

# **Community Safety Strategic Assessment:**

**Cambridge City**

**2023/24**

**Version 1.1 – Final**

The Policy and Insight Team (PIT) is a multi-disciplinary team that fulfils the research function for Cambridgeshire County Council. The team continues to take on a range of work commissioned by other public sector bodies both within Cambridgeshire and beyond.

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# 1. Executive Summary

## 1.1. Existing Priorities

The Cambridge City 2022/23 Strategic Assessment highlighted violence with injury as having increased markedly in the city compared to the pre-pandemic period, and above and beyond increases observed nationally. Further work was recommended to explore this increase in offences. As a result, the Cambridgeshire Research Group were commissioned to complete a deep dive into violence with injury which was presented to the Board in July 2023. The key findings resulting from this report were:

- The night-time economy was found to be a key factor with both police and health data sources showing Friday and Saturday nights within Market ward to be the main hotspots.
- Victim analysis showed that young males were the most commonly affected group across police and health data sources.
- Males aged 17-34 accounted for the highest proportion of suspects linked to police recorded violence with injury offences.

As a result of the key findings presented in the strategic assessment and the violence with injury deep dive, a decision was made to adopt a new priority for Cambridge City:

### **Priority 1: Reducing Violence in our City Centre**

This priority aims to prevent violence and increase safety in the city centre at night. It is planned that this will be achieved by:

1. Developing educational campaigns to prevent violence, focussing on younger people.
2. Working together to increase safety in our city centre.

### **Strategic Assessment Analysis Process**

Since the last strategic assessment was written, there have been a number of changes nationally and locally. Where possible, they have been referenced or included within this year's analysis. The first stage of the process of the strategic assessment was to review changes and impacts as well as horizon scanning of local police recorded crime. Crime types, ASB or other issues that were considered existing or emerging problems were analysed in more depth.

## 1.2. Key Findings and Recommendations

This strategic assessment is based on analysis of a range of data sources as per best practice. However, as with all partnership assessments not all data was readily available and/or of suitable quality for robust analysis. This year gaps were:

- Assault related ambulance call outs
- Independent Domestic Violence Advisors (IDVA) referral data
- National re-offending figures.

Updates from the partnership activity are also included in the report.

Nationally the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) continues to report a decline in the proportion of people that experience crime, whilst in contrast, police recorded crime numbers continue to rise. It must be noted that the crime categories counted by each of these sources do not align exactly and therefore direct comparisons are not possible.

Acquisitive crime has seen marked increases in Cambridge City in 2022/23 (year ending September - the analysis period used throughout this document), although overall levels remain below those seen prior to the pandemic. Acquisitive crime now accounts for a higher proportion of total crime compared to 2021/22, reversing the long-term trend seen in Cambridge of a shift from acquisitive crime to violence and public order offences. The most notable increases seen, whereby pre-pandemic levels are now exceeded, were for shoplifting, theft from a vehicle, 'other theft' and theft from the person.

Shoplifting now accounts for the highest proportion of acquisitive crimes in Cambridge City, with increases being substantially larger than those seen at a national level. Dip sample analysis showed offences primarily involved theft from supermarkets with higher value items typically being targeted. One in ten of the offences sampled involved aggression towards shop workers. It is possible that the cost-of-living crisis is acting as a driver for shoplifting, however, there are likely a wider range of influencing factors. Further work would be required to better understand the nature of shoplifting offences in Cambridge City.

**Recommendation: It is not recommended that acquisitive crime be adopted as a priority for the CSP at this time, as levels still remain below those seen historically in the city and higher harm issues are present. It is recommended, however, that the CSP completes work to better understand the offences and driving factors behind the increases, in order to inform activities to tackle this emerging issue.**

Whilst the number of fraud and cybercrime offences in Cambridge City reported to the police remain relatively low, it is estimated that fraud is still the most likely crime type for an individual to experience. The level of cybercrime that is reported to the

police is now consistently higher than seen four years ago. The potential impact to victims, particularly during a cost-of-living crisis, is substantial.

Overall violence against the person offences in Cambridge City reduced in the latest year, but remain above pre-pandemic levels. Violence with injury offences have reduced following the peak seen in 2021/22 and are now close to pre-pandemic levels. Market ward continues to account for the majority of violence with injury offences (a third), although the volume of offences recorded in the latest year has decreased. The new serious violence duty and the associated needs assessment which is required to be published in January 2024 is likely to highlight specific issues for Cambridge City. Therefore, this coming year will probably require additional capacity to tackle and prevent violence.

**Recommendation: Despite the reduction seen in the most recent year, it is recommended that the CSP retain the newly adopted priority of ‘reducing violence in our city centre’ to put into practice the newly developed action plan and improve safety in the city centre.**

Domestic Abuse related offences and sexual offences have both shown notable reductions in Cambridge City in the latest year, following a trend of increases seen in recent years. The Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Partnership (DASVP) commissioned a needs assessment in 2023 which was published in January 2024 (Cambridgeshire County Council, 2024).

**Recommendation: It is recommended that the CSP utilise the findings of the Violence Against Women and Girls Needs Assessment to increase understanding of the current VAWG issues impacting Cambridge City and Cambridgeshire as a whole.**

In November 2022 a 17-year-old boy was killed in Cambridge City as the result of a stabbing. Whilst overall knife crime remains low in the City and has decreased in the latest year, this highlights the extremely high level of risk associated with knife crime, particularly for children and young people. The priority of ‘Protecting Young People from Violence and Exploitation’ has been embedded into the business-as-usual practice of the partnership, through monthly multi-agency partnership arrangements, such as the Peer Groups and Places meeting, Operation Guardian, and the Multi-Agency Child Exploitation meetings.

**Recommendation: The CSP should continue to focus resources on the protection of young people from violence and exploitation in the upcoming year.**

The issues of modern slavery, county lines, Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) and Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE) are all interlinked and present high risk of harm to vulnerable individuals. The NCA highlights exploitation of the vulnerable (via CSE,



modern slavery and Organised Immigration Crime) as one of three key threats nationally. The local data picture is limited, due to both a lack of available data and suspected high levels of underreporting of these offences. Police intelligence highlights that County Lines remains an active issue in Cambridge City, putting vulnerable people, in particular children and young people, at risk of exploitation and violence. Work is underway at a county level to explore these interlinking issues, often considered within the umbrella term of contextual safeguarding. This discovery phase will include gaining a deeper understanding of the partnership processes in place.

**Recommendations:**

- **The CSP is advised to access local intelligence to form a more complete picture of these issues. Specifically, the CSP should seek Cambridge City specific insight from the constabulary as soon as their Serious Organised Crime assessment is completed.**
- **It is also advised that the CSP considers how it links within the countywide process relating to contextual safeguarding.**

Drug offences were down in Cambridge City in 2022/23, however, police recorded crime data does not provide a good indicator of drug related activity in the community. The number of individuals in treatment for substance misuse in Cambridge City was up by 18% in the latest year. This may represent an increase in treatment resources available linked to the new Drugs Strategy.

**Recommendation: The new Drugs and Alcohol Needs Assessment for Cambridgeshire & Peterborough should be consulted to gain insight into the current drug and alcohol picture in Cambridge City and countywide to help inform CSP activities in this area.**

The number of hate crimes recorded in Cambridge increased in the latest year in contrast to national figures which saw the first annual reduction since records started in 2013. There were 412 offences of hate crime in Cambridge City between October 2022 to September 2023.

**Recommendation: The CSP should consider and discuss what all agencies understand to be the scale and nature of hate crime and community tensions within Cambridge City. This may include case studies and community engagement.**

The Probation Service shared data for inclusion in this assessment based on the current probation caseload for Cambridge City as presented in section 15.1.

**Recommendation: The CSP should continue to liaise with the Probation Service to establish data sharing which facilitates the tackling of re-offending within Cambridge City and other areas of the county.**

## 2. Introduction

### 2.1. Countywide

The countywide community safety board was refreshed in 2022 and now operates as the Countywide High Harms Board. This board meets quarterly and focuses on four high harm issues:

- Drug Strategy
- Serious Violence
- Violence Against Women and Girls
- Serious & Organised Crime

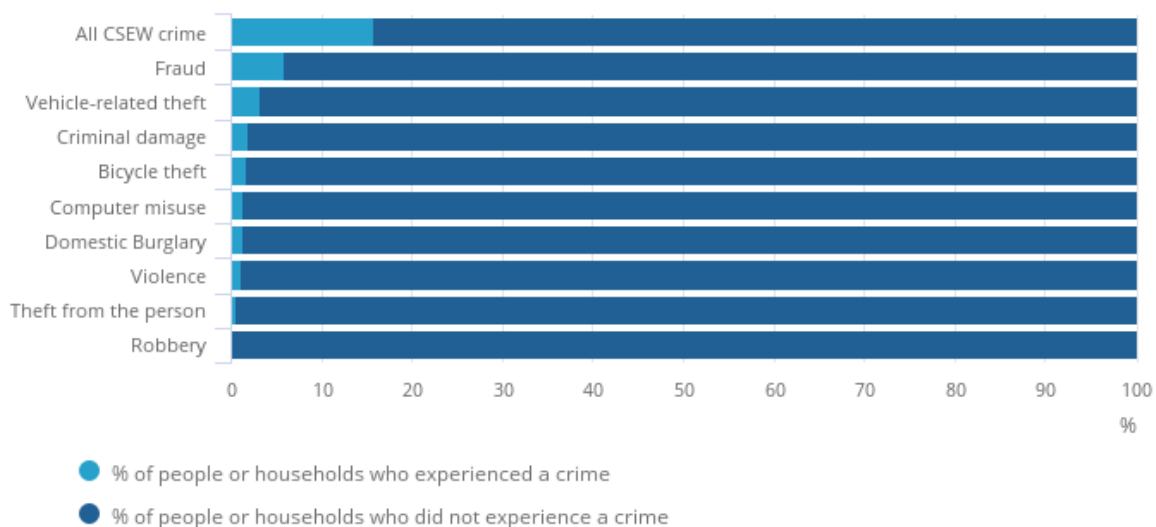
Delivery groups and countywide linkages alongside this aim to address other community safety issues, as outlined in the figure in Appendix C.

### 2.2. National

#### 2.2.1. CSEW

Nationally the vast majority of people are not victims of crime each year. According to estimates from the Crime survey for England and Wales (CSEW), approximately 84% of those aged 16 and over in England and Wales had not experienced any of the surveyed crime types. The most common crime types reported in the CSEW were fraud (at 6% of people), or vehicle related theft (at 3%) (ONS, 2023i).

**Figure 1: Proportion of adult victims who have experienced a crime in England and Wales, by crime type, year ending June 2023**



Note: See Appendix B: Figure technical notes for figure notes.

Source: Figure 2 in Statistical Bulletin for Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) from ONS (ONS, 2023i).

The long-term trend for crime according to the CSEW shows that crime has decreased since a peak in year ending (YE) December 1995 (see Figure 2). Although no data was available for the YE March 2021 due to lockdown restrictions, data for the YE June 2023 appears to show a continuation of these decreases. CSEW estimates suggested that 8.4 million offences were experienced by those aged 16+; a 10% reduction compared to the previous YE June 2022, and an 18% reduction compared to the pre-pandemic YE March 2020. The ONS report that this reduction was mainly driven by decreases in fraud (-13%) and criminal damage (-28%) (ONS, 2023i).

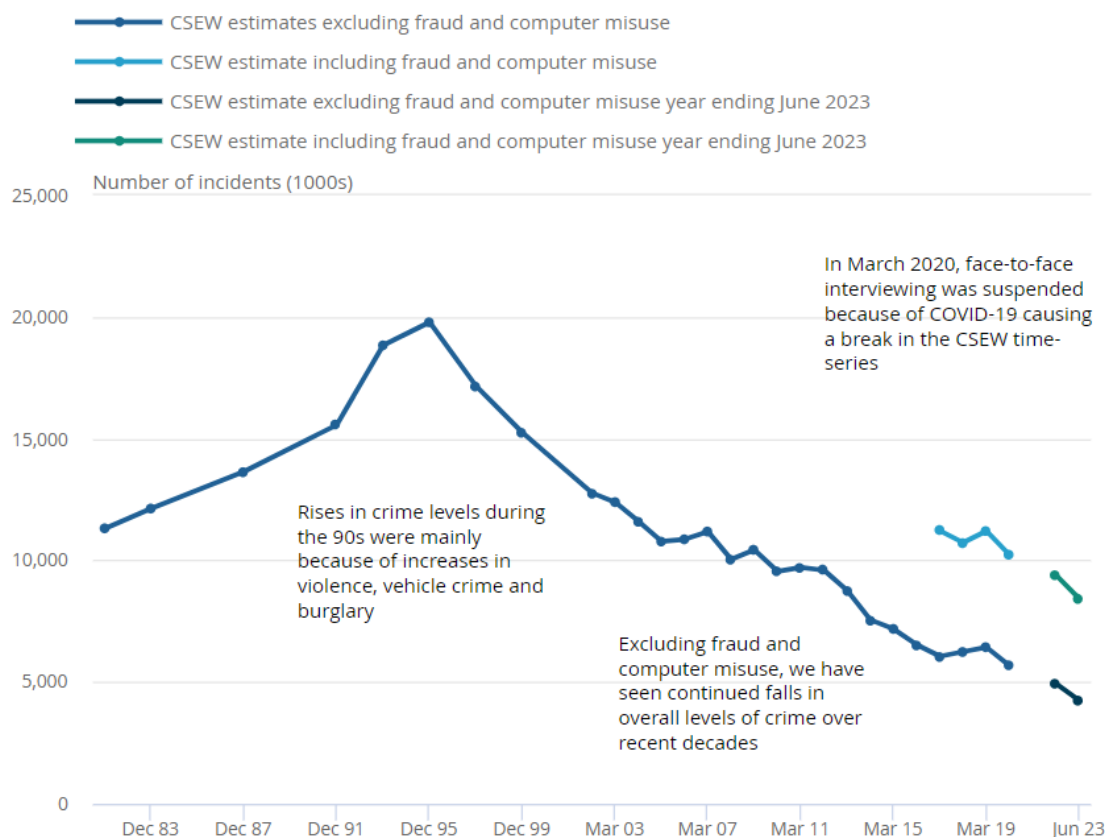
Further notable changes since YE June 2022 included a significant 33% increase in computer misuse; a 23% decrease in violence crime (ONS, 2023i).

When comparing to CSEW data from the pre-pandemic period, key changes for YE June 2023 included a 20% reduction in overall theft compared to YE March 2020. This decrease was seen across most types of theft, with a 21% decrease in theft from the person; a 31% decrease in “other theft of personal property”; a 32% decrease in domestic burglary; and an 18% decrease in vehicle related theft. ASB also saw a decrease of 15% over this period (ONS, 2023i).

**Table 1: Percentage change in types of theft according to CSEW from the year ending March 2020 to the year ending June 2023**

<b>Crime type</b>	<b>Percentage change</b>
Theft from the person	-21%
“Other theft of personal property”	-31%
Domestic burglary	-32%
Vehicle related theft	-18%

**Figure 2: Long term trend for annual crime estimates for England and Wales, from the CSEW from 1981 (year ending December) to June 2023**



Note: See Appendix B: Figure technical notes for figure notes.

Source: Figure 1 in Statistical Bulletin for Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) from ONS (ONS, 2023i).

### 2.2.2. Police

Contrary to the 10% reduction seen in the CSEW between YE June 2022 and YE June 2023, police recorded crime in England and Wales saw a 4% increase, from 6.5 million crimes (YE June 2022) to 6.7 million crimes in the YE June 2023. This increase was primarily driven by increases in shoplifting and fraud offences against business and other organisations; figures that are not picked up by the CSEW.

Between YE June 2022 and YE June 2023, shoplifting increased by 25%, and fraud by 15%. Theft from the person increased by 20%, exceeding pre-pandemic levels by 3%. There was also an 11% increase in robbery, but this remained 14% lower than in YE March 2020.

Burglary saw little change since YE June 2022 (-1%) but remained 29% lower than YE March 2020. Vehicle offences increased slightly (+6%), but also remained lower than pre-pandemic levels (-14%).

No change was seen in violence without injury, but YE June 2023 was 14% higher than the pre-pandemic YE March 2020. Stalking and harassment decreased by 2% in YE June 2023 compared to YE June 2022, but remained 41% higher than pre-pandemic YE March 2020. Similarly, sexual offences were 2% lower than YE June 2022, but remained 18% higher than YE March 2020.

## 2.3. Economic Context

Whilst some improvements in economic indicators were seen in the UK in 2022/23, there remain some significant challenges ahead that will be expected to affect living standards.

October 2022 saw what was estimated to be the highest inflation in over 40 years, reaching a CPIH (Consumer Price Index including owner occupiers' housing costs; 12 month) rate of 9.6% (ONS, 2023c). Inflation has seen decreases since, with August 2023 seeing the lowest rate since March 2022, with a CPIH of 6.3%, and a CPI (Consumer Price Index) of 6.7% (see Figure 70). OOH (Owner Occupiers Housing costs) however has seen continuing increases since August 2020 when it was 1.1%, reaching 5.0% by September 2023.

The cost-of-living is causing concern for many, with increases in the cost of essentials like food, gas and electricity, although improvements have been seen in fuel costs compared to last year (see Appendix D: UK Economic updates). As reported by the Resolution Foundation, as well as decreases in inflation, rises in bank rates are expected to end soon at a rate of between 5.5 and 6%, but the full impact of increases are still to come. The cost of new private rents is rising which is expected to affect future average rental costs, and increases in repayments are expected for those remortgaging their properties. These increases in interest rates are predicted to slow economic growth; and contribute to increases in unemployment, which has increased from 3.5% in 2022 to 4.2% by the time of the Resolution Foundation's Summer Update in September (2023). Unemployment is projected to reach 4.6% by the first quarter of 2023. (The Resolution Foundation, 2023).

### **Economic Context for Cambridge City**

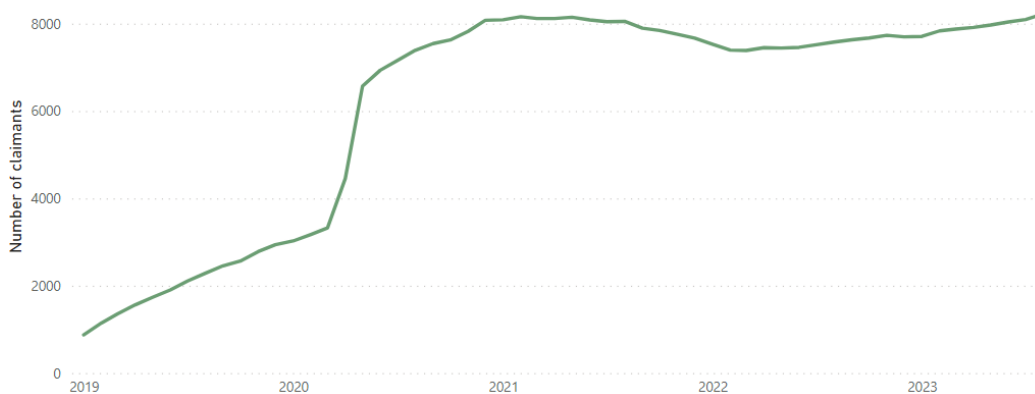
The economic challenges seen in the UK have also been reflected in Cambridge City:

- The total number of Universal credit claimants in August 2023 is 8.5% higher than was seen in August 2022 (based on provisional data for August 2023 (DWP, n.d.)).
- Average (median) gross weekly pay increased from £619.70 in 2022, to £709.30 in 2023 (+14.5%). This is the highest median income in the county,

with the median for Cambridgeshire as a whole of £644.20, (up 9.1% compared to the previous year (ONS, 2022f; ONS, 2023j)).

- The total number of food parcels distributed by the Trussell trust food bank in Cambridge City increased by 41% in 2022/23, compared to the previous year, to over 13 thousand parcels (The Trussell Trust, 2023).
- Average (median) private monthly rent in Cambridge City increased by 8.3% in the year ending March 2023 compared to the previous year, from £1200 to £1300. Cambridge City saw the highest median rental costs in the county (ONS, 2022h; ONS, 2023k).

**Figure 3: Trend in Universal Credit claimants in Cambridge City from January 2019 to August 2023**



Source: Department of Work and Pensions (DWP) via Stat-Xplore

## 3. Acquisitive Crime

### 3.1. Summary and Recommendations

Overall acquisitive crime in Cambridge City has increased notably in the latest year, however, levels remain below those seen prior to the Covid-19 pandemic. The acquisitive crime types which have seen the largest increase in the latest year were vehicle offences and theft.

At the more detailed acquisitive crime sub-type level, all sub-types saw an increase in 2022/23 compared to the previous year, aside from aggravated vehicle taking (a very low volume offence type). The highest volume increases were seen for shoplifting, 'other theft' and theft *from* a vehicle. When comparing the latest year to the pre-pandemic year, there is a greater variation by crime sub-type with only theft *of* a vehicle, shoplifting, 'other theft' and theft from the person exceeding pre-pandemic levels and all other sub-types remaining below pre-pandemic levels, despite increases in 2022/23.

Shoplifting now accounts for the highest proportion of acquisitive crimes in Cambridge City, with increases being substantially larger than those seen at a national level. A dip sample of offences indicated that the majority occurred at supermarkets with food and drink (mostly higher value) items primarily targeted. One in ten offences sampled involved aggression towards shop workers. A national survey has indicated that many incidents of violence and abuse towards retail workers are going unreported, due to low confidence in the police, resulting from poor police response and low prosecution rates. It is likely that the true number of shoplifting offences, particularly aggressive shoplifting, is much higher. It is possible that the cost-of-living crisis is acting as a driver for shoplifting, however, there are likely a wider range of influencing factors. Further work would be required to better understand the nature of shoplifting offences in Cambridge City.

Geographical analysis showed that whilst most acquisitive crime types saw the highest rates in the market ward, vehicle offences saw high rates in multiple wards including the Abbey; Market; East Chesterton Petersfield and Romsey. Residential burglary saw the highest rate in the Arbury ward with 13.3 offences per 1,000 households.

It is not recommended that acquisitive crime be adopted as a priority for the CSP at this time, as levels still remain below those seen historically in the city and higher harm issues are present. It is recommended, however, that the CSP completes work to better understand the offences driving increases in shoplifting in order to inform activities to tackle this emerging issue.

### 3.2. National Context

The Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) for the year ending June 2023 estimated acquisitive crime (referred to as “theft” by CSEW) at 2.6 million incidents in England and Wales (ONS, 2023i). This was not significantly different from the previous year, but represents a 20% decrease compared to pre-pandemic year ending March 2020 (3.3 million theft offences) (ONS, 2023i). This decrease was seen across most sub-categories, including theft from the person (21%); “other theft of personal property” (31%); domestic burglary (32%); and vehicle related theft (18%) (ONS, 2023i). It also estimated that “Neighbourhood crime” (i.e. robbery, theft from the person, domestic burglary, and vehicle related theft) in England and Wales (1.5 million incidents) was not significantly different from the previous year, but saw a 25% decrease compared to pre-pandemic year ending March 2020 (ONS, 2023i).

Police recorded acquisitive crime (“theft” which includes all categories of acquisitive crime except for robbery) for England and Wales, however, saw an increase of 10% in YE June 2023 compared to the previous year. This increase was primarily driven by increases in theft from businesses, such as shoplifting which was up by a quarter. Similar to the CSEW, police recorded crime data shows a reduction compared to the

pre-pandemic period (down 10% from 1.9 million offences in YE March 2020 to 1.7 million offences in YE June 2023) (ONS, 2023i), although the reduction in police recorded crime is less than the reduction in estimated offences from the CSEW.

### 3.3. Cambridge City Acquisitive Crime Types

#### 3.3.1. Acquisitive crime types

There were several notable trends in acquisitive crime in Cambridge City between 2018/19 and 2022/23.

All categories of acquisitive crime (burglary, theft, and vehicle offences) in Cambridge City have increased after initial decreases during pandemic years (bar robbery which started increasing earlier in 2020/21); with an overall increase in acquisitive crime of 31% (from 5595 offences in 2021/22 to 7338 in 2022/23). The percentage increases between 2021/22 and 2022/23 for burglary and vehicle offences were larger compared to that for England and Wales. Robbery saw a similar increase of 11% at both geography levels (ONS, 2023h). No comparable figure is available at the national level for theft.

The biggest percentage increase in acquisitive crime types in Cambridge City between 2021/22 and 2022/23 was a 36% increase in vehicle offences (+320 offences). The biggest count increase was a 33% increase in theft (+1302 offences). Despite this increase, theft was still below pre-pandemic levels (2018/19 YE September).

Robbery also saw a similar decrease since pre-pandemic levels of 10% in Cambridge City (from YE September 2019 to YE September 2023), compared to a 14% decrease nationally (from YE March 2020 to YE June 2023).

Peaks in bike theft during the warmer months between 2019 and 2021 have been decreasing, to the point that no visible peaks were present in 2022 and 2023.

Further details on changes in Burglary, vehicle offences, other theft, theft from the person, and shoplifting are detailed in the sections below.



**Table 2: Annual change in acquisitive crime by sub-type from 2018/19 to 2022/23 (year ending September)**

<b>Acquisitive crime type</b>	<b>2018/19</b>	<b>2019/20</b>	<b>2020/21</b>	<b>2021/22</b>	<b>2022/2</b>
Burglary count	1031	622	487	558	658
Burglary count change	-	-409	-135	+71	+100
Burglary % annual change	-	-40%	-22%	+15%	+18%
Robbery count	230	120	157	185	206
Robbery count change	-	-110	+37	+28	+21
Robbery % annual change	-	-48%	+31%	+18%	+11%
Theft count	6197	4608	3599	3974	5276
Theft count change	-	-1589	-1009	+375	+1302
Theft % annual change	-	-26%	-22%	+10%	+33%
Vehicle offences count	1231	824	561	878	1198
Vehicle offences count change	-	-407	-263	+317	+320
Vehicle offences % annual change	-	-33%	-32%	+57%	+36%
<b>Total count</b>	<b>8689</b>	<b>6174</b>	<b>4804</b>	<b>5595</b>	<b>7338</b>
<b>Count change</b>	-	<b>-2515</b>	<b>-1370</b>	<b>+791</b>	<b>+1743</b>
<b>Total % annual change</b>	-	<b>-29%</b>	<b>-22%</b>	<b>+16%</b>	<b>+31%</b>

**Table 3: Acquisitive crime rates for Cambridge City compared to England and Wales**

<b>Offence type</b>	<b>Cambridge City rate (YE September 2023)</b>	<b>England and Wales rate (YE June 2023)</b>
Burglary rate per 1000 population	4.5	4.6
Robbery rate per 1000 population	1.4	1.3
Theft rate per 1000 population	36.2	-
Vehicle offences rate per 1000 population	8.2	6.7
<b>Total acquisitive crime rate per 1000 population</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>-</b>

Note: Police recorded figures for theft at the national level are not comparable with local figures of theft. Rates for all acquisitive crime are not published at the national level.

### 3.3.2. Acquisitive crime sub types

Figure 4 breaks down acquisitive offences by sub-type and shows that shoplifting offences accounted for more offences than any other sub-type in 2022/23 (29%), followed by “other theft” (20%), and bicycle theft (18%).

**Figure 4: Number of acquisitive crime offences in Cambridge City in 2022/23 (year ending September)**

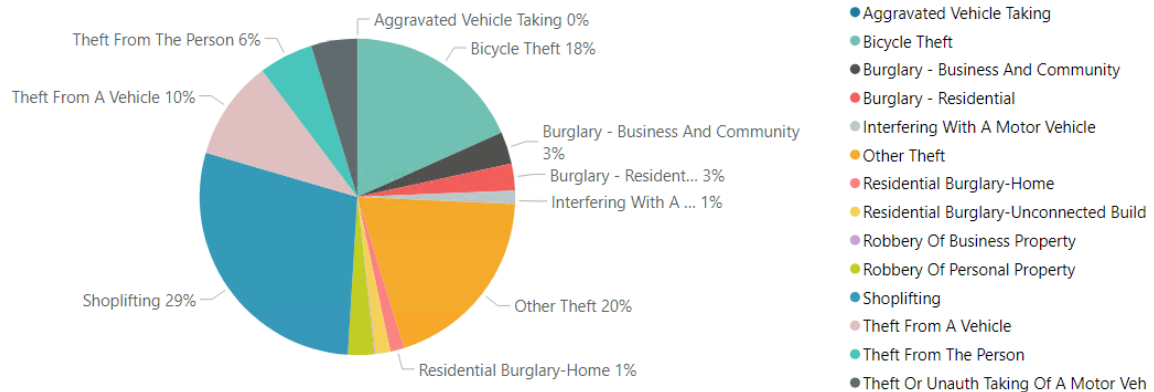
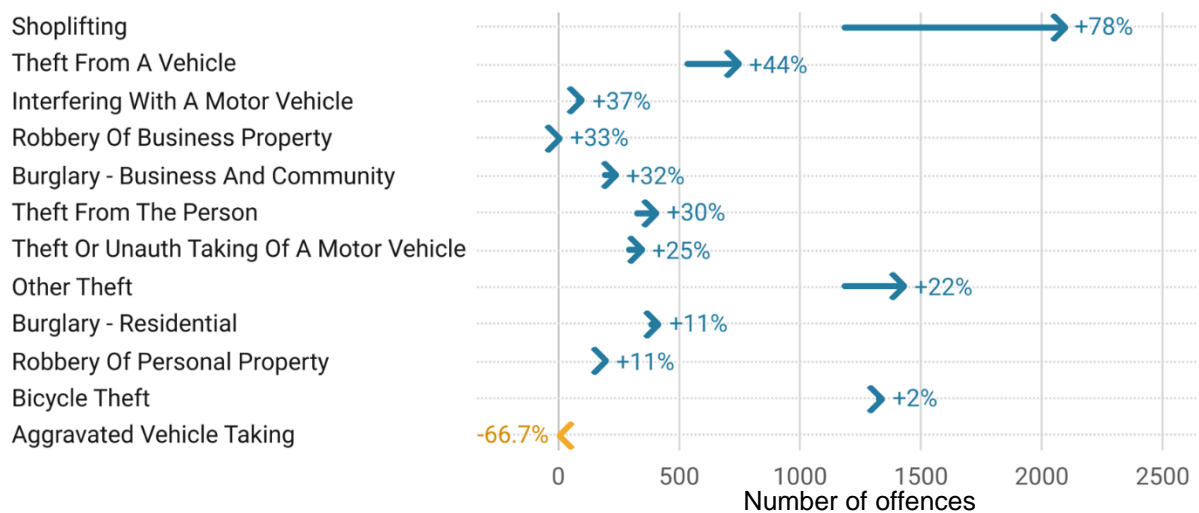


Figure 5 below displays the change in offence counts (by sub-type) between 2021/22 and 2022/23 as well as the percentage change this represents. Increases were seen across all acquisitive crime subtypes, except for aggravated vehicle taking which decreased from already very low numbers (-67%, -6 offences). Shoplifting saw the largest increase (in both volume and percentage), of 78% (+919 offences). Notable increases between 2021/22 and 2022/23 (YE September) were also seen in theft from a vehicle (+44%, +229 offences), and “other theft” (22%, +258 offences).

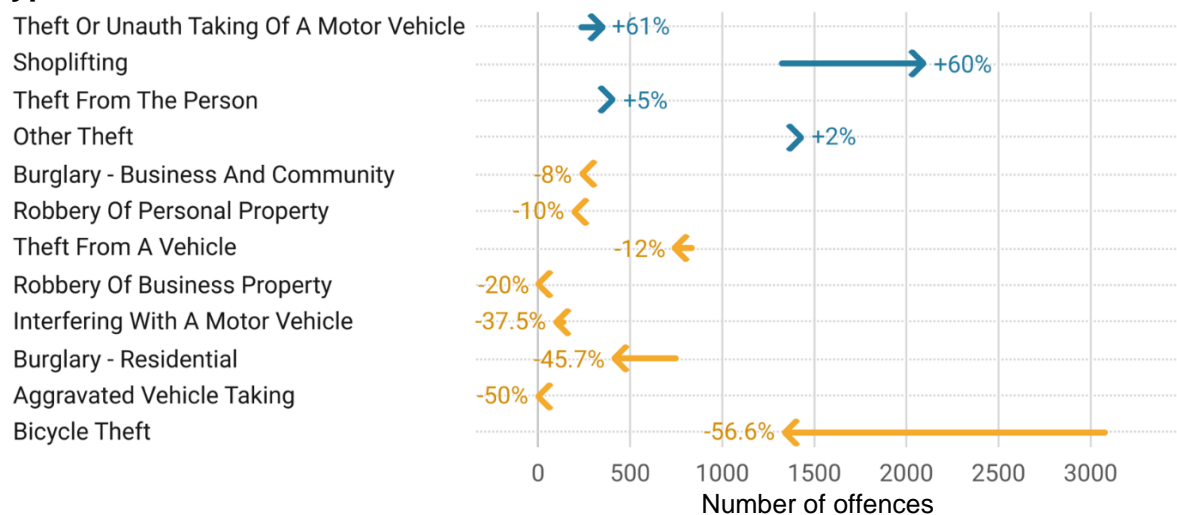
**Figure 5: Cambridge City acquisitive crime count % change by offence sub-type between 2021/22 and 2022/23**



The figure below replicates this chart but comparing 2022/23 offence levels with the pre-pandemic year of 2018/19. Most offence counts were down on 2018/19 levels, with bicycle theft down by more than half (-57%, -1748 offences). Increases were only seen in “theft or unauthorised taking of a motor vehicle”, shoplifting, theft from the person, and “other theft”. Shoplifting offences saw the second largest percentage increase (60%), and biggest volume increase (+782 offences). The largest percentage increase was in the “theft or unauthorised taking of a motor vehicle”

(61%), but this was smaller in volume (+132 offences). Further details on these trends can be found in the sections which follow.

**Figure 6: Cambridge City acquisitive crime count % change by offence sub-type between 2018/19 and 2022/23**



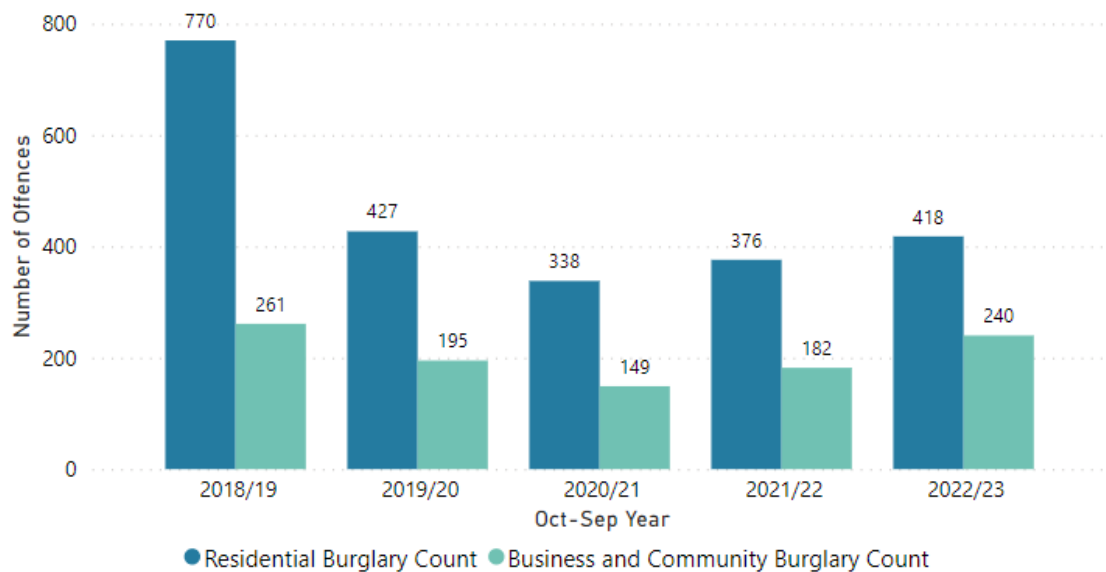
### 3.4. Burglary

In April 2023 residential burglary was split into “Residential burglary-home” and “Residential burglary – unconnected build”. Examples of offences which would be classified under the new residential burglary – unconnected build would be sheds/outbuildings/garden offices which are within the residential property boundary but are not connected to the main home. Both of these sub-types have been included in the total for residential burglary figures for 2022/23 to ensure consistency with previous years. As this change was only introduced in April, there is not currently enough data to do separate analyses for the two new sub-types of residential burglary, however, this will be possible in the future.

