

Community Safety Strategic Assessment:

Cambridge City

2024

Version 1.4

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Document Details

Title: Community Safety Strategic Assessment: Cambridge City 2024

Date Published: December 2024

Description: Annual Community Safety Strategic Assessment

Language: English. Please contact the research group for translations in other languages (policyandinsight@cambridgeshire.gov.uk)

Produced by: The Policy and Insight Team, Cambridgeshire County Council (PIT)

Additional Contributions:

- Change Grow Live
- Cambridgeshire Constabulary
- Cambridge City Council
- Cambridgeshire Fire & Rescue Service
- Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Probation Trust (CPPT)
- Cambridge University Hospital (CUH)

On behalf of: The document has been produced by the PIT, on behalf of Cambridge City CSP and is available to download from [Cambridgeshire Insight](#).

Geographic Coverage: Cambridge City

Time Period: October 2020 to September 2024

Format: PDF

Status: Version 1.4

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1. Executive Summary

The document has taken a broad look at a number of community safety issues and includes analysis from a range of data sources. It examines key statutory themes for CSPs such as violence, reoffending, anti-social behaviour (ASB) as well as crimes that impact the environment and substance misuse. As in previous years, the analysis is impacted by data availability and quality. Data and insights presented here are drawn from both national analysis and evidence as well as locally produced analysis.

It should be noted that in order to reduce duplication, more detailed analysis can be found on Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Insight website, [Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Insight – Welcome to Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Insight \(cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk\)](https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk), on the following topics:

- Domestic Abuse and Serious Violence can be found in the Violence Against Women and Girls Needs Assessment produced November 2023.
- Population changes including the analysis of the 2021 Census
- Deprivation
- Joint Strategic Needs Assessments from Public Health

Further the Policy and Insight Team are currently producing a Serious Violence Needs Assessment for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough that will be available towards the end of 2024.

1.1. Recommendations

Recommendations can be broadly broken down into the following 2 areas:

- Geographic
- Types of crime

1.1.1. Geographic

Based on the evidence in the document, efforts should be focused on the following 3 wards for the following reasons:

- **Market** – Market has the highest count for all analysed offence types excluding domestic abuse (incidents and crimes) and deliberate fires.
- **Abbey** – Abbey ranked in the top 4 highest ward counts in all analysed offence types. Although only acquisitive offences (+60%, 235 offences) and shoplifting offences (+136%, 139 offences) exceeded figures from year ending (YE) September 2021 from all analysed crimes, the counts are still high across most analysed offence types.

- **Petersfield** – Whilst this ward does not have the highest volume of crimes there were a number of notable increases in the following offences:
 - Shoplifting: Petersfield has seen a notable increase in offences between YE September 2023 and YE September 2024 (+155%, 131 offences). This is the second largest percentage increase and volume increase in that period in Cambridge City.
 - Violence against the person (VAP): Petersfield saw a 28% increase between YE September 2023 and YE September 2024 (+81 offences) and a 14% increase between YE September 2021 and YE September 2024 (+45 offences).
 - Sexual offences: Offences fluctuated in the last 4 years, but Petersfield had the second highest count of offences in YE September 2024. This represents a 55% increase compared to the YE September 2023 (+16 offences).
 - Hate crime: Despite a decrease in count between YE September 2023 and YE September 2024 (-24%, -15 offences), Petersfield had the second highest rate per 1,000 in Cambridge City (4.3).

1.1.2. Types of crime

For this report the types of crime have been broken down into 3 categories to aid discussion about prioritisation:

- Requires a high level of attention: High volume of offences
- Have concerning counts: Steady year-on-year increases
- Should be monitored: Some fluctuations in volume recently

1.1.2.1. Requires a high level of attention

The following 2 types of crime require a high level of attention because of the high volume of offences:

- Shoplifting
- Violence against the person

Shoplifting – Shoplifting makes up the largest sub-group of acquisitive crime at 37% of all acquisitive offences in Cambridge City in YE September 2024 (2772 of 7394). Shoplifting offences saw an increase of 32% (+677 offences) in YE September 2024, and this is slightly higher than the national increase of 30% over a similar period (YE March 2024). Since YE September 2021, shoplifting has increased 313% from 672 offences in YE September 2021 to 2772 offences in YE September 2024.

Hotspot mapping and dip sample analysis shows a high proportion of supermarkets affected – particularly the Co-op. Locally, Cambridgeshire Constabulary are supporting the work to tackle retail crime with retail partners such as the Co-op.

The top 3 wards for shoplifting in YE September 2024 are **Market** (805 offences), Coleridge (690 offences), and King's Hedges (254 offences). Market has the highest rate per 1000 at 76.9, and Coleridge has seen the highest volume increase since YE September 2021 of +609 offences (+752%). Other notable wards are **Abbey**, which has the fourth highest count (241 offences), and West Chesterton, which has the third highest rate per 1000 at 26.6.

Violence against the person (VAP) - VAP is the second highest police recorded offence in Cambridge City in YE September 2024 with 27% of all police recorded offences (4216 of 15412). Although VAP only increased by 2% (+94 offences) in YE September 2024, VAP is still 8% higher than YE September 2021 (+321 offences).

In addition, VAP has also consistently been the most common offence type for children who offend for the last 3 years, and it currently makes up 35% of the 150 offences for 2023-2024.

The Cambridge City CSP should retain its priority of 'reducing violence in our city centre'. In addition, a needs assessment is currently underway for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough for serious violence. It is recommended that the CSP should use the findings of the report and the existing delivery mechanisms to continue to tackle violence.

VAP has also consistently accounted for most of domestic abuse (DA) crimes since 2020 with a range of 77% to 79% and 77% for YE September 2024. It is recommended that the CSP utilise the findings of the Violence Against Women and Girls Needs Assessment alongside the analysis presented in this assessment, to work with the County Partnership to develop appropriate actions for the district.

Of all hate crime offences, VAP accounts for the second highest crime type after public order with a range of 34% to 39% and 37% of all hate crime for YE September 2024.

Lastly, within VAP, there has been an increase in possession of weapon offences since YE September 2021 despite a small dip in YE September 2023. In the last year, offences have increased by 17% (+26 offences).

The top 3 wards for VAP in YE September 2024 are **Market** (909 offences), **Abbey** (486 offences), and **Petersfield** (370 offences). Other notable wards include King's Hedges, which has the fourth highest count (367 offences) and third highest rate per 1000 at 33.4, and Romsey, which had the largest

percentage increase between YE September 2021 and YE September 2024 of +52% from 163 offences to 247 offences.

1.1.2.2. Has concerning trends

While it is not as severe as the previous category, this category has seen concerning trends with steady year-on-year increases. The following 2 types of crime with these concerning trends are

- Burglary
- Deliberate fires

Burglary - Burglary is continuing to see year-on-year incremental increases and has increased by 47% (+231 offences) since YE September 2021. Overall, the rate per 1000 for burglary in Cambridge City was 4.9, and this is the highest among Cambridgeshire districts (range from 2.8 to 4.1).

Both types of burglary are driving the increases seen since YE September 2021; residential burglary has increased by 37% (+125 offences) and business and community burglary has increased by 71% (+106 offences).

Deliberate fires - Deliberate fires increased by 7% from 42 in YE September 2023 to 45 in YE September 2024. Since YE September 2021, deliberate fires have increase 41% from 32 in YE September 2021 to 45 in YE September 2024. The 45 deliberate fires represent 21% of the total 214 fires in YE September 2024.

The top 3 wards for deliberate fires in YE September 2024 are **Abbey** (8 counts), Romsey (7 counts), and King's Hedges (5 counts). Arbury, Trumpington, and West Chesterton each have 4 counts.

1.1.2.3. Should be monitored

These 2 types of crimes have had some fluctuations in volume since YE September 2021 and should be monitored:

- Hate crime
- Domestic Abuse

Hate crime - Hate crime offences saw a large 20% increase between YE September 2022 and YE September 2023. Hate crime offences in Cambridge City have since decreased by 7% (-30 offences) in YE September 2024. However, hate crime offences are still above counts from YE September 2021 (+9%, +30 offences).

The top 3 wards for hate crime in YE September 2024 are **Market** (118 counts), **Petersfield** (48 counts), and **Abbey** (41 counts).

Domestic abuse (DA) - DA crimes and incidents in Cambridge City have increased by 16% in the YE September 2024 after a downward trend between YE September 2021 and YE September 2023. Despite recent increases, both DA crimes and incidents are below levels in YE September 2021.

The top 3 wards for domestic abuse in YE September 2024 are **Abbey** (308 crimes and incidents), Trumpington (277 crimes and incidents), and King's Hedges (248 crimes and incidents). **Petersfield** (+58%, +67 crimes and incidents) and Romsey (+52%, +70 crimes and incidents) have also seen notable increases between YE September 2023 and YE September 2024.

1.2. Summary of Key Findings

Below is a summary of the key findings in the order of the report:

Acquisitive crime - Cambridge City saw little change in overall acquisitive crime between YE September 2023 and YE September 2024 (+1%, +56 offences) compared to a national increase of 3% increase in police recorded "all theft offences" (which includes all categories of acquisitive except robbery).

Theft increased in the last year by +10% (+505 offences); theft represents 78% of all acquisitive crime and is the highest proportion of theft in all Cambridgeshire districts (ranging from 52% to 63%). Theft is the top overall crime in Cambridge City in YE September 2024 and represents 38% of all crime (5276 of 15466).

In contrast to theft, vehicle offences decreased by -41% (-495 offences) and robbery decreased by -7% (-14 offences).

Shoplifting – Shoplifting accounted for 37% of all acquisitive offences in Cambridge City in YE September 2024. Shoplifting offences saw an increase of 32% (+677 offences) in YE September 2024, and this is slightly higher than the national increase of 30% over a similar period (YE March 2024).

Burglary - Burglary is continuing to see year-on-year incremental increases and has increased by 47% (+231 offences) since YE September 2021. These increases are also represented nationally. Overall, the rate per 1000 for burglary in Cambridge City was 4.9, and this is the highest among Cambridgeshire districts (range from 2.8 to 4.1).

Cycle theft – Between YE September 2021 and YE September 2024, there has been a 38% decrease in cycle theft offences (-707 offences). In the last year (YE September 2024), cycle theft offences decreased by 13% (-168 offences).

Scams, fraud, and cybercrime – Although trends in Cambridge City appear to be decreasing, national data suggests that both fraud and cybercrime are still threatening offences, which have potentially increased from the vulnerability of the cost-of-living crisis. By utilising CSEW estimates, it is predicted that around 8,400 people could have been victims of fraud in Cambridge City in the YE March 2024.

