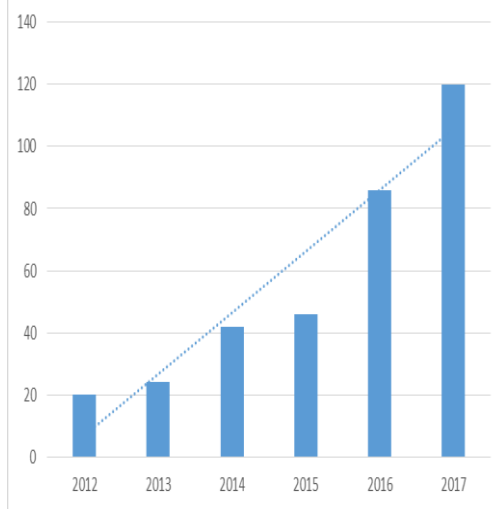
Hoarding – Hoarding was identified by the Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue Service as posing a risk to vulnerable residents in the County. Some of these cases require substantial resources with a multi-agency approach to avoid serious harm being caused.

National estimates show that 2-5% of all adults in the UK show signs of a hoarding behaviours. If this estimate was applied to South Cambridgeshire this would mean between 3,113 and 7,783 people could show signs of a hoarding disorder. Therefore there is potentially a large pool of people who could be at risk. The CDRP action plan for 2016/17 included a plan to help fund and deliver Hoarding Training in Feb 2017. This training was delivered by SCDC to local registered social landlords and included officers from environmental health, housing and sheltered housing. This training was positively received.

The last figures show there are 49 properties known to Health and Environmental services. Each of these cases are complex and require a great deal of officer time. It is a difficult area to monitor as cases are managed by Environmental Health, Neighbourhood Support Team, Visiting Support Team and Sheltered Housing Officers. The most complex cases are tracked at South Cambs Problem Solving group. At present there are 12 cases on the agenda.

Hate Crime –

Figure 3 Number of Hate Crime Offences - Trend



Hate Crime has consistently risen year on year with the most noticeable increases happening just prior and post EU referendum in June 2016. Both local and national data support the theory that there have been increased tensions in some areas as a result of the referendum and recent terror attacks of Westminster Bridge and the Manchester Arena bombing.

In the most recent year this trend has continued with a further 49 offences totalling 120 equating to a 49% increase in 2017. This is the largest year on year increase other than 2016. This increase needs further investigation as despite low numbers it appears to be an issue that is largely underreported.

Cyber Crime –

Cybercrime is an umbrella term used to describe two types of cyber-related crimes. The first, Cyber-Dependent crimes are offences that are dependent on the use of ICT for example stealing data from a computer. The other type are cyber-enabled crimes, which are traditional offences that can be committed with the use of an ICT, for example fraud offences. Currently there is no breakdown but the overall numbers have been steadily increasing year on year from 61 offences to 87, a 43% increase in 2017 from 2016. Despite this further increase there is still a major issue surrounding under-reporting with many victims unsure of where and how to report. Action Fraud is the UK's national reporting centre for fraud and cybercrime where victims should report fraud if they have been scammed, defrauded or experienced cybercrime.

In 2015 the Office for National Statistics (ONS) trialled the inclusion of cybercrime in the annual crime survey for England and Wales (CSEW). The ONS estimated that there were 2.46 million cyber incidents and 2.11 million victims of cybercrime in 2015. This compares with approximately 700,000 cyber-enabled incident reports to UK Action Fraud highlighting the disparity between offences committed and offences recorded. We can assume that locally the picture is similar and there are far more cyber-enabled offences being committed than are reported and recorded by the police.

Scams / Rogue Traders -

The partnership selected Scams / Rogue traders as a priority in 2016/17 and recommended to continue that priority into 2017/18 as part of the focus on protecting the vulnerable.

This continues to be important as a person defrauded in their own home is 2.5 times more likely to die or go into care within a year according to National Trading Standards.

A variety of training and advice sessions, local engagement sessions and scams awareness displays have been carried out in the district including;

- Engaging the support of a local ‘community coordinator’ for all 49 ‘No Cold Calling Zones’ in South Cambridgeshire who provides regular scams awareness information materials, door stickers and preventative messages to their neighbours and is a local point of contact for support with any particular concerns.
- Direct contact made with all residents referred by the National Trading Standards Scams Team whose identities were discovered during Scam investigations, returning seized cash and cheques where applicable.
- Support and advice given to stop repeat financial detriment including access to additional support mechanisms such as installing call blocking devices or setting up a mail redirection. Victims are contacted within 28 days of the referral being received by the Community Protection Team.
- ‘Friends Against Scams’ training to a wide range of active community leaders, including County Council elected members. The training is developed by the National Trading Standards Scams Team (NTSST) and results in a certificate and pin badge. Friends are encouraged to take their learning and work within their communities to ‘take a stand against scams’.
- Media campaign to highlight 10 scams top tips to bus passengers in South Cambs, posters displayed at Park and Ride sites and along the busway.