The number of residential burglary offences, as well as business and community burglary offences decreased during the pandemic years 2019/20 and 2020/21 (YE September), and have subsequently begun to increase. The number of residential burglaries recorded in Cambridge City in 2022/23 was up 11% up the previous year, with business burglary up 32%; equating to an overall increase of 18% for all burglary. This contrasts the 1% decrease in burglary offences reported in the latest available national data (England and Wales; YE June).

Despite this increase, overall burglary remained 36% below pre-pandemic levels (2018/19, YE September), reflecting national patterns. Residential burglary in 2022/23 was 46% less than 2018/19, potentially reflecting a continued impact of the shift to home working leading to increased levels of property guardianship. Business and community burglary numbers, however, were closer to pre-pandemic levels in 2022/23, just 8% down on 2018/19.

**Figure 7: Annual trend in the number of residential burglary offences and the number of business and community burglary offences from the year ending September 2019 to the year ending September 2023**



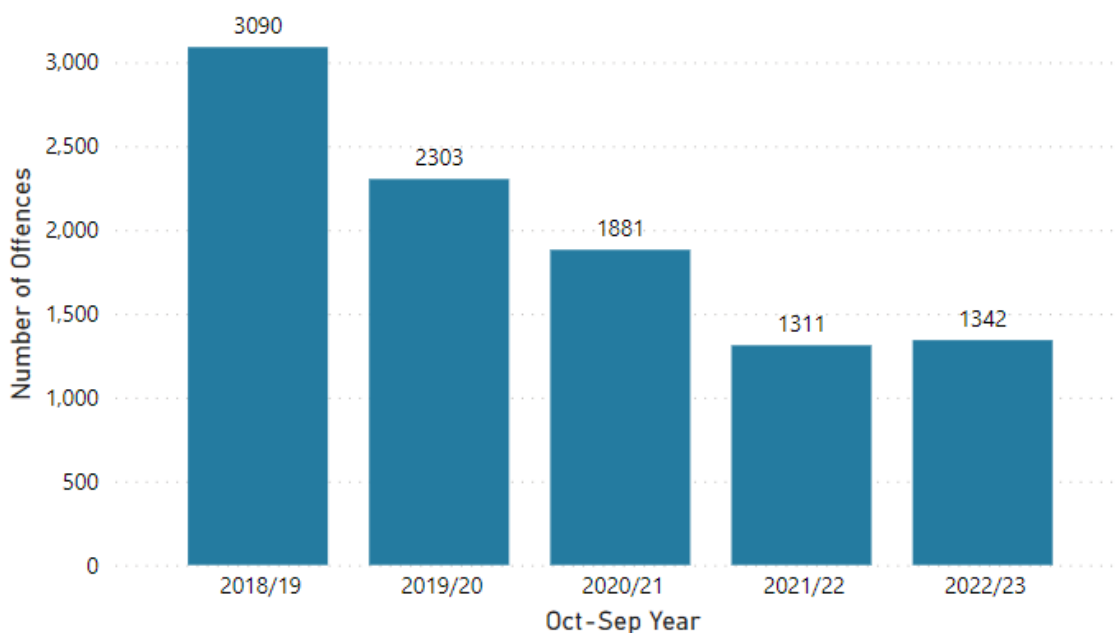
The monthly trend in residential burglary offences appears to show some evidence of peaks during the winter months.

The rate for residential burglary in Cambridge City in 2022/23 (YE September) was 8 offences per 1,000 households; and the rate for business burglary was 5 per 100 businesses. National comparator rates are not available. The ward with the highest rate of residential burglaries was Arbury with 13.3 per 1000 households, followed by Abbey with 11.5, King's Hedges with 11.4 and Market with 10.9 per 1000 households.

### 3.5. Cycle Theft

Peaks in bike theft during the warmer months between 2019 and 2021 have been decreasing, to the point that no visible peaks were present in 2022 and 2023. Annual figures show decreases between 2018/19 and 2021/22 (YE September). Despite a slight increase of 2% seen in 2022/23, figures for 2022/23 remained 57% lower than pre-pandemic year 2018/19.

**Figure 8: Annual trend in cycle theft in Cambridge City from 2018/10 to 2022/23 (YE September)**



### 3.5.1. What are the CSP doing about cycle theft?

Cambridge City CSP has a multi-agency sub-group which delivers a partnership approach to addressing cycle crime in the city; The Cambridge Cycle Crime Prevention Task and Finish Group. The three priorities of the group are education, infrastructure, and enforcement. Please see Appendix E for a full summary of activities completed by Cambridge Cycle Crime Prevention Task and Finish Group.

The group notes that there has been a notable reduction in cycle crime from January 2019 to September 2023 potentially linked to the work which has been undertaken.

## 3.6. Vehicle Offences

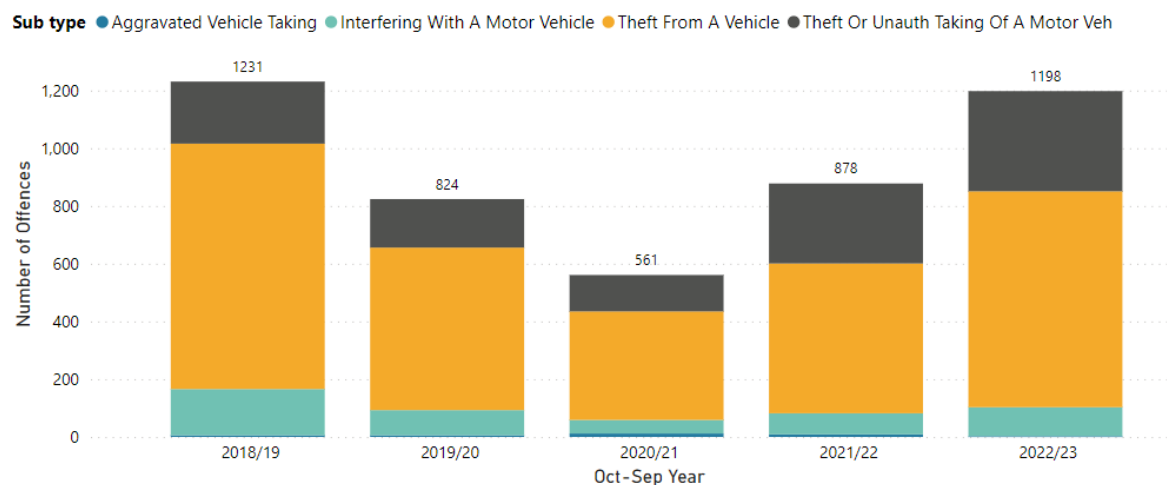
In Cambridge City, police recorded vehicle offences saw the largest annual percentage increase in the last year (compared to other acquisitive offences), increasing by 36% between 2021/22 (878 offences) and 2022/23 (1,198 offences). This is notably larger than the percentage increase in police recorded vehicle offences seen nationally, which was 6% higher in YE June 2023 compared to YE June 2022 (ONS, 2023h). Despite this increase, levels remained just below pre-pandemic levels (3%, -33 offences). This is notably smaller than the difference seen at a national level, where figures for vehicle offences in YE June 2023 were 14%

lower than the pre-pandemic year ending March 2020 (ONS, 2023i). As seen in Figure 10, peaks can be seen during the winter periods.

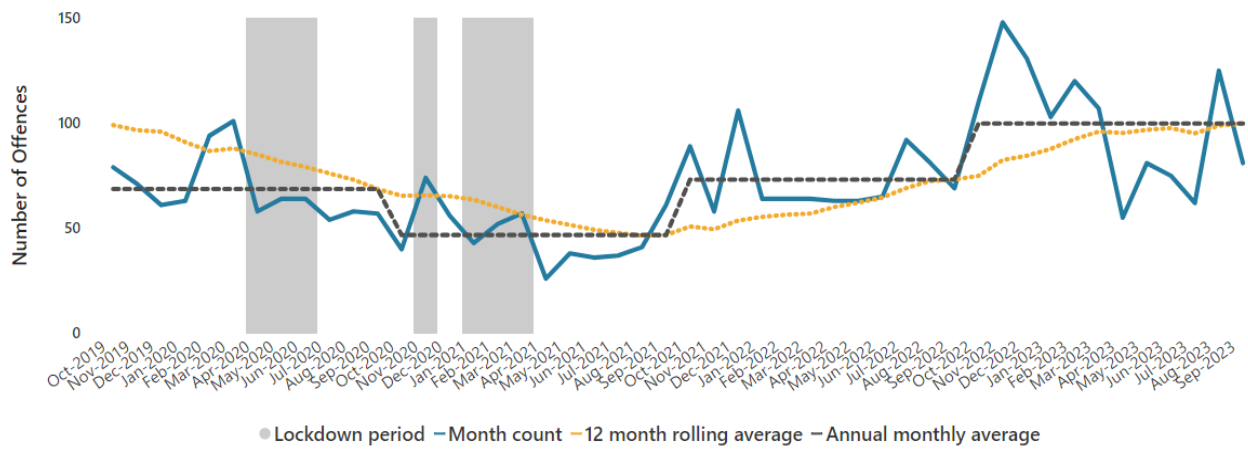
Breaking down the analysis by offence sub-group (see figure 9 below) shows that “theft from vehicle” offences in Cambridge City increased by 44% between 2021/22 and 2022/23, the second largest increase of any acquisitive crime sub-type. Theft from vehicles accounts for the largest proportion of vehicle crimes (62% in 2022/23). Despite these increases, theft from vehicles has not yet reached pre-pandemic levels, (-12% on 2018/19 levels).

In contrast, the number of theft of vehicle offences has exceeded pre-pandemic levels by 61% (+215 offences). The latest year saw further increases with levels up by a quarter (25%) compared to 2021/22. When comparing 2022/23 with the pre-pandemic year of 2018/19 theft of vehicles had the largest percentage increase of all acquisitive crime sub-types but are relatively low in number compared to other acquisitive crime sub-types. Analysis of the MO/incident summary fields for the 350 theft of vehicle offences which occurred in Cambridge City between October 2022 – September 2023 showed that a high proportion (over half) were theft of motorcycles or mopeds.

**Figure 9: Annual trend in vehicle offences from year ending September 2019 to year ending September 2023**



**Figure 10: Monthly trend for police recorded vehicle offences in Cambridge City from October 2019 to September 2023**



The rate of vehicle offences in Cambridge City was 8.2 per 1000 population in YE September 2023; higher than the rate for England and Wales of 6.7 per 1000 population in YE June 2023 (ONS, 2023h).

The wards with the highest rates of vehicle offences were the Abbey (10.9 per 100 population); Market (10.3 per 1000 population); East Chesterton (9.9 per 1000 population); Petersfield (9.7 per 1000 population; and Romsey wards (9.7 per 1000 population). The lowest rate was Newnham was 5.9 per 1000 population.

**Table 4: Count and rate of vehicle offences in 2022/23 (YE September) in Cambridge City by ward**

Ward	Vehicle Offences	Vehicle offences per 1000 population
Abbey	118	10.9
Market	108	10.3
East Chesterton	96	9.9
Romsey	99	9.7
Petersfield	106	9.7
West Chesterton	84	9.4
Castle	74	9.4
Arbury	78	7.9
Trumpington	89	7.2
King's Hedges	78	7.0
Cherry Hinton	61	6.5
Coleridge	67	6.4
Queen Edith's	73	6.0
Newnham	67	5.9
<b>Cambridge City Total</b>	<b>1,198</b>	<b>8.2</b>

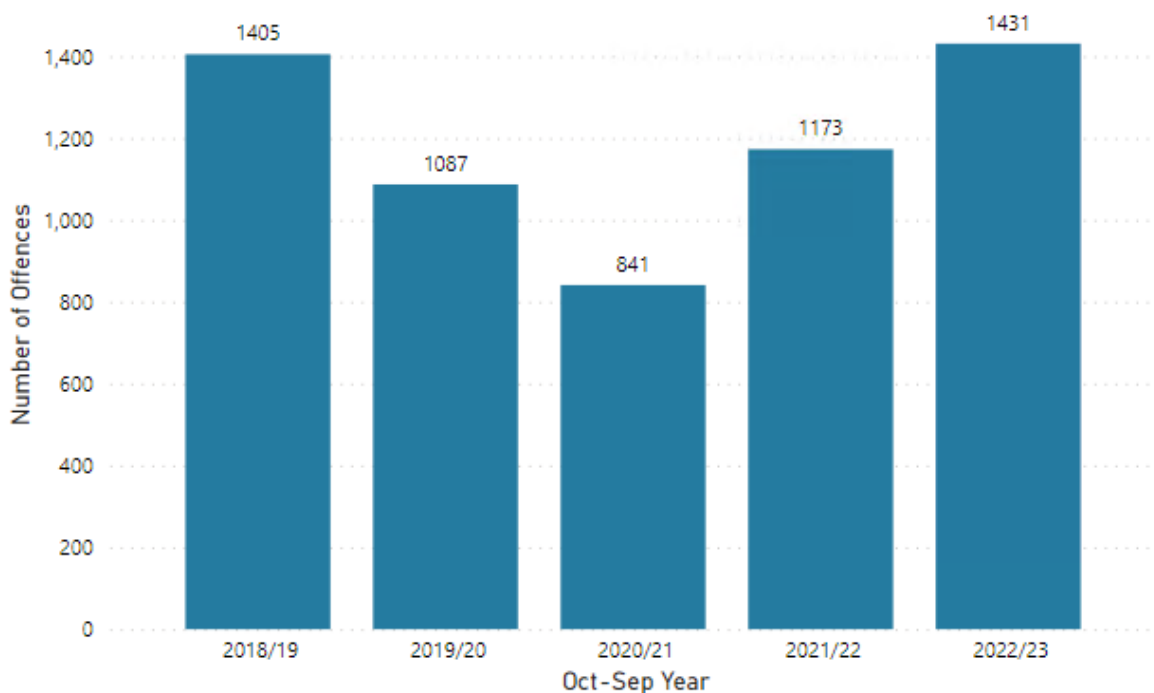
### 3.7. Other Theft

Following annual decreases in police recorded “Other theft” in Cambridge City seen during the pandemic years 2019/20 and 2020/21 there have now been annual increases taking offence levels to just above those seen in the pre-pandemic 2018/19 year. Nationally, all other theft offences in year ending June 2023 remained 1% lower than pre-pandemic year ending March 2020 (ONS, 2023h).

Offences in Cambridge City increase by over a fifth (22%) in the YE September 2023, compared to the previous year, up to 1,431 offences. This was double the 11% increase seen nationally in the YE June 2023 (ONS, 2023h).

The rate for “other theft” offences in Cambridge City was 9.8 per 1,000 population in YE September 2023; higher than the national rate of 8.6 per 1,000 population in June 2023 (ONS, 2023h).

**Figure 11: Annual trend in “other theft” offences in Cambridge City between 2018/19 and 2022/23 (year ending September)**



### 3.8. Theft from the Person

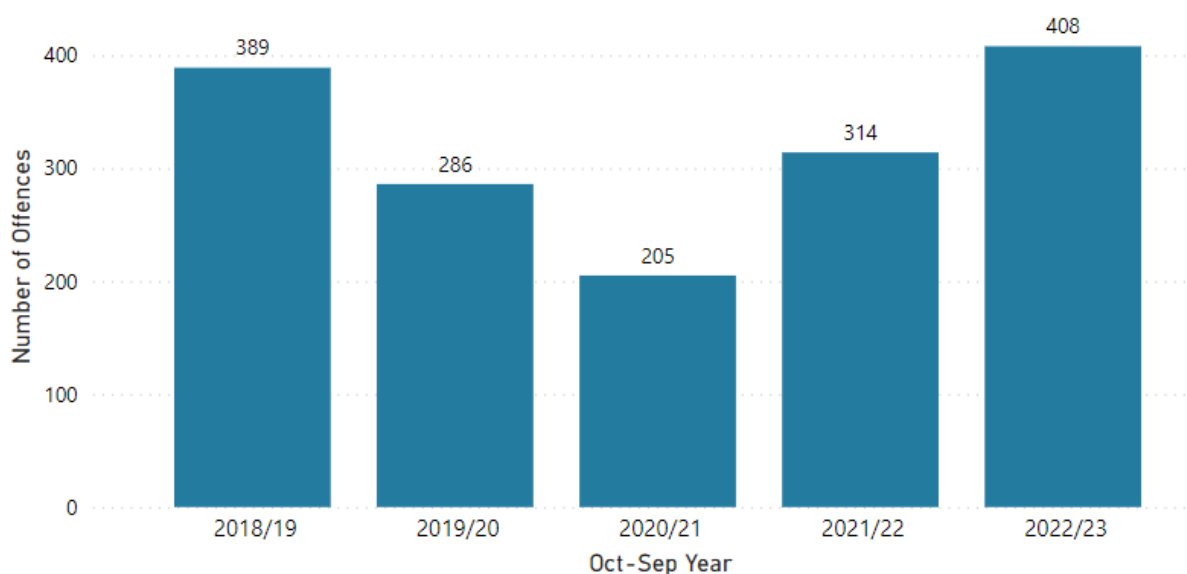
There was a 30% increase in police recorded “theft from the person” offences in Cambridge City between 2021/22 and 2022/23; exceeding pre-pandemic levels by 5% (YE September 2019), as displayed in the figure below. This is slightly higher than the increase seen nationally, with England and Wales seeing 20% more theft from the person offences in YE June 2023 than in YE June 2022, exceeding the



number of offences in the pre-pandemic year ending March 2020 by 3% (ONS, 2023h).

The rate of “theft from the person” in Cambridge City was 2.8 per 1,000 population in YE September 2023; higher than the rate for England and Wales of 2.0 per 1000 population in YE June 2023 (ONS, 2023h).

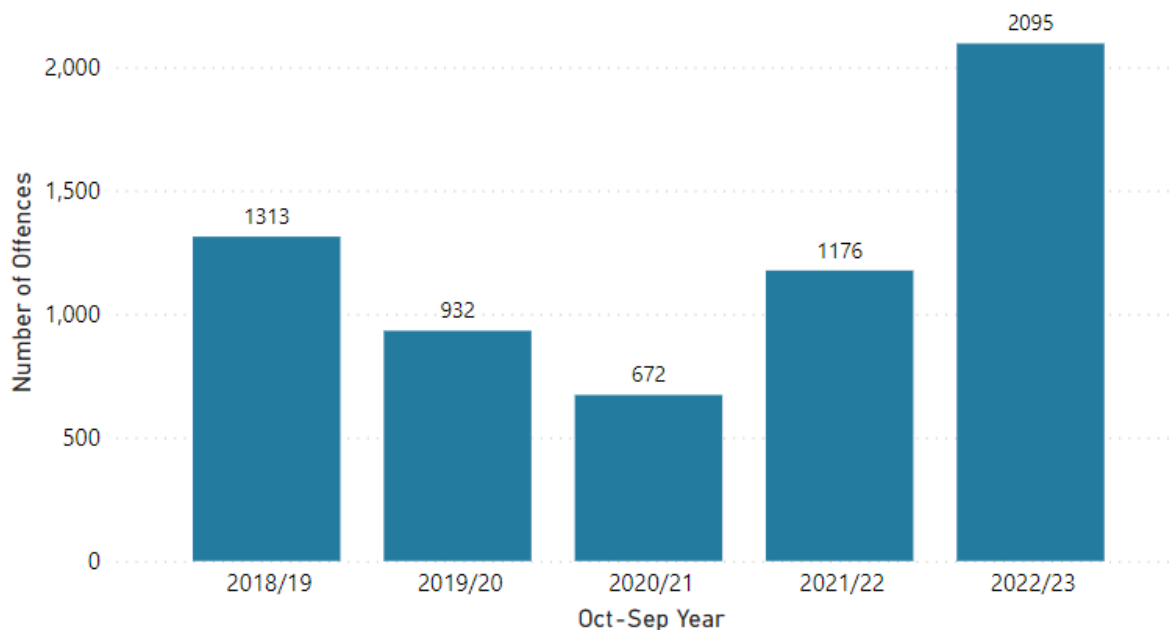
**Figure 12: Annual trend in “theft from the person” offences from 2018/19 to 2022/23 (year ending September)**



### 3.9. Shoplifting

Marked increases in shoplifting have been seen in Cambridge City since the end of the lockdown period in Cambridge City, as illustrated in the figure below. The offence count in 2022/23 was up by over three quarters (78%) on the previous year 2021/22, the highest percentage increase seen across all acquisitive sub-types. As a result of these increases, the number of shoplifting offences in 2022/23 (2,095) have surpassed pre-pandemic levels, up 60% on 2018/19 (1,313 offences). This is the second highest percentage increase on pre-pandemic levels (compared to other offence types), and shoplifting now accounts for the largest proportion of acquisitive offences in 2022/23 (29%). It is also notably larger than the percentage increases in shoplifting seen in England and Wales, which saw a 25% increase between YE June 2022 and YE June 2023; with numbers for YE June 2023 exceeding the pre-pandemic year ending March 2020 by only 2% (ONS, 2023h).

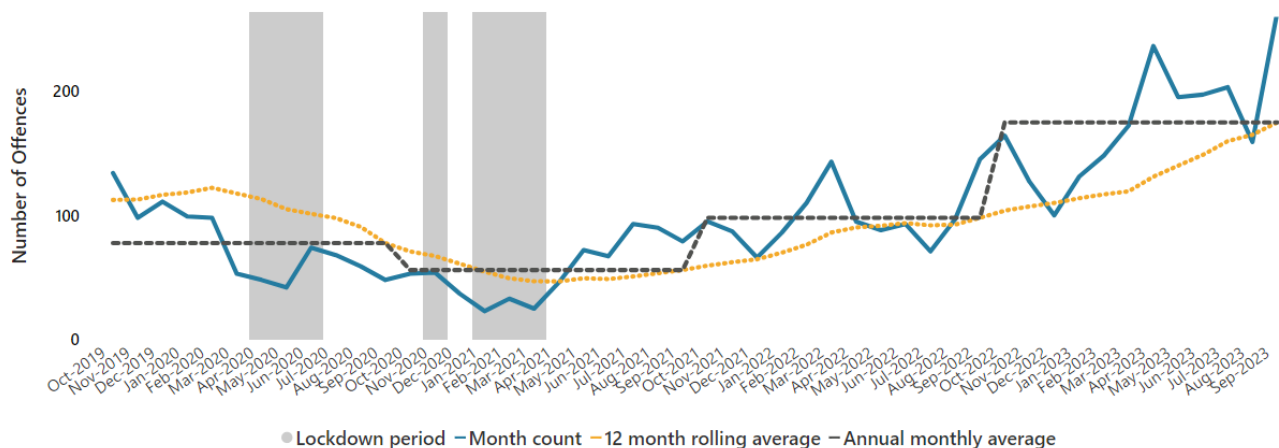
**Figure 13: Annual trend in shoplifting offences in Cambridge City from 2018/19 to 2022/23 (year ending September)**



Nationally there has been notable media coverage referencing both an increase in shoplifting and an increase in levels of aggression exhibited by offenders whilst committing shoplifting offences. A recent survey from the British Retail Consortium (BRC) indicated that many incidents of violence and abuse towards shopworkers are under-reported due to lack of confidence in the police. According to the BRC, it is likely that even fewer incidents of theft are being reported (2023), which suggests that the true number of shoplifting offences (both locally and nationally) is likely much higher.

Monthly counts of shoplifting (displayed in the figure below) show a continuing upward trend, with the latest month of September 2023 seeing a new peak in offence numbers of 263 offences.

**Figure 14: Monthly trend in shoplifting offences in Cambridge City from October 2019 to September 2023**



### 3.9.1. Dip Sample Analysis

A dip sample was carried out on a random sample of 100 shoplifting offences (approximately 5% of all offences) which were recorded in Cambridge City between October 2022 – September 2023 to provide an indicative insight into the nature of these offences. It should be noted that insights are dependent on the level of detail included in the offence description fields, for example, not all offences have details of the property stolen recorded. The key findings from the dip sample analysis were:

- The majority of offences occurred in supermarkets, with the Co-op accounting for by far the highest proportion of police recorded offences sampled.
- Suspects were known to staff in over 10% of offences.
- One in ten of the offences examined involved some level of aggression, including threats, verbal abuse and in a few cases physical abuse.
- Food and drink were the most common property type stolen, followed by clothes and accessories. The food/drink types most commonly targeted were meat and alcohol.
- Less than half of the offences had a property value recorded. Of the crimes which did have a value recorded the majority were over £100 in value or recorded as high value/high volume. Whilst it is difficult to draw conclusions with high levels of missing data and the subjective nature of 'high value' this analysis suggests shoplifting in Cambridge is less likely to involve the theft of low value essential items.

Considering the findings from the British Retail Consortium (BRC) crime survey indicating that only 32% of incidents of violence or abuse towards retail workers were reported to the police in 2021/22 (down from 57% in 2020/21), it is likely that this is also under-represented in the Cambridge City data. Survey respondents cited a lack of confidence in the police response. As noted by the BRC, an improvement in prosecution rates is needed to improve confidence in the police and reporting rates.

Only 7% of incidents of violence and abuse against retail workers in 2021/22 led to a prosecution (up from 4% the year before).

The cost-of-living crisis has been widely linked to the increase in shoplifting observed nationwide. Whilst supermarkets featured highly in the dip sample analysis for Cambridge City, with food and drink commonly targeted, stolen items tended to be higher value indicating that these offences are not likely to be the theft of essentials linked to the cost-of-living crisis. However, it should be noted that the dip sample only represented 5% of offences, and within that sample stolen property details (including value) were not always available. As such, it is possible that the cost-of-living crisis is one of the drivers behind the increases seen in recent years. However, this is likely only part of the picture, with alternative potential contributing factors including; vulnerabilities of self-service checkouts, perceptions relating to levels of police response, low prosecution rates/delays in the criminal justice system and a shift in organised acquisitive crime to shoplifting offences. Further work would be required to better understand the nature of offences being seen in Cambridge City.

## 4. Scams, Fraud and Cyber Crime

### 4.1. Summary and Recommendations

National prevalence estimates for fraud, national action fraud data and local police recorded crime data for cybercrime offences have all shown reductions in the latest year. However, police recorded crime is up nationally with fraud still the most likely crime type for an individual to experience and the National Crime Agency (NCA) still flags fraud and cybercrime as one of the key threats nationally. Furthermore, the cost-of-living crisis is increasing vulnerability to and the potential impact of this crime type.

### 4.2. National Context

The NCA national strategic assessment of serious and organised crime (2023) identifies cybercrime and fraud as key threats. In the year ending December 2022, 3.7 million individuals experienced fraud in England and Wales while 40 million individuals were targeted. The NCA suggest the cost-of-living crisis has increased the vulnerability of potential victims which is evident in the use of cost-of-living issues in phishing campaigns. Furthermore, significant underreporting means the true figure is likely to be higher with much fraud remaining undetected and hidden (NCA, 2023). The ever-changing landscape is likely to make fraud, scams and cybercrime an emerging/growing threat. Factors to be considered include:

- Technological developments, including new potential means of offending and an increased availability of cybercrime-related tools.
- A growing marketplace for cybercrime tools and data.
- Increases in the extent to which people live their lives online and increased technological awareness in the general population.
- Exploiting current issues including the cost-of-living crisis.
- Potential constraints on offending opportunities for non-cyber related acquisitive crime following on from the pandemic.

Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services (HMICFRS) was commissioned to conduct a thematic inspection of fraud in 2019. The report concluded that given the scale of fraud not enough was being done and that in the absence of a national strategy the response to fraud was disjointed and ineffective (HMICFRS, 2029). This report was re-visited in August 2021, concluding that many issues remained. An extract from this review stated:

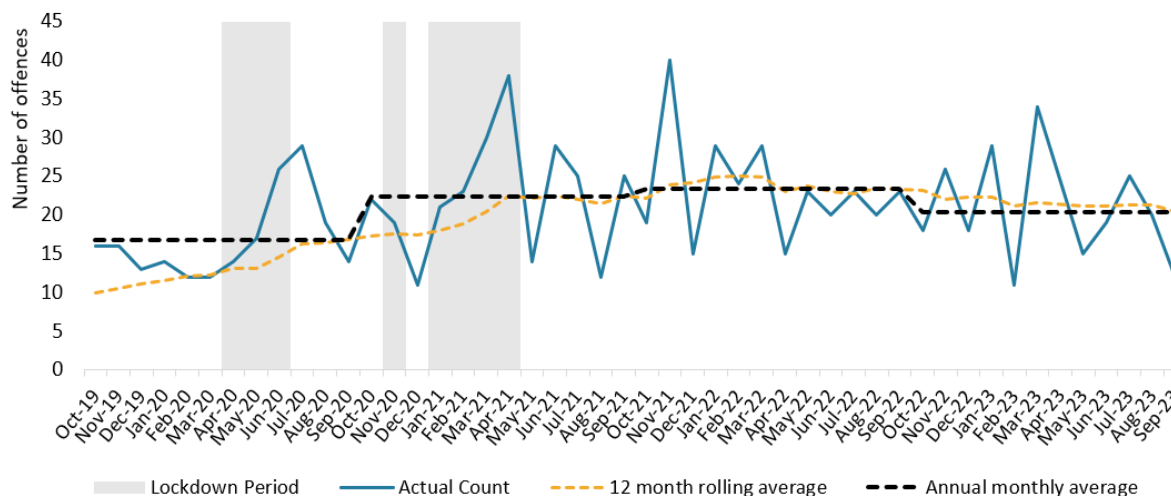
“The effect of fraud on the UK is still huge, and the chance of becoming a victim of it is still far too high. It causes misery to victims, individuals and businesses, and damages the national economy. It is estimated to be the type of crime that has the highest number of incidents committed in England and Wales. Adults are still more likely to be a victim of fraud than any other crime.” (HMICFRS, 2021)

#### 4.1. Trend

The CSEW provides the best indicator of national fraud prevalence due to high levels of underreporting for this crime type. The latest CSEW estimated that fewer than one in seven victims reported to the police or action fraud. The latest CSEW estimates for the YE June 2023 showed a 13% decrease in fraud offences compared to the previous year (ONS, 2023i). Action fraud similarly recorded a reduction in the latest year, however, police recorded crime showed a 15% increase compared to the YE June 2022. This increase has primarily been attributed to a rise in reports to UK Finance and Cifas, with an increase in engagement from UK Finance flagged.

Police recorded cybercrime offences in Cambridge City are shown in the figure below. Offence levels have fluctuated month-by-month, but overall by September 2023 were relatively stable at a monthly average of 20 offences per month, down from a monthly average of 23 offences in the previous year. This is still notably higher than prior to the pandemic with an average of 9 offences recorded per month in the year ending September 2019.

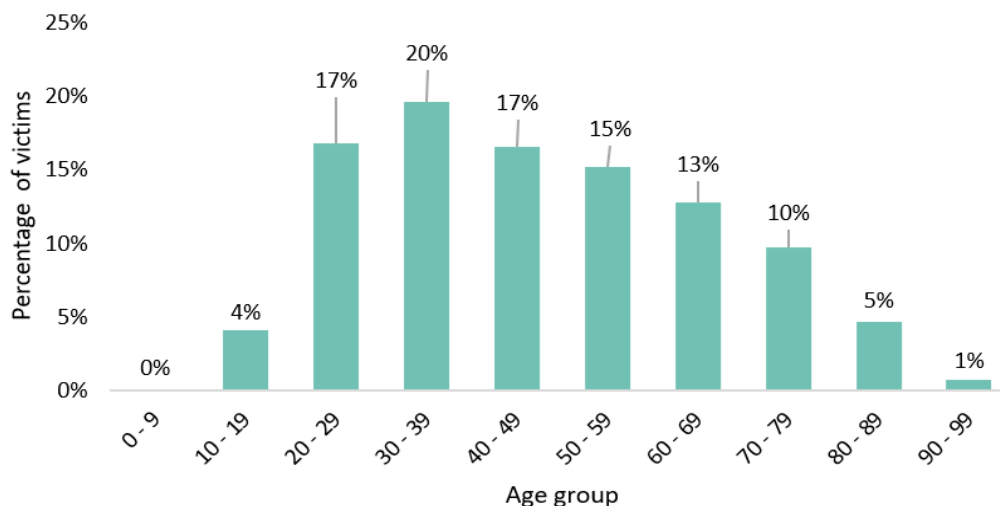
**Figure 15: Police recorded cybercrime offences in Cambridge City, October 2019 – September 2023**



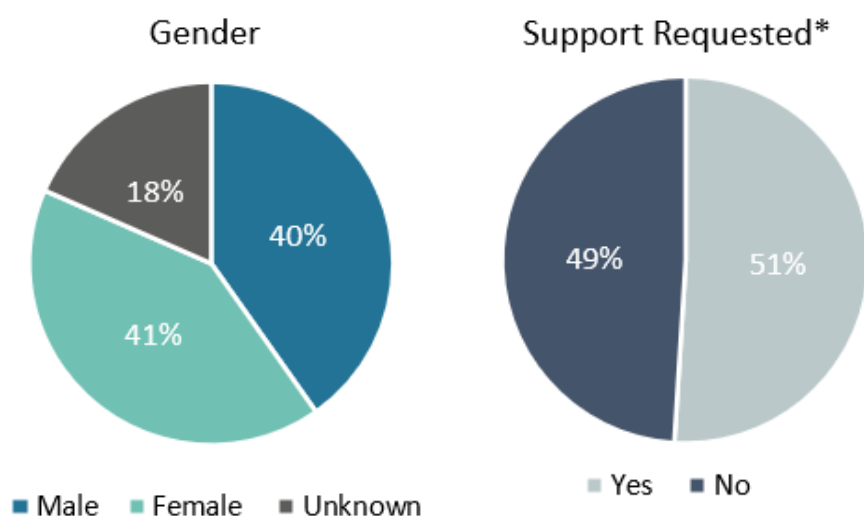
Whilst the volume of offences is fairly low in Cambridge City, there has been an increase in offence levels in recent years which has been sustained when comparing pre and post pandemic time periods. The risk of harm associated with fraud and cybercrime offences is likely to vary notably between victims depending on the incident type, but has the potential to be very high.

Action fraud figures for the Cambridgeshire Constabulary wide area (district level data is not available) provides a breakdown of the demographics of individuals reporting fraud and cybercrime offences as shown below (Action Fraud, 2023). A majority of victims were age 20-69 (81%), with the gender of victims (where known) relatively equally split. The 30-39 age group had the highest proportion of victims, accounting for a fifth. 51% of victims did request support when they reported the fraud.