Violence against the person (VAP) – At a local level, VAP remained stable over YE September 2024 with a slight increase (+2%), seeing small incremental increases in violence with injury (+2%), violence without injury (+3%), and stalking and harassment (+1%).

At a national level, CSEW estimates have increased but police recorded have decreased; this could still be down to a change in police recording processes. It is thus important to understand the prominent increase in reported VAP in CSEW.

Since YE September 2021, there has been an increase in possession of weapon offences despite a small dip in YE September 2023. In the last year, these offences have increased by 17% (+26 offences). However, knife crime marked offences have decreased by 37% between YE September 2021 and YE September 2024.

Sexual offences – Sexual offences had a small increase of 4% from 388 in YE September 2023 to 405 counts in YE September 2024, and there seems to be a stabilisation after a peak of 510 counts in YE September 2022.

At a national level, CSEW data shows the prevalence of sexual assault has seen continued to increase since YE March 2014 and is approaching the peaks of almost 20 years ago.

Domestic abuse (DA) – DA crimes and incidents in Cambridge City have increased by 16% in the YE September 2024 after a downward trend between YE September 2021 and YE September 2023. Despite recent increases, both DA crimes and incidents are below levels in YE September 2021.

National figures have seen a decrease in police recorded domestic abuse (DA) – this is potentially due to changes in the Home Office counting rules.

Exploitation and vulnerability – The true prevalence of slavery and exploitation in Cambridge City is hard to gauge due to the high level of under-reporting and resources needed to investigate and combat it. Modern slavery offences saw no change in Cambridge City in the last year (7 offences). CSE offences have decreased in both Cambridge City and Cambridgeshire in the last year.

Substance Misuse - Police recorded drug offences in Cambridge City have increased by 4% (+14 offences) in YE September 2024. At a national level, a 1% increase was seen over a similar period.

Despite the increase in drug offences in Cambridge City in the last year, the drug offence count in YE September 2024 is 19% below the YE September 2021.

The number of clients in treatment for substance abuse has remained the same between 2022/23 and 2023/24. Those in treatment for both non-opiates and alcohol (+29 clients) saw the largest increase, and those in treatment for opiate saw the largest and only decrease (-8%, -48 clients).

Adult Offenders – The Probation Service provided a caseload profile for individuals residing in Cambridge City who were open to the service on 11/08/2024, and there were 322 people. 80% of the cohort are between 20-49 years old, and the highest proportion of the caseload were between 30-39 years old (29%).

The majority of the probation cohort were White British at 68%, and this is overrepresented in comparison to the Cambridge City Census population (54%) but underrepresented when comparing to the overall Cambridgeshire Census population (78%).

Children who offend - There was a total of 69 children who offend who received 99 outcomes during the YE June 2024. This is the second lowest number of children who offend compared to other Cambridgeshire districts with Fenland having the highest at 122 children who offend and East Cambridgeshire having the lowest at 62 children who offend.

However, Cambridge City has the highest number of court sentences for the YE June 2024 at 22 among all Cambridgeshire districts. Cambridge City also has the lowest number of out of court disposals (OOCs) at 58 among all Cambridgeshire districts.

Crimes that impact the community - Crimes can have wider impacts than a single victim, and therefore, for this report, some crime and anti-social behaviour types have been grouped together for analysis. This analysis includes 4 types: anti-social behaviour (ASB), deliberate fires, public order, and hate crime.

ASB - The number of ASB incidents in YE September 2024 increased 3% from 2160 incidents to 2229 incidents. The rate per 1000 of ASB incidents in Cambridge City is 15.1, and this is the highest rate in Cambridgeshire (range from 9.9 to 13.5). However, the overall trend over the last 4 years has been declining, and counts are 24% lower than YE September 2021 (-709 incidents).

E-scooter ASB - A key word search show that there were 28 incidents in the YE September 2024 which mentioned an e-scooter. This is lower than the previous 2 years, YE September 2022 (34 incidents) and YE September 2023 (45 incidents).

Deliberate fires - Deliberate fires increased by 7% from 42 in YE September 2023 to 45 in YE September 2024. Since YE September 2021, deliberate fires have increase 41% from 32 in YE September 2021 to 45 in YE September 2024. The 45 deliberate fires represent 21% of the total 214 fires in YE September 24.

Public order - From YE September 2021 to YE September 2023, there were year-on-year increases in the number of public order offences in Cambridge City. Public order offences have since decreased by 17% (-276 offences) in YE September 2024 and is 4% below levels in YE September 2021.

Hate Crime – Hate crime offences saw a large 20% increase between YE September 2022 and YE September 2023. Hate crime offences in Cambridge City have since decreased by 7% (-30 offences) in YE September 2024. However, hate crime offences are still above counts from YE September 2021 (+9%, +30 offences).

2. Introduction

2.1. National

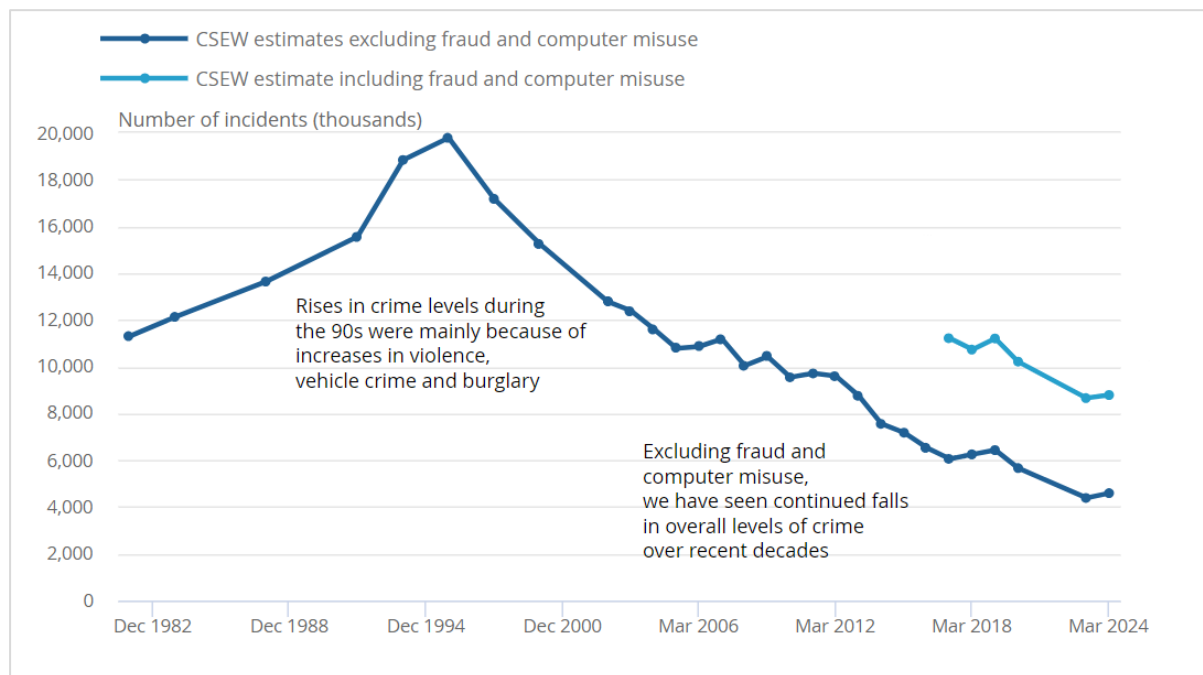
The ONS publish quarterly crime bulletins detailing national crime statistics; these statistics consist of Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) estimates and police recorded crime (ONS, 2024a).

2.1.1. Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW)

The long-term trend of crime, according to the CSEW, has decreased since its peak in YE December 1995, see Figure 1. Although no data was available for the YE March 2021 and YE March 2022 due to lockdown restrictions, data for the YE March 2024 demonstrates a continuation of these decreases.

CSEW headline offences include theft offences, robbery, criminal damage, fraud, computer misuse and violence with or without injury. CSEW estimates suggest that 8.8 million headline offences were experienced by those aged 16+ in the YE March 2024; remaining relatively stable with a 2% increase compared to the previous YE March 2023 (an estimated 8.7 million offences) (ONS, 2024b).

Figure 1: Long term trend for annual crime estimates for England and Wales, from the Crime Survey for England and Wales, from 1981 (YE December) to 2024 (YE ending March)



Source: Figure 1 in Statistical Bulletin for Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) YE March 2024 (ONS, 2024a). Note: See Appendix B: Figure technical notes for figure notes.

Whilst the reduction between YE March 2023 and YE March 2024 was not significant, there were some notable variations for some types of crime, as shown in the table below.

Nationally, robbery has seen the largest percentage increase at 57%; although, the CSEW notes that there can be some inconsistencies in these estimates year-on-year due to the smaller number of victims. Computer misuse incidents surpassed 1 million nationally based on CSEW estimates, YE March 2024, this is a 37% percentage increase since the previous year.

Table 1: Percentage change in types of crimes according to CSEW, 2022/23 and 2023/24 (YE March)

Crime Type	2022/23	2023/24	Percentage Change
Violence	998,000	1,125,000	+13%
Robbery	72,000	113,000	+57%
Theft Offences	2,650,000	2,686,000	+1%
Bicycle Theft	230,000	203,000	-12%
Computer Misuse	745,000	1,022,000	+37%
Fraud	3,526,000	3,177,000	-10%
Criminal Damage	664,000	664,000	0%

Source: Crime Survey for England and Wales report for the YE March 2024 (ONS, 2024a). Note: See

Appendix B: Figure Technical Notes for figure notes.

2.1.2. Police

There was no change in national police recorded crime figures between YE March 2023 (6.7 million) and YE March 2024 (6.7 million). Increases in police recorded crime since March 2014 (from 4 million) have been said by ONS to reflect changes in police recording practices and activity, whilst also reflecting genuine changes in crimes (ONS, 2024a).

Shoplifting has still seen a notable increase between YE March 2023 and YE March 2024, with an increase of 30%. Similar to the trend in CSEW estimates, bicycle theft has seen a 13% decrease since the previous year and total theft offences saw 3% increase from 1.7 million to 1.8 million since the previous year (ONS, 2024b, p. A4).

In contrast with CSEW estimates, the total VAP offences decreased by 4%, from 2.1 million to 2 million. Death or serious injury by unlawful driving has increased by 48% from 1,071 to 1,586 between YE March 2023 and YE March 2024. Violence with injury has decreased by 3% in the past year (a difference of 17,505 offences) (ONS, 2024b, p. A4).