INTERVENTIONS

There are additional interventions over and above ‘business as usual’ that have been put into action to tackle many of the above issues with regard to protecting the vulnerable. They are shown in the table below.

Table 1

Issue	Additional Intervention
Domestic Abuse	Membership and regular attendance of county wide DASV partnership and participation with the White Ribbon Campaign
Scams / Rogue Traders	Little book of big scams produced and distributed, scams awareness talks and displays, training for Royal Mail on spotting and supporting scam victims
CSE	Tough Love theatre production paid for by Partnership for students in village colleges and for parents, carers and community representatives.
Hoarding	Article sent to all Parishes for inclusion in Parish newsletters regarding identifying, reporting and supporting those displaying hoarding behaviours.
Hate Crime	Facebook boosting campaign planned before Christmas 2017 using True Vision Hate Crime campaign poster, encouraging people to Report-It.

OUTCOMES

Issue	Outcome
Scams / Rogue Traders	Increased engagement within the community as well as increased community resilience through 'no cold calling' zones. Increased public awareness through media campaign to highlight top 10 most common scams.
CSE	Results indicate that following the performances of Tough Love, there was a number of disclosures from young people as both victims and perpetrators and have actively requested help.
Hoarding	Numerous individuals across the partnership have been given help to deal with their hoarding behaviours as well as provided support in making their properties safe.
Hate Crime	Too early for outcomes on this work as the project is still gathering evidence as to the nature of the issues faced locally.

Case Study

Girton Green: Partnership Working to Combat Scamming

Girton Green recently raised a concern of the increase in telephone scams to their vulnerable residents, with many sharing personal data. The Community Protection team set-up drop-in surgeries to provide information and advice on how to spot the various types of scams and how to stop them. Advice included all methods that scammers use to con their victims – phone, post, internet and on the doorstep.

Operations Manager, Andrew Watson reported “since the project started we have seen a reduction in reports of return phone calls to residents. It is evident that partnership working with specialist agencies empowers people with the knowledge, skills and confidence to deal with this type of crime, which for us has resulted in a positive outcome. We are therefore grateful for the work undertaken by the Community Protection Team to help safeguard our elderly and vulnerable residents”

2. Tackle Dwelling Burglary

ISSUES

Dwelling burglary was set as a CDRP priority in 2016/17 as the levels of burglary have not returned to the low level seen in 2011/12. The district has undergone substantial changes in the past decade with regard to population growth, immigration, housing development and infrastructure changes to support growth. As a result dwelling burglary is an offence that has needed close monitoring. It is also a force wide priority.

In the past 12 months the number of dwelling burglary offences has increased by 59 (15%) from 2016 to 2017 to a total of 461 offences. This rise cannot be offset by the number of households built during the past year as the rate of dwelling burglary's per 1000 households have risen from 0.62 per 1000 in 2016 to 0.84 in 2017.

South Cambridgeshire is not unique among other local CDRPs. Across the county the number of dwelling burglary offences rose from 2110 in 2016 to 2790 in 2017, an increase of 680 (32%).

Nationally the trend continues with an 8% increase in the number of offences recorded by the police between October 16 and September 17. This rise however is not reflected in the CSEW with a 1% shown. Despite this, it does report that it expects the recent rise in police recorded burglary to be genuine as people tend to report this offence type and the police tend to record it well.⁷

INTERVENTIONS

There are additional interventions over and above 'business as usual' by individual agencies that have been put into action to tackle burglary.

Bad Wolf Test – This test was marketed to households in South Cambridgeshire to examine the security of homes from burglars. It gives households an idea of how secure their house is and aims to encourage households to think about securing their homes.

Community engagement – Operation Hunter used funding from the CDRP to make shed and window alarms and timer switches available to residents at cost price, with products available after a publicised police engagement visit to a village or parish.

OUTCOMES

Greater engagement with the community through the above interventions has given the partnership a greater understanding of where the vulnerabilities are within South Cambridgeshire. The CDRP are better placed to support vulnerable locations and victims more effectively in future. It has also given those individuals who engaged with the above schemes greater confidence that their property is or can be made secure.

3. Improve our understanding of our increasingly diverse communities and build community resilience

ISSUES

Diverse Communities –

South Cambridgeshire has an ever changing diverse community. As South Cambridgeshire's population grows its demography diversifies considerably. In just three years from 2014 to 2017 it is estimated that the population has increased from 152,000 to 157,000. Understanding the behaviours, motivations and knowledge of local people and what they want will help direct the local, county, voluntary sectors and what is required.⁸

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<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingseptember2017>

⁸ <http://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/populationanddemographics>

Community Resilience –

Both nationally and locally there have been increases in recorded hate crimes and community tensions. The data indicates that the EU referendum and recent terror attacks have been a flash point for these. Despite the significant increase in reporting in recent years it is likely that victims of hate crime are substantially under-represented in police recorded hate crime due to low reporting. There is anecdotal evidence that there is a lack of community cohesion in some areas with regard to the use of shared spaces for example.

INTERVENTIONS

The CDRP is leading a project to provide opportunities for people locally to share their experiences of living in South Cambridgeshire.