**Figure 16: Action Fraud figures for individual victims of cybercrime and fraud by age group, Oct 2022 to Sep 2023, Cambridgeshire & Peterborough**



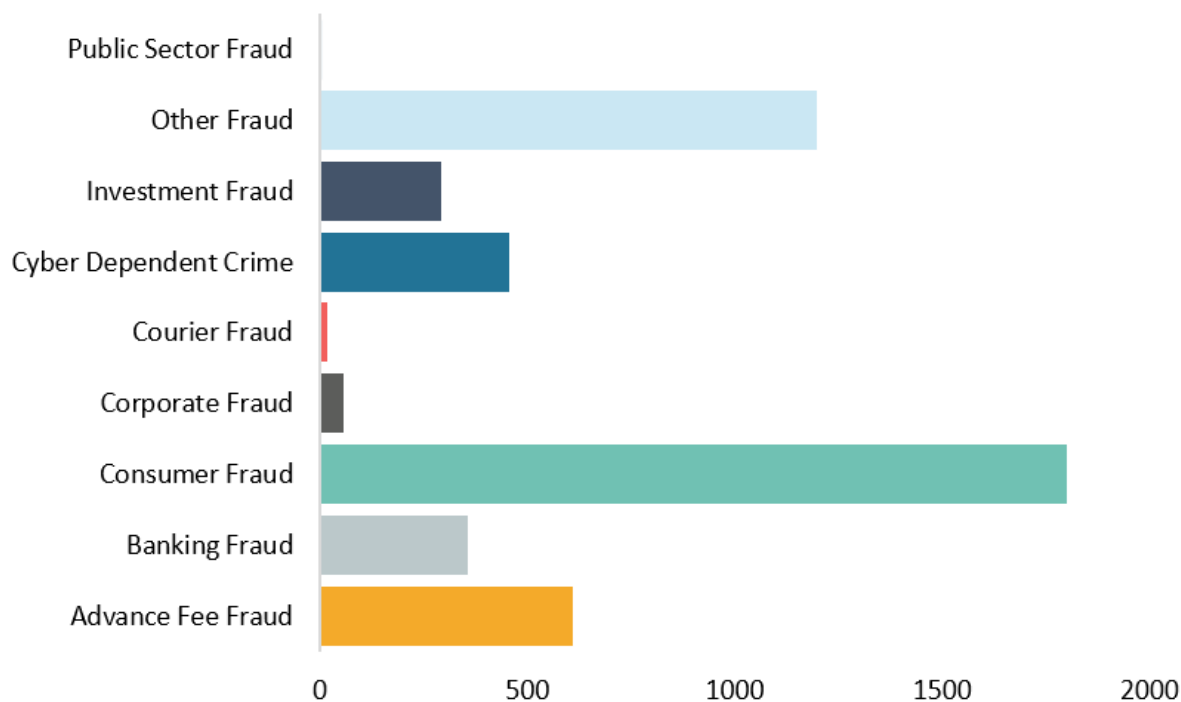
**Figure 17: Action Fraud figures for individual victims of cybercrime and fraud by gender and support requested, Oct 2022 to Sep 2023 Cambridgeshire & Peterborough**



Note: \* indicates that unknowns have been excluded from the chart.

The figure below also shows the grouped crime codes according to the type of fraud committed. This is to give an indication of the kind of crimes the victims have experienced; Consumer fraud is a key crime group according to this data.

**Figure 18: Action Fraud figures for individual victims of cybercrime and fraud by crime group, Oct 2022 to Sep 2023 Cambridgeshire & Peterborough**



## 5. Violence Against the Person

### 5.1. Summary and Recommendations

Despite the 9% decrease in VAP offences in the last year, figures for 2022/23 (YE September) remained higher than the pre-pandemic year (2018/19) by 21%. This is similar to the national increase over a similar period (between the pre-pandemic YE March 2020 and the YE June 2023). A breakdown of key findings by sub-group are as follows:

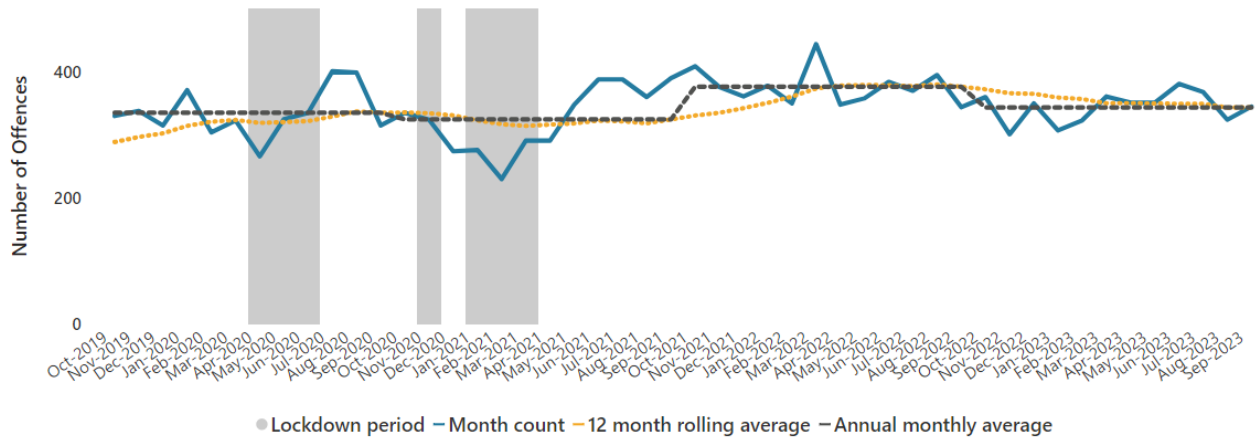
- After annual increases in stalking and harassment offences in Cambridge City, a 16% decrease was seen in the last year (2021/22 to 2022/23), suggesting it is levelling off. This is larger than the 2% decrease seen nationally over a similar period. Despite this decrease, 2022/23 exceeded pre-pandemic levels by more than was seen for nationally at 51%, vs 41% for England and Wales over a similar period.
- Violence with injury offences decreased in 2022/23 since the spike in 2021/22, now close to pre-pandemic levels. In contrast, violence with injury offences in England and Wales remained 6% higher in 2022/23 over a similar period.
- The market ward continues to contribute to the most violence with injury offences in Cambridge City accounting for a third of district wide offences, but the volume of offences has decreased since 2021/22.
- Health data showed that assault related Emergency Department (ED) arrivals at Addenbrooke's for 2022/23 were 43% lower than the pre-pandemic YE September 2019 and 11% lower than the previous year (YE September 2022).

### 5.2. Trends Over Time

Overall, violence against the person (VAP) offences have shown general increases over the analysed period 2017/18 to 2022/23 (YE September), with a slight dip during the pandemic year 2020/21. The figure below shows dips during the lockdown periods, which resulted in a lower overall average for 2020/21. The latest year has seen a slight decrease following the peak levels recorded in 2021/22. Similarly, ONS has described increases in police recorded violent crime nationally since the year ending March 2015, followed by a 1% decrease in the YE June 2023 (ONS, 2023i). This contrasts survey data on violent crime from the CSEW, which indicates long-term decreases in violent crime. The ONS suggests that the recent decrease may indicate that improvements to recording practices are starting to have less of an impact of trends (ONS, 2023i).



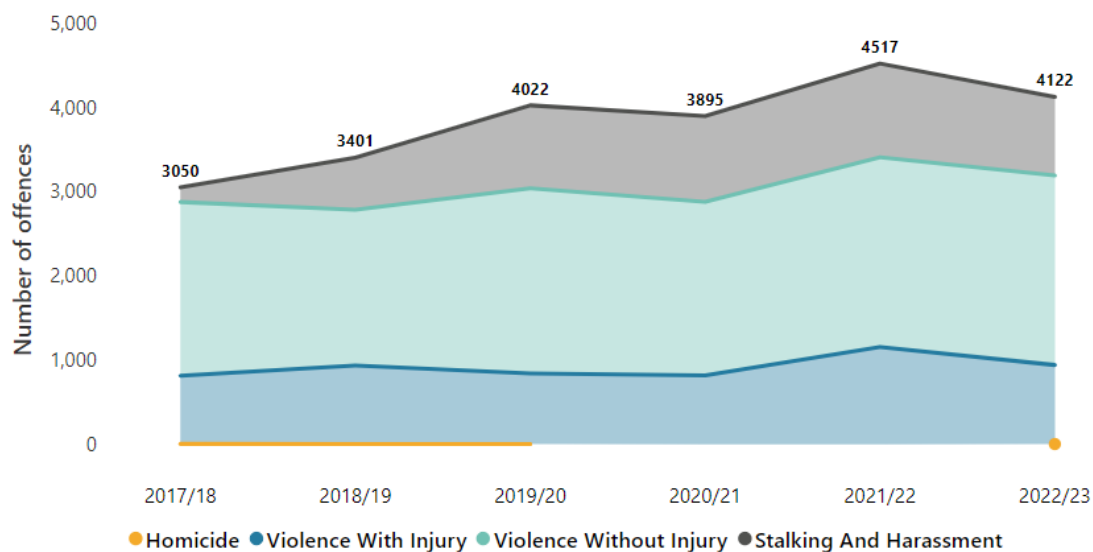
**Figure 19: Monthly trend in Violence Against the Person (VAP) offences in Cambridge City from October 2019 to September 2023**



As shown in Figure 20, the increases in VAP have been primarily driven by increases stalking and harassment since its introduction as a distinct offence category in May 2018 (which contained some offences previously categorised as violence without injury). In the last three years offence levels appear to be stabilising, with a decrease in VAP offences of 9% between 2021/22 (4,517 offences) to 2022/23 (4,122 offences); larger than the decrease in VAP in England and Wales of 1% (YE June). The overall decrease was driven by reductions in both violence *with* injury and stalking and harassment offences, whilst violence *without* injury remained stable between 2021/22 and 2022/23. Despite the dip in the latest year, VAP offences are still 21% higher than prior to the pandemic (2018/19), in line with national figures which show a 19% increase between the pre-pandemic YE March 2020 and the YE June 2023.

The overall rate of VAP offences in Cambridge City in 2022/23 was 28.3 per 1,000 resident population. This is lower than the national rate of 35.3 per 1,000 population in England and Wales (YE June).

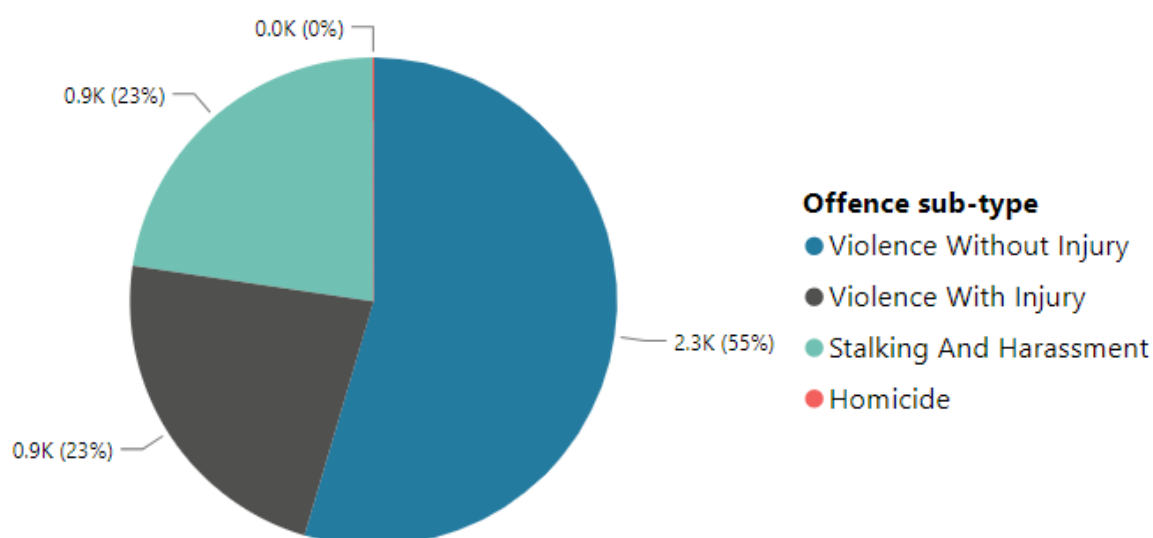
**Figure 20: The annual trend in Violence Against the Person (VAP) offences in Cambridge City, by offence sub-type, from 2017/18 to 2022/23 (YE September)**



### 5.3. Cambridge City Violent Crime Types

The most common type of Violence Against the Person (VAP) offence in Cambridge City in 2022/23 (YE September) was violence without injury, accounting for more than half of VAP offences that year at 55%. Violence with injury offences and stalking and harassment offences accounted for just under a quarter each (both 23%), and homicide less than 1%.

**Figure 21: Violence Against the Person (VAP) offences in Cambridge City in 2022/23 (YE September) by offence sub-type**

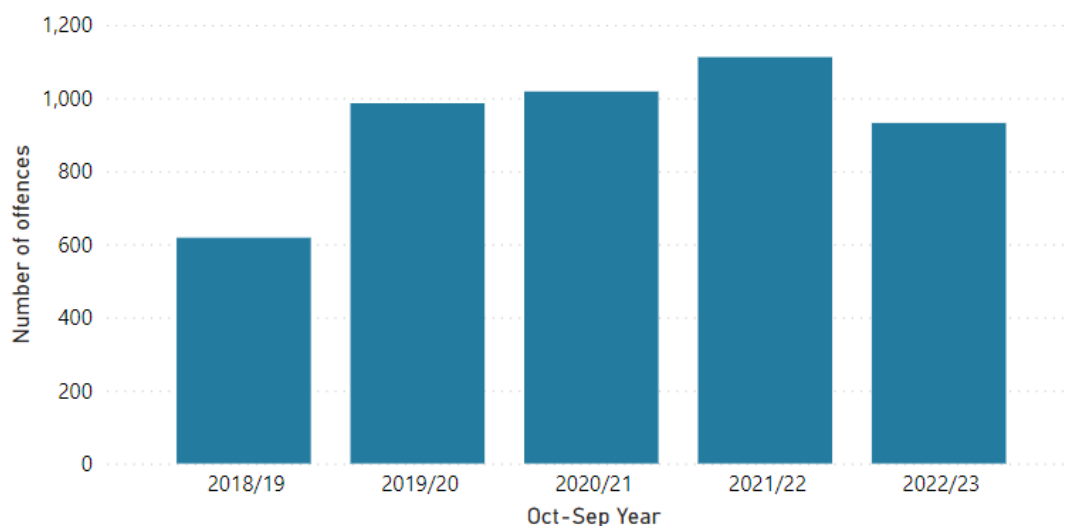


## 5.4. Stalking and Harassment

Up until 2021/22, increases had been seen in stalking and harassment since its introduction as a distinct offence category in May 2018. The 16% decrease (-180 offences) seen between 2021/22 and 2022/23 suggests that this may be levelling off. A lesser decrease of 2% was seen for England and Wales (YE June 2023). Despite this decrease, stalking and harassment offences in 2022/23 in Cambridge City remained 51% higher than the pre-pandemic year 2018/19; a bigger percentage increase than the 41% increase seen for England and Wales between the pre-pandemic YE March 2020 and YE June 2023).

The rate of stalking and harassment in Cambridge City in 2022/23 was 6.4 per 1,000 population; notably lower than the 11.7 per 1000 population for England and Wales as a whole (YE June 2023).

**Figure 22: Annual trend of stalking and harassment offences in Cambridge City from 2018/19 to 2022/23**

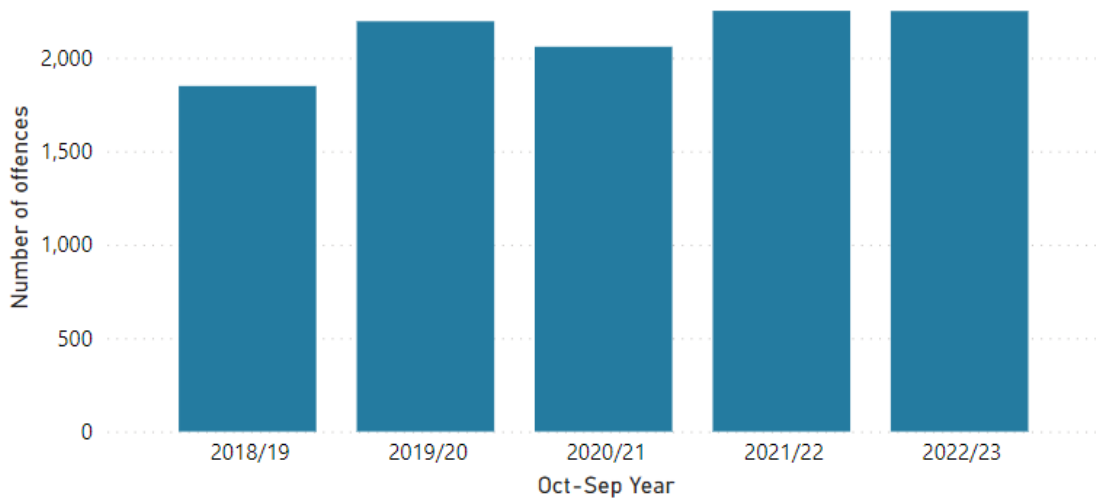


## 5.5. Violence Without Injury

There was a decrease in violence without injury offences recorded in the pandemic year ending September 2021, with offence counts since increasing in the latest two years to 2019/20 levels. This marks an increase on pre-pandemic levels of 22%, above the national increase seen during a similar period.

The rate for violence without injury in Cambridge City in 2022/23 (YE September) was 15.4 per 1000 pop, higher than the rate for England and Wales in 2022/23 (YE June) of 13.9 per 1000 population.

**Figure 23: Annual trend in violence without injury offences from 2018/19 to 2022/23**

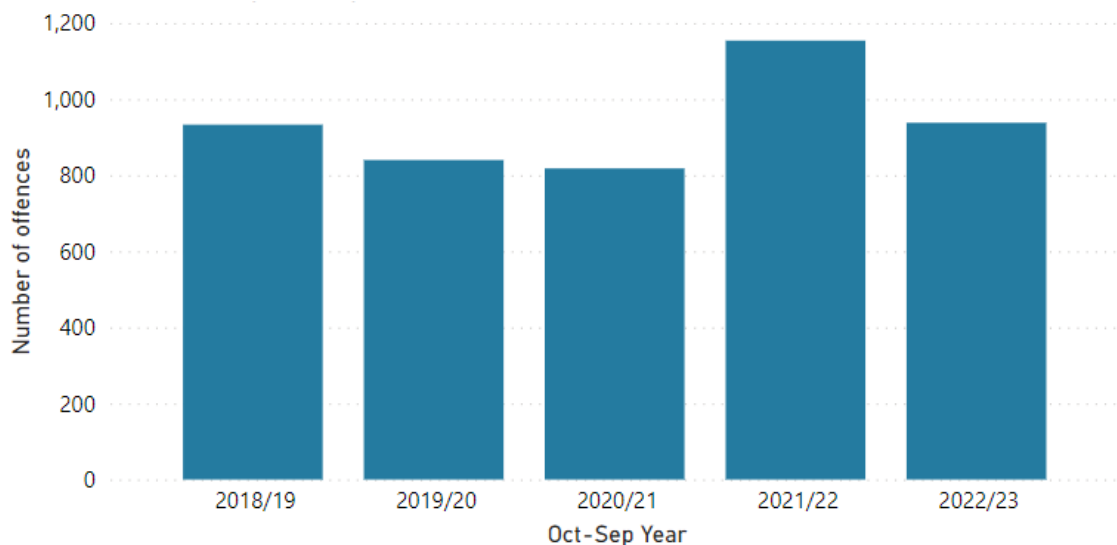


## 5.1. Violence With Injury

Violence with injury saw a notable increase in the last year, with a deep dive reported to explore the offences in more detail. The findings from this report and details of the consequential change to the Cambridge City priorities are outlined in the executive summary.

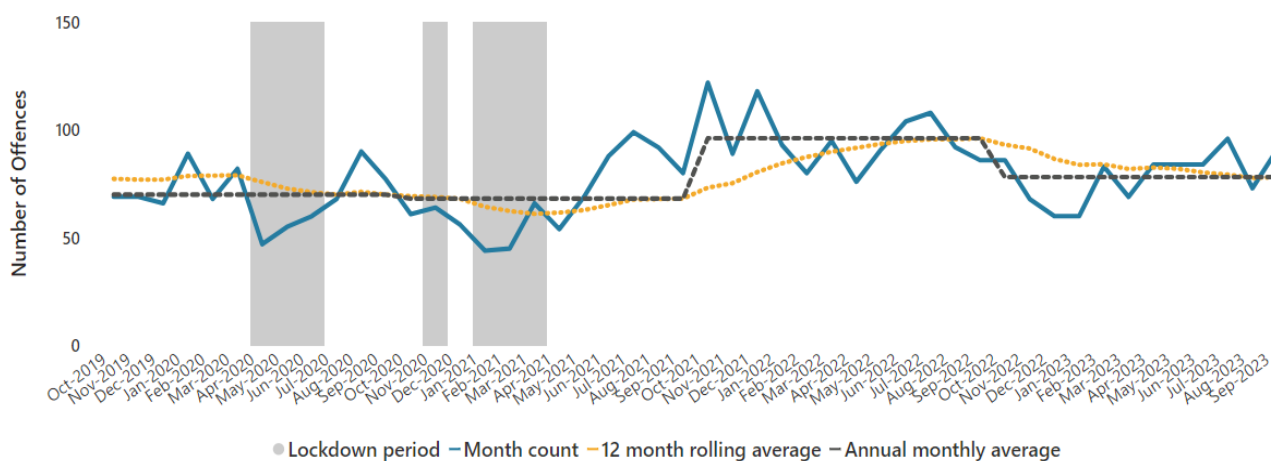
In the latest year (ending September 2023) the level of violence with injury offences decreased by 19% on the peak recorded in the previous year, taking offence levels in line with pre-pandemic figures seen in the YE September 2019. A similar overall pattern was seen for England as a whole, but the recent decrease in 2022/23 (YE June) was much smaller at just 1%.

**Figure 24: Annual trend in violence with injury offences in Cambridge City from 2018/19 to 2022/23 (year ending September)**



As illustrated in the figure below, the lower levels of violence with injury in 2019/20 and 2020/21 were linked to reductions seen during lockdown restrictions. Offences reduced steadily between July 2022 and January 2023 but have since been on an upward trajectory again.

**Figure 25: Monthly trend in violence with injury offences in Cambridge City from October 2019 to September 2023**



The rate of violence with injury in Cambridge City in 2022/23 was 6.4 per 1,000 population, lower than the 9.6 per 1,000 population seen for violence with injury offences seen for England and Wales as a whole.

### 5.1.1. Geographic distribution in Cambridge City

A ward analysis of violence with injury offences in Cambridge City in 2018/19, 2021/22 and 2022/23 showed the following:

- The highest number of offences was consistently seen in the Market ward, accounting for a third (33%) of all violence with injury offences in Cambridge City in 2022/23 (YE September). 2022/23 saw 30% fewer offences in Market than in 2021/22, but remained 4% higher than the pre-pandemic year 2018/19.
- The largest percentage decreases between 2021/22 and 2022/23 were in Romsey (-44%, -24 offences) and Trumpington (-39%, -26 offences); with Romsey also seeing the largest percentage decrease since pre-pandemic year 2018/19 (-43%, -23 offences).
- The highest percentage increases in 2022/23 were seen in Newnham (+143%, +10 offences), Queen Edith's (+23%, +11 offences) and Arbury (+14%, +9 offences).

**Table 5: Violence with injury offences in Cambridge City wards in 2018/19, 2021/22 and 2022/23**

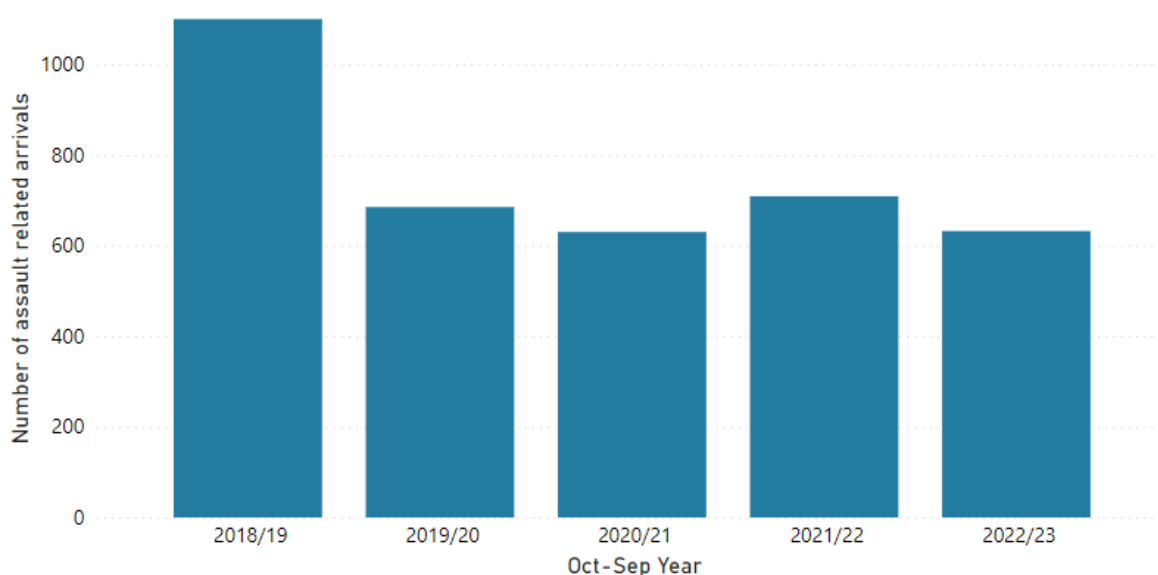
Ward	2018/19	2021/22	2022/23	% Change from 2021/22 to 2022/23	% Change from 2018/19 to 2022/23
Abbey	90	87	73	-16%	-19%
Arbury	57	63	72	+14%	+26%
Castle	4	13	12	-8%	+200%
Cherry Hinton	45	47	33	-30%	-27%
Coleridge	49	66	46	-30%	-6%
East Chesterton	67	69	66	-4%	-1%
King's Hedges	84	80	74	-8%	-12%
Market	296	443	308	-30%	+4%
Newnham	13	7	17	+143%	+31%
Petersfield	57	73	67	-8%	+18%
Queen Edith's	41	48	59	+23%	+44%
Romsey	53	54	30	-44%	-43%
Trumpington	39	67	41	-39%	+5%
West Chesterton	38	37	40	+8%	+5%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>1154</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>-19%</b>	<b>+1%</b>

### 5.1.2. Health data

Data on arrivals at Addenbrooke's Emergency Department gives insight into the nature of some of the assaults occurring in Cambridgeshire. Addenbrooke's is based in Cambridge, but patients could come from anywhere in the surrounding area. It is also a Major Trauma Centre serving patients from across the Eastern Region (East of England Trauma Network, 2023). As such the data for assault related arrivals at Addenbrookes Emergency Department will not exclusively reflect assaults occurring within Cambridge City. This data set does include a free-text field to record where the assault incident occurred. However due to gaps in more recent recording (41% of records missing this location information in YE September 2023) it is not possible to assess the trend relating to Cambridge City specifically.

The overall number of all assault related arrivals at Addenbrooke's Emergency department saw a spike in the pre-pandemic YE September 2019 of 1100 arrivals. Subsequent years have seen a lower volume of assault related arrivals, as shown in the figure below. Numbers for YE September 2023 were 43% lower (-468 arrivals) than seen in the pre-pandemic YE September 2019, and 11% (-77 arrivals) lower than the previous year (YE September 2022).

**Figure 26: Annual trend in all assault related arrivals at Addenbrooke's Emergency Department from 2017/18 and 2022/23 (YE September)**



Free text location data was provided for 59% (373) of assault related arrivals in YE September 2023.

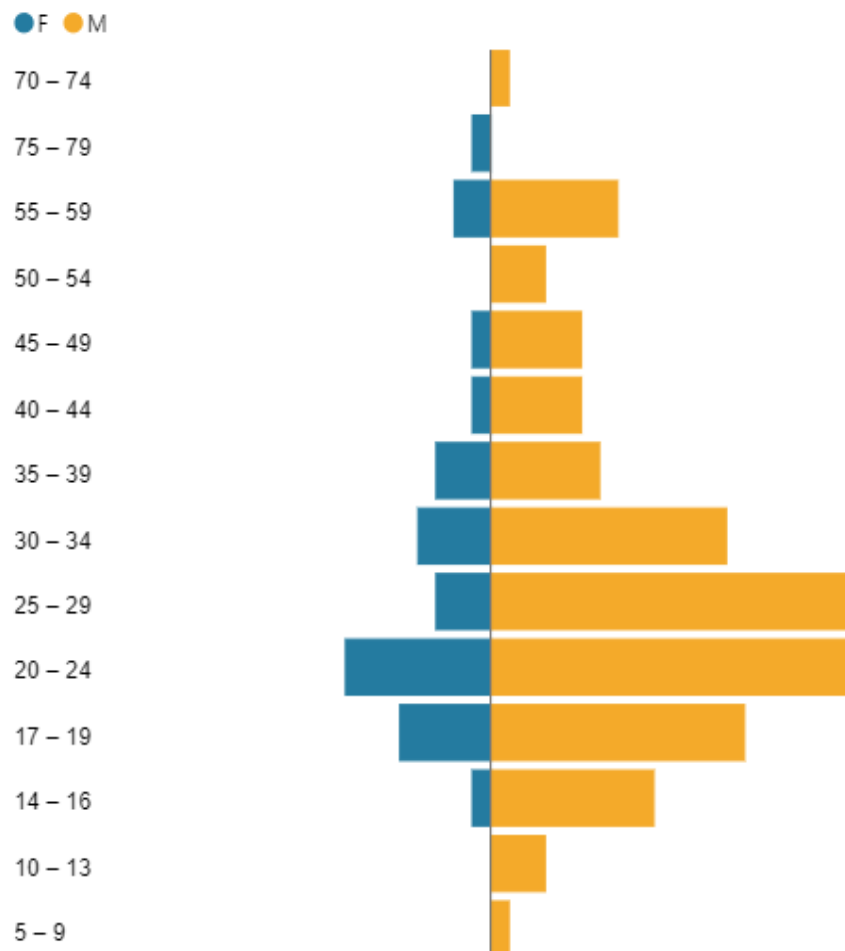
137 arrivals between October 2022 and September 2023 were able to be matched to a Cambridge City location (including the Cambridge City/South Cambridgeshire border). Some analysis of these arrivals is outlined below, with the caveat that this is from a period with lower data quality (i.e. more gaps in recording) than previous

years. As such this means that not all assaults occurring in Cambridge City will have been captured by this data.

When looking at the 137 ED arrivals for assaults known to take place in Cambridge City, males accounted for 78% (107 arrivals) in the YE September 2023. The largest age group was those aged 20 to 24, accounting for 20%, followed by those aged 25 to 29 (at 17%). Males aged 20 to 24, and 25 to 29 accounted for 15% each (see Figure 27).

This is similar to the breakdown seen in YE September 2022 for assaults known to have taken place in Cambridge City (75% assault related arrivals were male) and the same age groups were prevalent.

**Figure 27: Number of assault related arrivals at Addenbrooke's Emergency Department (ED) for assaults that took place in in Cambridge City between October 2022 and September 2023, by age and gender**





Estimates by the National Violence Surveillance Network (NVSN) on the number of violence related attendances in Emergency Departments (ED), MIUs, and Walk-in Centres in England and Wales, based on data from 88 EDs, are available for calendar year 2022 (Sivarajasingam, et al., 2023).

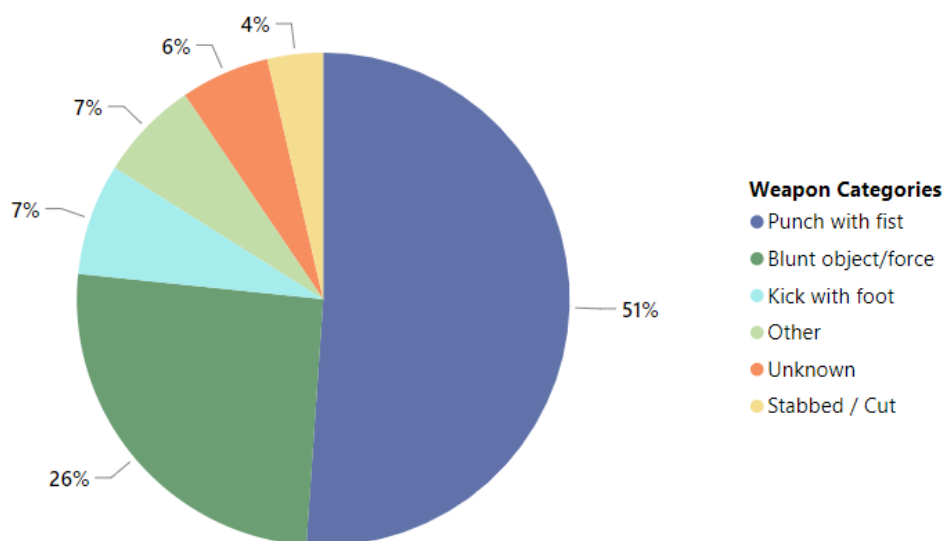
The demographics of assault related arrivals at Addenbrooke's Emergency Department (both overall, and those that could be geolocated to Cambridge City) are similar to that shown in NVSN data for 2022, as shown in the table below. Males and those aged 18 to 30 account for the most violence related arrivals.

**Table 6: National and local breakdown of assault related attendances, count, and percentage**

<b>Demographic</b>	<b>National (NSVN figures) YE December 2022)</b>	<b>Addenbrookes (all arrivals) (YE December 2022)</b>	<b>Addenbrookes (assaults recorded in Cambridge City specifically) (YE December 2022)</b>	<b>Addenbrookes (all arrivals) (YE Sept 2023)</b>	<b>Addenbrookes (assaults recorded in Cambridge City specifically) (YE Sept 2023)</b>
Males	69%	73% (492)	75% (178)	74% (465)	78% (107)
Females	31%	27% (178)	24% (57)	26% (165)	21% (29)
All age 18-30	37%	48% (325)	59% (139)	39% (249)	50% (68)
All age 31-50	37%	28% (189)	19% (46)	34% (215)	26% (36)

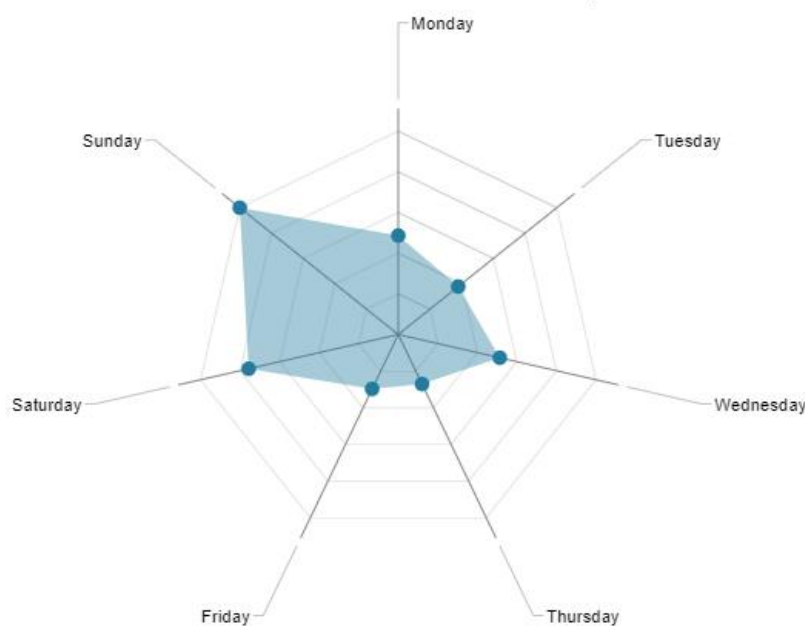
Data on the weapons used for the 137 assault related arrivals that could be geolocated to Cambridge City in YE September 2023 showed that the most common weapon cited was “punch with fist”, accounting for 51% (70 arrivals); followed by “blunt object/force”, accounting for 26% (35 arrivals) (see Figure 28). This reflects a notable increase in the proportion of those citing “blunt object/force” since YE September 2022 when it accounted for 16% (40 arrivals).

**Figure 28: Assault related arrivals at Addenbrooke's Emergency Department, by for assaults in Cambridge City, by weapon used, from October 2022 to September 2023**



The most common days of the week for assault related arrivals at Addenbrooke's ED that could be geolocated to Cambridge City in YE September 2023, were Sunday (27%, 37 arrivals) and Saturday (20%, 28 arrivals).