Possession of weapon offences remained relatively stable, with a small increase of 1% between YE March 2023 and YE March 2024. This was driven by a 37% increase in other firearms, knives and offence weapon offences since the previous year (ONS, 2024b, p. A4).

2.2. Housing and Homeless Context

Housing completions provide context around the growth within Cambridge City. Data held within the Policy and Insight Team at Cambridgeshire County Council was provided. Overall, there were 844 completions in 2023. The largest proportion of housing were completed within Eddington within Cambridge City, which saw 142 completions.

Cambridge City Council publish a 6 monthly housing statistical report which includes data on homelessness and rough sleeping. Some key points on homelessness in the most recent report are as follows:

- The number of people who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless and ending up on the streets is considerable.
- These growing pressures are said to be due to several contributing factors, such as the ongoing cost of living crisis and the high cost of private sector housing restricting its availability.

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- The number of presentations to the Housing Advice Service has increased between YE March 2020 and YE March 2024 (+25%, +464 cases) (Cambridge City Council, 2024).

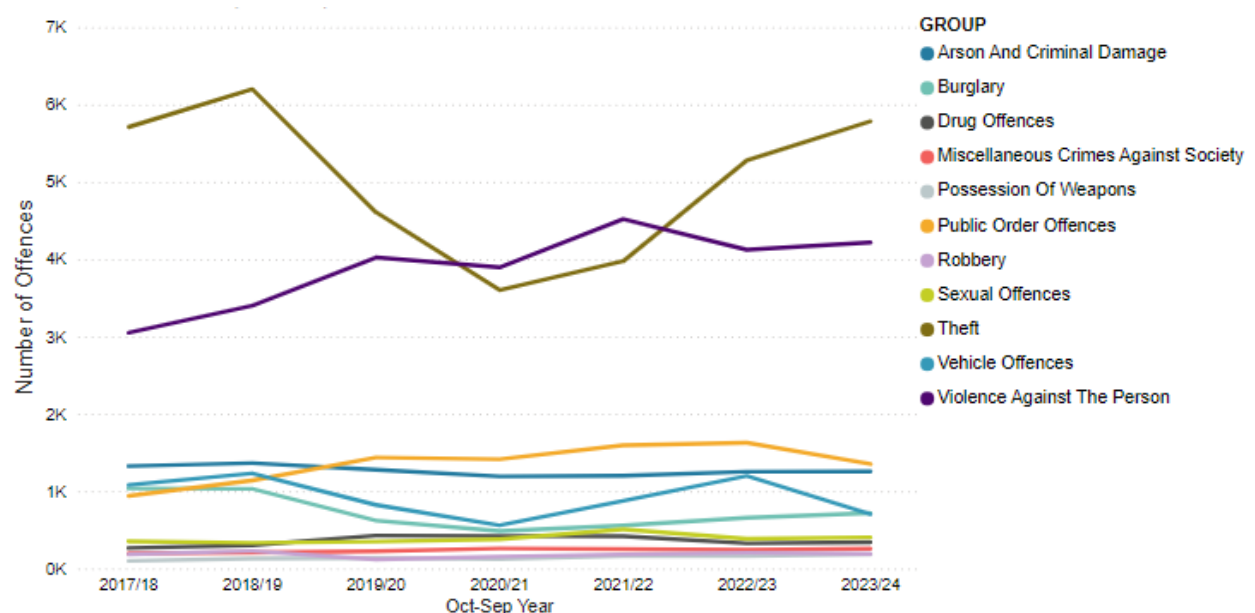
Cambridge City Council's Housing Advice Service also provided some demographic data on presentations to their service. "Presentation data includes housing advice cases as well as those that progress to statutory duties under the Homelessness Reduction Act 2017" (Cambridge City Council, 2024). The insights are from 1st April 2023 to 31st March 2024. Just under a third of presentations seen are by those aged 25-34 (30%). Where the gender was known, 58% were male and 42% were female.

3. Crime Overview

Police recorded crime in Cambridge City remained stable with 15,412 recorded offences; there was no percentage change from the previous year (YE September 2023, 15,466 offences). This has stabilised what has been a trend of increases since the YE September 2021 (12,500 offences). Cambridge City has a rate of police recorded offences which is notably higher than the county at 104.6 per 1,000 population compared to the countywide rate of 65.5 per 1,000 population (see section A.2. Population Estimates for technical notes).

As shown in Figure 2, theft offences have seen the most notable increase in the past year. There were 5,781 theft offences in YE September 2024, accounting for 38% of the overall crime in Cambridge City. This is a 10% increase since the previous year. Violence Against the Person (VAP) offences accounted for the second largest share of total offences in Cambridge City at 27%.

Figure 2: Count of offences in Cambridge City, between YE September 2018 and YE September 2024



Source: Data provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary.

Table 2 highlights the breakdown of crime types and the count and percentage change between YE September 2023 and YE September 2024.

Table 2: Police recorded offences by crime type in Cambridge City, 2022/23 and 2023/24 (YE September)

Crime Type	2022/23	2023/24	Percentage and Volume Change
Arson And Criminal Damage	1255	1258	0% (+3)
Burglary	658	718	+9% (+60)
Drug Offences	329	343	+4% (+14)
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	243	259	+7% (+16)
Possession Of Weapons	162	184	+14% (+22)
Public Order Offences	1629	1353	-17% (-276)
Robbery	206	192	-7% (-14)
Sexual Offences	388	405	+4% (+17)
Theft	5276	5781	+10% (+505)
Vehicle Offences	1198	703	-41% (-495)
Violence Against The Person	4122	4216	+2% (+94)
Total	15466	15412	0% (-54)

Source: Data provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary.

4. Acquisitive Crime

4.1. Summary

Cambridge City saw little change in overall acquisitive crime between YE September 2023 and YE September 2024 (+1%, +56 offences). Nationally, police recorded 'theft offences' saw a 3% increase over a similar period (YE March 2023 to YE March 2024).

Some key findings for acquisitive crime in Cambridge City include:

- Theft notably increased in the last year (+10%, +505 offences). At a national level, this is continuing to be driven by shoplifting offences. At a local level, shoplifting increased by 32% (+677 offences) in the last year. It appears this trend is continuing to increase.
- Shoplifting accounts for 37% of all acquisitive offences in Cambridge City.

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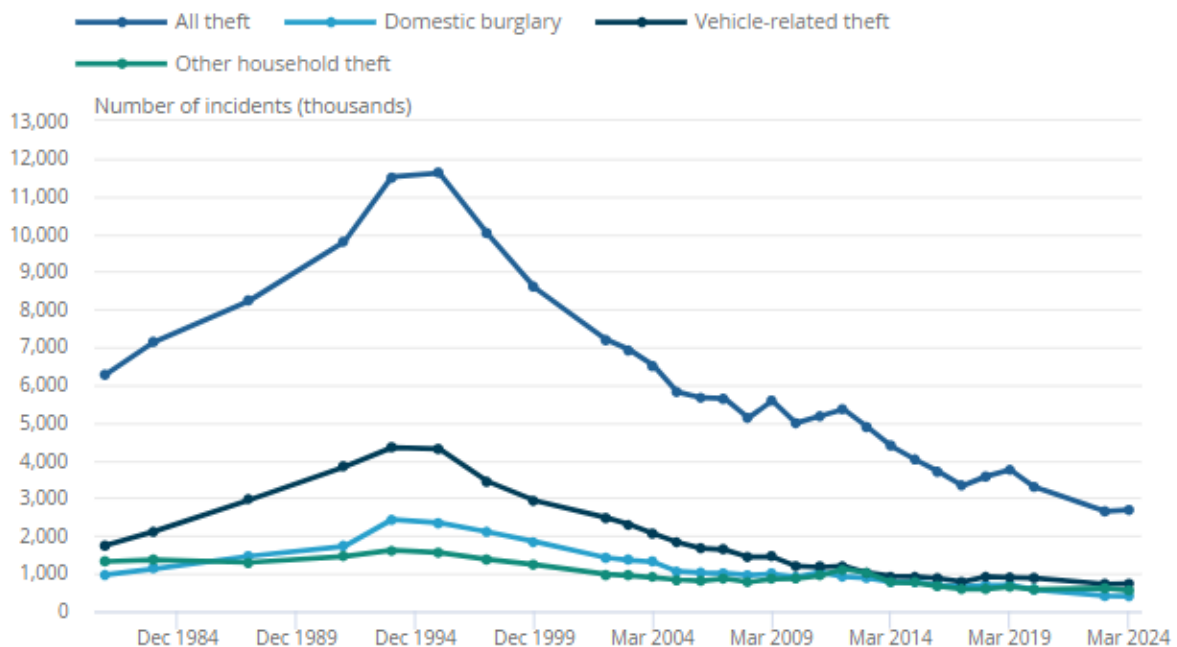
- Burglary is continuing to see incremental increases; in the 4 years since YE September 2021, total burglary has increased by 47% (+231 offences). These increases are also represented nationally.
- Coleridge and Market were notable wards for acquisitive crime. Shoplifting accounts for 76% of the acquisitive offences in Coleridge in YE September 2024.

4.2. National Context

4.2.1. Crime Survey for England & Wales

The latest Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) release for the YE March 2024 estimated 2.7 million incidents of acquisitive crime (referred to as “theft” by CSEW, including theft offences, burglary, and vehicle offences, see A.4. Theft offences for details). This was relatively stable with the previous YE March 2023 (+1%) but is part of a longer-term downward trend with a 19% decrease compared to pre-pandemic YE March 2020 (3.3 million theft offences). The largest increase between YE March 2023 and YE March 2024 was seen in ‘theft from the person’ (+40%) and further increase was seen in ‘other theft of personal property’ (+5%).

Figure 3: Long term annual estimates of theft offences from the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW), from YE December 1981 to YE March 2024



Source: Figure 9 in the Crime Survey for England and Wales, YE March 2024 (ONS, 2024a). See Figure technical notes Appendix B: Figure Technical Notes.

Despite the lack of overall change in vehicle-related theft (+1%), 'attempts of or from vehicles' incidents increased by over a third (36%) compared to the YE March 2023 (ONS, 2024b, p. A1).

There were an estimated 1.6 million incidents of "neighbourhood crime" (which includes robbery, theft from the person, domestic burglary, and vehicle theft (Home Office, 2021)) in the YE March 2024. This was a 10% increase since the previous YE March 2023, demonstrating a small change in the consistent downward trend since YE December (1995), at the peak of 11,615 offences) (ONS, 2024b).