In particular the CDRP hopes to hear from people within the community that have been previously under-represented in surveys and engagement processes about the ease or otherwise of accessing services in the area, integrating into local communities and any barriers or prejudice (if any) that have been experienced. Of particular focus are groups perceived as being in a minority within the district. Among these groups are those in Cambourne Crescent, LGBT+ residents, disabled residents within South Cambridgeshire and potentially members of the local Muslim community.

The CDRP aims to come together with other organisations that are part of the Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership locally to learn from the experiences of others and be better placed to provide support across the whole community in future. This is an ongoing project and the results should be available at the next board meeting.

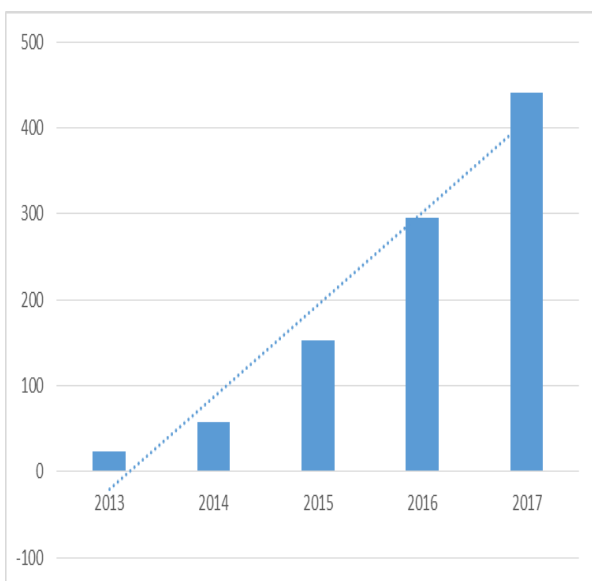
The CDRP are also looking into Prevent training for staff at SCDC to ascertain how many have done it and whether it can be made obligatory as part of inductions for both elected members and officers.

SCANNING – EMERGING ISSUES

There are several emerging issues evident in South Cambridgeshire from police recorded crime. The 2 offence types described below have noticeably risen in volume in the past year continuing long term trends in some circumstances.

HARE COURSING

Figure 4 Recorded Hare Coursing / Poaching Incidents
(Source: Rural Crime Action Team)



Hare coursing has been raised as a potential emerging issue with anecdotal evidence suggesting that the usual seasonal fluctuations have changed to a more consistent pattern of offending throughout the year. In the past 5 years the number of recorded coursing / poaching incidents have increased significantly. In 2013 there were 24 incidents recorded, this has risen to 441 in 2017. The large increase can partly be attributed to the Rural Crime Action Team urging the public to report offences. As a result there have also been increases in the number of criminal damage reports as a consequence of poachers / hare courses driving vehicles across land, damaging crops, land and gates in the process.

COUNTY LINES

There are currently small numbers that are being flagged up to the Missing, Exploited and Trafficked (MET) Hub where young people are known to be victims of Child Criminal Exploitation through drug dealing networks. This is an emerging picture with more evidence becoming available over time as schools, parents, and safeguarding, early help, youth offending, youth support and related agencies start identifying and then referring young people.

Of those currently on the 'MASE tracker' when identified as above, only 2 came from South Cambs with 7 or 8 each from Huntingdonshire and Cambridge City.

Despite no clear evidence of any wide scale operations in South Cambs currently, offenders typically do not respect district boundaries. This is an area where the CDRP could be proactive in an attempt to prevent any county lines operations becoming active before vulnerable victims are targeted in the community. Local vulnerable people can be drawn in to the operations without immediate recognition that they are not in control of the situation. They can be coerced into the transportation, supply and dealing of Class A drugs and weapons as well as the sacrifice of their properties.

VEHICLE CRIME

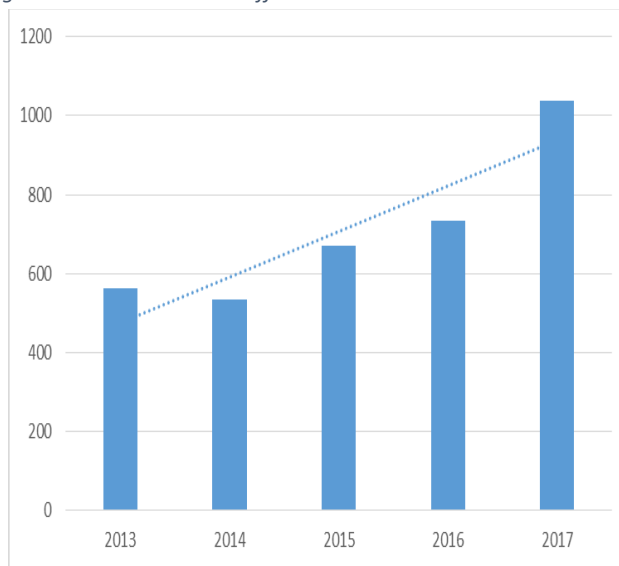
The volume of vehicle crime has risen by 279 offences in the past year from 733 offences to 1038 equating to a rise of 42%. Over the past 10 years vehicle crime had been steadily declining prior to this recent upturn due to advances in security features. The level recorded in 2017 has almost reached levels last seen in 2008. It should be noted that, 88% of the increase is made up of 'theft from a vehicle' offences.