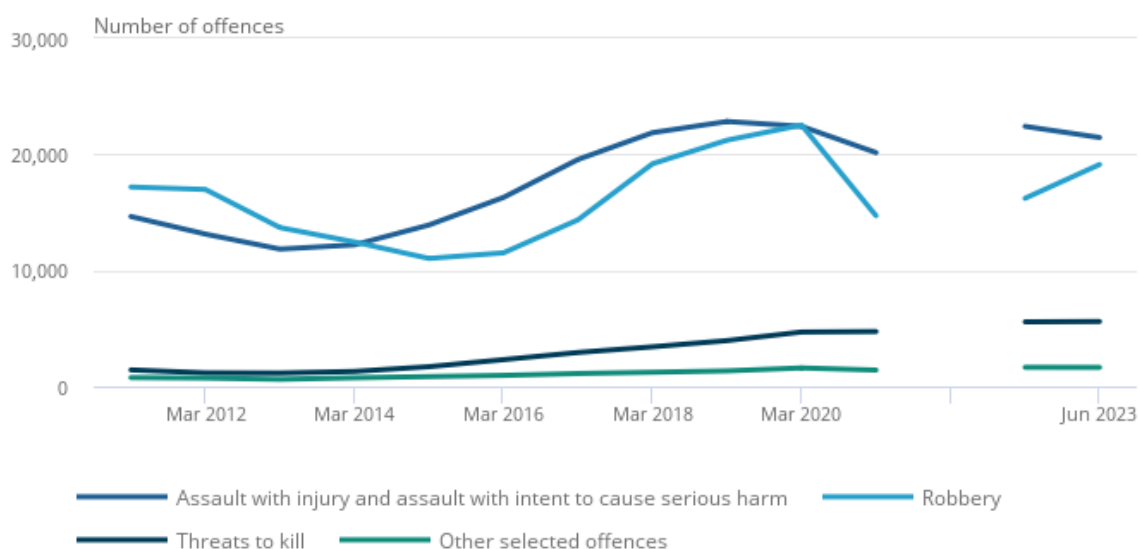
**Figure 29: Assault related arrivals at Addenbrooke's Emergency Department, for assaults in Cambridge City, by day of week, from October 2022 to September 2023**



## 6. Knife crime

Nationally (England and Wales), knife-enabled crime increased by 3% between 2021/22 and 2022/23 (YE June), but remained 7% lower than the pre-pandemic year 2019/20 (YE March) (ONS, 2023i). When looking at different kinds of knife-enabled offences, a notable increase of 18% was seen in knife-enabled robbery offences between 2021/22 and 2022/23 (YE June), but numbers remained 15% lower than the pre-pandemic YE March 2020 (ONS, 2023i).

**Figure 30: Long term trend in knife-enabled crime recorded by the police in England and Wales, from YE March 2011 to YE June 2023**

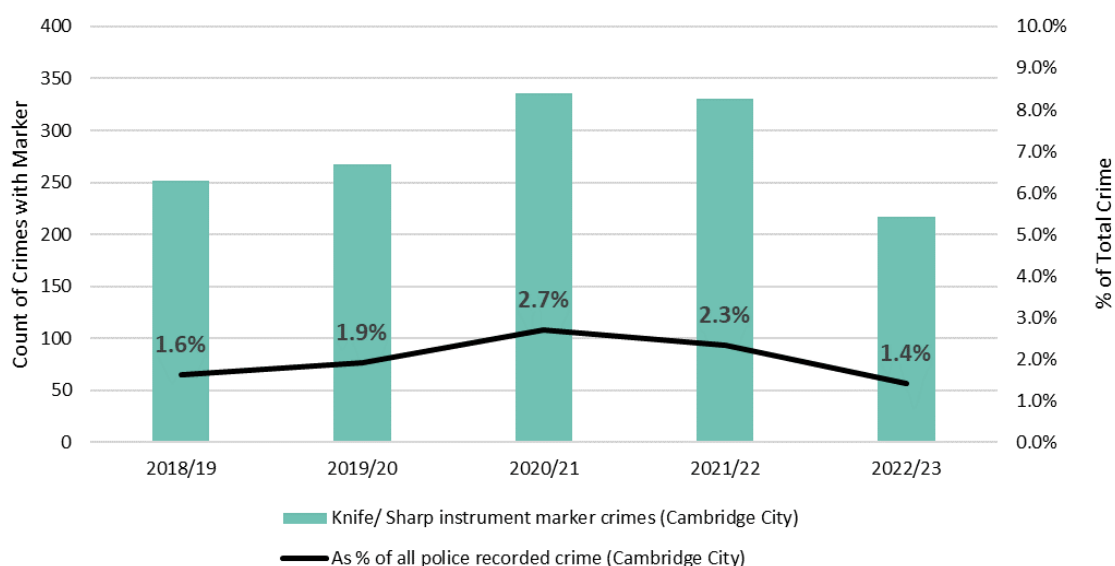


Source: Police recorded crime from the Home Office; Figure 4 in Crime in England and Wales report for year ending June 2023 (ONS, 2023i).

Note: All figures exclude Devon and Cornwall Police. For more information see A.4. CSEW figures in Appendix B: Figure Technical Notes.

Following the peak in police recorded offences with a “knife/sharp instrument marker” in Cambridge City between 2019/20 and 2020/21, 2022/23 saw a 34% decrease; reaching lower levels than seen in pre-pandemic year 2018/19 (-14%, -35 offences), and accounting for only 1.4% (down from 2.3% in 2021/22) of all offences. **This 14% decrease compared to the pre-pandemic year is similar to the national decrease of 15% between YE March 2020 and YE June 2023 (ONS, 2023i).**

**Figure 31: Annual trend in police recorded knife crime in Cambridge City from 2019/20 to 2022/23 (year ending September)**



Source: CADET, Cambridgeshire Constabulary

In Cambridge City in November 2022 a 17-year-old boy was killed having been the victim of a stabbing which occurred at Logan's Meadow (East Chesterton). Ahead of a scheduled trial in July 2023, two 17-year-old boys from London plead guilty to related charges; one to a charge of manslaughter and one to charges relating to the supply of class A drugs affray. A further 45-year-old male from South Cambridgeshire plead guilty to assisting an offender. This crime highlights the danger of drug related violence and knife crime in Cambridge City, including for children and young people.

The priority of 'Protecting Young People from Violence and Exploitation' has been embedded into the business-as-usual practice of the partnership, through monthly multi-agency partnership arrangements, such as the Peer Groups and Places meeting, Operation Guardian, and the Multi-Agency Child Exploitation meetings. Details of CSP work completed in the last year relating to County Lines and Contextual Safeguarding can be found in sections 9.3.1 and 9.5 of this report. **The CSP should continue to focus resources on the protection of young people from violence and exploitation in the upcoming year.**

## 7. Sexual offences

### 7.1. National Trend

Sexual offences are historically associated with non-reporting, with the CSEW identifying that fewer than one in six victims of sexual assault or rape report the offence to the police. As such, the CSEW represents the best estimate of the prevalence of sexual offences nationally. The latest available estimates from the latest CSEW do not show any significant change in the proportion of those aged 16-59 who have experienced a sexual assault (2.7% in the YE March 2023) (ONS, 2023i).

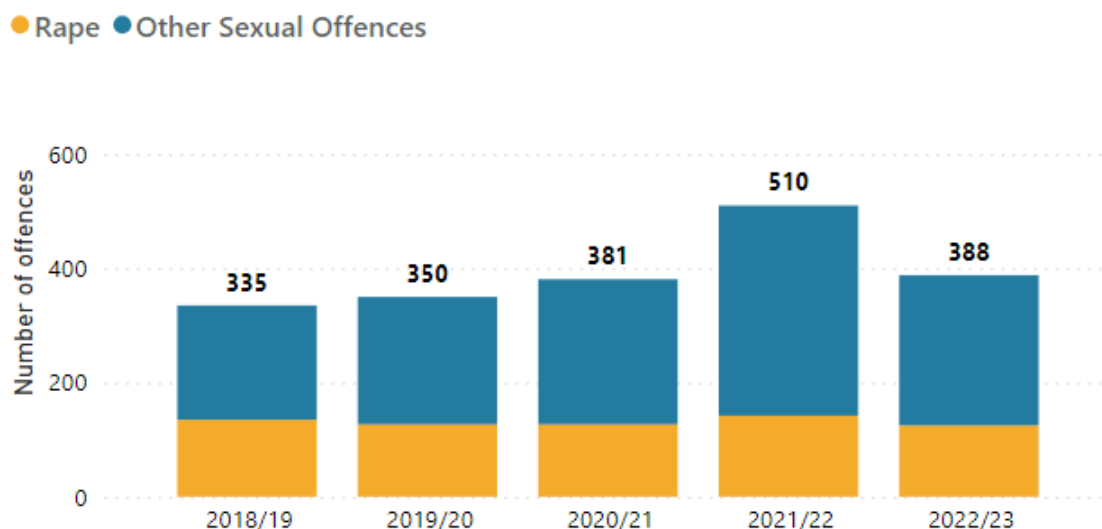
The latest available national police recorded crime data (YE June 2023) shows little change in the volume of sexual offences compared to the previous year, with a slight reduction recorded (ONS, 2023i). This follows a period of annual rises and may represent a stabilisation in offence figures. Just over a third (35%) of police recorded sexual offences were rape in the YE June 2023 (ONS, 2023i).

### 7.2. Local Trend

Local annual counts of police recorded sexual offences for Cambridge City are presented in the figure below. This illustrates that after a sharp increase of 34% in 2021/22, the number of offences has dropped back close to previous levels in the latest year with 388 offences recorded in the YE September 2023. This reflects the annual picture of a peak in offences in 2021/22. Analysis of monthly offence counts for the latest year does not show any marked peaks in Cambridge City.

Approximately a third (32%) of sexual offences recorded in Cambridge City in 2022/23 were rape, a lower level than seen in the pre-pandemic year ending September 2019 (40%).

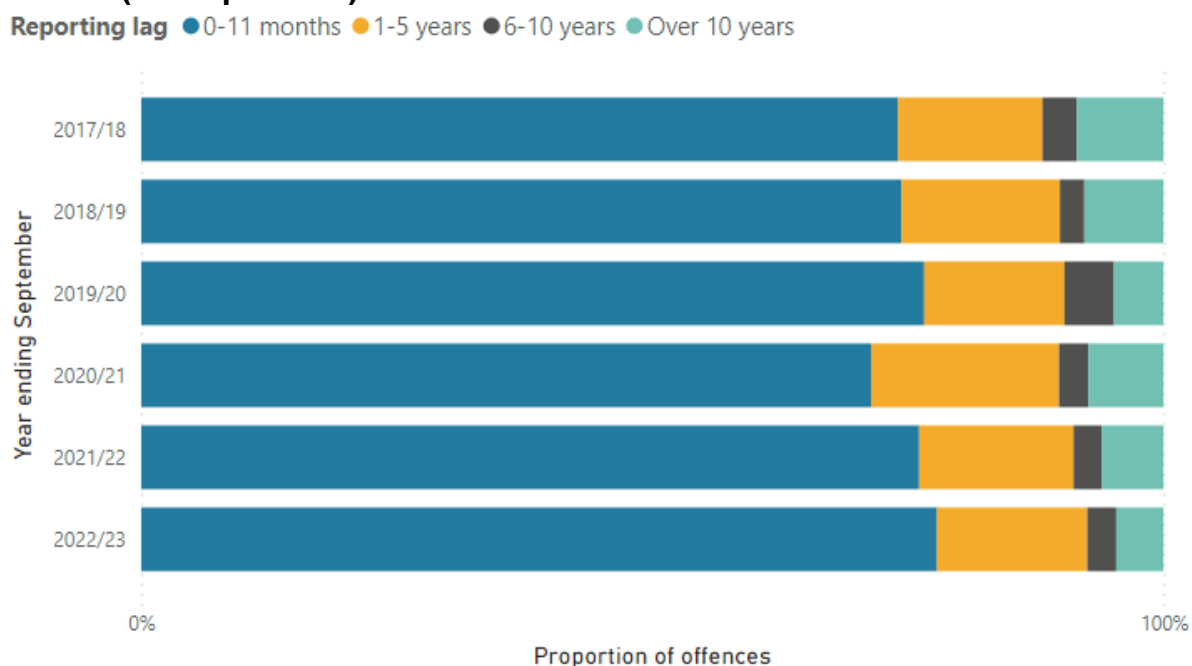
**Figure 32: Police recorded sexual offences in Cambridge City, 2017/8 - 2022/23 (YE September)**



When sexual offences are reported to the police, this does not always happen immediately after the offence has occurred. In order to explore any possible impact of changes in reporting lag on recent trends observed locally, analysis has been completed on the difference between the date an offence was recorded by the police and the date when the offence occurred. It should be noted that offences can span a wide time period and analysis here focuses on the offence start date rather than the offence end date due to data completeness.

The figure below displays the lag in years between offence start date and offence recorded date for all sexual offences reported in Cambridge City in the last 6 years. This shows that there has been no steady pattern of increase or decrease over time in the proportion of offences that are reported a year or more after the offence start date (22% in 2022/23, down from 26% in 2017/18). This suggests that increases seen in sexual offences recorded in recent years were not driven by an increase in the reporting of non-recent offences. However, increases in reporting of sexual offences overall and improvements in police recording may be playing a role as noted by the ONS at a national level. In the latest year, 5% of sexual offences recorded in Cambridge City had a reporting lag of 10 years or more.

**Figure 33: Number of years between offence start date and offence recorded date for all police recorded sexual offences in Cambridge City, 2017/18 – 2022/23 (YE September)**

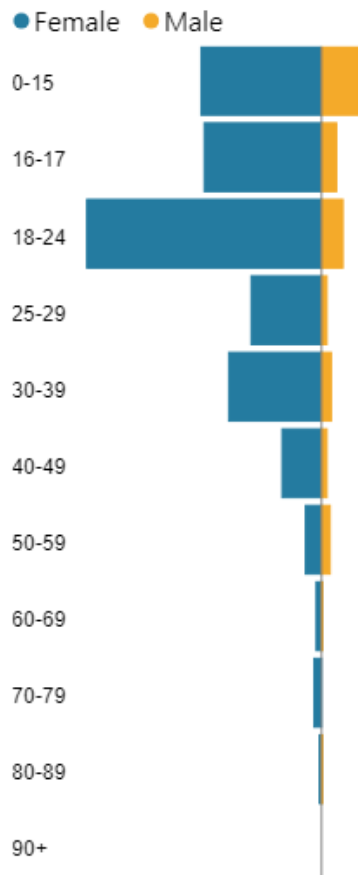


### 7.3. Victim Profile

Victim records shared by Cambridgeshire Constabulary which matched to a sexual offence recorded in Cambridge City between April 2021 – March 2023 have been analysed to provide additional insight for this assessment, following on from countywide analysis completed for the Violence Against Women and Girls needs assessment (Cambridgeshire County Council, 2024).

As it is possible for victims to experience more than one offence in any given time frame, unique victims of a sexual offence in Cambridge have been identified to ensure that repeat victims do not impact on the demographic profile presented. There were 793 unique victims who reported a sexual offence in Cambridge City between April 2021 – March 2023, 84% were female, 12% were male and 4% had an unknown or unspecified gender. The count of victims by age and gender (where both was recorded) is presented in the figure below. Victims were predominantly younger women, with females aged under 18 and females aged 18-24 each accounting for 29% of all victims.

**Figure 34: Age (at the time of offence) and gender breakdown, where known, for unique victims who reported at least one police recorded sexual offence in Cambridge City between April 2021 - March 2023**



Self-defined ethnicity was unknown for 43% of unique victims. With such a high level of missing data it is challenging to draw accurate conclusions about this victim cohort. Of the 441 victims where self-defined ethnicity was recorded, the majority (88%) were white. 5% of victims were recorded as Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh.

#### 7.4. What are the CSP Doing About Sexual Offences?

**Cambridgeshire Constabulary led a media campaign** during 2023 designed as part of the **Home Office “Safer Streets Fund” Round Three**, which aimed to make public spaces safer with projects to help women and girls feel safer on our streets as part of the government’s Safer Streets Fund. The educational media campaign highlighted behaviours that are abusive and misogynistic, using social media on platforms such as Instagram and TikTok as well as physical advertising such as posters. The website link is <https://knowviolence.org/>.

**CAMBAC (Cambridge Business Against Crime) led projects funded by the Proceeds of Crime Act (POCA).** This included work towards standardising



Safeguarding and Prevention training for night-time economy and hospitality. This work aligns to the Home Office Safer Streets 4 training delivered by Cambridgeshire Constabulary in Peterborough and Fenland and will link into the city's Purple Flag award. There is also work towards national accreditation training, with the decision to add Violence Against Woman and Girls aspect to the training to ensure safeguarding and welfare is achieved. Also, the local Pubwatch network had been refreshed.

### **Two refuge points to be purchased and installed within Market Square**

These new refuge points will improve the safety of vulnerable individuals, particularly within the night-time economy. Both points will have an intercom that enables the user of the refuge point to speak with a member of staff in the CCTV control room (24 hours a day, 7 days a week). These refuge points have been used elsewhere in the country, such as in Nottingham, and have been well received.

## **8. Domestic Abuse**

### **8.1. Summary and Recommendations**

Police recorded crime data showed a reduction in both DA related crimes and incidents in 2022/23, following increase seen in DA related crimes in recent years. It is not known whether this reduction reflects reporting/recording changes or a real terms reduction in offending.

The primary offence type for DA related offences was violence against the person. Victims of DA in Cambridge City were predominantly females aged between 18-49, with those aged 30-39 accounted for 19% of all victims. For male victims, those aged under 16 accounted for a notable proportion.

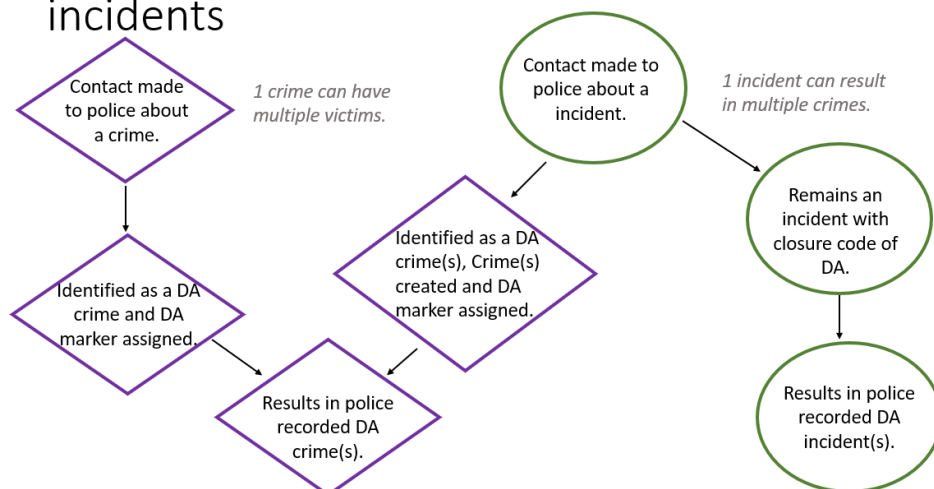
**It is recommended that the CSP utilise the findings of the Violence Against Women and Girls Needs Assessment to increase understanding of the current DA picture in Cambridge City and Cambridgeshire as a whole.**

### **8.2. Data Note**

Domestic Abuse (DA) reported to the police can be recorded under two different data sets; DA incidents and DA related crimes. The visual below displays the two different recording routes and illustrates how the same incident can feature on both data sets when an initial incident of DA is recorded, and it is then established that the incident constitutes a criminal offence resulting in a DA related crime being recorded. In order to avoid double counting, only DA related crimes and DA incidents which did not go on to be crimed are analysed in this report. This reflects the approach used by the ONS for national police recorded DA data.

**Figure 35: Flow of police recording – DA crimes and DA incidents**

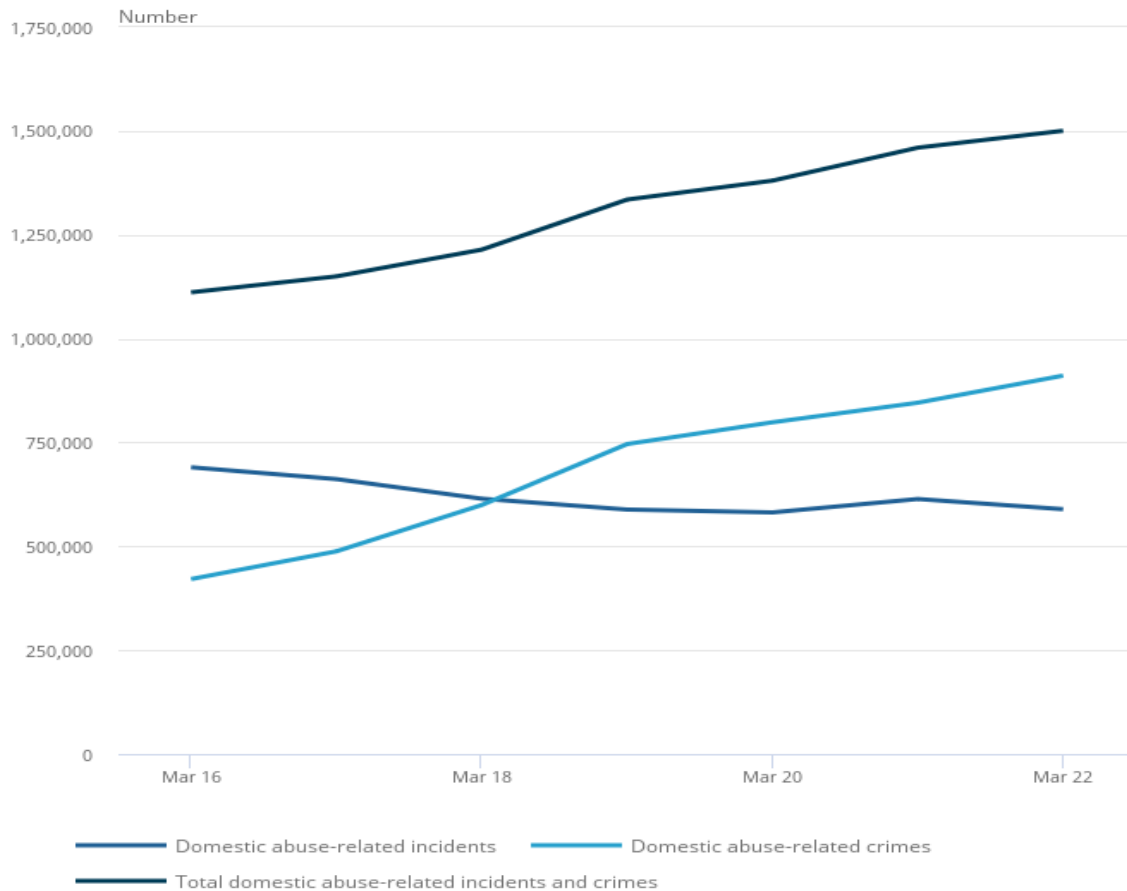
## Domestic abuse police recorded crimes and incidents



### 8.3. DA Trends

Nationally DA incidents have been decreasing in recent years, with a contrasting increase seen in the number of DA crimes recorded as illustrated in the figure below. The latest available police recorded crime data released by the ONS shows little change in the number of crimes recorded in the YE June 2023 compared to the previous year (-0.8%). Increased willingness of victims to report and improved recording by the police have both been cited as factors which may have influenced the recent increases. A stabilisation in offence figures may represent a plateauing of the impact of these factors, however, longer-term patterns will need to be monitored to further assess this.

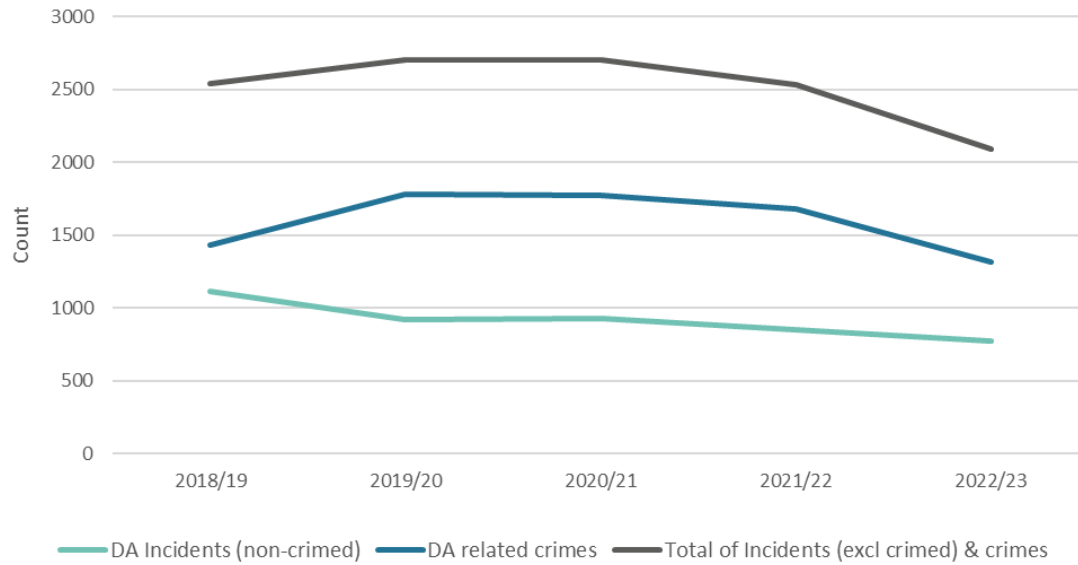
**Figure 36: National police recorded domestic abuse incidents and crimes, March 2016 to March 2022**



Source: Figure 4 Domestic Abuse report in England and Wales Overview, for year ending November 2022 (ONS, 2022a).

Local police recorded crime data following the same methodology as the ONS is presented in the figure below. Whilst national data showed a plateauing in DA related offences in the most recent year, in Cambridge City the offence count has actually reduced by 17.5% on the previous year to 2,089 offences in the YE September 2023. DA incidents (non-crimes) in Cambridge City also continued their pattern of decline, down 9.5% in YE September 2023 compared to the previous. Combined this has led to a marked reduction in total police recorded DA in Cambridge City in 2022/23 as displayed in the figure below.

**Figure 37: Police recorded DA related crimes and DA incidents (non-crimes), Cambridge, 2018/19 - 2022/23 (YE September)**

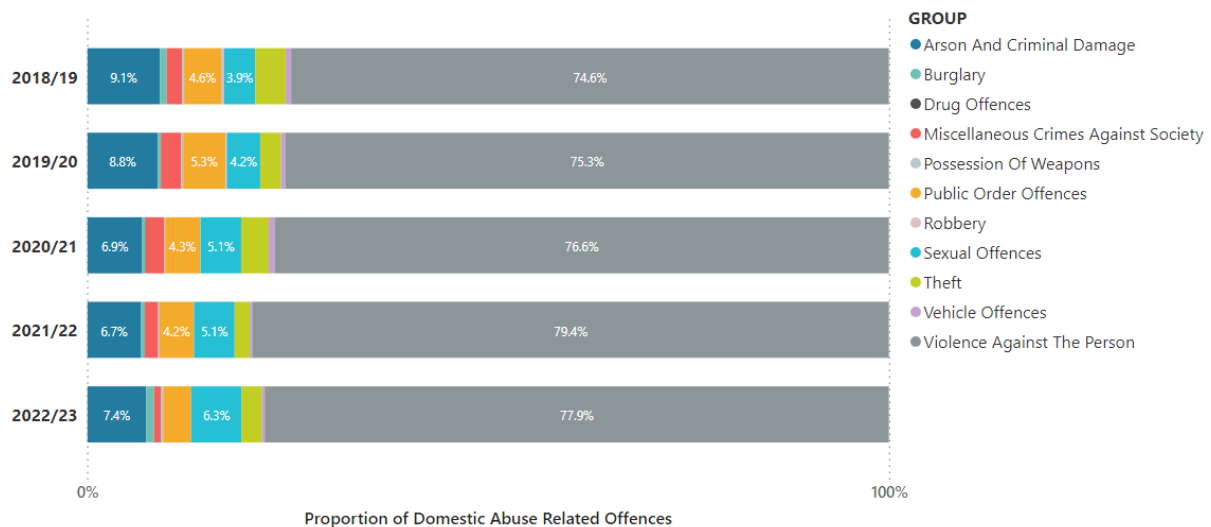


## 8.4. DA Crime Types

In the year ending September 2023, 9% of offences recorded in Cambridge City were marked as DA related, down slightly from 12% in the previous year.

Violence against the person continues to be the primary offence type, accounting for over three quarters of DA offences (78%) in Cambridge City in 2022/23. Looking at the breakdown for the past 5 years (see figure below) shows a fairly consistent pattern, with just a slight reduction seen in the proportion of arson & criminal damage and violence against the person offences and a slight increase in the proportion of sexual offences.

**Figure 38: Crime type breakdown for DA related offences recorded in Cambridge City**

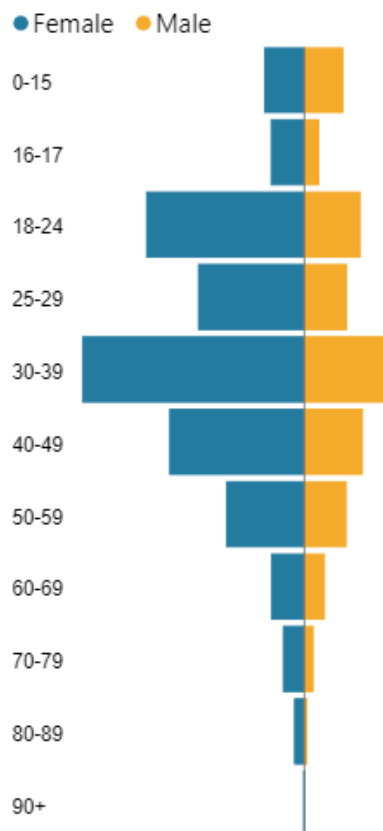


## 8.5. Victim Profile

Victim records shared by Cambridgeshire Constabulary which matched to a DA related offence recorded in Cambridge City between April 2021 – March 2023 have been analysed to provide additional insight for this assessment, following on from countywide analysis completed for the Violence Against Women and Girls needs assessment (Cambridgeshire County Council, 2024).

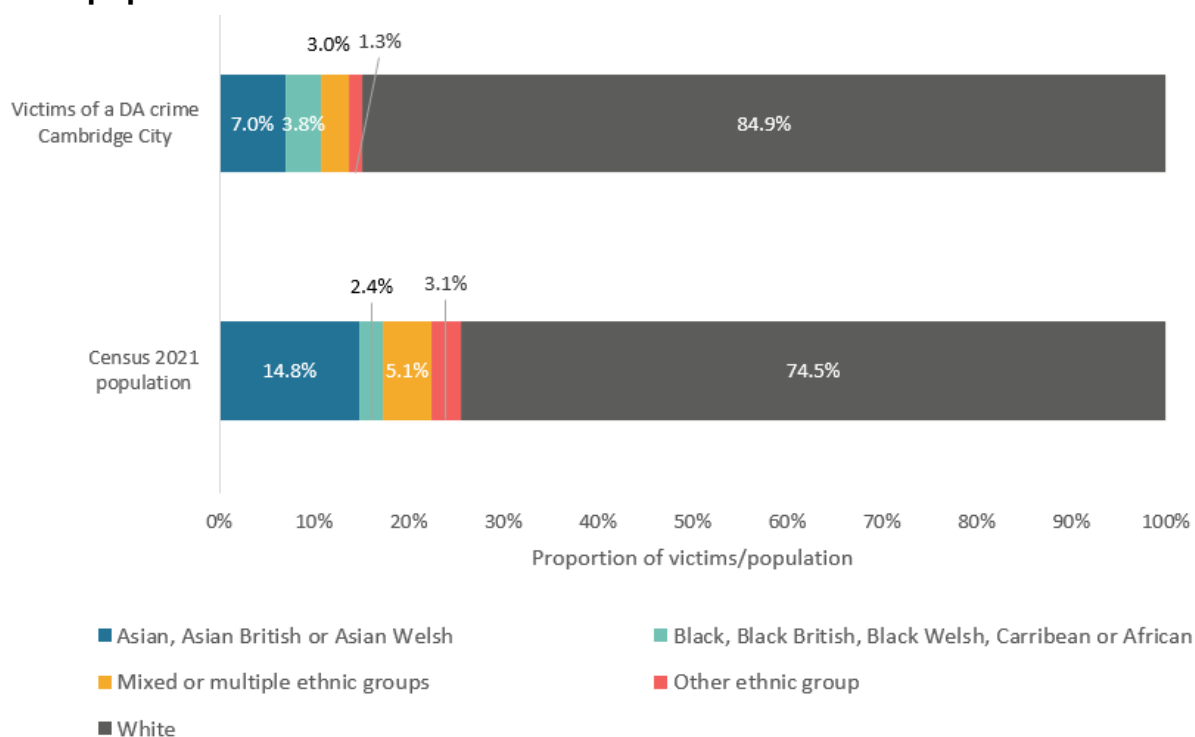
As it is possible for victims to experience more than one offence in any given time frame, unique victims of a DA offence in Cambridge have been identified to ensure that repeat victims do not impact on the demographic profile presented. There were 1,950 unique victims who reported a DA related offence in Cambridge City between April 2021 – March 2023, 68% were female, 30% were male and 2% had an unknown or unspecified gender. The count of victims by age and gender (where both were recorded) is presented in the figure below. Victims were predominantly females aged between 18-49. Females aged 30-39 accounted for 19% of all victims. Looking specially at male victims, those aged under 16 accounted for a notable proportion (10%) of total male victims.

**Figure 39: Age (at the time of offence) and gender breakdown, where known, for unique victims who reported at least one police recorded DA offence in Cambridge City between April 2021 - March 2023**



Self-defined ethnicity was unknown (either not stated or not recorded) for a third (33%) of unique victims who reported a DA related offence in Cambridge City between April 2021 – March 2023. The breakdown of self-defined ethnicity for the 1,307 victims where data was available is presented in the chart below, alongside the breakdown for the Cambridge population as a whole based on 2021 census data. This shows that there were some differences in the two profiles, with the Asian ethnic group accounting for a lower proportion of DA victims (7.0%) whilst making up 14.8% of the local population. This difference may represent lower levels of DA in this group or lower levels of reporting. Caution must be used when drawing conclusions due to the levels of missing data. White victims were overrepresented in the DA victim cohort, accounting for 84.9% of DA victims compared to 74.5% of the population.

**Figure 40: Breakdown in ethnic group for unique victims of DA offences in Cambridge between April 2021 - March 2023 and the Cambridge City census 2021 population count**



## 8.6. Domestic Homicide Reviews

At the time of writing this document there are three Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHRs) in progress in Cambridge City - all three residents died by suicide having experienced domestic abuse. The first is in relation to a resident who died in 2018, and the review was requested in 2022. The second resident died in 2023, and the third resident died in 2022. The second and third of these DHRs are being managed by the County Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence (DASV) Partnership as they

died after 2021. The DHR Chairs will be asked to bring the reviews and action plans to the Cambridge CSP when these are available.

## 8.7. What is the CSP doing about Domestic Abuse?

A high-level summary of activity which has taken place since the last strategic assessment in Cambridge City in relation to DA is presented below.

### **Work closely with partners**

Cambridge CSP work closely with the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough DASV Partnership, which aims to reduce the harm, risks and costs associated with domestic abuse and sexual violence and to prevent these crimes occurring across Cambridgeshire. The CCSP is represented on the Countywide DASV Strategic Board, and Violence Against Women And Girls (VAWG) Operational Group.

### **Research into Domestic Abuse and Asian Women in the East of England**

Cambridge Community Safety Partnership (CCSP) continued to support research led by Dr Mirna Guha at Anglia Ruskin University investigating the needs and vulnerabilities of Asian women around Domestic Abuse in the East of England to strengthen service provision and responses.

### **Safer Accommodation Funding as part of the Domestic Abuse Act 2021**

A Specialist Housing Worker fixed term role, funded by the Domestic Abuse Act Safer Accommodation Funding, joined the Cambridge City Council Supported Housing team in January 2022 and is funded until at least 31<sup>st</sup> March 2025.

The role supports those housed in Cambridge City as a result of fleeing domestic abuse, raises awareness among identified groups with low levels of domestic abuse reporting, contributes to the continuous review of the Council's response, and provision of service, advice, and housing, to those experiencing and fleeing domestic abuse, and works with SADA (Survivors Against Domestic Abuse), who are commissioned by the County DASV Partnership as part of the Domestic Abuse Act 2021 to provide the voice of victims and their children on the County DASV Strategic Board. From October 2022 to 24 July 2023, this Specialist role has supported 36 active cases that involved more than one call. A reporting system to capture the number of initial calls, or enquiries from housing departments that would result in advice being given or a one-off call to the client, will be logged in future. 8 referrals were made to SADA for their feedback.