4.2.2. Police recorded crime

Police recorded acquisitive crime ("theft", which includes all categories of acquisitive offences except for robbery) increased by 3% (1.8 million offences) since the YE March 2023 (1.7 million offences). According to ONS, this increase was influenced by shoplifting offences and theft from the person offences, both of which saw substantial increases (ONS, 2024a).

Shoplifting increased by 30% when compared to YE March 2023, increasing from 342,428 offences to 443,995 offences. As cited in the CSEW bulletin, the Commercial Victimisation Survey (CVS) from 2023, found that in the previous 12 months, 26% of business premises were a victim of customer theft, a figure that saw no change since the previous survey in 2022 (Home Office, 2024a; ONS, 2024a).

Theft from the person offences increased by 17% in comparison to YE March 2023, increasing from 112,225 offences to 131,453 offences (ONS, 2024a).

Police recorded robbery increased by 8% between YE March 2023 and YE March 2024 (75,012 and 81,019 respectively). This was primarily driven by robbery of a business property offences which saw a 40% increase (ONS, 2024b).

4.3. Cambridge City Acquisitive Crime

4.3.1. Acquisitive crime by group

Table 3 below details counts of acquisitive crime by group alongside percentage share and percentage change in the last year. Acquisitive crime has shown little change between YE September 2023 and YE September 2024 (+1%).

Theft has seen the largest volume change and percentage difference in the last year (+505, +10%). This is notable as theft is the highest proportion of acquisitive crime in Cambridge City (78%). The 78% proportion of theft in Cambridge City is the highest proportion of theft compared to other proportions of theft in Cambridgeshire districts (ranging from 52% to 63%).

Burglary has seen incremental increases over the past 4 years (since YE September 2021) as seen in Table 3. Despite previous increases, vehicle offences have decreased by 41% in the last year (from 1198 offences to 703 offences) – the count of 703 in YE September 2024 is now lower than the 878 vehicle offences in YE September 2022. After a period of incremental increases, robbery has slightly decreased between YE September 2023 and YE September 2024 (-7%, -14 offences).

Table 3: Police recorded acquisitive crime in Cambridge City by group, from 2020/21 to 2023/24 (YE September)

Group	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2023/24 Share (%)	2022/23-2023/24 change
Burglary	487	558	658	718	10%	+9% (+60)
Robbery	157	185	206	192	3%	-7% (-14)
Theft	3599	3974	5276	5781	78%	+10% (+505)
Vehicle Offences	561	878	1198	703	10%	-41% (-495)
All Acquisitive	4804	5595	7338	7394	100%	+1% (+56)

Source: Data provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary.

Cambridge City had the highest rates across the county for all acquisitive in the YE September 2024, with a rate per 1000 of 50.2, and this is higher than the total countywide rate of 24.6. A further breakdown of acquisitive crime type is shown below. Cambridgeshire and Cambridge City rates have been calculated using CCC local population estimates (see A.2. Population Estimates for technical notes), whereas national (England and Wales) rates have been calculated using latest England and Wales population estimates released by ONS (ONS, 2024i, p. Section 2); therefore, caution should be used when comparing as there will have been different methodologies for each population estimation (CCC PIT, 2024a; ONS, 2024j).

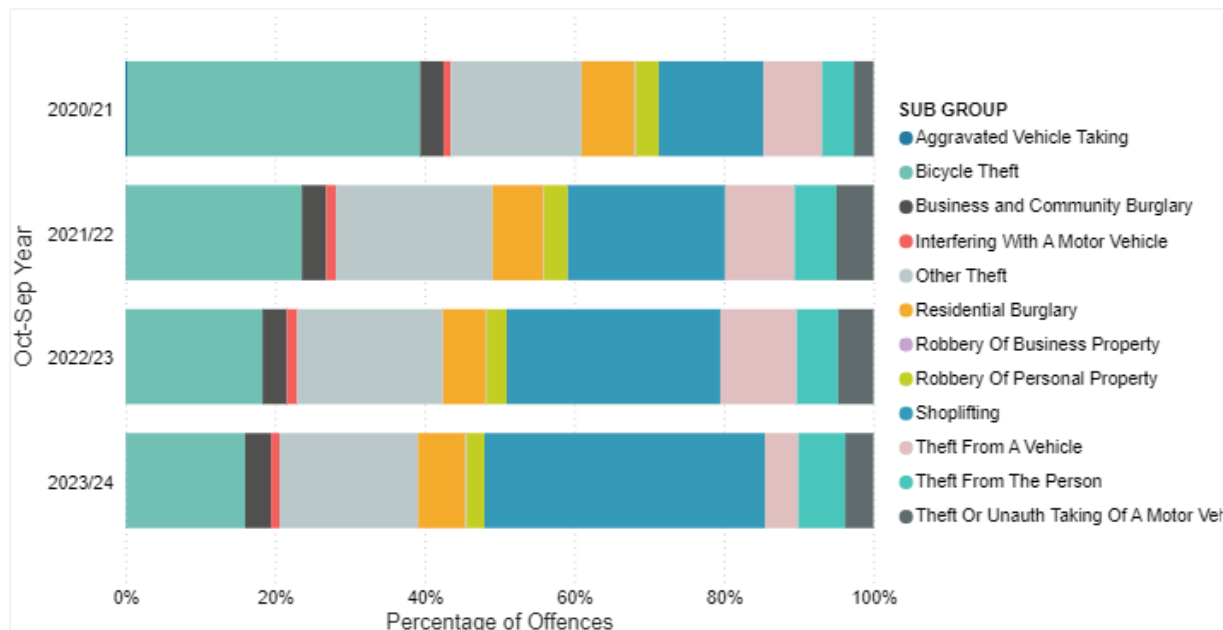
- Burglary rate per 1000 for Cambridge City is 4.9, compared to countywide rate of 3.7 and national rate of 4.4.
- Robbery rate per 1000 for Cambridge City is 1.3, compared to countywide rate of 0.5 and national rate of 1.3.
- Theft rate per 1000 for Cambridge City is 39.2, compared to countywide rate of 16.5 and national rate of 18.6.
- Vehicle offences rate per 1000 for Cambridge City is 4.8 compared to countywide rate of 3.9 and national rate of 6.2.

Note: National police recorded 'theft' includes all acquisitive crime types excluding robbery. To calculate rates, vehicle offence counts and burglary counts have been excluded from total theft offences. These rates have been calculated separately.

4.3.2. Acquisitive crime by sub-group

The percentage share of acquisitive crime subgroups over time can be seen below in Figure 4. In YE September 2024, shoplifting accounted for the largest share of acquisitive offences (37%), followed by other theft (19%). Bicycle theft previously accounted for the largest share of acquisitive offences in YE September 2021 but has continuously declined in proportion over the last 4 years (from 39% to 16%).

Figure 4: Percentage share change of acquisitive offences in Cambridge City by crime sub-group, from 2020/21 to 2023/24 (YE September)



Source: Data provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary.

As shown in Table 4, acquisitive sub-groups varied in change when compared to the previous year. Shoplifting offences saw the largest volume change between YE September 2023 and YE September 2024 with an increase of 677 offences (+32%). This notable change will be explored further below in Section 4.4. Theft from the person offences have seen slight incremental increases over the past 4 years; since YE September 2021, these offences have doubled (+126%, 259 offences).

Residential burglary and business and community burglary follow similar patterns with incremental increases. Residential burglary saw an 11% increase between YE September 2023 and YE September 2024 (+45 offences) - this is part of an increasing trend. Although a smaller percentage increase of 6% (+15 offences), business and community burglary offences are also part of an increasing trend seen over the last 4 years.

Despite the peak seen the previous year, theft from or of a vehicle offences have decreased by almost half in the last year (-44%, -486 offences). Bicycle theft has also shown signs of a continuing downward trajectory with a 13% decrease between YE September 2023 and YE September 2024.

Table 4: Police recorded acquisitive crime in Cambridge City by sub-group, from 2020/21 to 2023/24 (YE September)

Acquisitive Sub-group	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2022/23 - 2023/24 Change
Aggravated Vehicle Taking	12	9	3	10	+233% (+7)
Bicycle Theft	1881	1311	1342	1174	-13% (-168)
Burglary - Business And Community	149	182	240	255	+6% (+15)
Interfering With A Motor Vehicle	47	73	100	84	-16% (-16)
Other Theft	841	1173	1431	1371	-4% (-60)
Burglary - Residential	338	376	418	463	+11% (+45)
Robbery Of Business Property	9	6	8	13	+63% (+5)
Robbery Of Personal Property	148	179	198	179	-10% (-19)
Shoplifting	672	1176	2095	2772	+32% (+677)
Theft From The Person	205	314	408	464	+14% (+56)
Theft From or Of a Vehicle	502	796	1095	609	-44% (-486)
Total Acquisitive	4804	5595	7338	7394	+1% (+56)

Source: Data provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary.

4.3.3. Ward Analysis

- **Market** had the highest number of offences (2089 offences) and the highest rate per 1000 (199.4) in the YE September 2024. **Market** has been the ward with the highest acquisitive crime rate over the last 4 years. The increasing trend appears to have stabilised: despite increasing by 49% (+691 offences) since YE September 2021, acquisitive offences remained stable when comparing this year to last year (-1%, -28 offences).
- **Coleridge** is a concern, given the 272% increase since YE September 2021 (+663 offences). In YE September 2024, **Coleridge** saw 907 acquisitive offences, and 76% of these offences can be attributed to shoplifting (690 offences).
- Other wards with notable increases since last year include:
 - **Kings Hedges** with 485 offences (+14%, +58 offences).
 - **Petersfield** with 781 offences (+5%, +37 offences).