Of the 15 most similarly matched districts in the country (MSG) South Cambridgeshire is performing relatively poorly. It ranks 11 out of 15 with a rate of 5.9 crimes per 1,000

population. The MSG average crime rate is 5.0 crimes per 1,000 population. However, South Cambridgeshire is not alone within the county in terms of performing poorly. The force as a whole is struggling with vehicle crime with Cambridgeshire ranking 6 of 8 in the MSGs. Whilst it is not recommended that vehicle crime become a standalone priority. South Cambridgeshire could look into measures that can be taken to improve prevention and awareness of the issue among the general public. For example education of the risks of valuables being left on display.

Nationally there is evidence that property crime is rising – this includes vehicle offences. The RAC reports that vehicle theft has risen by 30% in the last three years as thieves have developed the ability to exploit electronic security systems that previously made vehicles far harder to steal. For example entering the vehicle through an unlocked door has increased from occurring in around one in eight incidents to around one-half of incidents (13% in the year ending March 2006 and 43% in the year ending March 2016)⁹. The rise in 'theft of vehicles' has not been seen in South Cambs but the use of technology may allow offenders easier access to commit 'theft from a vehicle' offences.

Figure 5 Recorded Vehicle Offences

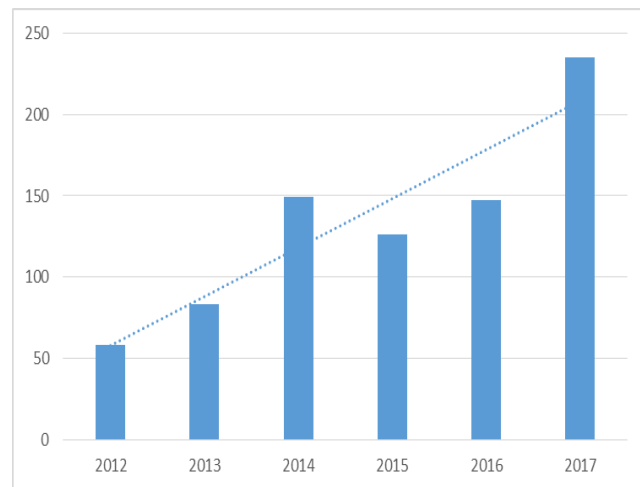


⁹ <https://www.rac.co.uk/press-centre#/pressreleases/police-data-reveals-30-percent-increase-in-stolen-vehicles-in-three-years-2173913>

SEXUAL OFFENCES

The volume of sexual offences has risen to 235, equating to a rise of 60% in the past year. This increase should not necessarily be seen as a negative trend. It can be credited to improvements in police recording practices and the willingness of victims to come forward in an ever more accepting and supportive environment for victims. Despite this it must still be recognised that a 60% increase cannot be ignored as a positive development either. There is evidently a lot more victims that need support than previously evidenced locally.

Figure 6 Recorded Sexual Offences



Some cases can also be attributed to historical offences but these do not fully represent the observed increases in the past year. In fact the ratio of historical offences (crimes reported 1 year or more after the occurrence) has actually decreased year on year from 30% of sexual offences in 2016 to 22% in 2017. Despite progress made, more can be done to encourage victims to come forward and they can be supported further. It is therefore recommended that South Cambridgeshire CDRP remains proactive in this area.

The Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Partnership, operating at a County level continues to lead the work to tackle sexual violence and support victims. Therefore it is not recommended that this form a standalone priority.

SCANNING TABLE – AREAS REVIEWED

Topic	Volume of crimes (Projected)	Change on previous year volume (%) (Projected)	Trend	Context	Opportunities for the partnership
Total Crime	7591	+1865 / +33%	<p>The volume of Total crime has seen a continuous long term downward trend. From 2008 to 2013 total crime reduced year on year to a low of 4545. There were modest increases in 2014-2015 but remained largely flat before a significant upturn in 2016 to 5726. This upward trend has continued in 2017 with a total of 7591 offences recorded by police.</p> <p>In terms of the rate of offending per 1000 population the levels have been consistent for several years without significant fluctuation. 2016 saw a large increase from 31.37 to 36.79. On currently projections this year could increase to a level around 48 per 1000 population representing an increase of approximately 30-35%.</p>	<p>This recent upward trend in local crime rates is reflected nationally. The reason for these increases in police recorded crime rates can be partly explained by changes to police recording procedures and the reclassification of certain crime types. For example stalking and harassment are now classified as “violence without injury”. Rises in the most serious forms of violence are however likely to be genuine as these have always tended to be well reported. The Crime Survey of England and Wales 2017 (CSEW) tends to be dominated by higher volume but less serious crime. It shows that nationally the rate of offending is decreasing in contrast with Police recorded crime which has risen significantly. It should also be noted that the CSEW is an accredited statistic by the ONS where as police recorded crime is not. ¹⁰</p> <p>iQuanta MSG ranks South Cambridgeshire 10th in terms of its rate of offences per 1000 population with a rate of 48.5 compared with the MSG average of 47.2. ¹¹</p>	<p>Police recorded crime is up nationally which cannot solely be viewed as a negative result. Increased awareness around certain crime types such as domestic abuse, sexual offences etc show that an increase in recorded offences is in fact a success.</p> <p>Raise awareness further on particular crime types to tackle hidden crime.</p>