### **Domestic Abuse Housing Alliance Accreditation (DAHA) – Cambridge City Council successful re-accreditation**

In July 2023 Cambridge City Council was successfully reaccredited by the Domestic Abuse Housing Alliance (DAHA) to a set of more rigorous standards than the first assessment. The Council were the first local authority in East Anglia to become

DAHA accredited in 2019. The accreditation is recognised as a national benchmark for how housing providers should respond to domestic abuse, given that they are in a unique position to identify it, prevent it and provide help for people suffering its effects.

(Website: <https://www.dahalliance.org.uk/>)

**As part of the city council's ongoing work:**

- Since 2016, in its role as a licensing authority, the City Council it has provided safeguarding, equality, and protection training for all licensed taxi drivers. This allows them to identify and respond to concerns about the safety of their passengers, including those who may be at risk of sexual violence. Attendance at refresher training is required every three years.
- With the ongoing cost-of-living crisis, Cambridge City Council has continued to raise awareness to the public about the different services and support available.

**Survivors Conference**

A Survivors Conference was held on 12 September 2022 organised by Cambridge City Council and Cambridge Women's Aid. This conference brought together survivors and domestic violence abuse service providers to explore provision of services to victims and future improvements.

**Annual Conference to mark 25 November- United Nations International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women and the start of 16 Days of Action to 10 December - Human Rights Day**

On 18 November 2022, a conference was held at Cambridge Guildhall with a variety of speakers, including from local services, Dr Mirna Guha, the White Ribbon Campaign, and the charity, Surviving Economic Abuse.

**White Ribbon Status since 2015 – Cambridge City Council continues work**

White Ribbon is an international campaign to end male violence against women by working with men and boys to challenge cultures that lead to harassment, abuse, and violence against women. Cambridge City Council endeavours to raise awareness with the public as well as to offer support to residents, customers, staff, and those who work in Cambridge as well as other districts and nationally, such as with accreditation by DAHA and the White Ribbon Campaign.

(Website: <https://www.whiteribbon.org.uk/>)



## 9. Exploitation and Vulnerability

### 9.1. Summary and Recommendations

The issues of modern slavery, county lines, Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) and Child Criminal Exploitation are all interlinked and present high risk of harm to vulnerable individuals. The NCA highlights exploitation of the vulnerable (via CSE, modern slavery and Organised Immigration Crime) as one of three key threats nationally. The local data picture is limited, in part due to a lack of available data (for example, county lines related offences or local NRM referrals for modern slavery) and also due to the likely extent of underreporting of these offences. It is important for the CSP to access local intelligence to form a more complete picture of these issues in Cambridge City. **The CSP is advised to seek Cambridge City specific insight from the constabulary as soon as their Serious Organised Crime assessment is completed.**

There is work underway at a county level to explore these interlinking issues, often considered within the umbrella term of contextual safeguarding. This discovery phase will include gaining a deeper understanding of the partnership processes in place. **It is advised that the CSP considers how it links within the county process.**

### 9.2. Modern Slavery

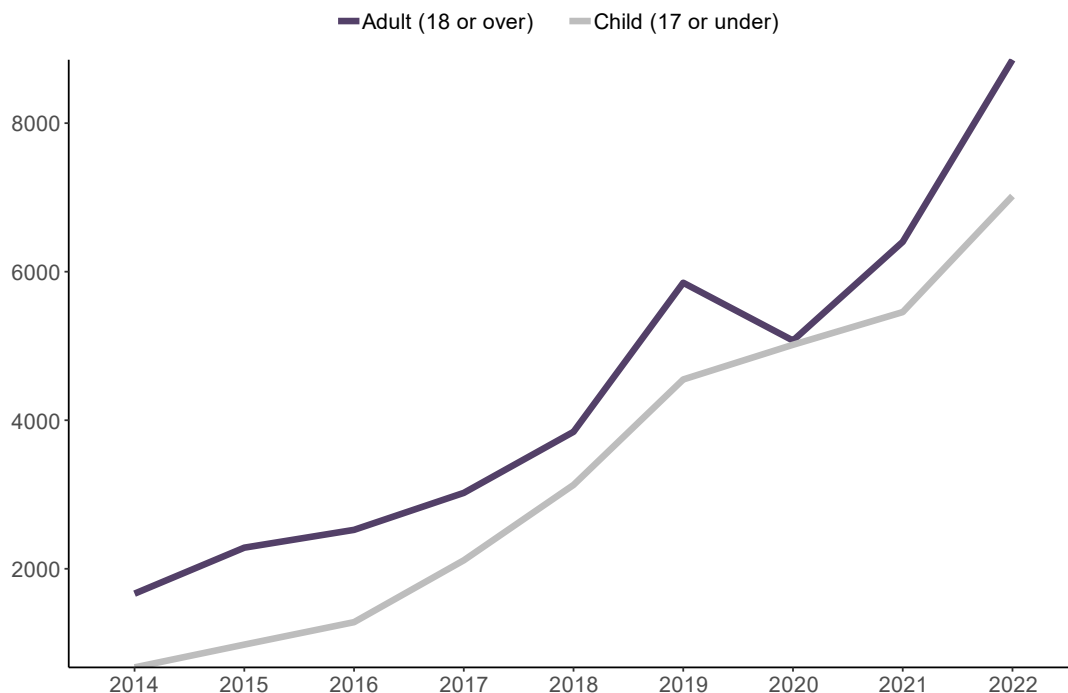
The ONS provides a comprehensive definition of Modern Slavery and how it relates to various offences and harms:

*“Modern slavery is a complex crime that covers all forms of slavery, trafficking and exploitation. Trafficking includes transporting, recruiting or harbouring an individual with a view to them being exploited. Modern slavery crimes may involve, or take place alongside, a wide range of abuses and other criminal offences such as grievous bodily harm, assault, rape or child sexual abuse. Victims of modern slavery can be men, women and children of any age across the world. There is an assumption that victims of modern slavery are often trafficked to the UK from other countries, but residents of the UK are also among the victims that are exploited in the UK and other countries.”* (ONS, 2020, p. 3).

Due to the hidden nature of Modern Slavery, it is difficult to assess the prevalence of Modern Slavery in the UK. A key measure of Modern Slavery comes from the National Referral Mechanism (NRM). First responder organisations can refer potential victims of Modern Slavery that they encounter in order to seek support. This includes local authorities, specified non-governmental organisations (NGOs), police forces and some government agencies. While local level statistics for this are not

currently available, we can be informed by key demographics shown by analysis of NRM referrals. Overall NRM referrals continue a long-term trend of increase in volume. The latest available NRM referral statistics shows that a majority (78%) of potential victims in 2022 were male and 52% of all potential victims referred were over 18 years old. For the first time since 2016 the most common nationality referred was not UK; instead Albanian nationals formed 27% of potential victims in 2022 (UK nationals 25%).

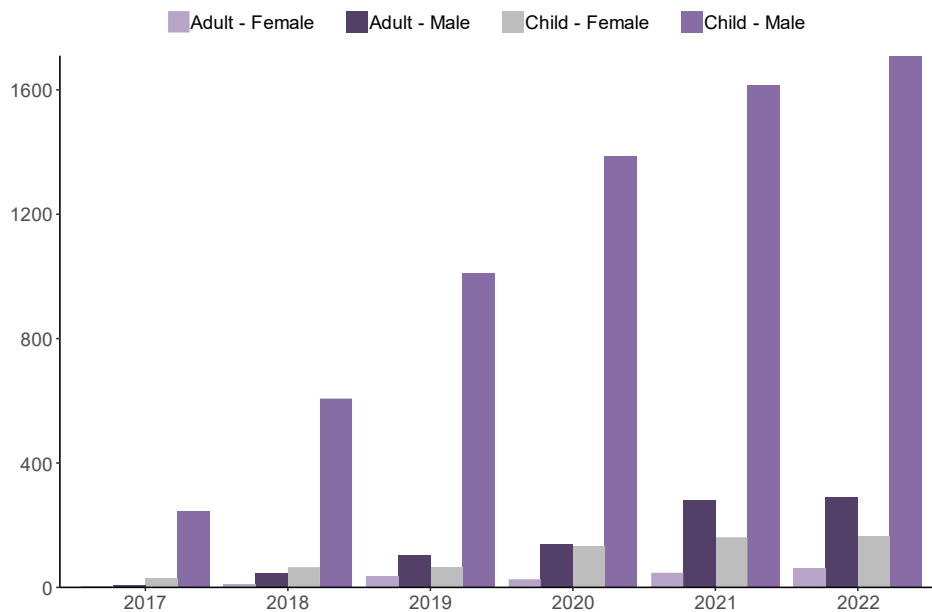
**Figure 41: NRM referrals nationally by age group of exploitation: (count of potential victims referred nationally)**



Source: Home Office

Child potential victims are most frequently referred for criminal exploitation. The NRM referral system flags referrals that relate to county lines. Analysis shows that males under 18 are the most frequently occurring group among county lines related NRM referrals nationally. Further information on county lines can be found in the next section.

**Figure 42 : National Number of NRM referrals flagged as county lines, by age group at exploitation and gender:**

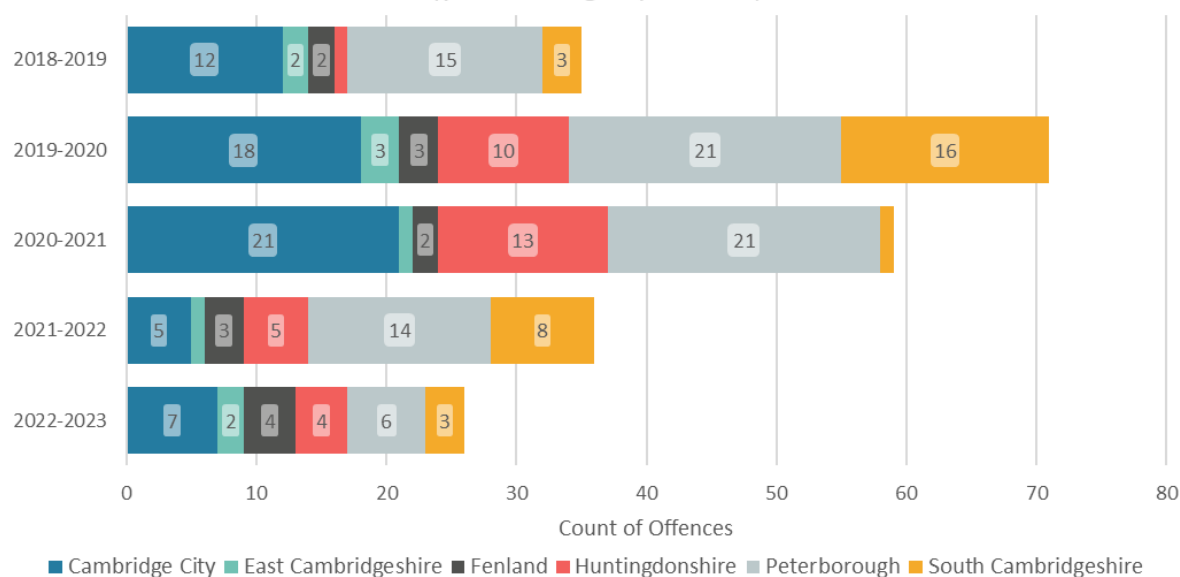


Source: Home Office

The National Crime Agency strategic assessment highlighted international issues that are influencing risk of labour exploitation, which local CSPs should be alert to. Due to the war in Ukraine fewer seasonal workers are coming to the UK from Ukraine. Recruitment is now taking place in other countries outside of Europe where exploitation during recruitment is known to be a higher risk. Incidents of debt bondage affecting seasonal workers is therefore more likely.

In terms of local data, NRM figures are not available, however, we are able to consider police recorded Modern slavery offences. The overall volume of police recorded Modern slavery offences in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough was 26 offences in 2022/23. This is at the lowest volume since 2018-19 (35 offences across the whole area for that year). The same pattern is seen in Cambridge City, albeit Cambridge city accounted for 27% of all modern slavery offences recorded in the most recent year.

**Figure 43: Police recorded Modern Slavery Offences by district 2018/19-2022/23 (year ending September)**



Source: CADET

### 9.3. County Lines

County Lines refers to a model of offending whereby gangs and organised crime groups move drugs into supply areas within the UK via the exploitation of vulnerable individuals. These individuals are recruited and coerced into the drug supply chain (NCA, 2019). The term 'County Line' refers to the dedicated mobile phone line used to receive orders for drugs. Criminal networks involved in running county lines operations are typically located in urban hubs but facilitate the movement of drugs into more rural areas. The latest strategic assessment published by the National Crime Agency highlights that a large proportion of British victims of modern slavery are exploited within county lines activity.

Intelligence held by Cambridgeshire Constabulary indicates that a number of county lines are currently active in Cambridge City.

**Cambridgeshire Constabulary assessment of Serious Organised Crime is due to be completed shortly and will cover issues relevant to county lines and modern slavery. The CSP is advised to seek Cambridge City specific insight from the constabulary as soon as their assessment is completed.**

### 9.3.1. What are the CCSP doing about County Lines?

On behalf of the Cambridge Community Safety Partnership, Cambridge City Council Community Safety Team continue to lead a project; 'Cambs Against County Lines'. This campaign has a universal offer to raise awareness amongst young people and adults in Cambridge city and surrounding districts of the risks around county lines drug dealing and to help young people and members of the community to recognise the signs of the related grooming process. 8 in person sessions - reaching over 4,050 students, parents, and staff - were delivered at 1 primary and 2 secondary schools, 2 further education colleges, 1 Housing Forum for housing providers, and 2 community events.

Both Cambridge-centred and Peterborough-centred bespoke 'Cambs Against County Lines' films are available with accompanying resources. Cambridge City Council's Community Safety Team continues to deliver 'train the facilitator' sessions for anyone across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough who wants to share the film. This is in order that it is delivered in a consistent approach. 12 'train the facilitator' sessions were delivered to 25 countywide primary and secondary schools as well as to a school with special provision for students with moderate learning difficulties. It continues to be delivered as part of the County Safeguarding Board training programme, and to Designated Safeguarding Leads working in an education setting. This CCSP project continues to be recognised nationally as good practice.

The City Council's Community Safety team also delivered the film to a group of parents at a primary school. This was a pre-planned session but was coincidentally a week after the murder of a 17-year-old in Cambridge. During the session, the parents said it would be really helpful to have a quick, easy to understand flyer about County Lines, and so the Community Safety Team liaised with the County Council's Exploitation Lead to create an A5 double sided flyer for parents that gives a brief summary of what County Lines is, how to spot the signs of a young person being exploited, what to do if anyone is worried about their child and some useful contact numbers. The team asked for feedback from the same parents' group before it was finalised to check it met their expectations, and it has been emailed out to schools and is on the Joint Safeguarding Board's website. An A4 version of it has been in Cambridge Matters magazine which is delivered to all households in Cambridge. It is available at

[County Lines | Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Safeguarding Partnership Board \(safeguardingcambspeterborough.org.uk\)](https://safeguardingcambspeterborough.org.uk)

For information about the Cambs Against County Lines campaign, visit <https://www.cambridge.gov.uk/cambs-against-county-lines>

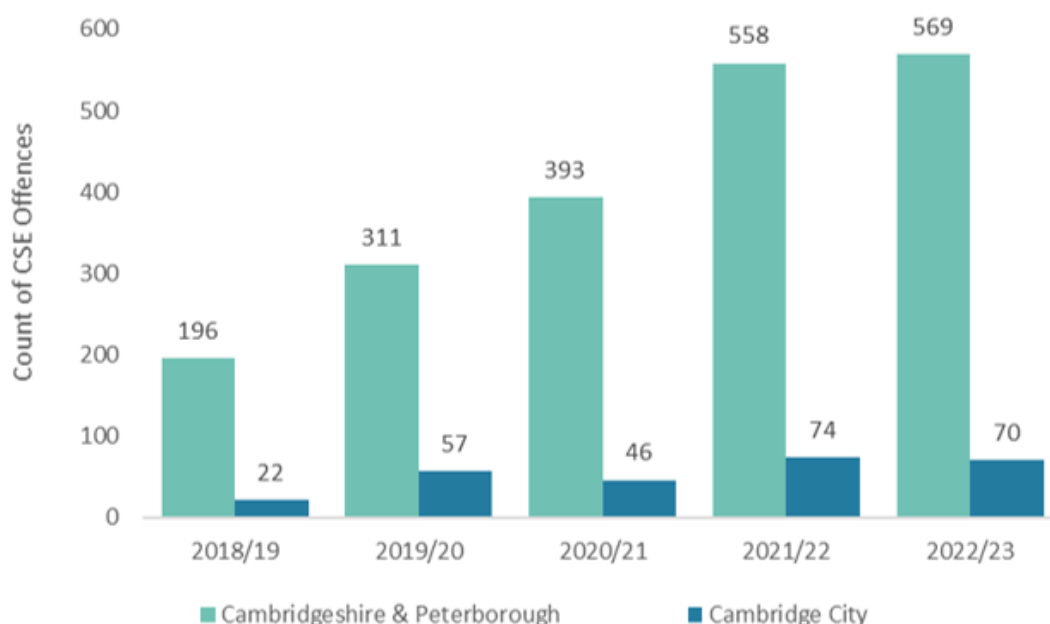
[A review of The County Lines Project is available under the 'Insights' section: https://www.cambridge.gov.uk/cambridge-community-safety-partnership](https://www.cambridge.gov.uk/cambridge-community-safety-partnership)

When Cambridge City Council's Community Safety Team receive reports of someone being worried about their child, they contact them to discuss it further and give advice, as well as liaising with the County SAFE (Safer Relationships For Exploited children) Team Leader and make the relevant agencies aware.

#### 9.4. Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) and Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE)

The number of police recorded CSE crimes has increased each year for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough since 2018/19. In the most recent year there have been 70 CSE offences recorded in Cambridge City. Whilst this is slightly lower than the previous year (74 offences in 2021/22) this remains higher than 2018/19-2020/21. It should be noted that CSE has been linked to county lines activity and as such needs to be seen in the broader picture of exploitation and harm potentially occurring locally.

**Figure 44: Police recorded CSE offences Cambridge City and Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, year ending September**



The Childrens Social Care assessment process, which takes place after a referral has been received, records where CSE or CCE was identified. In Cambridgeshire 4.3% of assessments completed in 2022/23 (financial year ending March) identified CSE as a factor for the child being assessed (a total of 155 assessments) and 4.6% of assessments identified CCE as a factor (a total of 168 assessments). To be clear, these figures relate to the proportion of assessments rather than numbers of individual children as a single child could potentially be assessed more than once

within the year (DFE, 2023). Unfortunately, these figures are not available at district level, but do indicate a relatively small proportion of assessments identifying this issue locally. There is a need for greater understanding of both CSE and CCE occurring locally in order to better inform the work of the CSP around these issues.

## 9.5. What are the CCSP Doing About Contextual Safeguarding?

Contextual Safeguarding is an approach that considers the wider environment around a young person outside of their immediate family, acknowledging that they cannot be seen in isolation.

As part of the Joint Safeguarding Children and Adults Partnership Board Child Exploitation Strategic meetings, the Community Safety Team is on the Child Exploitation Delivery Contextual Safeguarding Task and Finish Group, which explored how to roll out a Contextual Safeguarding approach regarding young people across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.

Cambridge City Council's Community Safety Team continue to organise and chair the monthly Peer Group and Places Meeting (PGPM). Since the last Strategic Assessment update there have been a further 11 meetings (not meeting in August due to school summer holidays). In total, the number of young people discussed in those meetings has been 44, and the number of areas brought up as areas of concern have been 17 areas. In 11 of the areas there has been a decrease in activity, and more cases are being referred to the meeting.

**MACE:** The Partnership MACE Group is a multi-agency meeting with overall governance provided by the Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Safeguarding Partnership Board (CPSPB). Meetings are Co-Chaired by Children Services and Cambridgeshire Constabulary. As a multi-agency group, it will require commitment by all its core members. To enable scrutiny and oversight the Partnership MACE Group will report to the Child Exploitation Strategic Group.

To ensure there is an effective, timely and efficient system for professionals to identify potential exploitation cases, wider extra -familial concerns and share information and review cases of known exploitation that cannot be dealt with through usuals care planning processes. To ensure cases that are assessed as significant risk of exploitation have robust partnership plans that ensure safety to reduce risk(s) and prevent further occurrences.

**Tackling youth and knife crime:** Operation GUARDIAN is a city-wide policing plan to tackle habitual knife carriers in Cambridge City. It consists of an outlined multi-factorial approach through target hardening, engaging with the identified individual, school engagement, and engagement with youth services. Subjects are identified and graded according to risk, creating cohorts of individuals listed as SIGNIFICANT, MODERATE or EMERGING. There is now a minimum set of standards for each cohort which involves varying degrees of intrusiveness. As expected, those in the significant category are the most intrusive, receiving bi-monthly engagement from police, linked-in work with partner agencies such as the youth offender service, and school engagement, all to try and discourage subjects from carrying knives.

This is now a force wide initiative, in June 2023, this was very much in its infancy. However, we are now starting to see the positive results this multi-agency approach is having. In the North, we have seen success in working with a young person to reduce their risk from significant, to no longer scoring, and leaving the cohort. This is very much long-term problem solving and engagement with agencies and individuals to ensure that we are reducing the risk to themselves and others. Each person on the cohort has their own dedicated officer.

## 10. ASB

### 10.1. Summary and Recommendations

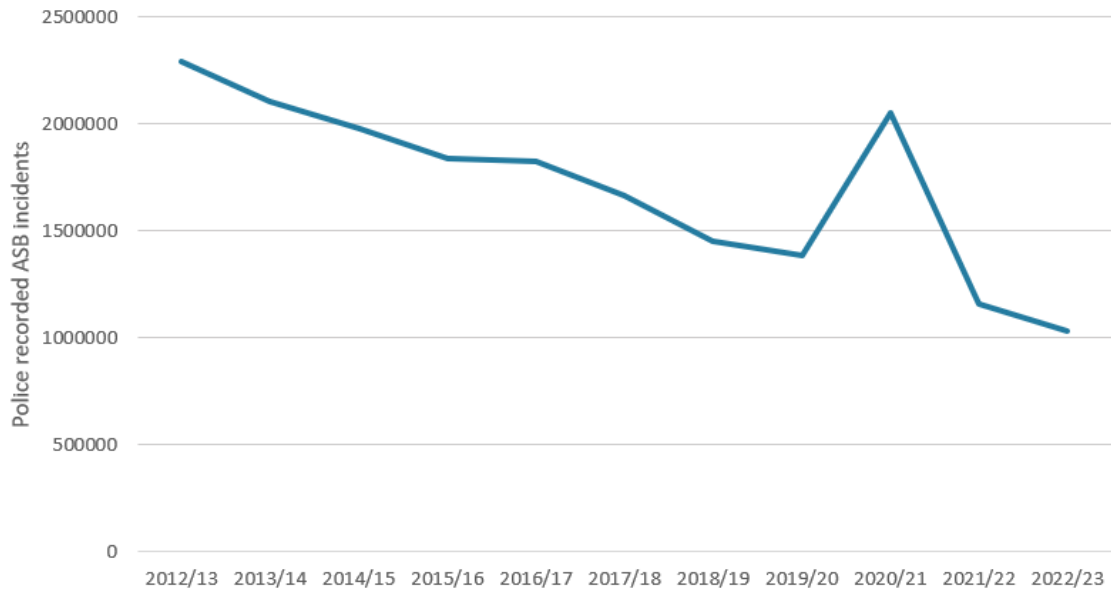
The level of police recorded ASB is down notably in Cambridge City with the yearly average incidents over a third lower in the latest year when compared to the pre-pandemic year ending September 2019. The Cambridge City Council ASB Team noted the majority of ASB reports they received were ‘nuisance or noisy neighbours’ and ‘rowdy inconsiderate behaviour’.

### 10.2. National Trends

The most recent Office for National Statistics (ONS) report states there were 1 million police recorded ASB incidents in England and Wales in the year ending June 2023; down from 1.2 million incidents the year before; a 11% decrease (ONS, 2023i).



**Figure 45: Police recorded ASB incidents in England and Wales, 2012/13 – 2022/23, financial year (year ending March)**

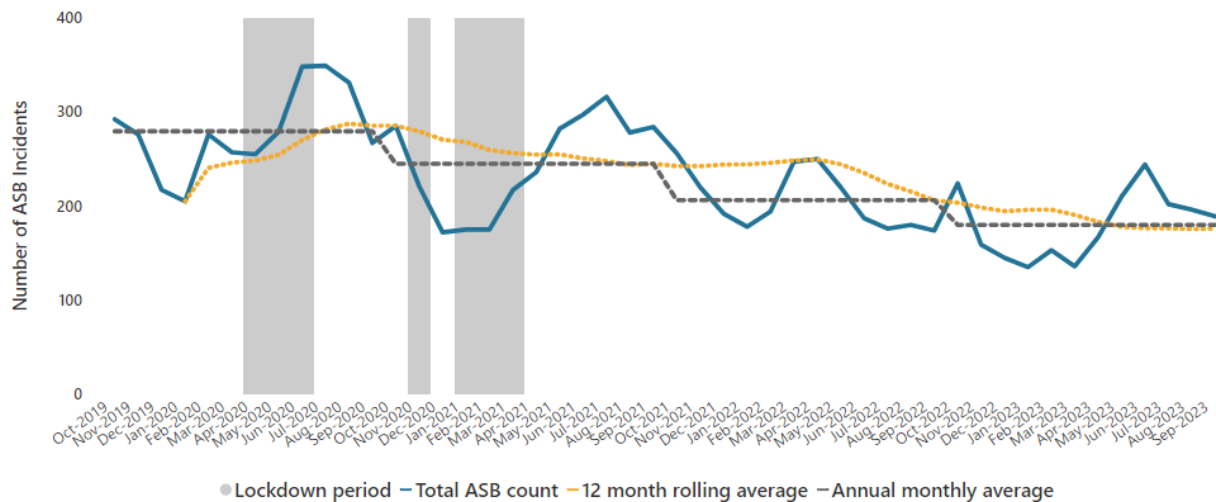


Source: (ONS, 2023h)

### 10.3. Local Trends

Locally, since fluctuations linked to the Covid-19 pandemic seen in 2019/20 and 2020/21 (YE September), ASB has been on a downward trajectory in Cambridge City until a spike in cases during June 2023 to 244. The average number of monthly ASB incidents for Cambridge City in the year ending September 2023 was 180, 13% below last year ending September 2022 (206 incidents per month). The rate of ASB incidents per 1,000 population in Cambridge City was 14.8 in the year ending September 2023.

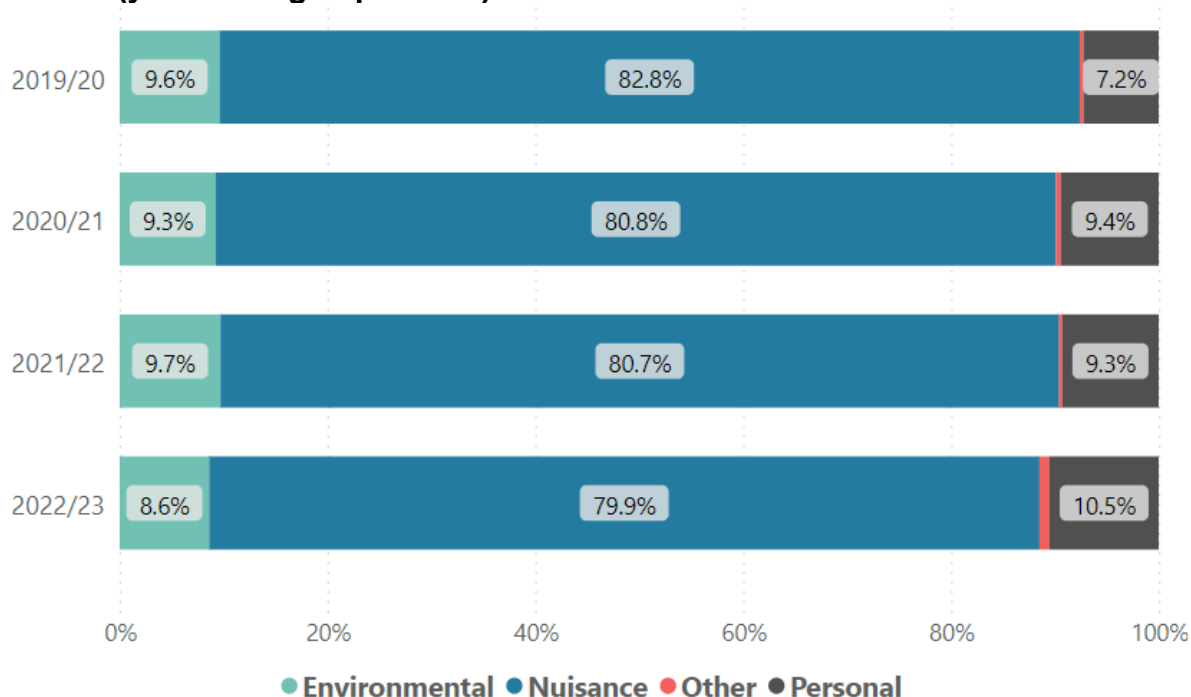
**Figure 46: Police recorded ASB incidents in Cambridge City, October 2019 - September 2023**



## 10.4. ASB Type

Nuisance, which refers to incidents which impact on the local community in general, account for the majority of ASB recorded in Cambridge. There has been a slight reduction in the proportion of nuisance incidents over the past 4 years (see figure below), with a small decrease in the proportion of personal ASB.

**Figure 47: Police recorded ASB by incident type, Cambridge City, 2019/20 - 2022/23 (year ending September)**



The majority of personal ASB incidents in the year ending September 2023 were categorised as either 'no risk' or 'standard risk' (89%). 9% of incidents were classified as 'medium risk' and 2% as 'high risk' in the last year.

## 10.5. Geographical Analysis

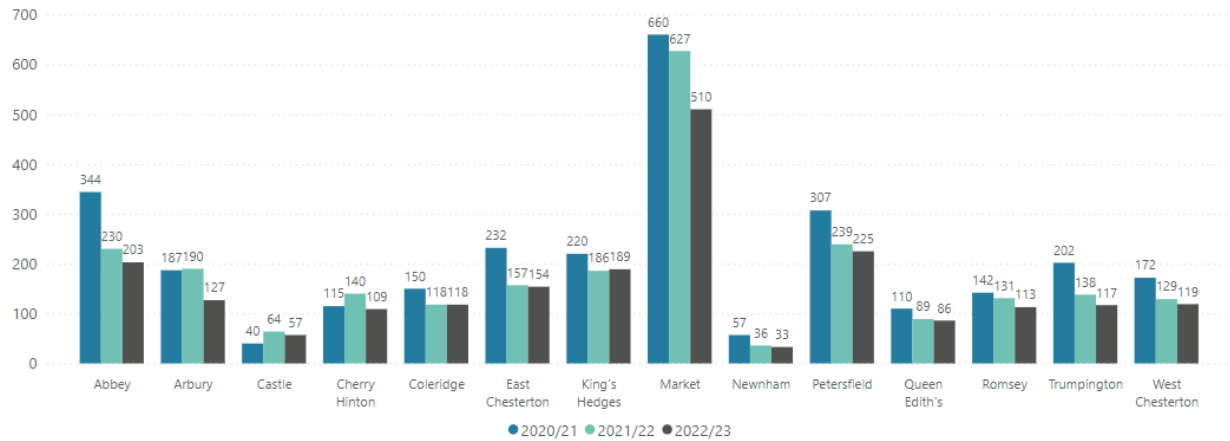
Ward level analysis shows that Market ward accounted almost a quarter (23.6%) of all ASB recorded in Cambridge City in the year ending September 2023, down from the previous year (25.3%). There has been no major shift in the proportion of ASB accounted for by any individual ward compared to the previous year. Slight increases were seen in the proportion of incidents accounted for by the following wards: King's Hedges, Petersfield, East Chesterton and Coleridge.

**Table 7: Police recorded ASB incidents by ward, Cambridge City, 2021/22 - 2022/23 (year ending September)**

Ward	2021/22 Count	2021/22 Percentage	2022/23 Count	2022/23 Percentage	Percentage point change between 2021/22 and 2022/23
Abbey	230	9.3%	203	9.4%	+0.1%
Arbury	190	7.7%	127	5.9%	-1.8%
Castle	64	2.6%	57	2.6%	0%
Cherry Hinton	140	5.7%	109	5.1%	-0.6%
Coleridge	118	4.8%	118	5.5%	+0.7%
East Chesterton	157	6.4%	154	7.1%	+0.7%
King's Hedges	186	7.5%	189	8.8%	+1.3%
Market	627	25.3%	510	23.6%	-1.7%
Newnham	36	1.5%	33	1.5%	0%
Petersfield	239	9.7%	225	10.4%	+0.7%
Queen Edith's	89	3.6%	86	4.0%	+0.4%
Romsey	131	5.3%	113	5.2%	-0.1%
Trumpington	138	5.6%	117	5.4%	-0.2%
West Chesterton	129	5.2%	119	5.5%	+0.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2474</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2160</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>-</b>

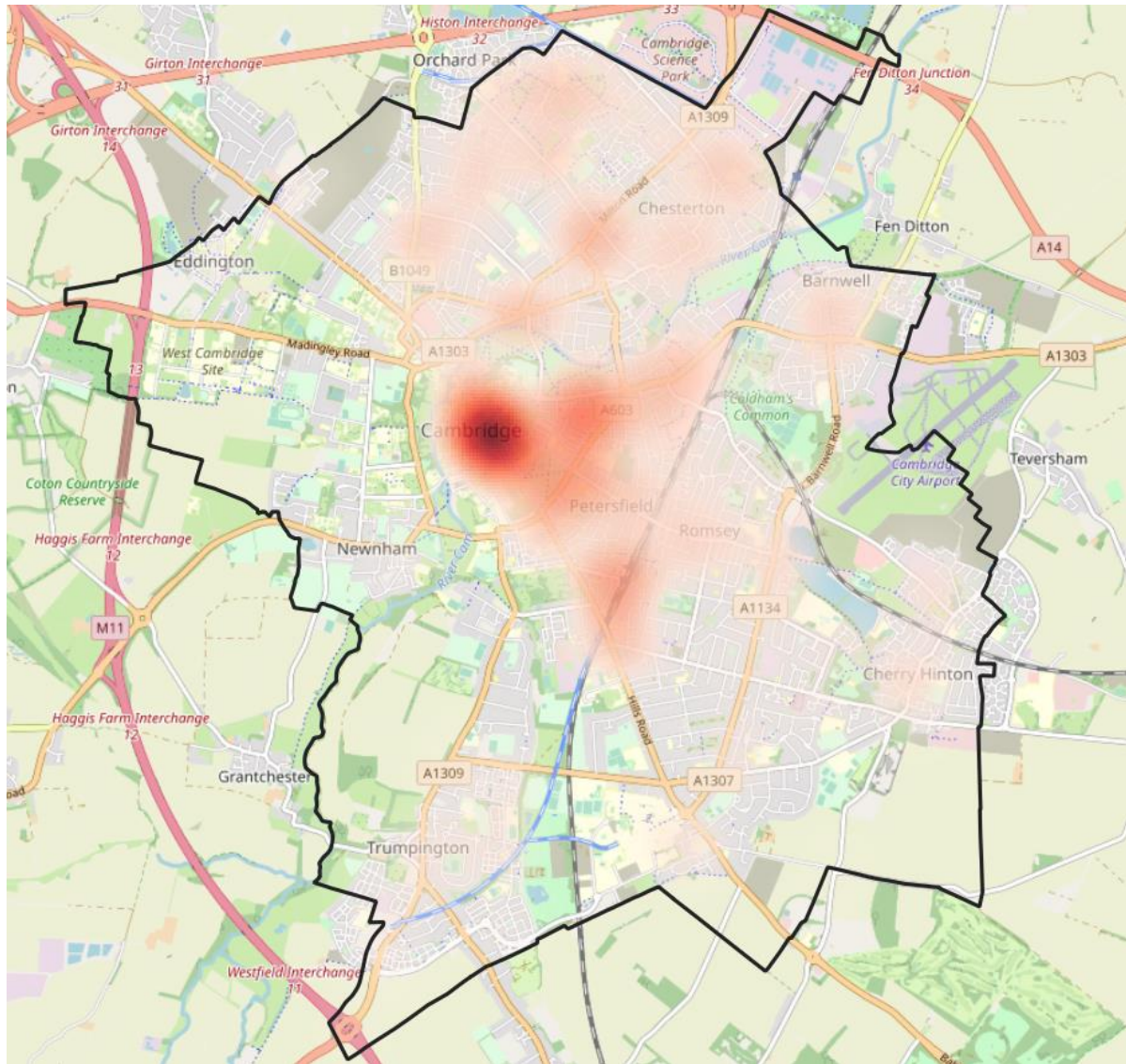
The figure below shows the change in incidents yearly between 2020/21 and 2022/23 by ward, year ending September. As shown, Castle was the only ward to have the number of ASB incidents increase from 40 in 2020/21 to 57 in 2022/23. Abbey and Market had the largest decrease in incidents of 150 and 141 each, while all other wards saw a decrease in incidents.