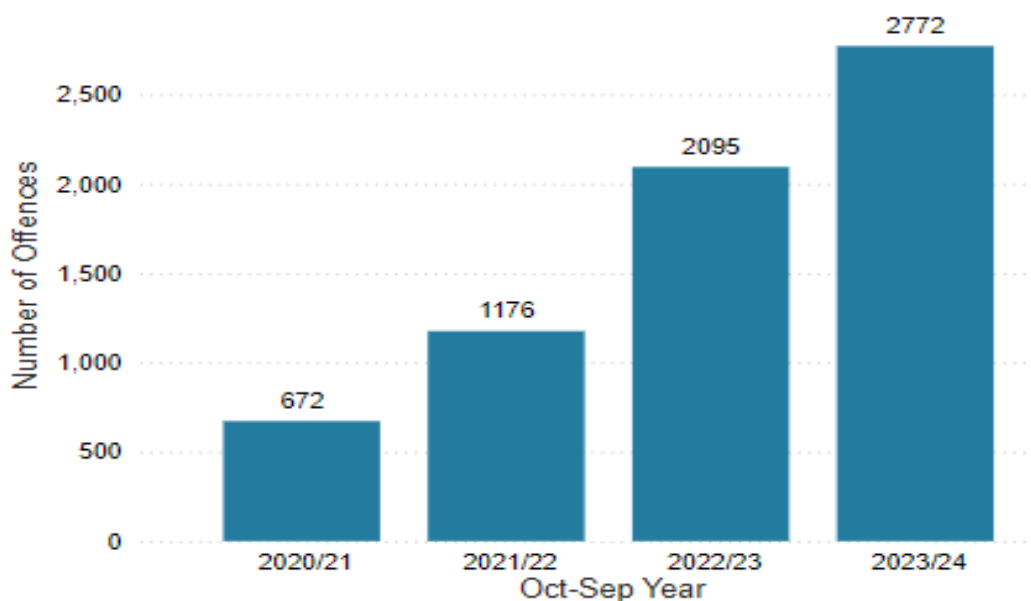
[V1.4]

- **Abbey** with 629 offences (relatively stable +1%, +8 offences but an increase of 60% and +235 offences since YE September 2021).

4.4. Shoplifting

Shoplifting offences saw an increase of 32% (+677 offences) in YE September 2024, and this is slightly higher than the national increase of 30% over a similar period (YE March 2024).

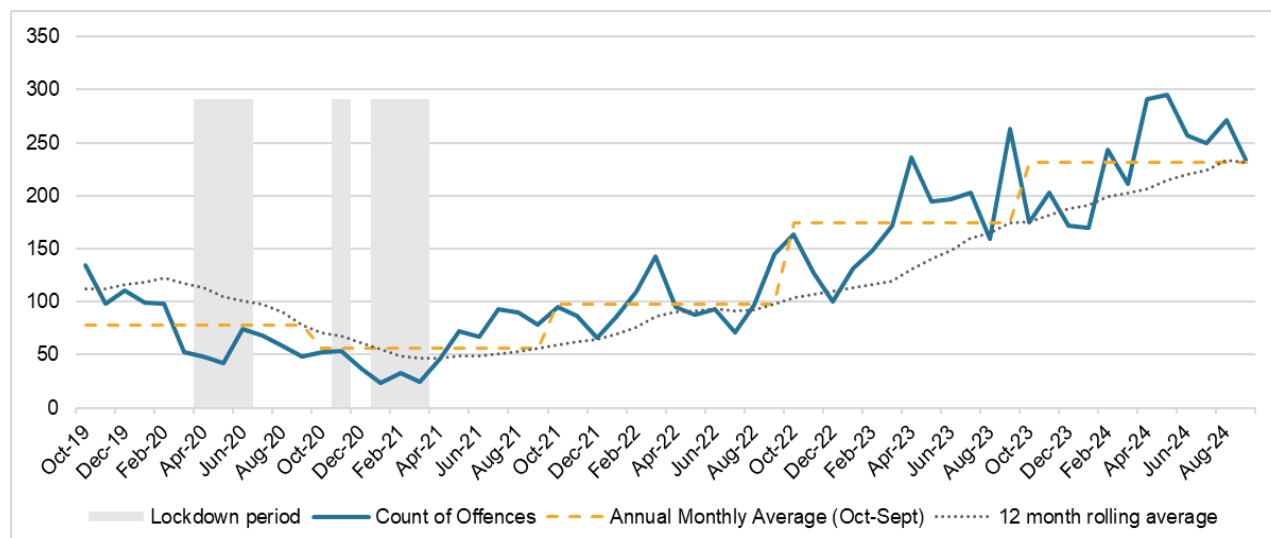
Figure 5: Annual trend in shoplifting offences in Cambridge City from 2020/21 to 2023/24 (YE September)



Source: Data provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary.

Shoplifting continues to fluctuate monthly, but Figure 6 below shows the steep increase seen in both the 12-month rolling average and the annual monthly average (YE September). The annual monthly average has increased from 175 offences to 231 offences between YE September 2023 and YE September 2024, and this is notable given that in YE September 2021 this figure was just 56 offences. Counts have hit the highest monthly recorded offences seen in the past 5 years in May 2024, and there were 295 offences recorded shoplifting offences.

Figure 6: Count of shoplifting offences in Cambridge City, from October 2019 to September 2024



Source: Data provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary.

Nationally there continues to be high levels of media coverage referencing the increases in not only shoplifting but an increase in the violence directed towards retail workers. The British Retail Consortium (BRC) published its 2024 Crime Survey report, reporting on from September 2022 to August 2023. In this report, it indicated that out of 2 common triggers for violent attacks on retail workers, one is stopping someone who is believed to be stealing (British Retail Consortium, 2024, p. 14). Respondents to the survey also noted several issues regarding violence and abuse:

- Shoplifters have become more violent.
- Many shoplifters are unphased if they injure staff in the process.
- Some shoplifters taunt staff, suggesting they can't stop them.
- Cost of living has impacted the quantity of goods stolen at one time.
- Increases in threats to attack staff outside of work.

The report also indicated that many incidents of violence and abuse towards shopworkers are under-reported due to lack of confidence in the police and belief nothing will come from reporting. According to the BRC, this perception may also be carried by repeat offenders and therefore they are willing to take the risk in offending (British Retail Consortium, 2024, p. 20).

4.4.1. Dip Sample Analysis

Similar to the last year's Cambridge City strategic assessment, a dip sample was conducted to provide further insight into the nature of shoplifting offences in YE September 2024. 100 shoplifting offences were analysed (roughly 4% of the total 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 value of the stolen property. The key findings from the dip sample analysis were the following:

- Highest proportion of shoplifting offences within the sample occurred in supermarkets. Of the offences which occurred in supermarkets, 66% were Co-op, which accounted for the highest proportion, followed by Tesco with 16%.
- Just under a third of the offences (32%) noted food or soft drinks as the stolen property type. 18% of offences within the dip sample noted alcohol as the stolen property type. In some cases, both food and alcohol were stolen together.
- 12% of offences noted aggressive behaviours, including verbal and sometimes physical aggression.
- 13% of offences involved stolen property with a value of £100 or over when it is noted.

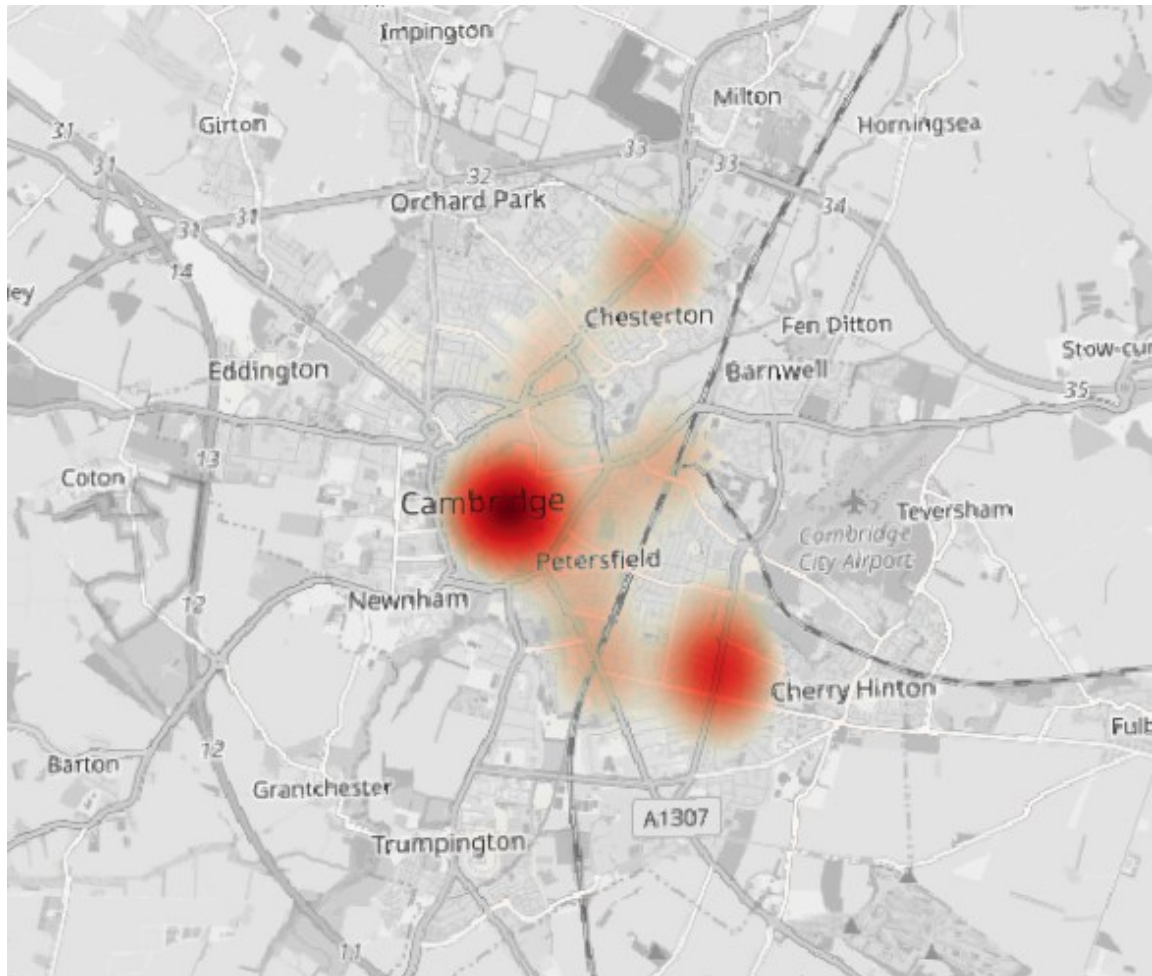
4.4.2. Ward Analysis

All wards have seen notable increases in shoplifting offences between YE September 2021 and YE September 2024, with only 2 wards showing decreases in the last year (Romsey and Cherry Hinton).

- **Market** had the highest count of shoplifting offences (805 offences) alongside the highest rate per 1000 (76.9).
- As previously mentioned, 76% of acquisitive offences in **Coleridge** are shoplifting offences. **Coleridge** has seen a 752% increase (+609 offences) in shoplifting offences since YE September 2021, accounting for the largest volume increase in this time. Coleridge is continuing to see increases in the last year, with a 46% increase (+219 offences) (between YE September 2023 and YE September 2024).
- **West Chesterton** had the third highest rate per 1000 (26.6) in YE September 2024. Offences increased by 48% (+78 offences) when compared to the previous year (YE September 2023) from 161 offences to 239 offences.
- **Kings Hedges** has seen the highest percentage increase between YE September 2021 and YE September 2024 (+1311%, +236 offences).