¹⁰ <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/june2017>

¹¹ Iquanta MSG Ending November 2017

Cybercrime	120	+25/ +42%	<p>Up consistently but numbers are very low compared with actual offences committed. Most offences go un-reported as victims tend to report to the financial services or ISPs directly.</p>	<p>National data (CSEW)* suggests increase to volume, complexity and seriousness of cybercrime. Provides environment for offending</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - for CSE - exploitation of vulnerable adults, especially the elderly - and those with mental impairments <p>Recording nationally is increasing as awareness increases around cybercrime by Officers AND increasing awareness of the public that they can report these crimes.</p> <p>Locally there are not substantial volumes recorded but they have been slowly increasing over last 3 years; probably resulted from improved.</p> <p>Concern is massive underreporting locally. As cybercrime does not respect district or county boundaries, it would be naive to think that there are not substantial volumes of cyber-crime in the district.</p>	<p>To review local and national data and types of associated crimes to identify victim subgroups and opportunities for awareness raising.</p> <p>Connect with organisations that are main stakeholders for victims such as trading standards and CAB.</p>
All violence against person	1749	+352 / +25%	<p>The long term trend is that total volume of VAP is rising.</p> <p>The volume of offences has consistently risen for the past 5 years with a significant 38% rise from 2015 to 2016.</p> <p>2017 is projected to continue this upward trend.</p>	<p>Police recorded violence against the person has been rising nationally as well as locally. This can be put down to the changes in recording procedures as well as the reclassification of certain offences within the “violence without injury” category. For example death or serious injury by driving is now classified as a violence against the person offence. Another new offence included is malicious communications which has been included since April 2017.</p> <p>A further possible factor is the increase reporting of domestic abuse and the subsequent improved recording of these offences.</p>	<p>Investigate violent crime further to establish which crime types are being impacted most by the HMIC inspection results. This may result in knowledge about which victim groups need support.</p> <p>Domestic abuse for example</p>

				<p>According to the ONS the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) is the more accurate measure of the violent offences that it covers. The CSEW is unavailable locally but nationally has reported a statistically insignificant decrease of 4% in violent offences.</p> <p>Police recorded crime figures are restricted offences that have been reported and due to recent efforts to tighten recording practices are unable to record a reliable measure of violent offences.</p> <p>South Cambridgeshire sits in the middle of the iQuanta MSG ranked 8th from 15. The rate of violence against the person offences per 1000 is 13.34 compared with the average MSG rate of 13.85.</p>	
Violence without injury	1288	+322 / +36%	<p>The long term trend for Violence without injury has been one of consistently increasing volumes of offences. From 2012 to 2016 levels have increased from 321 offences per year to 966, an increase of over 200%.</p> <p>This upward trend is set to continue in 2017 with the projected level of offences likely to exceed 1200 representing a further 30% increase on 2016.</p>	<p>Violence without injury classifications have changed frequently in recent years with various offences moving from one category to another. For example Harassment been reclassified as its own sub category under violence against the person rather than a sub-category of violence without injury.</p> <p>South Cambridgeshire is ranked 13th among 15 for the highest levels of violence without injury per 1000 population with a rate of 8.3 compared with the MSG average of 7.3.</p>	
Violence with injury	460	+29 /+7%	<p>Police recorded violence with injury offences have a less consistent long term trend. While the total volume has generally increased in South Cambridgeshire in recent years 2015</p>	<p>The volume of police recorded violence against the person can be regarded as far more accurate due to the likelihood that a victim will report the offence and that the police will record it accordingly.</p>	

			<p>saw a 12% reduction in offences.</p> <p>2016 however reverted to course with a 37% increase on the previous year from 315 violence with injury offences to 431.</p> <p>This significant rise does not look likely to happen again in 2017 as the volume of offences looks set to increase by only 7% to 462.</p>	<p>South Cambridgeshire is performing well with regard to MSG rankings with the 2nd lowest level of violence with injury per 1000 population among the 15 CDRPs.</p> <p>The rate from December 2016 to November 2017 was 2.95 compared with the average MSG rate of 4.4. It also has the lowest rate of offences among other districts in the county. The average being 5.75 offences per 1000 residents in Cambridgeshire,</p>	
Child Abuse / CSE / Child Sexual Abuse	139 / 25 / 70	+19 / +16 % +8 / +47 % +52 / 289 %	<p>All three of these child related offences are relatively newly recorded offences and so long term trends are not possible.</p> <p>All three offences have however increased in volume since the start of recording. Child abuse has been recorded for 4 years now and has risen every year.</p> <p>Child sexual exploitation has been relatively stable since the start of recording it as an offence. 2017 has experienced the highest volume of CSE cases since the offence was introduced.</p>	<p>All three offences have only recently been started being recorded.</p> <p>Nationally in 2017 sexual offences increased by 17%. Of these sexual offences, those that relate directly to sexual offences against children contributed over one third (37%) to the total increase in the number of sexual offences recorded by the police.</p>	Due to the recent addition of these offences the CDRP is relatively unsighted on the extent of each crime type and could seek to gain a greater understanding.
Sexual Offences	235	+88 / +60%	The volume of recorded sexual offences has been rising in the long term. 2015 recorded a lower total with a 15% decrease on the previous year but the upward trend continued thereafter.	"A contributing factor to the increase is thought to include an increased willingness of victims to come forward and report these crimes to the police. High-profile coverage of sexual offences and the police response to reports of non-recent sexual offending, for example, Operation Yewtree, which began in 2012, and	Further work could be completed here to gain a deeper understanding of the the reasons behind the recent increase.