**Figure 48: Police recorded ASB in Cambridge City annually by Ward 2020/21 – 2022/23 (Year ending September)**



As shown in the heatmap below, the majority of incidents in the year ending 2023 were in central Cambridge and northern Cambridge while the fewest incidents west and south Cambridge.

**Figure 49: Heatmap of police recorded ASB incidents in Cambridge city, October 2022 to September 2023**



© OpenStreetMap contributors

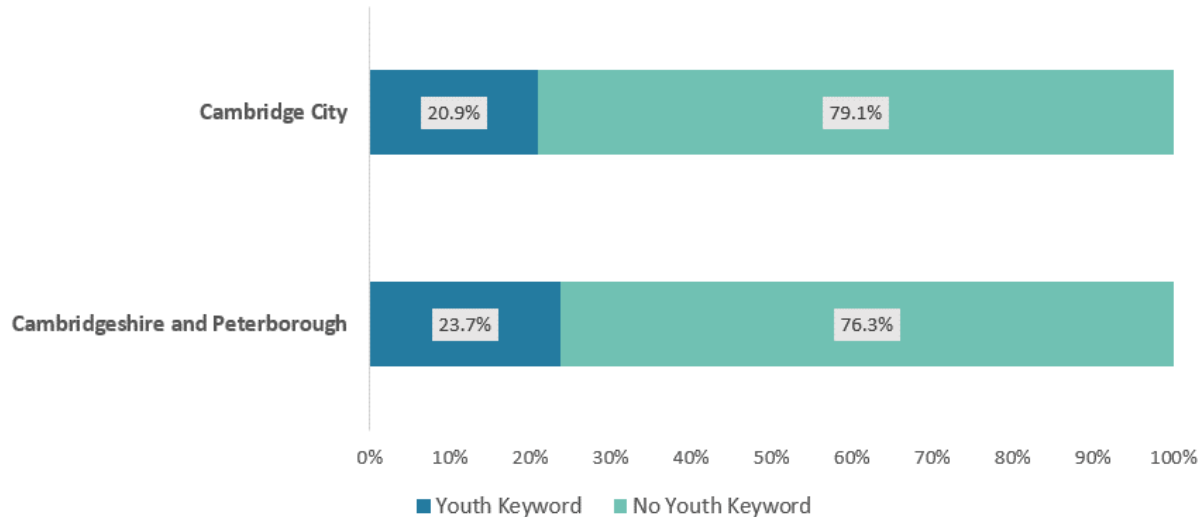
## 10.6. ASB Involving Young People

Youth-related ASB has been analysed by applying a keyword search to the incident description field to identify incidents that are likely to be youth-related. It should be noted that this is not a perfect measure, it may include some incidents where young people were present or victims but the incident itself was not youth related. Despite this limitation it represents the best available indicator of police recorded youth related ASB.

As highlighted in the figure below, just under a fifth (21%) of ASB recorded in Cambridge in the year ending September 2023 had a youth related keyword. This is slightly below the proportion for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough as a whole (24%). This proportion has remained fairly stable in recent years, although it is

slightly higher than seen in the pre-pandemic year ending September 2019 where youth keyword incidents accounted for 18% of all ASB.

**Figure 50: Proportion of police recorded ASB incidents between October 2022 and September 2023 which contain a youth related keyword**

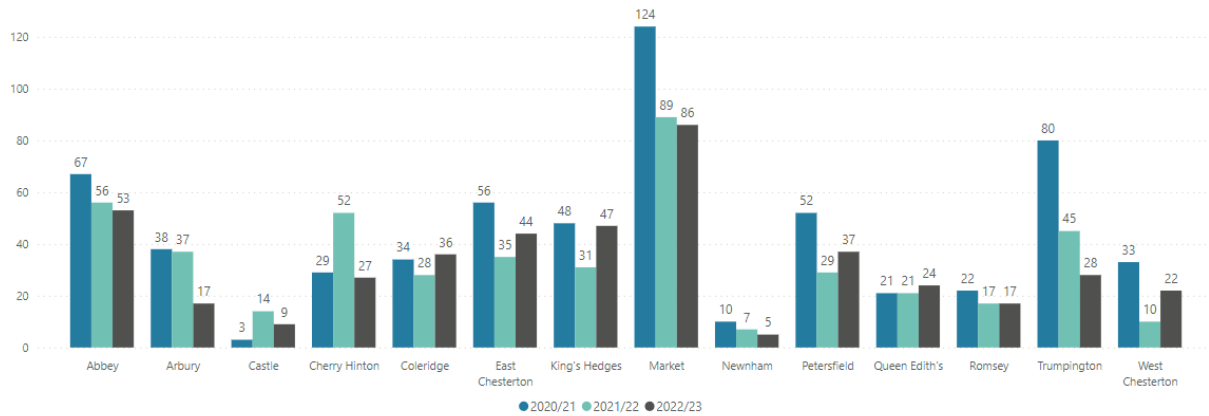


Monthly count data for youth ASB shows that it has followed a similar trend to overall ASB in Cambridge City in the past year.

Geographical analysis for the year ending September 2023 shows that Market ward accounts for the highest proportion of youth ASB at 19.0%, below the proportion accounted for by Market when looking at all ASB (23.6%). Abbey ward accounts for the second highest proportion of youth ASB at 11.7% followed by King's Hedges (10.4%). Cherry Hinton saw the biggest change, reducing from 11.0% in 2021/22 to 6.0% in 2022/23.

As shown in the chart below, youth ASB incidents follow a similar trend to overall ASB incidents when broken by ward. Castle, Coleridge, and Queen Edith's are the only wards to see ASB incidents increase annually between 2020/21 and 2022/23. While the remaining wards have all seen decreased incidents.

**Figure 51: Police recorded youth ASB in Cambridge City annually by Ward, 2020/21 to 2022/23 (year ending September)**



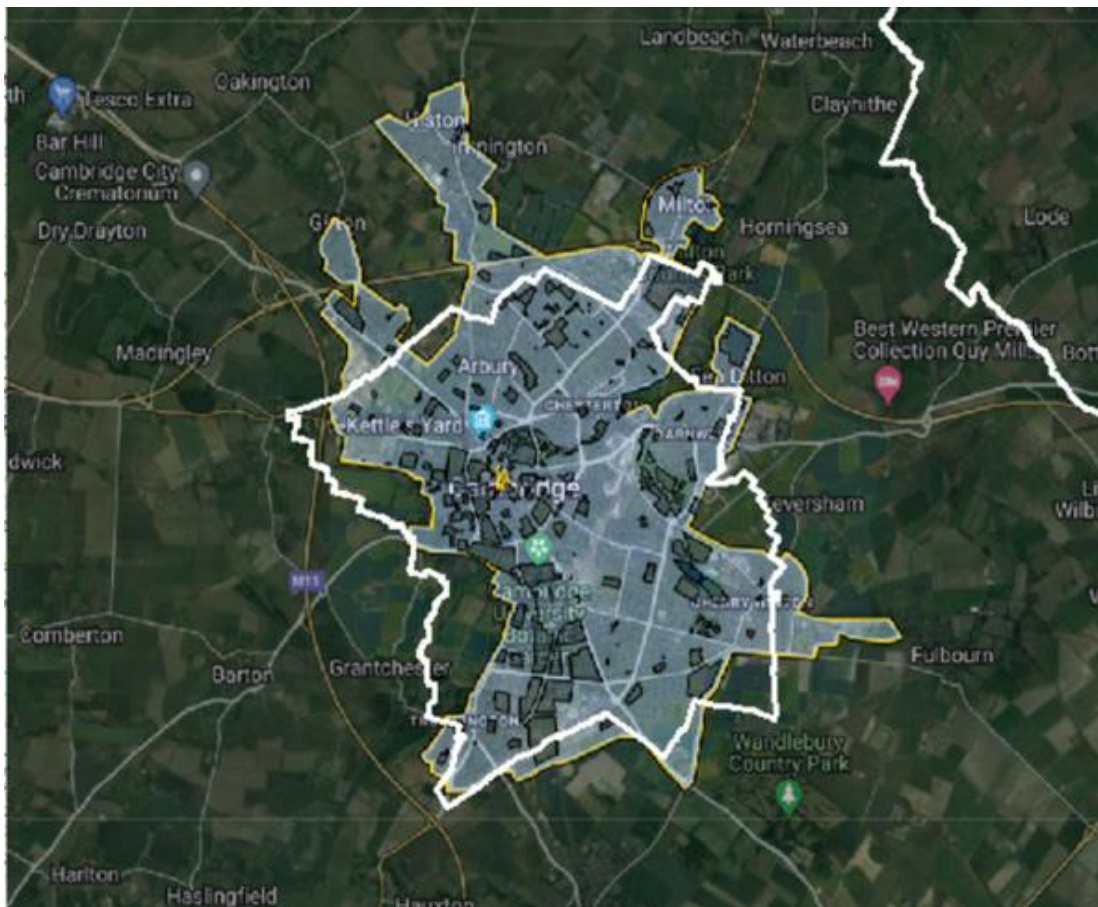
## 10.7. E-scooters

The law in relation to electric scooters (e-scooters) currently forbids scooters being ridden on a road or public footpath. The only exception to this is specific e-scooter trials. Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority launched the Voi E-Scooter Trial in Cambridge City and Peterborough in October 2020, initially a 12-month trial. The trial has since been repeatedly extended with the latest extension in place until May 2024 (Cambridge City Council, n.d.).

The below map shows the borders of the trial area in along with the Cambridge City border.



**Figure 52: Map E-scooter trial area (Voi, 2021)**



Map data ©2022 Imagery ©2022 TerraMetrics ©Crown copyright and database rights 2022 OS 100023205

Note: the alignment between district borders and trial borders is limited by picture quality and the use of different mapping software.

A keyword search was completed on the comments field of police-recorded ASB incidents to examine to extent of ASB issues relating to e-scooters in Cambridge City. There were 45 incidents which mentioned e-scooters in the year ending September 2023, up from the previous year (34 incidents) and the year ending September 2021 (26 incidents). Scanning has been completed on the incident summary field for the 2022/23 incidents which mention e-scooters to better understand the problems. A number of incidents did reference the anti-social riding of e-scooters including on pavements, residential areas, car parks and shops, however, there was also a notable number of incidents where the e-scooter was not the primary cause of the report but rather the means of transport being used by those reportedly involved in the ASB. There were a large number of these incidents referring to young people.



## 10.8. ASB Reported to Cambridge City Council

During the reporting period October 2022 – September 2023, the Cambridge City Council Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) team received 793 reports through their triage process. The current case management system is not intuitive enough to produce a detailed analysis of the ASB types logged, particularly as several 'relate to' categories might be applicable to one report. However, as a snapshot, during the reporting period, 147 reports were logged under a 'relates to' subcategory of 'using or dealing drugs', 222 reports were relating to nuisance or noisy neighbours, 235 to 'rowdy inconsiderate behaviour' and 75 reports were logged under a relates to category of 'teenagers loitering in the street'.

The council's ASB team is currently working with Empowering Communities (E-CINS) to develop a more bespoke system and improve functionality of E-CINS case management system in order to generate a more detailed analysis of ASB case work and in particular to capture statistics in relation to areas, wards, and vulnerabilities.

In April 2023, the ASB team implemented a revised risk assessment procedure. During the first quarter of 2023, 63% of cases risk assessed using the procedure showed a reduction in risk following ASB interventions.

Perpetrators of ASB are often vulnerable, hard to engage, or with unmet support needs. Whilst enforcement action is pursued in serious cases of ASB, there is a requirement to consider other interventions, considering any equality issues, before proceeding to court. Due to the complex nature of these cases when they do proceed to court, the process can be very lengthy with no immediate solution available to the victims of ASB. Supporting those affected by ASB, whilst managing their expectations as to what can be achieved is a challenging yet important function of the role.

During the reporting period the ASB team were successful in obtaining 1 suspended possession order and 2 outright possession orders leading to evictions. In addition, two individuals were returned to court for committal proceedings following breaches of ASB injunctions.

Neighbourhood resolution is offered where there are neighbour disputes or low level ASB issues in an area. Resolution can take many forms from a conversation with the co-ordinator of the scheme to formal referrals where both parties have already agreed to take part in the full panel process. The majority of formal referrals (85%) were related to noise related nuisance. Referrals will not always be considered suitable for neighbourhood resolution due to factors such as domestic abuse, dementia, significant mental ill-health, or child protection concerns and approximately 10% of all referrals were declined on that basis. During the reporting period 3 new volunteer facilitators were recruited and training in Restorative solutions was delivered to Cambridge City Council and County Council staff.

The addition of an externally funded Street Support Officer (SSO) in November 2022, working within the ASB team, has allowed for more focussed and assertive engagement with individuals who are involved in persistent and problematic street ASB.

To date the SSO has been involved in a partnership approach to dealing with rough sleeping and drug related activity in 7 hotspot areas, including Fitzroy and Burleigh Streets, Grand Arcade, Queen Ann and Grafton Centre car parks, Petersfield Green and Mill Road where the SSO would work with teams such as Public Realm Enforcement and Police to ensure a supportive approach was taken when dealing with sleep sites or encampments.

In addition to carrying regular patrols in the City Centre the SSO has developed links with local retail and leisure businesses, ensuring that businesses know how and where to report instances of street-based anti-social behaviour. The SSO also attends the multi-agency Street Community Working Group and City Centre Working Group as required.

The introduction of the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC) funded Community Problem Solving Co-ordinator role in September 2022 has added a new dimension to the work of the ASB team. It works particularly well in hotspot areas, facilitating stakeholder engagement to look at an area holistically and empower communities to work together with partners in order to resolve issues in their neighbourhoods.

In addition to facilitating stakeholder engagement in ten hotspot areas of concern, the Community Problems Solving Co-ordinator has submitted seven successful bids to the OPCC for crime reduction initiatives. These have included:

- CCTV cameras deployed in Market Square, Market Passage, Jesus Green Bridge allowed for increased monitoring and surveillance of ASB, crime and disorder within the night-time economy. Two re-deployable CCTV cameras with individual battery packs for live-monitoring and surveillance in ASB and crime hotspots where there is no available or suitable existing power sources.
- Two Taxi Marshals deployed on the Cambridge City Centre Taxi Ranks to increase the safety of members of the public, particularly vulnerable individuals, within the night-time economy.
- A 10-week music and film project for under 25's not in work or education or at risk of exploitation, criminal activity and/or ASB.
- The production of a primary school package for KS2 students (aged 10-11) to raise awareness of county lines, knife crime and healthy friendships. Due to be offered as a resource to all primary schools within Cambridgeshire and Peterborough in 2024.
- Two refuge points within the Market Square, providing a point of safety for vulnerable members of the public within the night-time economy, which are

connected via intercom and visible by CCTV operatives 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

The ASB case studies below demonstrate the nature of issues that are being dealt with by partnership working on a day-to-day basis, led by the City Council ASB Team, and which give an outline of the problems being experienced by residents and businesses across the city.

### **ASB Case Study 1 - Street Support Officer role in tackling street based ASB**

The Street Support Officer (SSO) has the flexibility to carry out ad hoc visits to begging or rough sleeping sites throughout the day as part of their daily patrols in the City Centre. In addition, they work closely with Police and partner agencies involved in the Street Community Working Group and has access to information about the individuals involved in street based ASB. When out on patrol the SSO interacts with the street community on a regular basis assisting them to access services in addition to having informed conversations with them about their circumstances, behaviours and consequences of ASB.

In this case study, a vulnerable individual subject to an injunction order obtained in 2021 was persistently breaching the injunction by begging and harassing members of the public for money. Although securely accommodated and supported outside of the city he was deemed to have capacity to make his own decisions and had choices as to the care he wanted to receive. His engagement with care and support services was sporadic and appointments often missed. It was understood that social isolation and lack of companionship were the likely drivers for him returning to the city each day to beg.

The injunction did not prohibit him from visiting the city. His begging was disruptive and impacting on people visiting the city centre. He was also putting himself at significant risk of harm due to his vulnerabilities and lack of consistent engagement with the services available to assist him. He had been assaulted several times and was a victim as well as a perpetrator.

The Street Support Officer (SSO), due to regular interactions with the individual, was able to develop a positive relationship with him, listening to his concerns whilst reiterating the consequences of continued ASB. The SSO was able to strike a balance that allowed for direct conversations with him about the complaints being received and the consequences if the behaviour continued, whilst at the same time supporting him to engage with services available to him. The SSO provided the social worker with detailed history and actions taken and facilitated engagement between the social worker and the individual. The SSO updated the multi-agency Street Community Working Group to ensure a collaborative approach in supporting the individual to modify his behaviour and minimise risk of further harm. This collaborative and supportive approach enabled the ASB team to evidence that our

public sector equality duties had been considered and that alternatives had been tried before returning the case to court for committal. Unfortunately, in spite of this collaborative approach and ensuring the individual was able to access support and information, the behaviour continued, and all agencies agreed court action was necessary. The case is ongoing and demonstrates the challenges in supporting individuals with complex health needs to access support, whilst also trying to reduce the impact their behaviour has on the community.

### **ASB Case Study 2 - Community Problem Solving Co-ordinator work in a hotspot area of Cambridge.**

The hot spot area was previously considered problematic in relation to the anti-social behaviour which included individuals/non-residents using communal spaces (e.g. bin storage areas or hidden spaces by the garages) to gather and use drugs (often including injecting with needles and leaving the paraphernalia on the floor), urinating and defecating in these areas several times a week. There was extreme littering and rummaging in the industrial bins each evening with verbal abuse, aggression and/or intimidation and/or threats of violence towards residents in the area as well as individuals rough-sleeping and theft from local shops.

The area includes both domestic properties (Cambridge City Council owned) and retail units, and the concerns raised varied significantly in nature. A partnership working approach was deemed necessary for this 'hot-spot area' to effectively address issues and improve community safety so a monthly multi-agency meeting to focus specifically on the hot spot area was arranged.

By encouraging professionals from different agencies to meet on a regular basis, it enabled individuals to form stronger working relationships and raise awareness of the importance of using the reporting mechanisms in place (for example, explaining which professional or agency to report to for different concerns – particularly what constitutes as a City Council ASB Team or Police matter). These regular meetings also held professionals accountable for completing their work/tasks in a timely matter, rather than several professionals duplicating work unnecessarily.

Within a very short space of time, this multi-agency information sharing work led to a significant decrease in individuals misusing this area and improved confidence amongst retailer and residents that actions would be taken to address their concerns. A re-deployable CCTV camera was installed for a period of three months. The residents reported that the area has significantly improved and there are fewer concerns about ASB, crime and disorder.

### **ASB Case Study 3 – ASB Officer case involving a tenant.**

The case was referred to ASB team in 2019. A council tenant with complex mental health needs and drug dependency was living in small mixed tenure estate. The behaviour was very erratic, unpredictable, and at times aggressive. Residents reported feeling distressed, frightened, and even considered moving. Despite extensive multi-agency work involving community mental health services, Police, Housing and the ASB team and due to no improvement in the tenant's behaviour it was agreed that enforcement action was necessary. The council applied for possession of the property. Prior to reaching this decision the necessary capacity inquiries were made. However, at the Court hearing in 2022, the Judge commented that it was a particularly difficult and complex case and if a possession order was granted it would likely be appealed due to doubts about the individual's capacity and on proportionality grounds. The council were ordered to instruct an official solicitor.

Several adjournments later at a further hearing in 2023 both parties were ordered to make enquiries about supported living options for the tenant before consideration would be given to granting an order for possession. Conversations are ongoing with relevant agencies with regards to the availability of suitable supported accommodation.

This case is another example of the challenges faced when supporting individuals with complex health needs to access support, whilst also trying to reduce the impact their behaviour has on the community. Managing expectations of the community affected in these cases can be difficult, particularly when the information that can be shared is very limited and the court process has to run its course.

## **11. Substance Misuse**

### **11.1. National Trends**

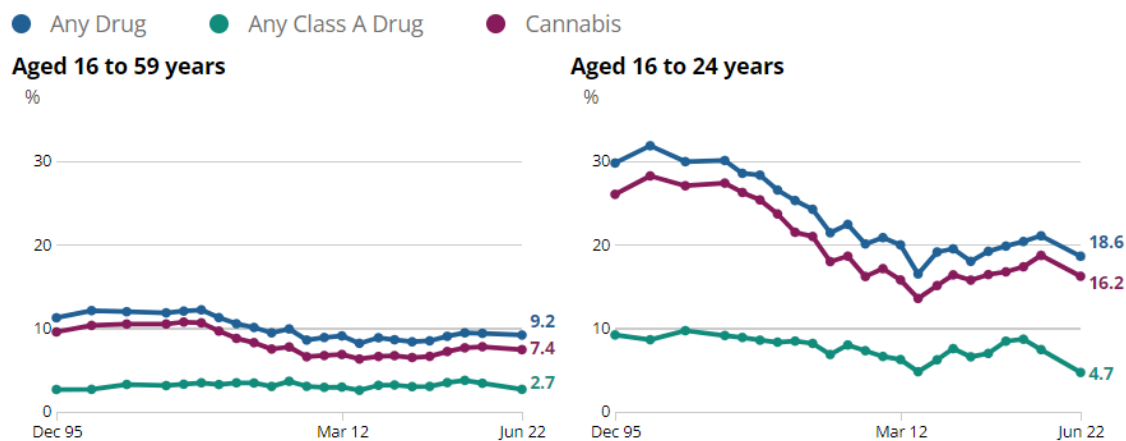
The Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) provides a useful indicator of national patterns in drug use, as many instances of drug use will not typically come through in police recorded crime statistics. No data has yet been published for 2022/23, but the data below indicates trends up until 2021/22 (YE June).

When looking those aged 16 to 24, despite temporary increases within the last decade, long-term trends show clear decreases in drug use, with recent years (since 2019/20, YE March) returning to this trend (see Figure 53: Long term trend in the proportion of CSEW respondents reporting drug use in England and Wales, from 1994/95 (YE December) 2021/22 (October-June) Figure 53). These changes were mostly driven by changes in cannabis use, although a general decreasing trend is also seen in Class A drug use.

Class A drug by those aged 16 to 59 decreased since the pre-pandemic period by 22%; and by 37% for those aged 16 to 24 (from YE March 2020 to YE June 2022) (ONS, 2022d).

Decreases were also seen in the use of ecstasy and nitrous oxide (from YE March 2020 to YE June 2022) (ONS, 2022d). The possession of laughing gas was recently criminalised. Classed as a Class C drug from 8<sup>th</sup> November 2023, serious repeat offenders can now face up to two years in prison and an unlimited fine (Home Office, 2023e). Future CSEW releases will reveal whether this change in law causes further decreases in nitrous oxide use.

**Figure 53: Long term trend in the proportion of CSEW respondents reporting drug use in England and Wales, from 1994/95 (YE December) 2021/22 (October-June)**



Note: See Appendix B: Figure technical notes for figure notes.

Source: Figure 1 Drug misuse in England and Wales report (ONS, 2022d), Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW).

As noted by the CSEW, class A drugs are often taken in social situations, and these recent reductions in class A drug use amongst 16 to 24 year olds may be due to less social contact as a result of Covid-19 and government restrictions.

In April 2022 a policy paper was released by central government detailing a new 10 year strategy to tackle the drug supply chain and demand for recreational drug use, as well as facilitate treatment for drug use (Department for Education, et al., 2022). This new strategy aims to treat addiction as a chronic health condition, and involves an investment of a further £780 million to improve drug treatment and recovery services. This includes help for young people, offenders, and those experiencing multiple and complex needs, such as mental health difficulties, homelessness, and rough sleeping.

As noted in the policy paper for a 10-year drugs plan, almost half of acquisitive crime (including burglary, robbery and theft) in the UK is thought to be linked to drug

addiction (Department for Education, et al., 2022). Data on the extent of drug related acquisitive crime in Cambridge City is not available.

## 11.2. Local Trends

A Drugs and Alcohol Needs Assessment for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough has been produced by the Public Health Intelligence Team published in 2023 (2023a; 2023b). **This report should be consulted to gain insight into the current drug and alcohol picture in Cambridge City and countywide to help inform CSP activities in this area.** Some of the key findings from the assessment relating to Cambridgeshire and Cambridge City are presented below.

### **Cambridgeshire:**

The data indicated that there was an increasing trend in the number of adults needing treatment for non-opiates, but with a 4% decrease between 2020/21 and 2021/22. There was also a decreasing trend in the number of adults in treatment for opiates in Cambridgeshire (2023b, p. 28). Whilst non-opiates accounted for a third of new presentations, a higher rate of successful completions (compared to opiates) meant they accounted for only 18% of all those in treatment (2023b, p. 28). Compared to England as a whole, Cambridgeshire saw a higher proportion seeking treatment for crack cocaine (2023b, p. 28). Cambridgeshire also saw a higher proportion of self-referrals than England, with females (7%) being more likely to be referred through social services than males (1%).

### **Young people in Cambridgeshire**

A school survey in Cambridgeshire showed 11% of year 10 pupils reported that they had taken drugs to get high; with more females reporting this than males (2023b, p. 58). Females also reported higher alcohol consumption within the last 7 days compared to males (2023b, p. 58). Cambridgeshire saw higher rates of alcohol use in children (2023a, p. 12); however the rate of hospital admissions for alcohol use was similar to England, and mirrored the decreasing trend seen nationally (2023b, p. 58).

Compared to England, a higher proportion of the young people in Cambridgeshire who were in treatment for substance misuse were referred from criminal justice and health services; and a higher proportion were not in employment education or training. They also had longer lengths of treatment, with almost all successful completions not representing within 6 months (2023b, p. 58).

### **Cambridge City:**

Compared to England, Cambridge City has almost double the proportion of people owed statutory homelessness duty who had a drug dependency support need at 12.3% (vs 6.3% for England, and 6.9% for Cambridgeshire) (2023b, p. 45).

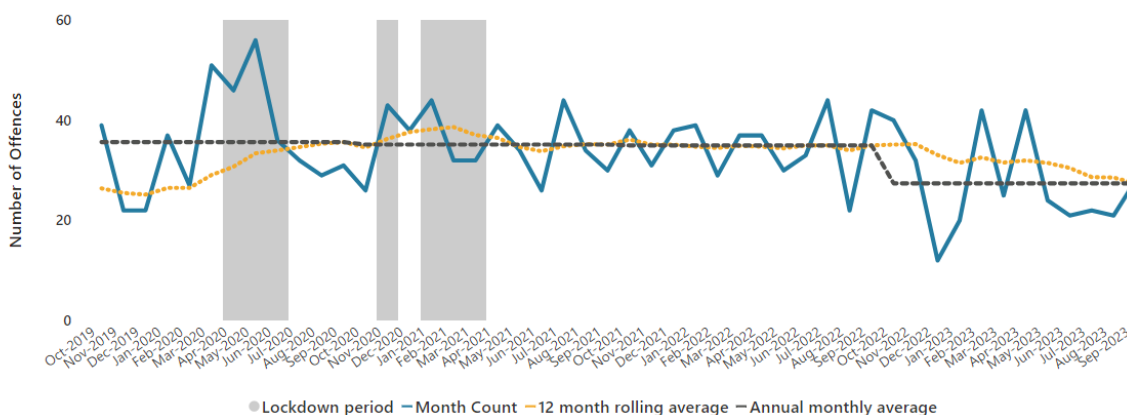
Cambridge City also showed high rates of alcohol related hospital admissions (2023a, p. 12).

The rate of deaths from drug misuse in Cambridge City between 2018 and 2020 was higher than the average for Cambridgeshire at 4.4 per 100,000 population (compared to 3.1 for Cambridgeshire), but lower than that for England (at 5.0) (2023b, p. 56).

### 11.2.1. Police recorded crime data

The monthly count of police recorded drug offences in Cambridge is displayed in the figure below to give an indication of local trends. It should be noted that a high proportion of drug related activity will not show up in police recorded statistics, and in some cases spikes in offences may simply reflect proactive policing activity in the area. Police recorded drug offences increased during the first lockdown in 2020, however, the annual monthly average stayed relatively stable between 2019/20 and 2021/22. The most recent year 2022/23 saw a decrease in police recorded drug offences of 22%.

**Figure 54: Monthly trend in police recorded drug offences in Cambridge City, October 2019 to September 2023**



### 11.3. Needle finds

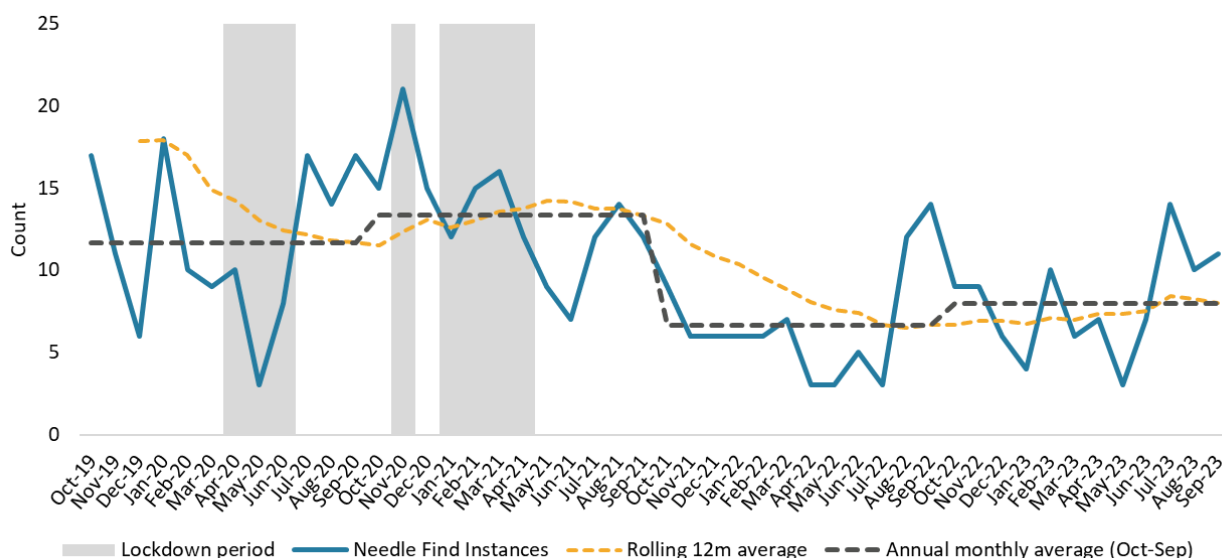
Data was made available by Streets & Open Spaces on needle finds in Cambridge City between January 2022 and September 2023.

The wards with the highest number of instances of needle finds in 2022/23 (YE September) were Market (24 instances) and Petersfield wards (23 instances). However, in terms of needle find volume, the highest number was found in East Chesterton (1,011 needles) driven largely by a large volume of needles found in February 2023 (1,000 needles). The wards with the next highest volumes were the Market (193 needles) and Petersfield wards (107 needles).



After a notable 50% decrease in needle find instances between 2020/21 (160 instances, 13.3 per month) and 2021/22 (80 instances, 6.7 per month), an increase of 20% was seen between 2021/22 and 2022/23 (see Figure 55), up to 8 per month on average (96 instances). Needle find instances in 2022/23 remained 31% lower than in 2019/20. The total needle find volume saw a minor increase between 2021/22 and 2022/23, largely driven by the large spike in East Chesterton in February 2023.

**Figure 55: Monthly trend in needle finds in Cambridge City from January 2022 to September 2023**



## 11.4. Treatment Services

The current provider of substance misuse services (for adults) in Cambridgeshire, Change Grow Live (CGL), provide a summary of residents in treatment, by district, for inclusion in the strategic assessment. In 2023 (YE September), the majority of CGL clients residing in Cambridge City were in treatment for only opiate misuse (48%), followed by a further 29% who were in treatment for alcohol misuse only. This is similar to the figures for last year, at which point 50% were in treatment for only opiate misuse, and 30% for alcohol misuse only. The largest increase was amongst the number of people in treatment for both non-opiates and alcohol misuse (+44%, +52 clients); continuing the increases of those in treatment for non-opiates shown in the 2022 needs assessment.

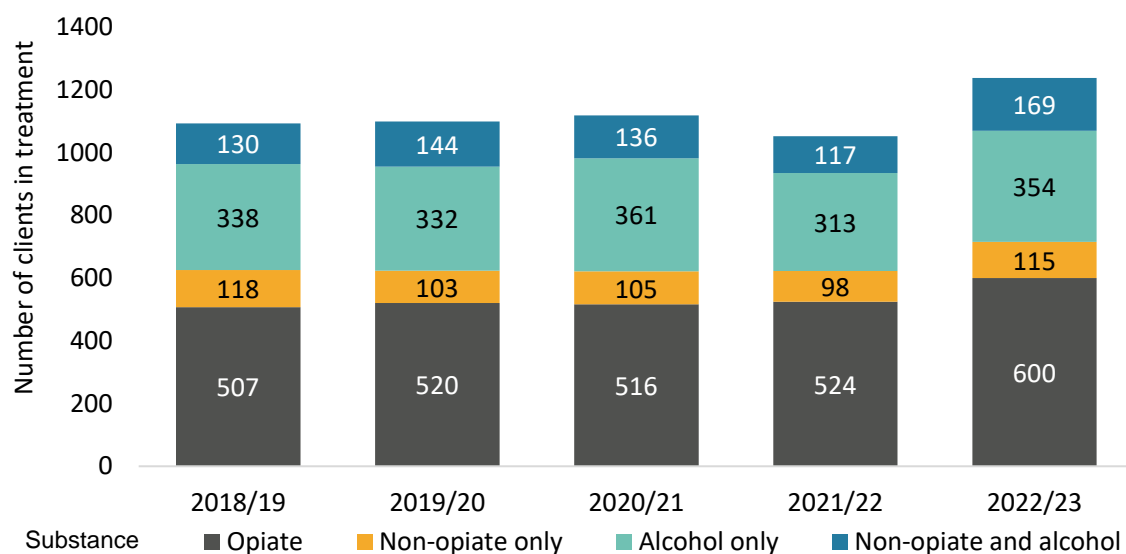
CGL data has shown a 18% increase in the number of clients in treatment for substance misuse. It cannot be concluded whether this reflects a higher number of users than in the previous year, or a greater proportion of users accessing treatment.

**Table 8: Clients residing in Cambridge City and in treatment or who successfully completed treatment in the year ending September 2023**

Clients grouped by substance	Count of clients in 2021/22	Count of clients in 2022/23	Percentage of clients in 2022/23	% change between 2021/22 and 2022/23
Opiate	524	600	48%	15%
Non-opiate only	98	115	9%	17%
Alcohol only	313	354	29%	13%
Non-opiate and alcohol	117	169	14%	44%
Total Number in Treatment	1052	1238	100%	18%
Successful completions	170	260	-	53%

Source: Change Grow Live (CGL)

Notes: The above does not reflect the location of the treatment service, but the service user's address.