Hotspot mapping helps to highlight more specific offence locations - the darker hotspots refer to higher counts of offences. Figure 7 below shows shoplifting offence hotspots recorded in Cambridge City. The darkest central hotspot refers to Market ward and is examined further below in Figure 8. The second darkest hotspot near the Cherry Hinton map label is the Coleridge ward and is examined in Figure 9. Lastly, the hotspot near the Chesterton map label is King's Hedges ward and is examined in Figure 10.

Figure 7: Hotspot mapping of police recorded shoplifting offences in Cambridge City, 2023/24 (YE September)



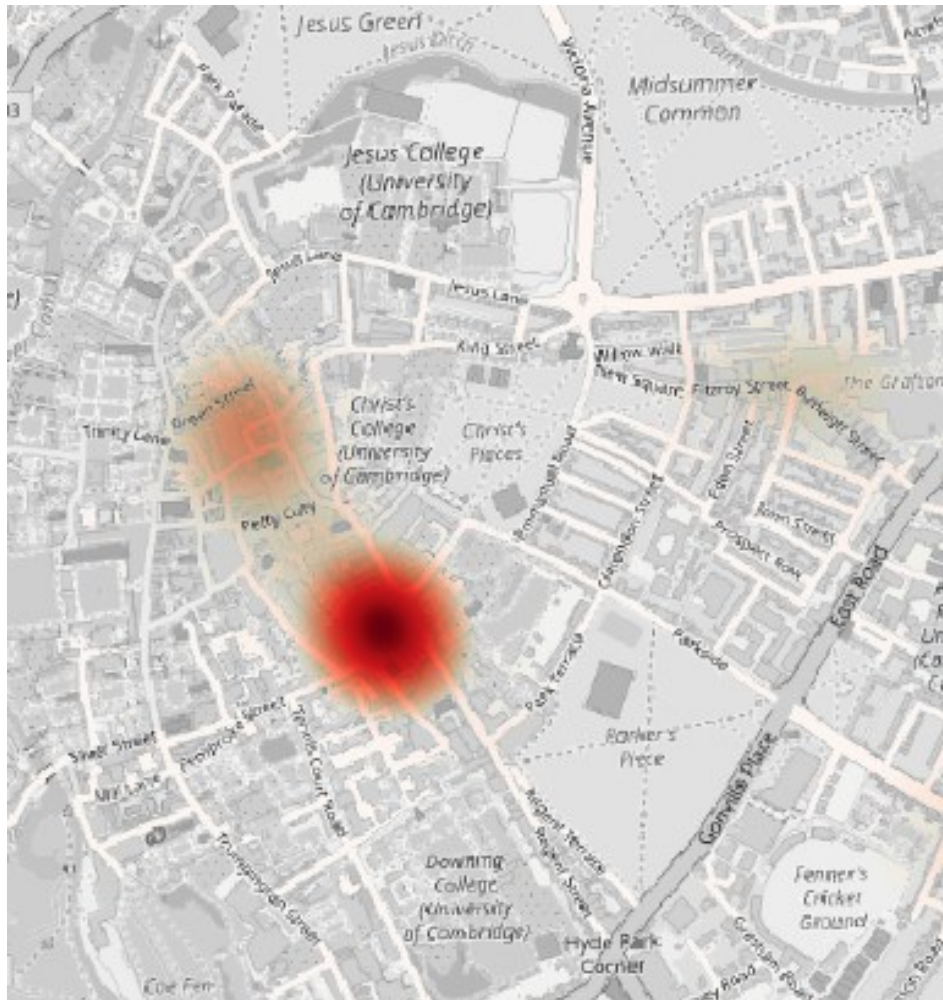
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Source: Data provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary.

Figure 8 below shows the Market ward where there were the highest count of shoplifting offences in YE September 2024 of all wards. The darkest hotspot shows that the majority of recorded shoplifting offences were within the Grand Arcade. The second dark hotspot above the Grand Arcade is situated within the radius of Green Street to Market Street.

[V1.4]

Figure 8: Hotspot mapping of police recorded shoplifting offences in Market ward, 2023/24 (YE September)



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Source: Data provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary.

Figure 9 below shows the Coleridge ward. The 2 darkest hotspots are in areas next to roundabouts situated along Perne Road. Both hotspot areas are near a Co-op, and the slightly northern hotspot is situated across the road from Coleridge Community College.

[V1.4]

Figure 9: Hotspot mapping of police recorded shoplifting offences in Coleridge ward, 2023/24 (YE September)



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Source: Data provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary.

Figure 10 shows the King's Hedges ward, and the darkest spot is on a roundabout on Milton Road. This area contains a Co-op.

Figure 10: Hotspot mapping of police recorded shoplifting offences in King's Hedges ward, 2023/24 (YE September)



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Source: Data provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary.

4.4.3. Notes from the CSP and Cambridgeshire Constabulary

The recorded number of incidents in Co-op is due to their campaign to provide evidence for the Home Office as part of their 'Safer Colleagues, Safer Communities' campaign, which is focused on tackling crime and violence and protecting colleagues.

Information is available at [Crime campaign - Co-op](#) website. There is a PDF available, [Stealing with Impunity – 2024 retail crime report](#).

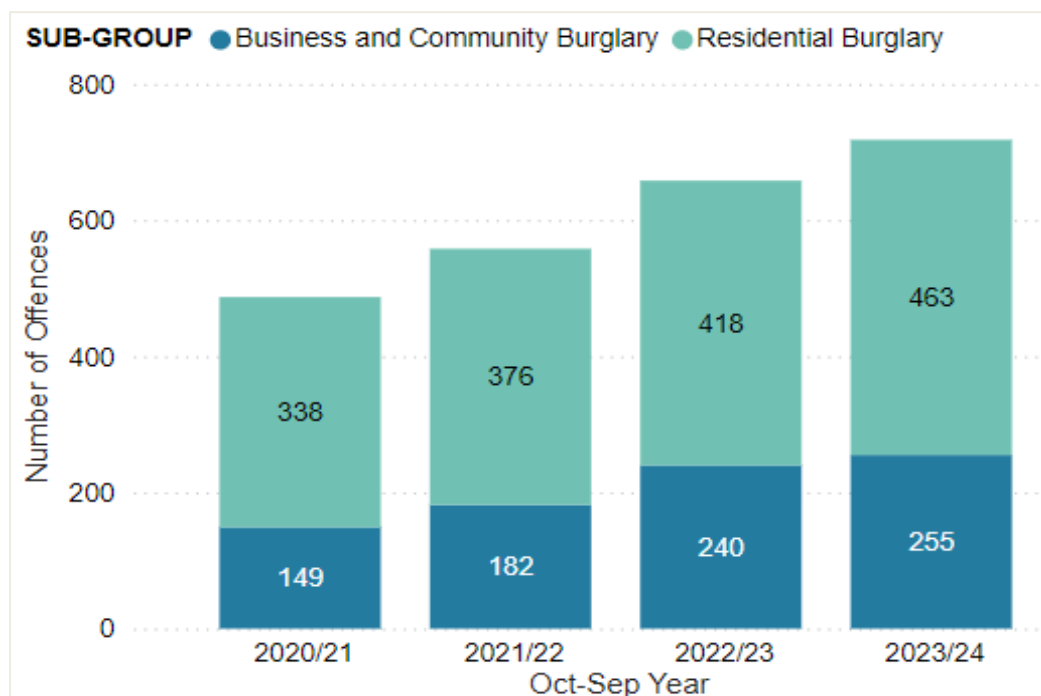
Locally, Cambridgeshire Constabulary is supporting the work to tackle retail crime such as by the Co-op. Cambridgeshire Constabulary has seen a large rise in Shop Theft, this is to be expected in part by the ongoing work done with retail partners to ensure that they do report all thefts. Historically there was under reporting due to feeling by retailers that little would change and that 'it wasn't worth it'. This is a cultural change that is seeing results in accurate reporting, assisted by improved reporting practices and evidence gathering that is leading to increased positive outcomes (such as charges to court) as well as an increased use of powers such as Criminal Behaviour Orders to address reoffending.

4.5. Burglary

Due to incremental increases over the past 4 years, a further look into burglary is below. In April 2023, residential burglary was split into 'residential burglary – home' and 'residential burglary – unconnected building', see A.5. Burglary Offences for technical notes.

Both types of burglary are driving the increases seen since YE September 2021; residential burglary has increased by 37% (+125 offences) and business and community burglary has increased by 71% (+106 offences). Overall, the rate per 1000 for burglary in Cambridge City was 4.9, and this is higher than any other Cambridgeshire district (range from 2.8 to 4.1).

Figure 11: Annual trend of burglary offences in Cambridge City, from 2020/21 to 2023/24 (YE September)

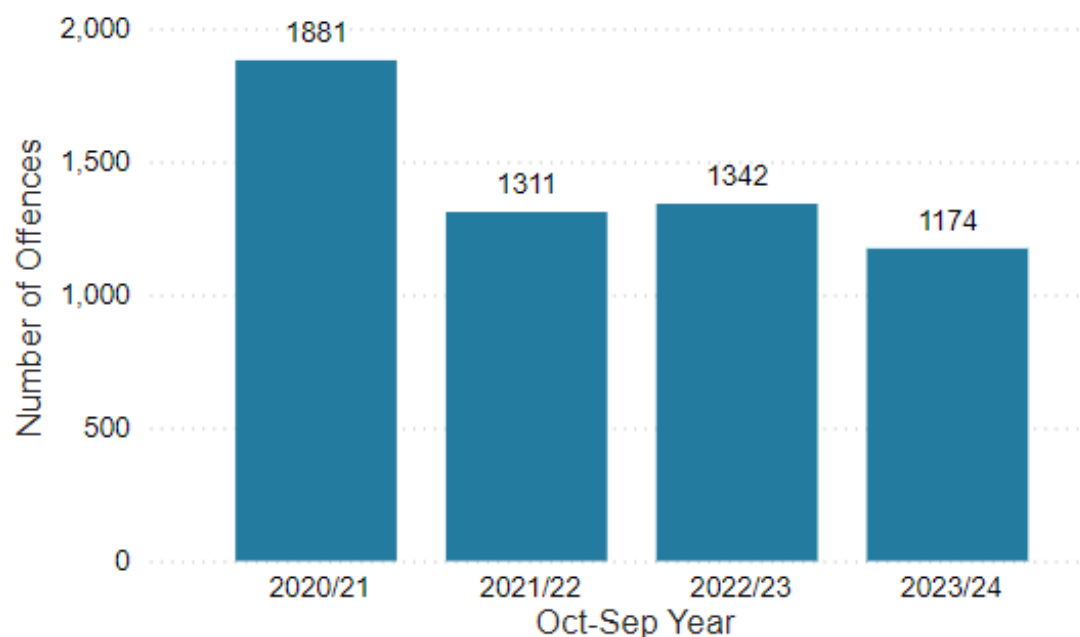


Source: Data provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary.