			<p>This most recent year has seen one of the largest increases in volume and percentage with a total of 235 compared with 147 the previous year, an increase of 60%.</p> <p>Of the offences recorded in 2017 22% were historical sexual offences (reported one year or more after the offence occurred).</p> <p>This compares with 30% of offences the previous year and 26% in 2015.</p>	<p>more recently, allegations by former footballers, alongside a dedicated police operation set up to investigate these, is likely to have an ongoing influence on victims' willingness to come forward to report both recent and non-recent offences." – ONS</p> <p>The number of sexual offences recorded by police is rising across the constabulary and nationally highlighting that this increase is not isolated to South Cambridgeshire.</p> <p>The iQuanta MSG* rankings also reflect that South Cambridgeshire is performing similarly to other similar CDRPs on sexual offences, being ranked 8^h out of 15. The crime rate per 1,000 population was 1.48 compared to the MSG average of 1.51 crimes per 1,000 population.</p> <p>Among other districts in the County South Cambs has a lower rate than all but East Cambridgeshire. The average is 2.03.</p>	
Dwelling Burglary	461	+59 / +15%	<p>The long term trend is largely flat. In recent years the volume of offences have fluctuated up and down but the total volume of offences in 2017 has risen to 461 offences, an increase of 15% from 2016.</p> <p>This is close to the total seen in 2008 of 421 indicating that levels are reasonably consistent over the long term.</p>	<p>"Recent changes to the categorisation of domestic and non-domestic burglary in the Home Office Counting Rules for police recorded crime that were introduced in March 2017. New sub-categories of residential and non-residential burglary have replaced domestic and non-domestic burglary respectively, but with the important distinction that the classification of residential burglary now includes all buildings or parts of buildings that are within the boundary of, or form a part of, a dwelling. Any building not directly connected to a dwelling was previously counted as non-domestic burglary. This change was introduced to draw together burglaries to</p>	<p>Opportunity to target the most vulnerable locations and potential victims.</p>

				<p>the main dwelling house and those to other buildings that are part of the overall residential property.” – ONS</p> <p>Burglary dwelling is up across the constabulary as a whole and across all individual districts highlighting it is a wider problem than in South Cambridgeshire alone.</p> <p>South Cambridgeshire ranks 2nd highest in terms of the volume of Burglary dwelling per 1000 households within the MSG according to iQuanta. Burglary dwelling as a rate per 1000 households from October 2016 to September 2017 in South Cambridgeshire was 3.836, higher than the MSG (most similar grouping) average of 2.943.</p>	
Theft from person	37	+15/ +68%	<p>Remained largely consistent over the past 5 years ranging from 20 to 30 offences per year.</p> <p>2017 has seen a large percentage increase in the number of theft from the person offences rising by 91%. Despite this the numbers are still low at only 42 offences.</p>	<p>Despite a 68% increase South Cambridgeshire is performing well relative to the MSG. It has a lower rate of crimes per 1000 people in the past 12 months December 2016 to November 2017 than most other CDRPs within the MSG, ranking 2nd out of 15 CDRPs. The rate of theft from person offences per 1000 population is 0.23 compared with the MSG average of 0.55. It also has the lowest rate among all other districts in the county where the average rate is 1.08.</p> <p>Despite this, within the constabulary as a whole the volume of theft from the person offences has remained similar in 2017 compared with 2016 with a 4% increase. The majority of other CDRPs within the district are also projected to remain flat this calendar year with the exception of Fenland and Cambridge City which have both experienced increases in 2017.</p>	<p>Volumes of theft from the person are low but have increased significantly. Therefore the Partnership could consider review of victims of theft from the person to determine if the Partnership can add value here, specifically around vulnerable victim groups. Analysis of this type should be considered in the broadest sense (i.e. overlaps with other crime types, locations and offending patterns).</p>