**Figure 56: Clients in treatment in Cambridge City by year (ending September) and substance type**

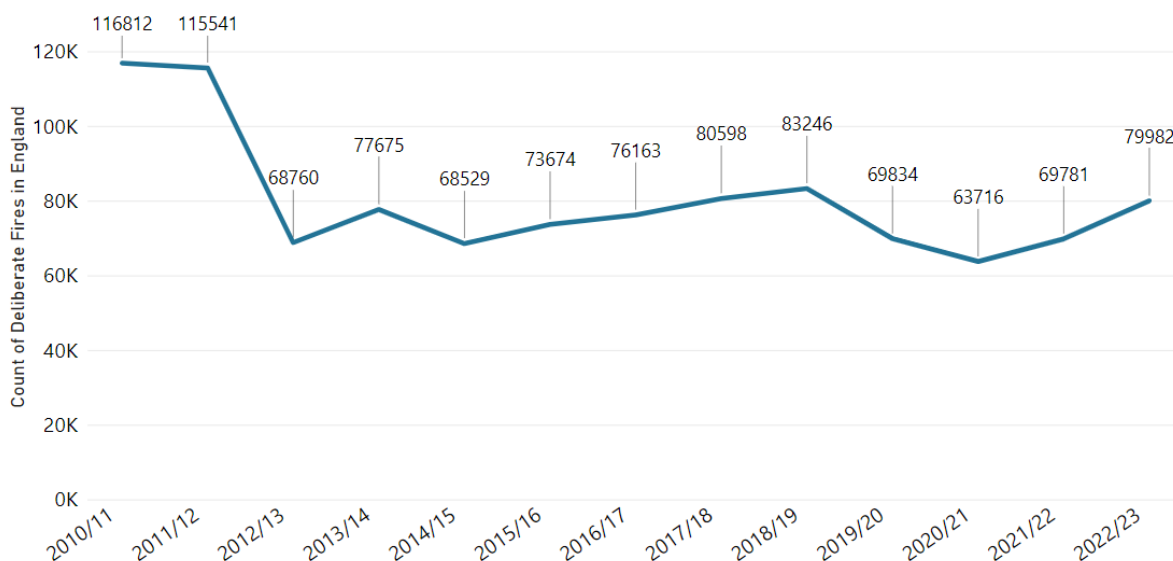
Source: Change Grow Live (CGL)

## 12. Fire

The national and local Fire Service data used in this section includes accidental, and deliberate fires as well as fires where the cause was unknown. This document primarily focuses on deliberate fires as they represent the riskier behaviour.

The latest available national data from the Fire and Rescue Service (FRS) (reported by year ending March) shows that the total number of fires attended in the 2022/23 was 178,737. This is 17% higher than seen in the previous year (Home Office, 2023a). The national figures for deliberate fires attended have remained relatively stable since 2011/12. Between 2021/22 and 2022/23 the number of deliberate fires attended increased by 15% to 79,982 (Home Office, 2023a).

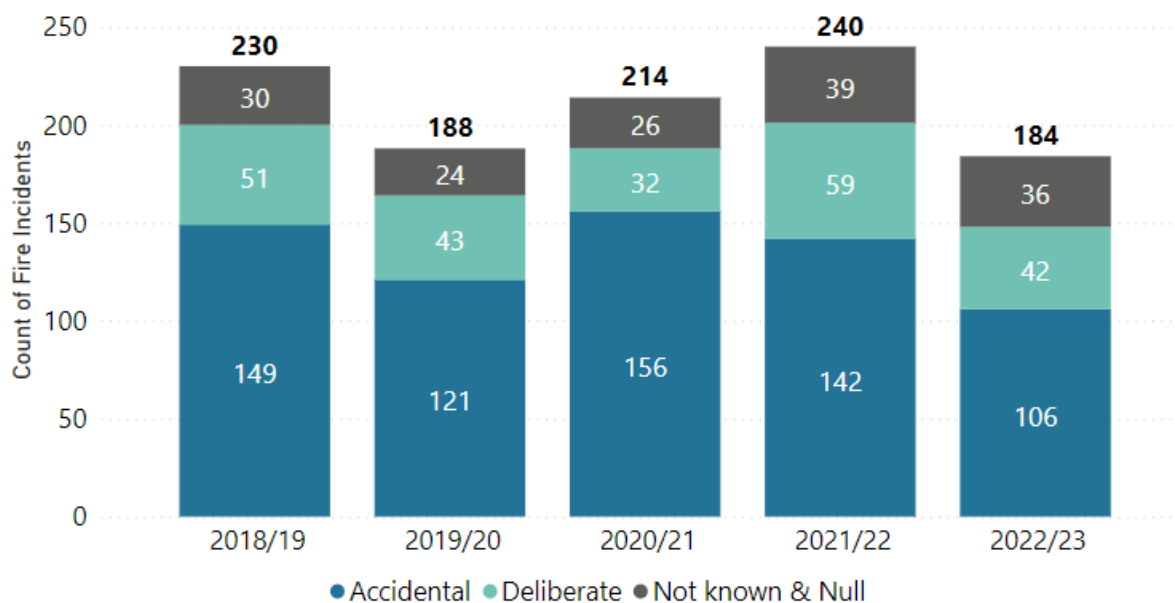
**Figure 57: Deliberate fires attended by fire and rescue services in England yearly between 2010 and 2023 (Year ending March)**



Source: (Home Office, 2023a)

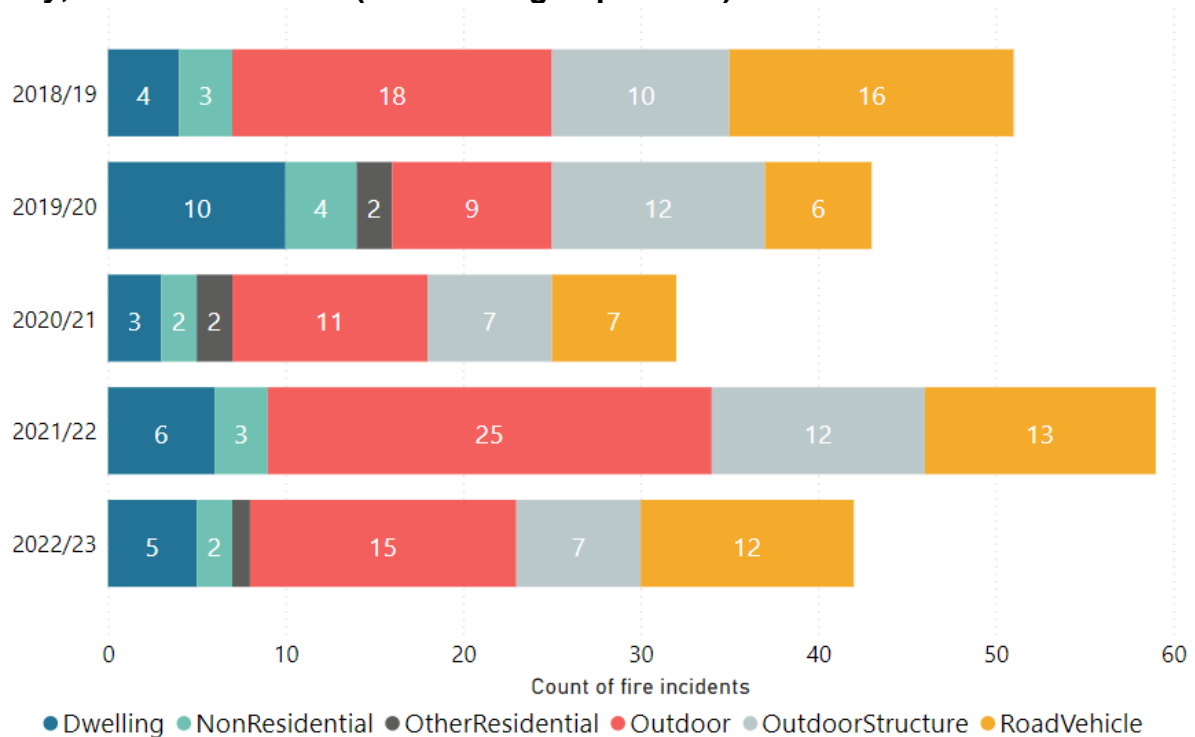
Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue service recorded 184 fires in Cambridge City between October 2022 and September 2023. This is down almost a quarter (23%) on 2021/22 where 240 fires were recorded. Cambridge City accounted for 11% of the total fires in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough and 9% of deliberate fires in 2022/23.

The figure below displays the number of fires in Cambridge City broken down by cause for the past five years, this shows that all fire types saw a reduction in the last year. Deliberate fires decreased by 29%, down from 59 in 2021/22 to 42 in 2022/23. Deliberate fires accounted for 23% of all fires in 2022/23 compared to 25% in 2021/22.

**Figure 58: Count of fires in Cambridge City by cause, 2018-2023 (year ending September)**

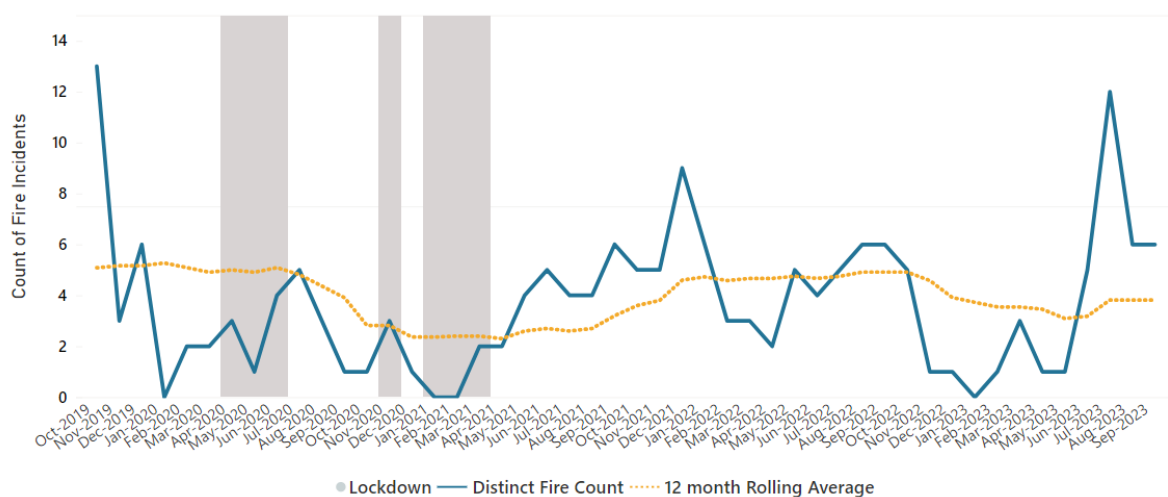
All deliberate fires (other property, own property and unknown owner) saw a reduction. Fires classified as 'deliberate - others property' reduced from 37 in 2021/22 to 12 in 2022/23. The figure below shows the property category for deliberate fires and shows that 'outdoors' and 'road vehicle' were the biggest categories, at 15 and 7 recorded respectively in 2022/23. Outdoors fires saw a notable reduction in the latest year, likely linked to the summer heatwave in 2022, whilst vehicle fires remained consistent.

**Figure 59: Breakdown in property category of deliberate fires in Cambridge City, 2018/19 – 2022/23 (Year ending September)**



The monthly trend of deliberate fires is displayed in the chart below, this shows that since February 2022 the number of fires remained relatively stable until November 2022 when deliberate fires dropped below the yearly average to between 1 and 3. Since June 2023 the number of deliberate fires has spiked to 12 in July 2023.

**Figure 60: Monthly count of deliberate fires in Cambridge City, October 2019 - September 2023**

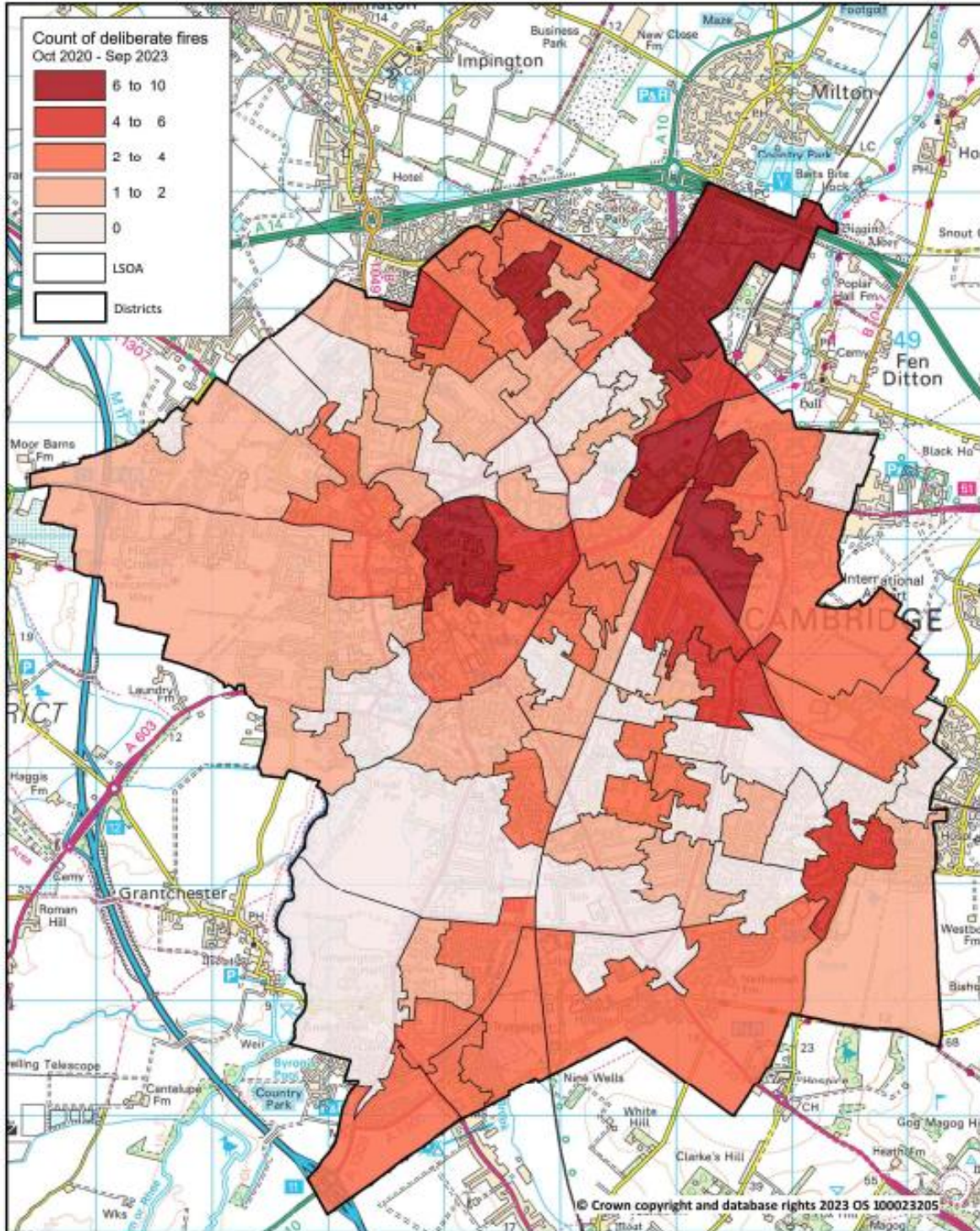


The figure below displays the count of deliberate fires between October 2019 and September 2023 by Cambridge City LSOA. This highlights the highest count of



deliberate fires were in northeast Cambridge around King Hedges and Abbey wards, and in central Cambridge around Market ward.

**Figure 61: Thematic map of deliberate fires in Cambridge City by LSOA, Oct 2020 to Sept 2023**



When comparing deliberate fire incidents in the last 3 years, there has been some large changes in specific Cambridge wards. Abbey ward for example saw a decrease from 14 incidents in 2021/2022 to 1 in 2022/23. Another hotspot to note is

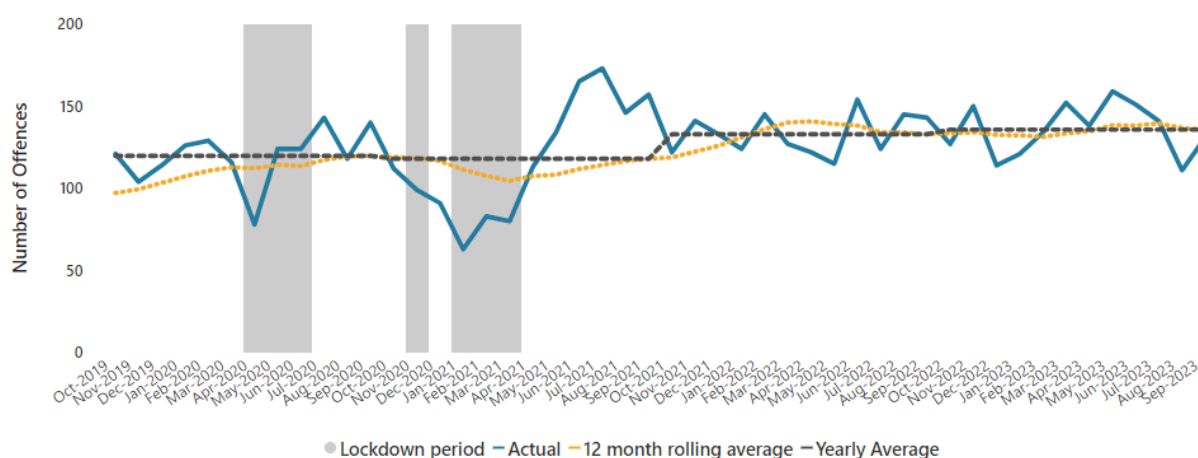
King Hedges ward where in 2022/23 there were 11 deliberate fire incidents compared to 6 in 2021/22. The majority of those fires were around 'Nuns Way Recreation Ground' and 'Arbury Town Park'. Furthermore, 8 of the 11 deliberate fires were during July 2023.

## 13. Public Order

Public order offences refer to incidents of violence and/or intimidation committed by individuals or groups in public. One of the offence sub-types is 'Racially or religiously aggravated harassment, alarm or distress' and as such there is a notable cross over with hate crimes.

The increase in public order in Cambridge City noted last year has been sustained in the latest year, with 1,629 offences recorded in YE September 2023, up 43% on the pre-pandemic YE September 2019. Following on from marked monthly fluctuations during the Covid-19 pandemic period, levels have remained more stable in the last two years (as illustrated in the figure below) albeit at an elevated level compared to prior to the pandemic.

**Figure 62: Police recorded public order offences in Cambridge City, October 2019 – September 2023**



In order to give an insight into the type of offences within this crime category, the breakdown in short title for public order offences recorded in Cambridge City between October 2022 – September 2023 is displayed in the table below. Offences relating to harassment, alarm and distress accounted for the majority of offences, followed by fear or provocation of violence and the breach of a criminal behavioural order. Racially or religiously aggravated offences accounted for 10% of public order offences.

**Table 9: Count of public order offences by Short Title, Cambridge City, October 2022 - September 2023**

<b>Offence Short Title</b>	<b>Count of offences</b>
Sec 4a POA Causing intentional harassment, alarm or distress	665
Sec 4 POA Fear or provocation of violence	470
Breach of a criminal behaviour order	126
Racially or religiously aggravated intentional harassment, alarm or distress	82
Sec 5 POA Harassment, alarm or distress	74
Affray	70
Racially or religiously aggravated harassment, alarm or distress	63
Breach of non-molestation order	27
Racially or religiously aggravated fear or provocation of violence	17
Committing or conspiring to commit, an act outraging public decency	15
Failure to comply with (Sexual Offence) Notification Order	9
All other offences	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,629</b>

Note: Where the offence count was under 5 these categories have been combined under 'all other offences'.

## 14. Hate Crime

A 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'* (Home Office, 2022a). The police can apply a hate related marker to any offence where it appears to be motivated by one or more of the five monitored hate characteristics; race or ethnicity, religion or beliefs, disability sexual orientation and transgender identity. Improvements in police crime recording and improvements in the identification of what constitutes a hate crime should be considered in the interpretation of hate crime trend data (Home Office, 2022a).

The latest release of national data shows that levels of hate crime fell slightly (5%) in 2022/23 (YE March), the first annual reduction noted since records were first collected in 2013 (Home Office, 2023d). Racially motivated offences accounted for the majority of hate crimes (70%), although racially motivated hate crimes reduced by 6% compared to the previous year (Home Office, 2023d). Transgender hate crimes showed a contrasting pattern to the reductions seen in religious, sexual orientation and disability hate crimes in 2022/23, with an increase of 11% recorded.



**Table 10: Hate crimes recorded by the police by monitored strand, year ending March 2019 to year ending March 2023, England and Wales (excluding Devon and Cornwall)**

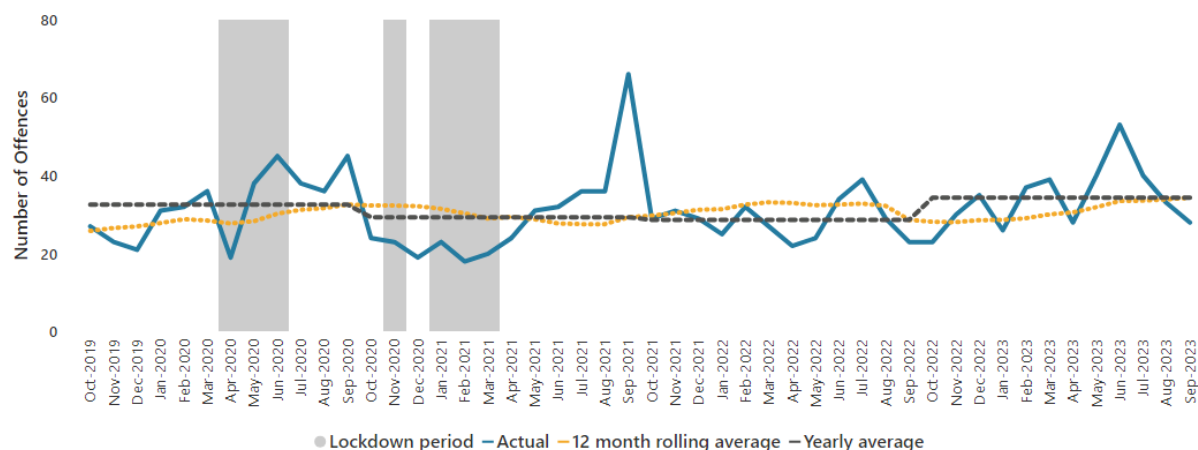
Hate crime strand	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	% change 2021/22 to 2022/23
<b>Race</b>	77850	-	90909	108476	101906	-6
<b>Religion</b>	8,460	-	6288	8602	8241	-4
<b>Sexual orientation</b>	14161	-	18239	25639	24102	-6
<b>Disability</b>	8502	-	9690	13905	13777	-1
<b>Transgender</b>	2253	-	2728	4262	4732	11
Total number of motivating factors	110776	-	127854	160884	152758	-5
<b>Total number of offences</b>	<b>104765</b>	<b>112633</b>	<b>122256</b>	<b>153536</b>	<b>145214</b>	<b>-5</b>

Source: Table 2.1 in Hate crime report for England and Wales, 2022 to 2023, second edition (Home Office, 2023d).

Prevalence estimates based on the CSEW are not currently available with the next estimates (based on a 3-year average) expected to be published in 2025.

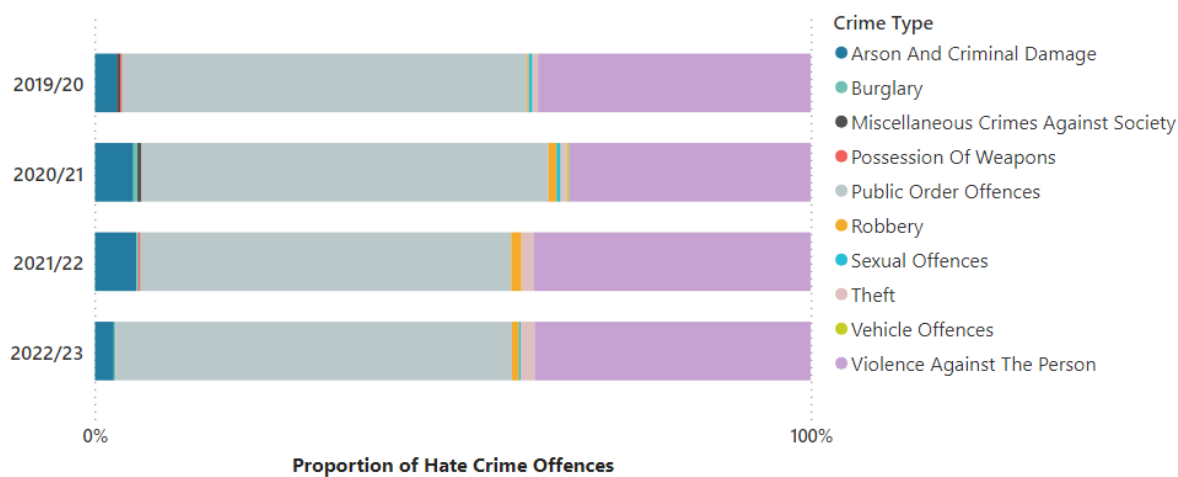
Local police recorded crime data shows that there were 412 offences in Cambridge City in the YE September 2023 that were marked as hate crimes. This represents an increase of 20% on the previous year (+68 offences), in contrast to the reduction seen nationally. The figure below displays the monthly count of hate crimes and shows fairly consistent levels, apart from a spike seen in June 2023. Examination of the MO field for the 53 offences recorded in June 2023 did not show any clear linked series.

**Figure 63: Police recorded hate crimes in Cambridge City, October 2019 - September 2023**



The figure below shows the offence type breakdown for all hate crimes recorded in Cambridge City in the last four years. The majority of hate crimes are public order offences or violence against the person, combined accounting for 94% of offences in 2022/23 (YE September). The breakdown has remained relatively stable over time with just a slight decrease in public order offences in the last two years. The level of arson and criminal damage offences is down on the last two years. Variation in crime type breakdown in recent years may be linked to the differing degrees of impact that lockdown restrictions had on different crime types.

**Figure 64: Proportion of offence types for all Hate Crimes, Cambridge City, 2019/20 – 2022/23 (YE September)**



## 15. Offending

New data has been sourced for inclusion in this strategic assessment to provide the CSP with an insight into the local offender profile in Cambridge City. Specifically, cohort data has been obtained from the Probation Service and Youth Offending service (YOS).

### 15.1. Probation Cohort Profile

The Probation Service have provided a caseload profile for individuals on probation in Cambridge as of 08/11/2023. Comparator data for all Cambridgeshire Local Authority areas has also been provided.

There were 348 people on probation with a home location in Cambridge, accounting for 12.5% of the total cohort. An additional 106 people (3.8% of the cohort) who were recorded as No Fixed Abode at the time of sentencing but assigned to the Cambridge area team. The analysis in this section is based on the 348 Cambridge residents on the probation caseload.

The table below presents the probation assessed risks of reoffending/causing serious harm throughout Cambridgeshire. 43% of individuals in the Cambridge probation caseload are assessed as at high or very high risk of reoffending, the highest percentage across the Cambridgeshire districts. Only two individuals are assessed as at very high risk for serious harm, whilst 19.5% were assessed as high risk, in line with or below levels seen across districts.

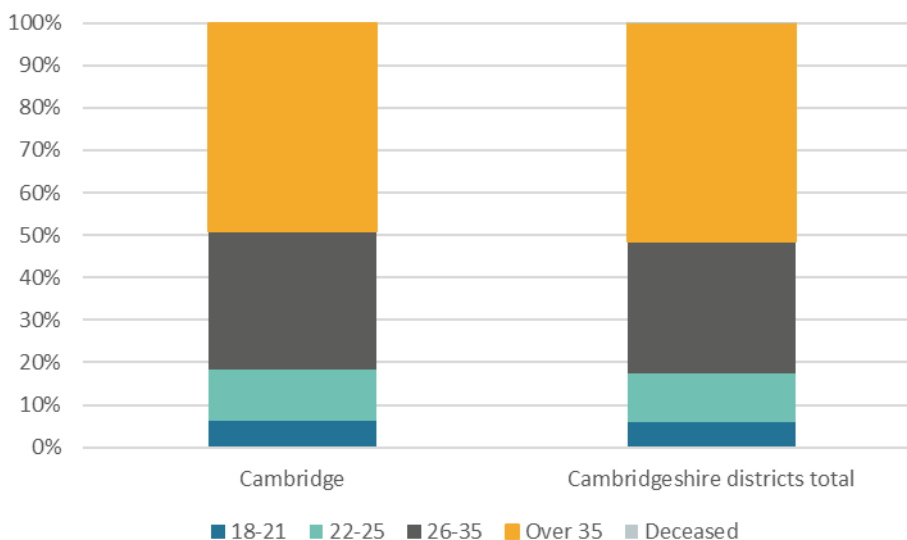
**Table 11: Probation assessed risk of reoffending/serious harm throughout Cambridgeshire for Cambridge probation caseload**

Statistic	Low	Medium	High	Very High	Not assessed
Risk of reoffending - count	113	86	91	58	[-]
Risk of reoffending - percentage	32.5%	24.7%	26.1%	16.7%	0.0%
Risk of serious harm - count	48	229	68	<5	<5
Risk of serious harm - percentage	13.8%	65.8%	19.5%	[-]	[-]

Note: The Offender Group Reconviction Scale (OGRS) is a proven predictor of re-offending based only on static risks – age, gender, and criminal history.

The age profile for the Cambridge City cohort is presented alongside the cohort for Cambridgeshire as a whole (those with a known Cambridgeshire home location only). Over 35's account for almost half (49%) of the caseload, close to the Cambridgeshire proportion (51%). There are a slightly higher proportion of younger people on the Cambridge caseload.

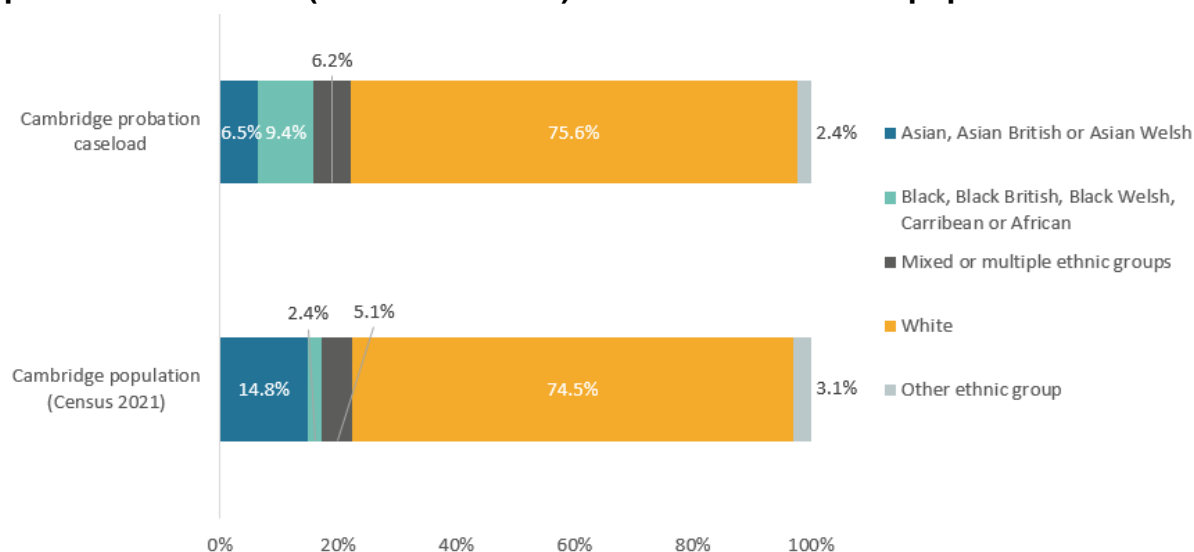
**Figure 65: Age breakdown for individuals active on the probation caseload (as of 08/11/2023)**



Males account for the majority of individuals on the probation caseload at 88%. This is similar to the countywide proportion of 91%.

The figure below shows the ethnicity breakdown for the 340 individuals on the Cambridge City caseload where ethnicity was recorded, alongside the breakdown for the Cambridge population on the 2021 census. This shows that Asian ethnic groups were underrepresented on the probation caseload whilst Black ethnic groups were overrepresented.

**Figure 66: Ethnicity breakdown for individuals active on the Cambridge probation caseload (as of 08/11/2023) and the Census 2021 population**

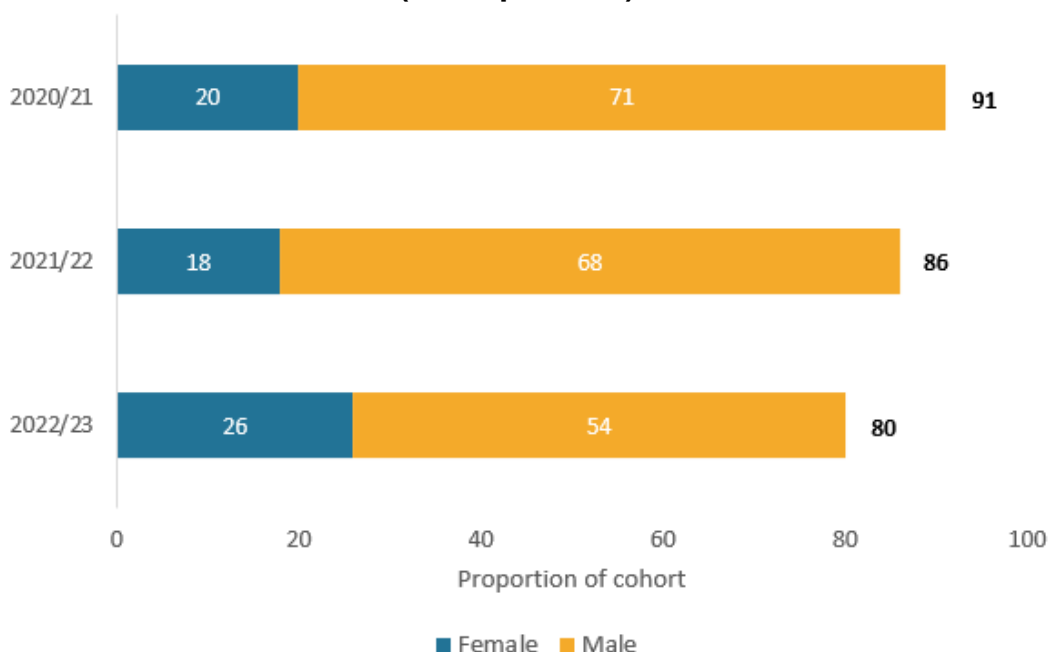


**The CSP should continue to liaise with the Probation Service to establish data sharing which facilitates the tackling of re-offending within Cambridge City and other areas of the county.**

## 15.2. YOS Cohort Profile

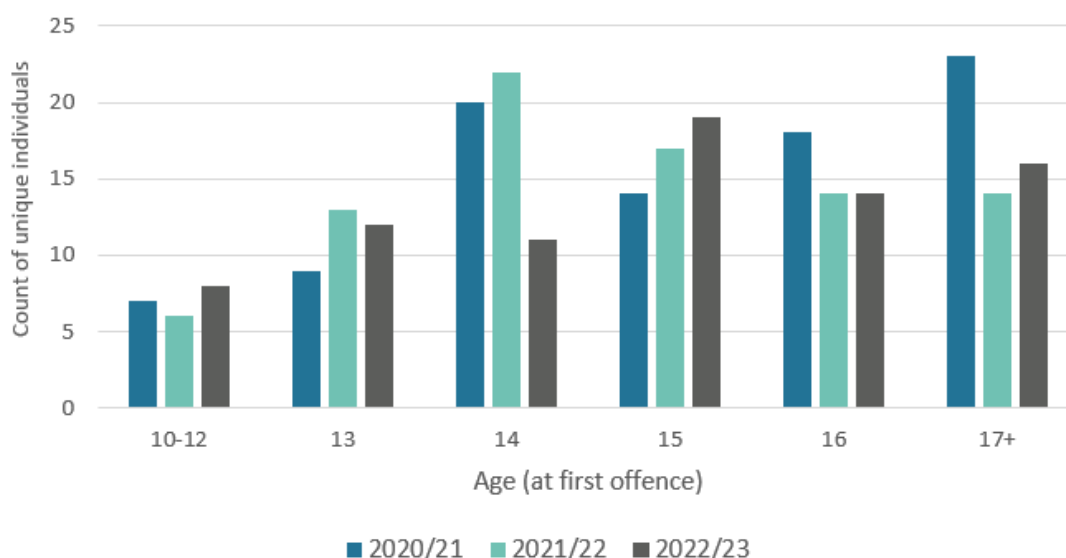
The total count of unique offenders in the YOS cohort has remained fairly stable over the last 3 years, with a slight reduction noted from 91 individuals in the YE September 2021 to 80 individuals in the YE September 2023. As illustrated in the figure below the cohort is predominantly male, although the count of male offenders has reduced by 24% since 2020/21 whilst the count of female offenders has increased by 30%.