4.6. Cycle Theft

Cycle theft offences for YE September 2024 are the lowest in 4 years. When comparing YE September 2021 and YE September 2024, there has been a 38% decrease in cycle theft offences (-707 offences). In YE September 2024, cycle theft offences decreased by 13% (-168 offences).

Figure 12: Annual trend of cycle theft offences in Cambridge City, from 2020/21 to 2023/24 (YE September)



Source: Data provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary.

4.6.1. What are the CSP doing about cycle crime?

Cambridge City CSP has a multi-agency sub-group which delivers a partnership approach to addressing long-term community concerns cycle crime in the city, The Cambridge Cycle Crime Prevention Task and Finish Group. The 3 priorities of the group are education, infrastructure, and enforcement.

Please see Appendix F: The Cambridge Cycle Crime Prevention Task & Finish Group – Summary for a full summary of activities completed by Cambridge Cycle Crime Prevention Task and Finish Group.

5. Scams, Fraud and Cyber Crime

5.1. Summary

Although trends in Cambridge City appear to be decreasing, national data suggests that both fraud and cybercrime are still threatening offences, which have potentially increased from the vulnerability of the cost-of-living crisis. By utilising CSEW estimates, it is predicted that around 8,400 people could have been victims of fraud in Cambridge City, in the YE March 2024.

5.2. National Context

The NCA national strategic assessment of serious and organised crime (2024) identifies cybercrime and fraud as key threats. It was noted that threat from fraud within the UK has grown over the last ten years. Whilst certain fraud types are now seeing some decline, fraud types such as consumer and romance fraud are increasing (NCA, 2024). The NCA also suggest that the cost-of-living crisis has increased the vulnerability of potential victims, increasing risky online behaviours to make or save money.

The Online Safety Act was introduced in October 2023 (HM Government, 2023). This act included fraud as one of the priority offences and ensuring social media platforms ensure higher levels of protection against fraudulent advertising for its users. The NCA also noted that 89% of fraud, which was reported to Action Fraud, are cyber-enabled. This proportion has increased significantly when compared with figures in 2012 to 2013 (37%) (NCA, 2024).

Estimates from the CSEW show that around 3.2 million fraud incidents were experienced YE March 2024; this is a 10% decrease since the previous year (YE March 2023) and a 6% decrease since the earliest comparable year in CSEW (YE March 2017). It is estimated that less than 1 in 7 fraud offences are reported to either the police or Action Fraud (ONS, 2024a). Due to the high levels of underreporting, estimates based on the CSEW provide the best indicator of national fraud prevalence.

When fraud is reported to the police, it is recorded and collected by National Fraud Intelligence Bureau (NFIB) from Action Fraud alongside Cifas and UK Finance. Police recorded fraud had seen a 7% increase between YE March 2023 and YE March 2024. This is mainly driven by the 20% increase in offences referred to NFIB by UK Finance between YE March 2023 (460,537 offences) and YE March 2024 (554,293 offences). Increases have also been seen in reports to Action Fraud, which were up by 6% between YE March 2023 and YE March 2024 (from 326,673 to 352,841 respectively). However, Cifas saw a 6% decrease in the number of fraud offences (from 371,340 to 348,337).

5.3. Local Context

Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Against Scams Partnership (CAPASP) works together to deliver initiatives in this area. CAPASP is a collaboration of public, private and voluntary sector organisations committed to working together to stop scams and doorstep crime across the county. Initiatives include supporting the annual National Scams Awareness week organised by Citizens Advice Bureau.

Information is being hosted at [Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Against Scams Partnership \(CAPASP\)](#).

5.3.1. CSEW

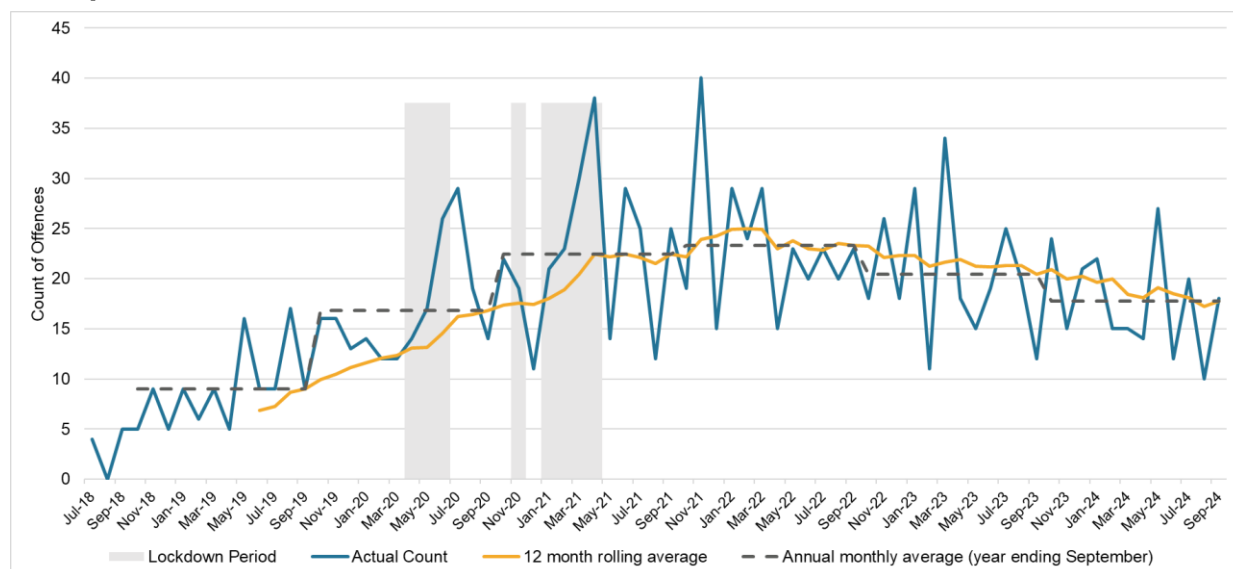
Based on CSEW data showing 5.7% of respondents aged 16 and over reported being a victim of fraud in the YE March 2024 (ONS, 2024b, p. A3). This could mean an estimated 8,400 people in Cambridge City were victims of fraud in the YE March 2024 (see A.2. Population Estimates for technical note and details about estimation calculation).

5.3.2. Police Recorded Crime

Police recorded cybercrime offences in Cambridge City are shown in Figure 13. Offence counts continue to fluctuate month-by-month. The annual monthly average has continued to follow a downward trend since YE September 2022 when average peaked at 23 offences. By YE September 2024, the monthly average has decreased to 18 offences. This is still notably higher than the YE September 2019 with an average of 9 offences recorded per month. In YE September 2024, Cambridge City account for 21% of the cybercrime offences in Cambridgeshire.

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.

Figure 13: Police recorded cybercrime offences in Cambridge City, July 2018 to September 2024



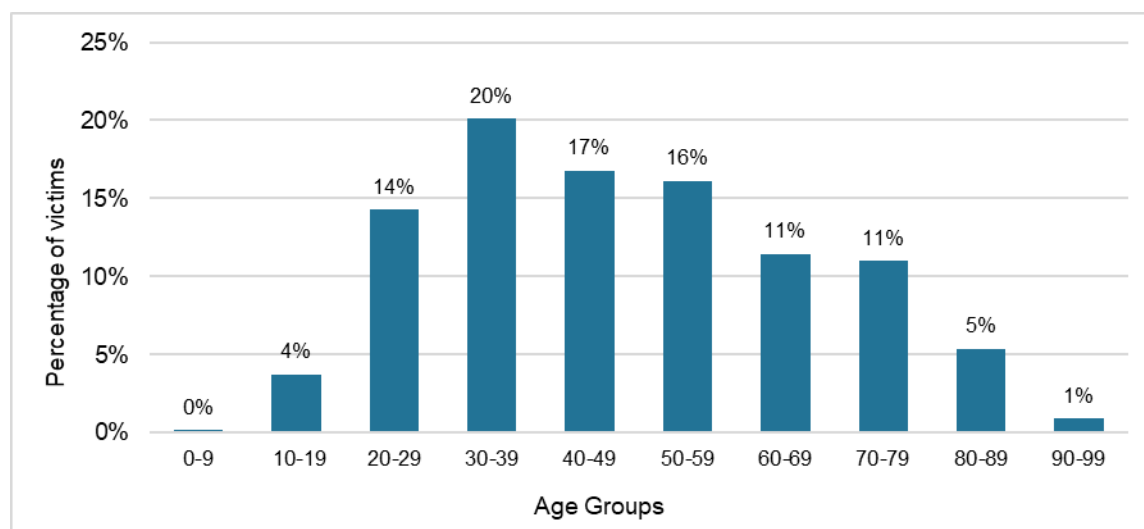
Source: Data from CADET, provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary.

5.3.3. Action Fraud

Figures from Action Fraud dashboard cannot be drilled down to district level, but the data covers the Cambridgeshire Constabulary area. This public facing dashboard was created to Action Fraud dashboard holds 13 months of data only, and therefore the data below contains figures from October 2023 – September 2024 (the data available at the time of writing) (Action Fraud, 2024).

Figure 14 below shows that the majority of victims were aged 20-69 (78%). The highest proportion of victims were within the 30-39 age group (20%). In terms of gender breakdown, where known, there was a slightly higher count of female victims (52%) than male victims (48%).