Vehicle Crime	1038	+305 / +42%	Stable for a number of years prior to 2016 but recently volumes of offences have been rising at an increasing rate.	<p>Other districts across the constabulary are experiencing similar upward trends in Vehicle crime offences.</p> <p>South Cambridgeshire ranks 12th of 15 in the MSG for theft from a vehicle offences and vehicle offences per 1000 population in the year Dec 2016 to Nov 2017. The crime rate for vehicle offences was 6.39 offences per 1000 people compared with the average of 5.02. It also ranks low against other districts in the county with only Cambridge and Peterborough experiencing more offences per 1000 population.</p>	<p>Review vehicle crime offences and the breakdown of offence types to determine if there have been any changes to the way vehicle offences are being committed in South Cambridgeshire.</p> <p>Examine whether there is a need to raise public awareness.</p>
Rural Crime	MMI Dataset - 606 Crimefile database keyword search = 208 offences	N/A (not possible within dataset to see previous years) +50 / +31%	<p>Although a trend is not possible to obtain within the MMI dataset "Hare Coursing accounts for 40% of all Rural Crime.</p> <p>Within the Crimefile Database most recorded offences are rural location crime as opposed to actual rural property crime. Offences are predominantly burglary non dwelling when property is involved. Offences are less prevalent over the summer months.</p> <p>Other theft & Criminal Damage most common offences.</p> <p>When using the keyword search within the crimefile database it has been identified that there are more offences in the most recent calendar</p>	<p>Rural crime as measured by the MMI dataset relates to "A crime or incident type which occurs in any geographical area ordinarily described as 'rural', and where the criminal activity is more prevalent, or unique to, rural areas"</p> <p>Rural crime as shown in the crimefile relates to a keyword search of the terms "field", "rural" and "farm", "poaching" and "hare coursing" within the MO text.</p> <p>Rural crime according to the NFU Mutual is a large problem, especially in Cambridgeshire which features as the third worst affected counties by the cost of the rural crimes alone. This could be explained by the type of farming that occurs (arable) and the equipment needed for it (tractors). 2016 proved slightly less costly than 2015 but according to NFU Mutual the trend is not likely to continue.</p> <p>According to the National Rural Crime Network survey of over 17,000 people more than 1 in 4 have not reported a rural crime out of a lack of belief that the</p>	<p>Help to share and promote the key messages of the Rural Crime Action Team.</p> <p>Latest messages are focussed on property marking and target hardening and reporting of specific crimes such as Hare Coursing.</p>

			year that match those key words. In 2015 there were 125 offences. In 2017 this has risen to 208.	Police could or would do anything about it. Therefore there could be many more rural offences that go undetected.	
Road safety	N/A	N/A	Road Traffic Collisions have been largely consistent over the past 5 years, with little major fluctuation year on year.	<p>Road safety concern to other CDRPs locally, especially those with a high proportion of rural roads. However the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Road Safety Partnership (CPRS) exist with Road Safety as their specific remit, and Road maintenance is a County level responsibility. So it should not be a priority for the South Cambridgeshire CDRP. However there are aspects of Road Safety that the CDRP may be interested in keeping a watching brief on which relate more to driver behaviour than infrastructure.</p> <p>The Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Road Safety Partnership (CRSPR) have shown interest in aligning with CDRPs and having CDRP representatives attend their meetings. It is likely that one of the Board members already does this and could feed back to the South Cambridgeshire CDRP where relevant.</p>	Partnership may wish to link into the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Road Safety Partnership to help find a means of addressing local issues around unsafe driving.
Domestic abuse incidents / domestic violence marker offences	Domestic Abuse Incidents 1347 / Domestic Violence Marker Offences 829	+33 / +2.5 % + 135 / +20%	<p>The longer term trend has seen the number of offences rising consistently over the past 5 years from 1067 in 2012 to 1314 in 2016.</p> <p>In the most recent year there has been a further increase to the volume of domestic abuse incidents recorded by police. However the rise is modest with only an extra 33 offences being recorded. This equates to a rise of 2.5% from 2016 to 2017. This represents a slowdown in the</p>	<p>Changes in recording practices recently and public confidence to report following high profile cases and awareness raising nationally are most likely responsible for the significant increases seen in police recorded offences. This is seen as a positive step as victims evidently feel more able to come forward, confident that the police will take it seriously and support them.</p> <p>Domestic abuse and VAWG are national priorities that continue to have a high focus for police forces across the country.</p> <p>It remains a hidden crime and so efforts to encourage</p>	<p>VAWG countywide assessment 2017</p> <p>Multi Agency Approach</p> <p>Awareness campaigns – share success stories</p>