**Figure 67: The total annual counts of unique offenders in the YOS cohort from the 2020/21 to the 2022/23 (YE September)**



The age profile (at the time of first offence) for the YOS cohort is presented in the figure below. This shows that individuals are fairly evenly spread between the ages of 14-17 with a smaller proportion of younger offenders aged under 13. The median average age has consistently remained as 15 in the past 3 years.

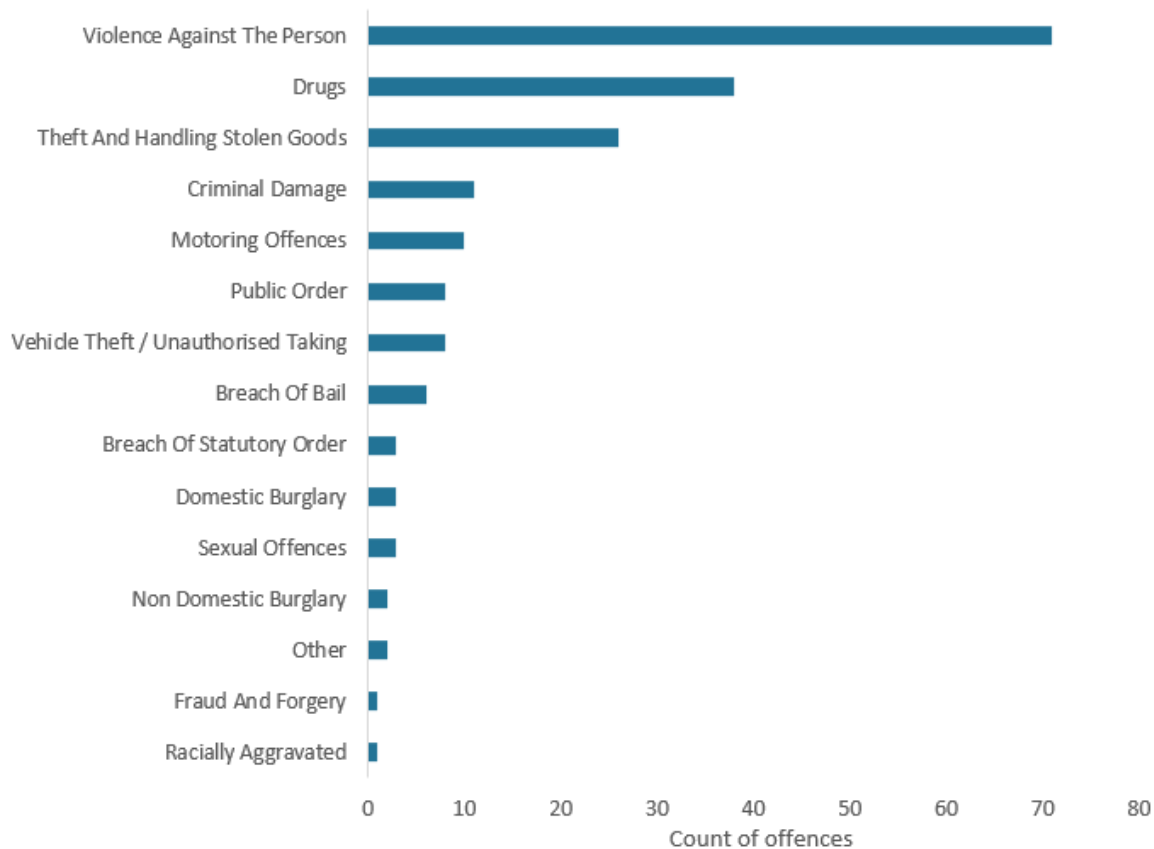
**Figure 68: Age of first offence for YOS cohort for 2020/21, 2021/22 and 2022/23 (YE September)**



The figure below shows the offence count by offence type for the YOS cohort in 2022/23 (YE September). This highlights that violence against the person is the

primary offence type for young offenders, accounting for 37% of offences. Drugs is the next most common offence type accounting for a fifth of offences (20%).

**Figure 69: Primary offence type for young offenders in YOS cohort, 2022/23 (YE September)**



### Re-offending

The latest available reliable re-offending statistic were presented in the 2021/22 strategic assessment. Due to continued data challenges following the disruption of the Covid-19 pandemic there is no update to these figures to present in this assessment.

## 16. Glossary

**Table 12: Glossary**

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>Anti-social Behaviour (ASB)</b>	“Antisocial behaviour is defined as 'behaviour by a person which causes, or is likely to cause, harassment, alarm or distress to persons not of the same household as the person' (Antisocial Behaviour Act 2003 and Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011).” (Cambridgeshire Constabulary, n.d., b)
<b>Acquisitive Crime</b>	Acquisitive crime is a broad crime category, encompassing a wide range of offences, including burglary, robbery, theft and vehicle offences. In this document acquisitive crime is defined as business burglary, residential burglary, vehicle offences, theft from the person, bicycle theft, shoplifting, and “all other theft offences”.
<b>ASB categories: personal, environmental and nuisance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Personal antisocial behaviour is when a person targets a specific individual or group.</li> <li>• Environmental antisocial behaviour is when a person’s actions affect the wider environment, such as public spaces or buildings.</li> <li>• Nuisance antisocial behaviour is when a person causes trouble, annoyance or suffering to a community (Cambridgeshire Constabulary, n.d., b).</li> </ul>
<b>Accidental Fires</b>	Where the motive for the fire is thought to be accidental or is unknown.
<b>Arson</b>	The criminal act of deliberately setting fire to property.
<b>Catalytic converters</b>	“Catalytic converters are devices fitted to vehicle exhausts to reduce the amount of dangerous gases emitted. They are often targeted by thieves as they contain valuable metals and can be removed in less than a minute.” (Cambridgeshire Constabulary, n.d., a)
<b>CCE/CSE</b>	Child Criminal Exploitation/Child Sexual Exploitation
<b>Child Sexual Exploitation</b>	“...where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child or young person under the age of 18 into sexual activity (a) in exchange for something the victim needs or wants, and/or (b) for the financial advantage or increased status of the perpetrator or facilitator. The victim may have been sexually exploited even if the sexual activity appears consensual. Child sexual exploitation does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur through the use of technology”. (Department for Education, 2018)

Term	Definition
Coercive Control	“...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.” (Women's aid, n.d.)
County Lines	“A term used to describe gangs and organised criminal networks involved in exporting illegal drugs into one or more importing areas [within the UK], using dedicated mobile phone lines or other form of ‘deal line’. They are likely to exploit children and vulnerable adults to move [and store] the drugs and money and they will often use coercion, intimidation, violence (including sexual violence) and weapons.” (Home Office, 2023b)
CPI	Consumer Price Index (inflation rate)
CPIH	Consumer Price Index including owner occupiers’ housing costs (inflation rate)
CRG	Cambridgeshire Research Group
CSEW	Crime Survey for England and Wales
CSP	Community Safety Partnership
DASVP	The Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Domestic Abuse & Sexual Violence Partnership
Deliberate Fires	“Where the motive was thought to be or suspected to be deliberate.” Whilst deliberate fires can include arson incidents, not all deliberate fires are arson (Home Office, 2023c).
DFE	Department for Education
Dip sample	Methodology for examining data. A suitable proportion of records from a specified period are sampled (ideally at random) and then reports are read in detail to ascertain if there are common themes across those records.
Domestic Abuse Crime	Domestic Abuse Crime is not limited to specific offences. Any police recorded crime can be flagged as Domestic Abuse related and as such would be counted as a ‘Domestic Abuse Crime’.
Domestic Abuse Incident	“A (police recorded) report of a domestic incident, which occurs in either a public or private place.” Recording such incidents enables data to capture those incidents where the circumstances do not amount to a notifiable crime i.e., not all domestic abuse incidents result in a crime being recorded.” (Home Office, 2011, p. 19).



<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Domestic Homicide Review	“When a person is murdered in the context of domestic violence or abuse, a Domestic Homicide Review (DHR) is usually carried out. The responsibility for DHR's sits with the relevant district Community Safety Partnership (part of the District Council). The Community Safety Partnership will commission an independent Chair and Author for the DHR and organize a panel of appropriate professionals (membership dependent on the case).” (Cambridgeshire & Peterborough DASV Partnership, n.d.)
DWP	Department for Work and Pensions
ED	Emergency Department
FRS	Fire and Rescue Service
FTE	Full Time Equivalent
Hate Crime	“A hate crime is any criminal offence which is perceived by the victim, or anybody else, to be motivated by hostility or prejudice towards someone's: race, religion, sexual orientation, transgender identity, disability. These aspects are known as 'protected characteristics'. A hate crime can include verbal abuse, intimidation, threats, harassment, assault and damage to property. A hate incident is behaviour which isn't a crime, but which is perceived by the victim, or anybody else, to be motivated by hostility or prejudice based on the 5 protected characteristics.” (HM Government, n.d.)
HMICFRS	Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services
IDVA (Independent Domestic Violence Advisers)	“IDVAs provide emotional and practical advice, guidance and support to help you and your family to become and remain safe. They will seek ways to empower you to make positive safe choices and they will liaise with other professionals on your behalf. The support they provide could include help for you through a court process, help to access safe accommodation and advocate on your behalf.” (Safer Futures, n.d.).
LSOA	An LSOA is a geographical area, usually comprising of between 400 to 1200 households, and a resident population of between 1000 and 3000 people (ONS, 2023a).
MARAC (Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference)	Where information is shared on the highest risk domestic abuse cases between representatives of local police, health, child protection, housing practitioners, Independent Domestic Violence Advisors (IDVAs), probation and other specialists from the statutory and voluntary sectors (Safe Lives, 2013).

Term	Definition
Modern Slavery	“Modern slavery is a complex crime that covers all forms of slavery, trafficking and exploitation. Trafficking includes transporting, recruiting or harbouring an individual with a view to them being exploited.” The 5 main types of exploitation that victims of modern slavery may experience are: labour exploitation, sexual exploitation, domestic servitude, criminal exploitation and organ harvesting (ONS, 2020, p. 3).
National Referral Mechanism (for Modern slavery) (NRM)	“The National Referral Mechanism (NRM) is a framework for identifying and referring potential victims of modern slavery and ensuring they receive the appropriate support”. Only staff at designated first responder organisations can make online NRM or Duty to Notify (DtN) referral. An NRM referral is made for those under 18, and for adults who have consented to be referred. A DtN referral is for those who have not consented to a NRM referral (Home Office; UK Visas and Immigration, 2022).
NCA	National Crime Agency
NVSN	National Violence Surveillance Network
Ofgem	Office of Gas and Electricity Markets
ONS	Office for National Statistics
OOH	Owner Occupiers Housing costs (inflation rate)
OPCC	Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner
Other Theft	Other theft offences involve the theft of property which is not taking directly from a person or shop. Some subcategories include; blackmail, theft by an employee, theft of mail, making off without payment etc.
Offender Group Reconviction Scale (OGRS)	A proven predictor of re-offending based only on static risks – age, gender, and criminal history.
ROSH (Risk of Serious Harm – probation)	ROSH is defined as the highest of the assessed risks to - children, other individuals either known or not, staff, or to self whilst in the community
Substance misuse: Opiate and Non-opiate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Opiate – e.g., heroin</li> <li>• Non-opiate – e.g., cannabis, crack, and ecstasy (Public Health England, 2020).</li> </ul>
Theft offences	In this document, when discussing figures from the CSEW, theft offences are defined as theft from the person, other theft of personal property, domestic burglary, vehicle theft, and other household theft. Household theft includes domestic burglary, vehicle theft, and other household theft (ONS, 2022b).
Ward	Wards (or electoral wards), are geographical areas used to elect local authority councillors (ONS, 2023a).
YE (Year ending)	The final month of the 12 month period measured.
YOS	Youth Offending Service

## Appendix A: Technical Notes

### A.1. Proportion of adult victims who have experienced a crime, by crime type

Percentages for violence, robbery, theft from the person, fraud and computer misuse are quoted for adults. Percentages for domestic burglary and criminal damage are quoted for households. Percentage for vehicle-related theft and bicycle theft are quoted for vehicle or bicycle owning households.

### A.2. Census 2021

The Census is a once-in-a-decade survey organised by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and gives us the most accurate estimates of all people and households in England and Wales. It collects data on characteristics including education, religion, ethnicity, working life and health. Census day took place on 21 March 2021 and the ONS achieved an overall response rate of 97%. The first data outputs from Census 2021 were released in 2022. The population estimates from the Census are used as the starting point to produce mid-year population estimates for the intervening years between each Census. It should be noted that Census 2021 was carried out during the COVID-19 pandemic, which may have affected the data collected.

### A.3. Crime rates and percentage changes

The majority of Cambridge City crime rates in this report were calculated based on Census 2021 population figures. Business burglary rates were calculated using data from postal addresses on AddressBase. The residential burglary rate was calculated using based on Census 2021 household population figures.

National crime rates were published figures by ONS (ONS, 2023h).

### A.4. CSEW figures

Notes from the statistical bulletin for crime in England and Wales for the year ending June 2023 on their crime figures:

“The CSEW remains the best estimate of long-term trends in crimes against the household population. However, estimates for the year ending June 2022 and June 2023 should be interpreted with additional caution. The CSEW estimates presented for the year ending June 2022 are based on nine months of data collection rather

than the normal 12-month interview period, and both years are subject to lower response rates, which may affect the quality of the estimates. CSEW estimates have been temporarily suspended of their National Statistics status while we assess data quality since the pandemic. For more information, see the Office for Statistics Regulation's Temporary suspension of National Statistics status for estimates from the Crime Survey for England and Wales note (Office for Statistics Regulation, 2022)." (ONS, 2023i)

"The Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) estimates continue to provide important information in relation to longer-term trends in crime from the year ending December 1981 to the year ending June 2023.

The face-to-face CSEW was suspended on 17 March 2020 because of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. A telephone-operated Crime Survey for England and Wales (TCSEW) was designed to continue measuring crime while the face-to-face CSEW was suspended. TCSEW data collection took place between 20 May 2020 and 31 March 2022.

Face-to-face CSEW interviewing for people aged 16 years and over resumed on 4 October 2021. Crime estimates for the year ending June 2023 are produced from data collected between July 2022 to June 2023 and are based on 30,667 interviews. Data collected during this period include experiences of crime in the 12 months before the interview month, and therefore include crimes committed as early as July 2021. Similarly, the year ending June 2022 (13,752 interviews from nine months of data collection) will include crimes committed during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and as early as October 2020.

Crime Survey estimates for the year ending March 2022 onwards are not designated as National Statistics. Caution should be taken when using these data because of the potential impact of lower response rates on data quality. For more information, see the Office for Statistics Regulation's Temporary suspension of National Statistics status for estimates from the Crime Survey for England and Wales note.

Our Appendix Table A1 presents CSEW crime for the year ending June 2023 (ONS, 2023h). These estimates best reflect the current extent of crime and are directly comparable with the main CSEW time-series estimates. CSEW estimates can be compared with the year ending March 2020 estimates throughout this bulletin, the last time period for which CSEW data were published before the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. An additional table, Appendix Table A1c has been added to this release to allow comparisons with year ending June 2022 (ONS, 2023h). Only estimates for high volume headline crime types are presented in this table because of the lower sample size for the year ending June 2022.

Further information is available in our Crime in England and Wales QMI (ONS, 2023g)" (ONS, 2023i).

## A.5. NVSN data

“Daily violence-related emergency attendances by age and gender were provided by 88 emergency units. Fifty-five emergency units provided aggregate level data” (Sivarajasingam, et al., 2023).

## Appendix B: Figure Technical Notes

### Figure 1:

1. Data from the CSEW for the year ending March 2023 are not designated as National Statistics.
2. Percentages for violence, robbery, theft from the person, fraud and computer misuse are quoted for people aged 16 years and over. Percentages for domestic burglary and criminal damage are quoted for households. Percentages for vehicle-related theft and bicycle theft are quoted for vehicle or bicycle owning households.
3. For all CSEW crime, including fraud and computer misuse, this is the estimated percentage of people aged 16 years and over who have been a victim of at least one personal crime or have been resident in a household that was a victim of at least one household crime.

### Figure 2:

1. Data from the CSEW for the year ending March 2023 are not designated as National Statistics.
2. Data on this chart refer to different time periods: 1981 to 1999 refer to crimes experienced in the calendar year; and from the year ending March 2002 onwards the estimates relate to crimes experienced in the 12 months before interview, based on interviews carried out in that year.
3. New questions on fraud and computer misuse were incorporated into the CSEW from October 2015. The questions were asked of half the survey sample from October 2015 until September 2017 and have been asked of a full sample from October 2017.
4. There is a break in the CSEW time series because of the suspension of face-to-face interviewing between March 2020 and October 2021, during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. Telephone-operated Crime Survey for England and Wales (TCSEW) data collected during this period are not directly comparable and not part of the main CSEW timeseries (ONS, 2023i). Nationally (England and Wales), knife-enabled crime increased by 3% between 2021/22 and 2022/23 (YE June), but remained 7% lower than the pre-pandemic year 2019/20 (YE March). When looking at different kinds of knife-enabled offences, a notable increase of 18% was seen in knife-enabled

robbery offences between 2021/22 and 2022/23 (YE June), but numbers remained 15% lower than the pre-pandemic YE March 2020.

**Figure 30:**

1. Greater Manchester Police conducted a review of their recording of offences involving knives or sharp instruments in December 2017 that revealed that they were under-counting these offences. Previous data were not revised at the time, and therefore data from Greater Manchester Police are excluded to allow for comparison over time.
2. Figures for Devon and Cornwall Police are not included in the National and Regional totals for the years ending March 2020 to June 2023.
3. An adjustment has been made to data prior to the year ending March 2020 for police forces who are now using the National Data Quality Improvement Service (NDQIS) tool and the total for England and Wales. For more information on the adjustment to the time series and the differences in data collection methods, please see our “Police recorded offences involving knives or sharp instruments: methodology changes” available on the ONS website (ONS, 2021).
4. Other selected offences include rape, attempted murder, homicide, and sexual assault.

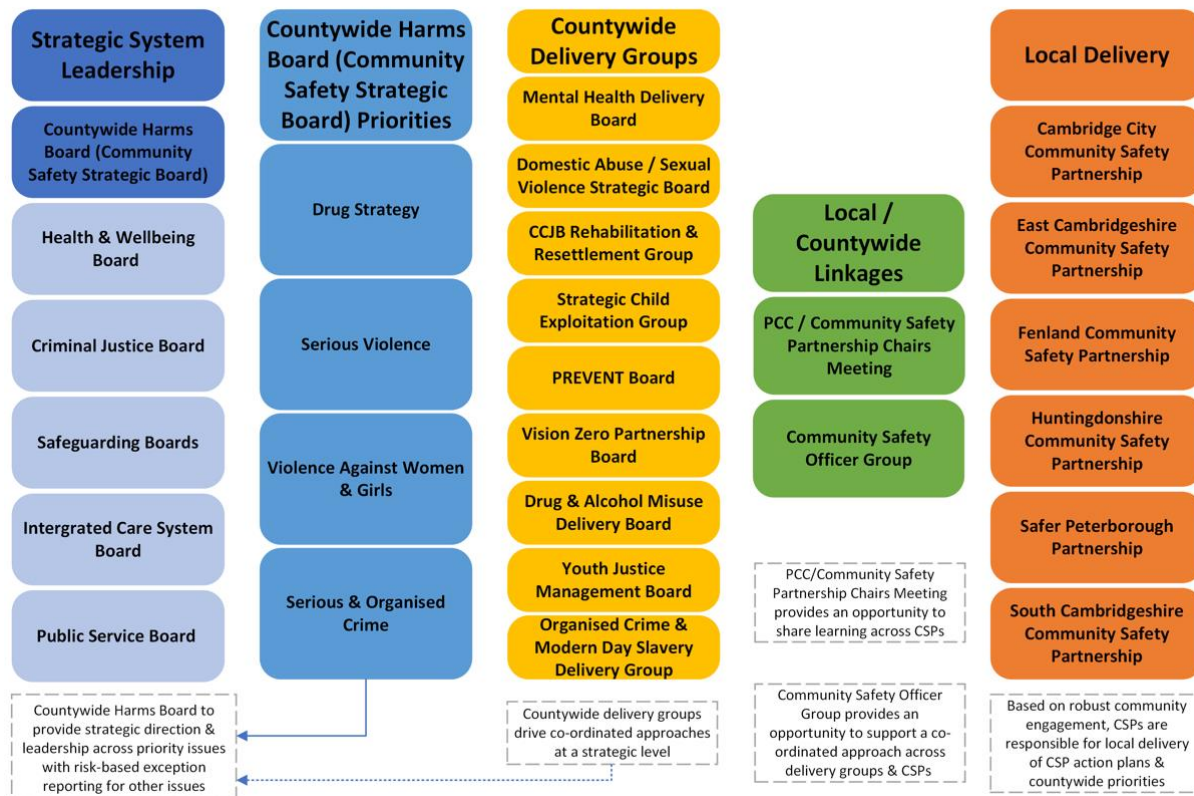
**Figure 53:**

1. Data for 1995, 1997 and 1999 are for the year ending December, data for 2022 are for the year ending June, all other years included are year ending March.
2. Any Class A Drug is defined as “The Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 classifies controlled drugs into three categories (Classes A, B and C), according to the harm that they cause, with Class A drugs considered to be the most harmful. For drugs and their classifications, please see the Home Office List of most commonly encountered drugs currently controlled under the misuse of drugs legislation (Home Office, 2022b).  
The Crime Survey for England and Wales asks questions on the use of specific drugs. Any Class A drug use is a composite variable that combines individual drugs; these include powder cocaine, crack cocaine, ecstasy, heroin, LSD, magic mushrooms, and methadone. Methamphetamine has also been included since the year ending March 2009.” (ONS, 2022d)
3. Any drug is defined as: “The Crime Survey for England and Wales asks questions on the use of specific drugs, any drug use is a composite variable that combines individual drugs, these include amphetamines, anabolic steroids, cannabis, powder cocaine, crack cocaine, ecstasy, heroin, ketamine, LSD, magic mushrooms, mephedrone, methadone, methamphetamine, and

tranquillisers. In addition to these named drugs, respondents are also asked whether they have taken something else in the same period, that is: pills or powders (not prescribed by a doctor) when the respondent did not know what they were; smoked something (excluding tobacco) when the respondent did not know what it was; and, taken anything else that the respondent knew or thought was a drug (not prescribed by a doctor). These are included in the composite measure of "any drug", but not presented individually in tables. The definition of any drug has changed over time. For more detailed descriptions on what drugs are included in each year, see Section 1 of the accompanying dataset (ONS, 2022c)." (ONS, 2022d)

# Appendix C: Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Community Safety Countywide Agreement 2022-2025

## Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Countrywide Agreement 2022 - 25





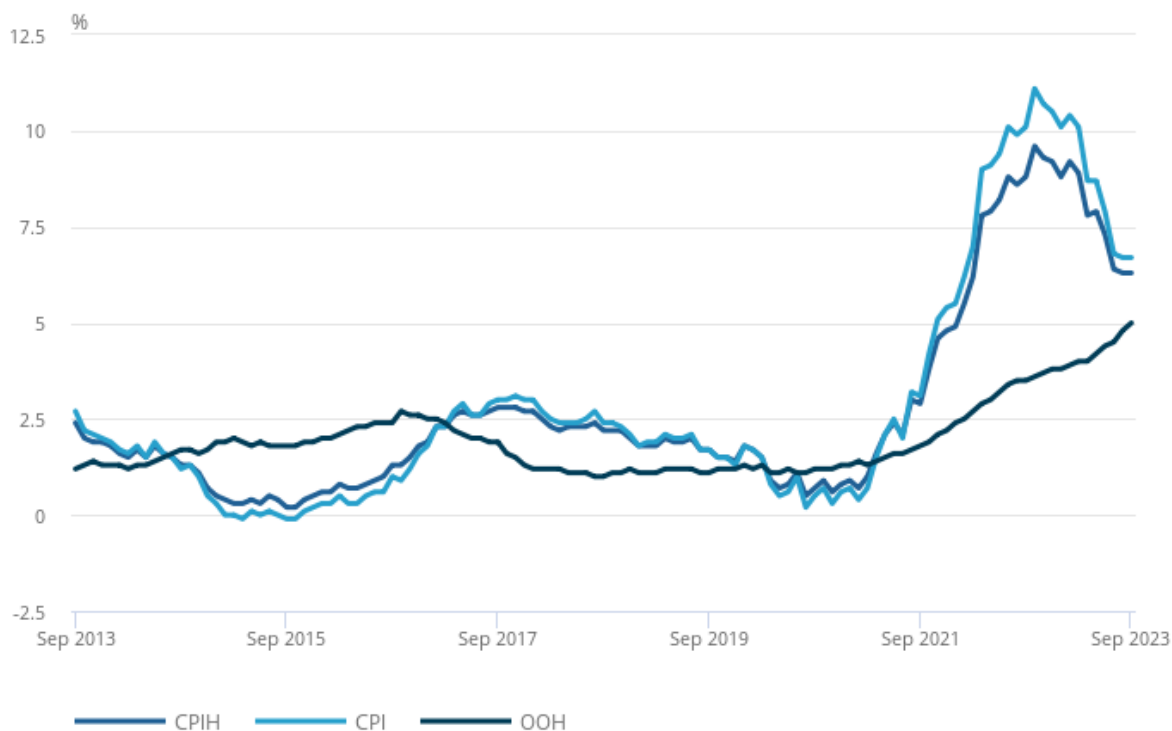
## Appendix D: UK Economic updates

Further economic updates for the UK include:

- The average rate paid by mortgagors is expected to increase from 2% in the first quarter of 2022 to 4.8% by the final quarter of 2027. 50% of this increase had already been realised by September 2023; with 90% of it expected to have occurred by the final quarter of 2024 (The Resolution Foundation, 2023).
- Survey data (the Opinions and Lifestyle Survey; 20 September to 1<sup>st</sup> October) published by ONS indicated that due to the rising cost-of-living, 47% of adults in Great Britain are using less fuel; and 44% are spending less on food shopping and essentials (ONS, 2023m).
- The cost of food and non-alcoholic beverages was 13.6% higher in August 2023 compared to the year before, down from July 2023 which was 14.9% higher than the year before (ONS, 2023b; ONS, 2023e). March 2023 saw the highest annual increase in over 45 years of 19.2% (ONS, 2023e).
- The cost of motor fuels in August 2023 were 16.4% lower compared to the year before. September's price fell by 9.7% compared to the previous year (ONS, 2023d).
- Due to the lowering of the Ofgem price cap, gas prices fell by 25.2% between June and July 2023; the largest monthly decrease ever recorded. However in September 2023, gas increased by 1.7% and electricity by 6.7% compared to the previous year; the same as in August.
- Recent survey findings published by ONS (Opinion and Lifestyle Survey; 18 to 29 October 2023) indicated 39% of energy bill payers found it difficult to afford their energy bills; down from 42% during a similar period the year before (ONS, 2023l).
- Those who own their properties outright are expected to see more disposable income, whereas mortgagors are expected to have 7% less (£2700) in 2024/25 than in 2021/22 after housing costs (The Resolution Foundation, 2023).
- Private rent costs have been increasing, with new rents costing around a quarter more in May 2023 compared to January 2021 (The Resolution Foundation, 2023).
- August 2023 saw the highest annual increase in private rental prices since the records began in 2016; of 5.5% higher compared to the previous year (ONS, 2023f).
- In a survey published by ONS (Opinions and Lifestyle Survey; 18 to 29<sup>th</sup> October 2023) 40% of mortgage and rent payers reported their payments had increased in the last 6 months (up from 32% at a similar period the previous year). 35% reported finding it difficult to afford these payments (up from 33% during a similar period the previous year) (ONS, 2023l).

- The increased cost of renting, is not being reflected in local housing allowances which have been frozen (The Resolution Foundation, 2023).
- While higher income households are predicted to see real pay growth, no real growth is predicted for the median non-pensioner household for 2023/24, 2024/25 and 2025/26. Furthermore, the lower income half of non-pensioner households is expected to see a decrease in average pay of 1% in 2024/25, which is predicted to push an extra 300,000 people into poverty (The Resolution Foundation, 2023).
- Unemployment has risen from a low of 3.5% in 2022, to 4.2% (in quarter 2 of 2023), and is expected to continue to rise to 4.6% by quarter 1 of 2023 (The Resolution Foundation, 2023).
- Schemes such as the Cost-of-Living Payments which were operating in 2022/23 and 2023/24, will not be continuing in 2024/25 (The Resolution Foundation, 2023).
- For a single person, a decrease of 13% (£700) will be seen in the combined real-terms value of basic out-of-work benefits and support payments in 2024/25, whereas a couple with 2 children will see a decrease of a 2% (£300) (The Resolution Foundation, 2023).
- In 2022, the median gross weekly pay in the UK was £532.50, a 5.4% increase from the previous year (ONS, 2022e).

**Figure 70: CPI, OOH component and CPI annual inflation rates for the last 10 years, UK, September 2013 to September 2023**



Source: Figure 1 in Consumer Price Inflation report for September 2023 (ONS, 2023c).

## Appendix E: The Cambridge Cycle Crime Prevention Task & Finish Group Summary

The Cambridge Cycle Crime Prevention Task and Finish Group, a multi-agency sub-group of the Cambridge Community Safety Partnership (CSP) continues to deliver a partnership approach to addressing cycle crime in our city. The group consists of local businesses, universities, the voluntary sector as well as statutory agencies and is chaired by Cambridge City Council.

The group has 3 priority areas:

1) **Education – ‘Save Our Cycles’ Campaign**, led by Task Group member Camcycle, encourages the public to record their bike’s frame number with a description, **register their bike on [Bikeregister.com](https://www.cambridge.gov.uk/cycle-security)**, which helps the Police trace and return stolen bikes, and to always lock their bike securely to a fixed object even if it is only being left for a few minutes. Cambridge City Council has updated their webpage: <https://www.cambridge.gov.uk/cycle-security>

The Task Group has been represented at national events including:

- As guest speakers at the National Cycle Crime Conference (4 July 2023) represented by Officers from Cambridge City Council and Cambridgeshire Constabulary. This provided a valuable experience for sharing, learning, and networking.
- Camcycle and Cambridgeshire County Council at the Active Travel England’s visit in Peterborough (21 June 2023) sharing Save Our Cycles Campaign materials with them.

Local events have taken place to raise awareness so that the public could get their bikes registered, gain knowledge about bike locks, and learn about the work being undertaken to tackle cycle crime. These have benefitted from the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioners Office (OPCC) and Cambridge City Council funded Cycle Marking Kits and Camcycle’s Save our Cycle campaign leaflets. Events include University Freshers Week and Summer fairs.

2) **Infrastructure** – Following the audit of the cycle stands in the city in 2021/2022, which included identifying opportunities for safety and security improvements to strengthen user confidence and prevent cycle related crime. Work is being undertaken at Cambridge and North railway stations which could be used in designing out cycle crime at the proposed Cambridge South station. There are also security enhancements being undertaken at Queen Anne Terrace Cycle Hub. Cambridge City Council provides

best practice guidance to new residential developers, which is being updated in the context of the work being undertaken and developing the new Local Plan.

The City Council and other partners have made investments to have new CCTV coverage around the city centre, and both Fitzroy and Burleigh streets to increase the ability to detect cycle crime and support with positive policing outcomes. The wider additional benefit of the CCTV improvements is already being realised impacting on tackling anti-social behaviour (ASB), Violence Against Women And Girls (VAWG) and general crime and disorder.

3) **Enforcement** - The Police continue their enforcement work and are using theft data combined with the CCTV locations to make sure that they are correctly placed to capture where the cycle theft is more evident. It is important for the public to report any crimes directly to the Police by reporting online using the link <https://www.cambs.police.uk/report/Report-Shared/Report-a-crime> or by calling 101, so that this is officially recorded.

The improvement in infrastructure has enabled more effective Police investigations.

The success rate for prosecutions has increased with 1.6% outcome rate April 2022 to September 2022, and 2.8% outcome rate April 2023 to September 2023. For the month of September 2023, the outcome rate was 4.9%.

Cambridge Police has also been actively involved in the city's awareness raising with monthly multiple cycle safety events across the city working in partnership with CamCycle. These events have included major employers, Addenbrookes Hospital, both universities, colleges, and destinations such as the train stations.

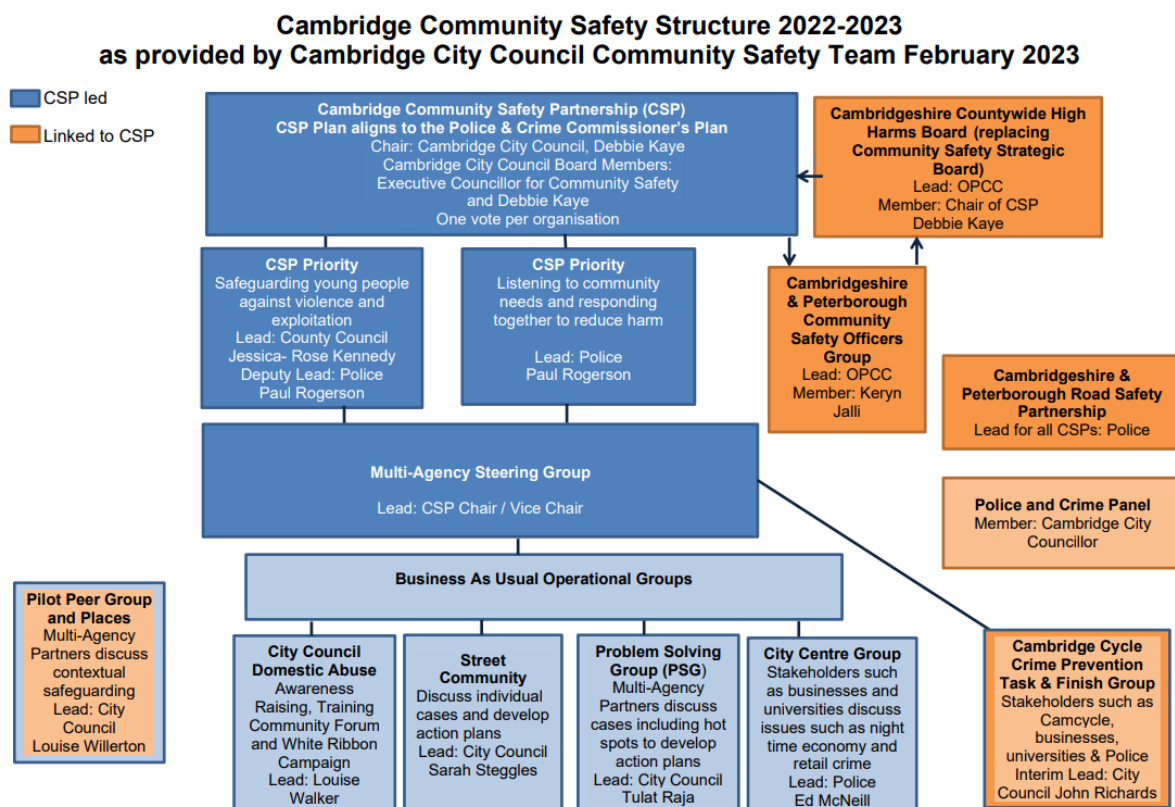
#### **BikeRegister, the national cycle database:**

- For 2019/2020 across all CB postcodes there were 1,412 bikes registered.
- For 2022/23 across all CB postcodes there were 3,020 bikes registered.
- To March 2023 across all CB postcodes there were 9,753 bikes registered.

#### **What's next**

The Task Group continues to work with partners and actively seeks to expand community consultation. For example, the Group has been working with Anglia Ruskin University SHoKE (**S**tudents at the **H**eart of **K**nowledge **E**xchange) Scheme looking at reporting processes.

# Appendix F: Cambridge Community Safety Structure 2022-2023 as provided by Cambridge City Council Community Safety Team February 2023



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