			<p>increasing numbers of incidents each year and suggests a levelling off.</p> <p>With regard to Domestic Violence Marker offences in 2008 there were only 139 incidents recorded by police compared with 694 incidents in 2016 representing a 400% increase showing a rapid increase in the number of recorded offences.</p> <p>The volume in 2017 reflects a slowdown in the rise of offences with a 20% increase between 2016 and 2017 compared to a 34% increase from 2015 to 2016.</p>	victims to come forward are ever necessary.	
Hate crime	120	+34/ +40%	<p>Hate crime totals have been recorded since April 2011. Since this point the total volume has consistently increased year on year in South Cambridgeshire.</p> <p>The level of increase has however fluctuated from year to year.</p> <p>The highest rate of increase occurred most recently with a rise from 46 hate crime offences in 2015 to 86 in 2016, an increase of 87%. On current projections we can expect a further</p>	<p>There is national evidence of increases in Hate crime in particular racial and religious discrimination.¹²</p> <p>The EU referendum has been cited as a likely cause for this sudden recent rise. A further cause could be the heightened tensions brought on by recent terror attacks.</p> <p>Hate crime is an offence that could yet get worse as reported incidents increase significantly still as victims are encouraged to come forward. Further to this as Brexit negotiations continue there is the potential that setbacks in political negotiations could provoke further hate crime offences.</p>	<p>Focus groups already planned to get the views of minority and ethnic groups across the district with an aim to provide better resources and support in future.</p> <p>Further awareness and engagement among the general population to celebrate other cultures and minority groups.</p>

¹² https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/652136/hate-crime-1617-hosb1717.pdf

			increase to 134 offences in 2016 equating to a 55% rise.	Despite the low numbers of hate crime within South Cambridgeshire it performs poorly with regard to racially or religiously aggravated offences within the iQuanta MSG rankings. South Cambridgeshire is placed 2 nd highest out of 15 with a rate of 0.467 compared to the MSG average of 0.3. Within the County South Cambs sits in the middle among other districts with East Cambs and Fenland experiencing a lower rate and Huntingdonshire and Cambridge experiencing a higher rate.	
ASB	2036	-9 %	<p>In the past 5 years there have been year to year fluctuations of 14% in both directions highlighting a complex picture of ASB.</p> <p>The long term trend shows a modest decline in ASB incidents in South Cambridgeshire from 2620 incidents in 2012 to 2232 incidents in 2017.</p> <p>From 2016 to 2017 there was a reduction in ASB incidents from 2232 to 2036, this equates to a fall of 9%.</p>	ASB as recorded by the CSEW asks respondents whether they have experienced ASB in the past year. Since the question has been asked the percentage of respondents having experienced ASB has never moved out of the range of 27-31%.	Review if there are any hotspots of ASB that could be tackled within the district. For example the recent trend of ASB by individuals in Cambourne.
Drugs	94	+10/ +12%	<p>The long term trend for Drug offences is downward despite the recent upturn of 12% in 2017.</p> <p>Since 2012 the volume of drug offences has fallen from 289 to 94. This equates to a 67% reduction in 5 years.</p>	<p>As stated in the main document there are concerns over County Lines operations being operational in Cambridgeshire. Right now there is no specific evidence that they are active in South Cambridgeshire but we know that offenders do not have any regard for district boundaries.</p> <p>iQuanta MSG* rankings also reflect that South Cambridgeshire is performing well on drug possession offences, being ranked 3rd out of 15. The crime rate per</p>	Explore the possibility of awareness campaigns and prevention of vulnerable people to County Lines operations.

				<p>1,000 population was 0.35 compared to the MSG average of 0.8 crimes per 1,000 population.</p> <p>South Cambridgeshire does not perform so well with regard to drug trafficking offences ranking 10th of 15 with a rate of 0.19 compared to the MSG average of 0.16.</p>	
Alcohol	245	-8 / -3%	<p>Offences with an alcohol marker have been increasing consistently over the past 5 years from 46 in 2012 to 253 in 2016.</p> <p>This most recent year 245 offences were committed that have an alcohol marker attached to it.</p> <p>This is the first year that there hasn't been a significant increase so could the figures could indicate a levelling off.</p>	<p>"The Health Related Behaviour Survey carried out every two years in Cambridgeshire for school children in year 8 and year 10, shows that the proportion of children who have had an alcoholic drink in the week before the survey has fallen significantly since 2006." Annual Public Health Survey</p>	
Business crime	1426	+ 610 / + 75%	<p>Business crimes have steadily risen since their recording began in April 2015.</p> <p>2017 has seen a record number of offences classified as business crime with a 75% from 2016.</p> <p>Please see definition of a "business crime in the next box".</p>	<p>Business crime is any criminal offence that is committed against a person or property which is associated by the connection of that person or property to a business.</p> <p>Not all business crime will be immediately identified as such by the victim or others. For example, an assault in a nightclub might not be identified as a business crime by the victim because they are more likely to perceive it as a personal attack, eg, motivated by domestic abuse or hate related hostility.</p> <p>Irrespective of the nature of the offending, if the</p>	<p>It is difficult to reflect on whether business crime is genuinely increasing or whether police recording practices are improving. For this reason business crime should be monitored further in coming years to analyse any changes.</p> <p>It is likely that business crimes will continue to rise</p>

				offence took place on business premises it should additionally be recorded as a business crime. This is because criminal offending of any type on business premises may have a negative impact on the business, eg, increased insurance premiums or, as in the case of the nightclub assault, adverse impact on whether the nightclub's license is renewed (eg, too many assault have taken place at that venue). ¹³	as police recording practices improve and more business crimes are correctly attributed.
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¹³ <https://www.app.college.police.uk/app-content/investigations/policing-business-crime/>