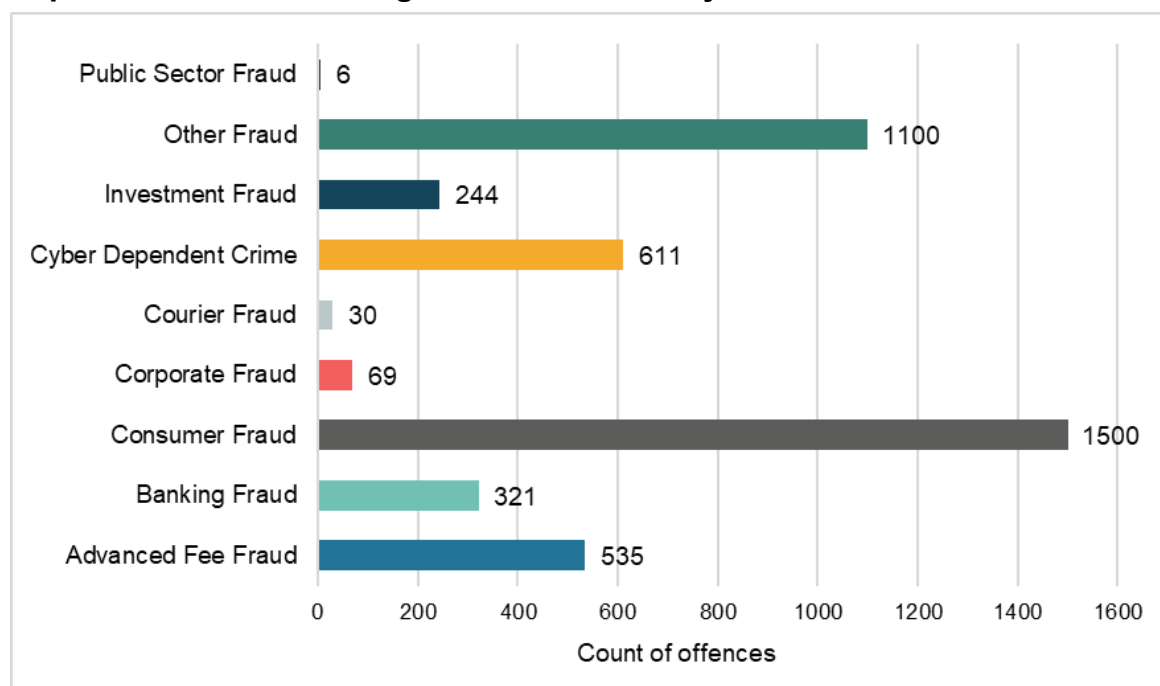
Figure 14: Action Fraud figures for individual victims of fraud and cybercrime by age group, October 2023 to September 2024 Cambridgeshire Constabulary areas



Source: (Action Fraud, 2024).

Figure 15 below shows the crime groups according to the type of fraud committed. Consumer fraud is a key crime group, according to this data.

Figure 15: Action Fraud figures for offences by crime group, October 2023 to September 2024 Cambridgeshire Constabulary areas



Source: (Action Fraud, 2024).

Note: Figures above 1000 have been rounded to the nearest 100 in the source data.

6. Violence Against the Person

6.1. Summary

- At a national level, CSEW estimates have increased but police recorded have decreased; this could still be down to a change in police recording processes. It is thus important to understand the prominent increase in reported VAP in CSEW.
- At a local level, VAP remained stable with a slight increase (+2%), seeing small incremental increases in violence with injury (+2%), violence without injury (+3%), and stalking and harassment (+1%).
- Notable increases in possession of weapon offences which have occurred since YE September 2021.
- Serious Violence Needs Assessment will soon be published and will therefore detail further analysis.

6.2. Technical note

New Home Office counting rules came into force in 2023 that will affect the recording of conduct crimes.

- Previously up to 2 crimes could be recorded when a victim made a report to the police. As of May 2023, only the most serious crime was recorded, due to the implementation of the “Principal Crime” rule.
- A further change has also allowed police to stop counting malicious communication, crimes of threatening or abusive messages, and public order offences.
- There has been an increase in the number of officers who are able to remove a crime from the record, if evidence suggests no crime took place.
- They are also linked to a 26% reduction in malicious communication offences (Domestic Abuse Commissioner, 2024; ONS, 2024a).

Due to these changes, it is important to note that police recorded violence with or without injury may not provide reliable trends in counts of crime, but it is useful to better understand police activity.

6.3. National Context

Although, CSEW estimates have shown a long-term downward trend in violent crime nationally over the last 2 decades, the CSEW estimate of violent offences in YE March 2024 (1.1 million offences) saw an increase of 13% since the previous year, YE March 2023 (998,000 offences) (ONS, 2024b).

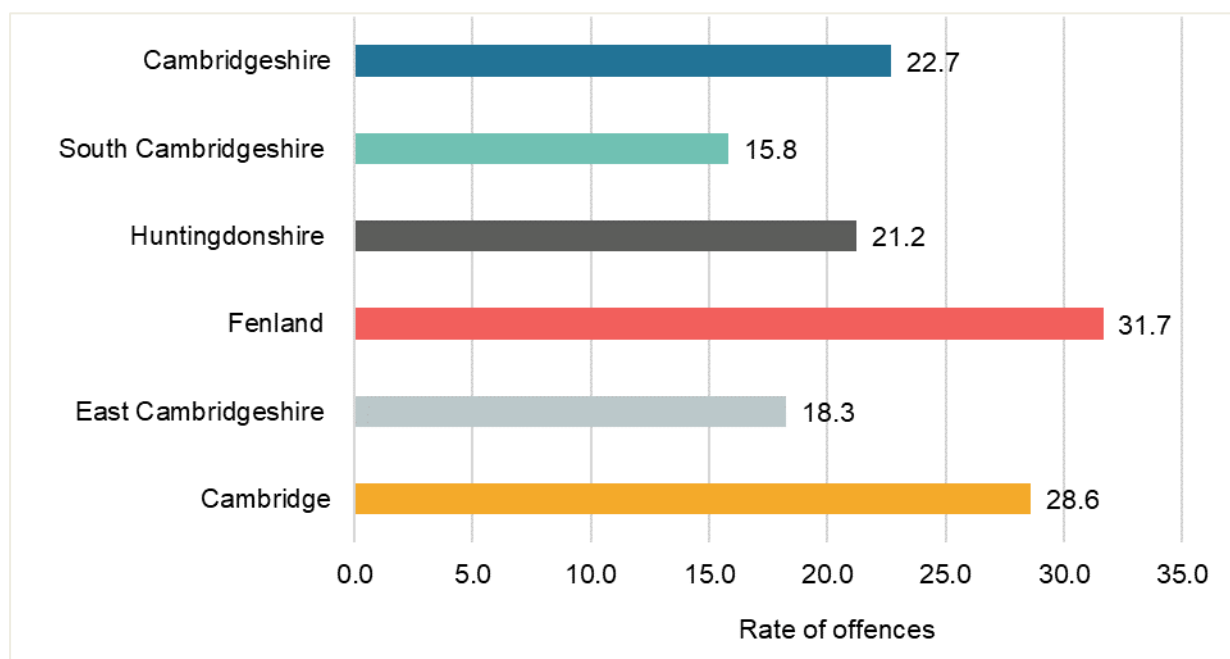
In contrast, police recorded violence with or without injury slightly decreased by 2%, between YE March 2023 and YE March 2024 (difference of 27,117 offences) (ONS, 2024b). This small decrease of police recorded VAP could partially be explained by changes in offence counting rules which were implemented mid-2023 (see 6.2 Technical note).

6.4. Local Context

Local police data shows that violence against the person (VAP) offences account for 27% of offences in Cambridge City; this is below the countywide figure of 35%.

Cambridge City has the second highest rate per 1000 of population at 28.6, this is following Fenland (rate of 31.7). Both rates are notably higher than the total County rate of 22.7.

Figure 16: Rate of Violence Against the Person (VAP) per 1,000 in Cambridgeshire districts and countywide, YE September 2024



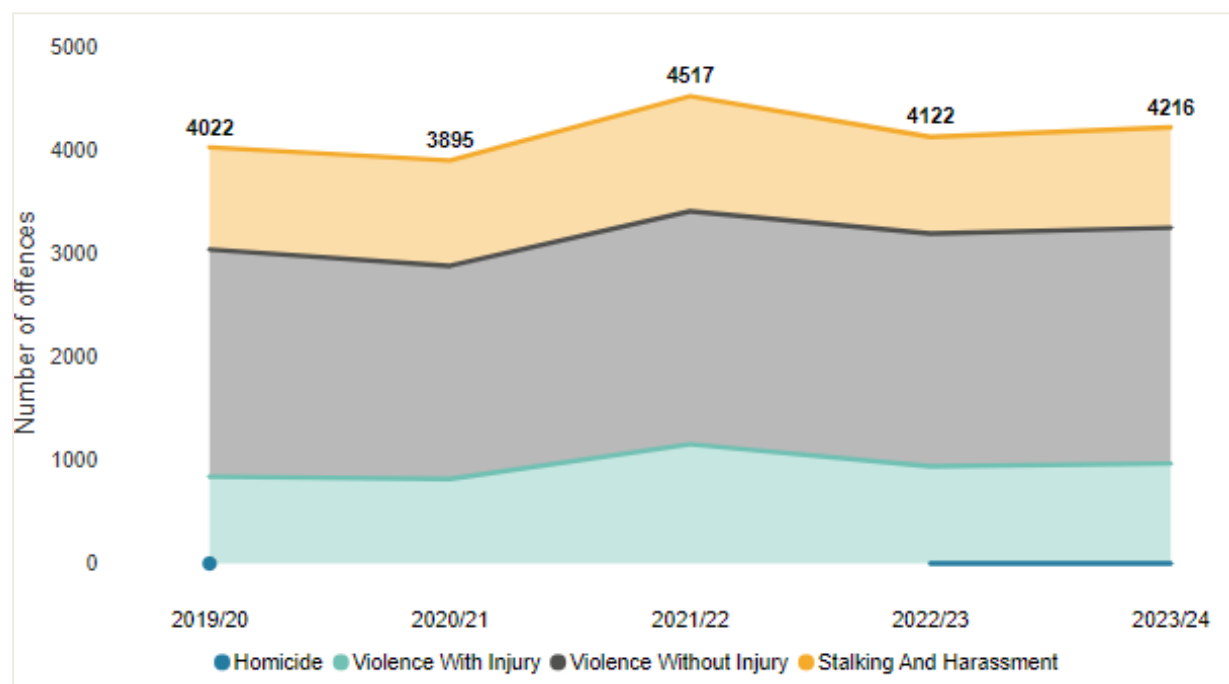
Source: Data provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary.

Note: CCC Mid-2022 Population estimates have been used to calculate rates (see A.2. Population Estimates).

Following a period of increases between YE September 2018 and YE September 2020, the count of VAP offences has fluctuated year-on-year since. In YE September 2024, there were 4,216 VAP offences in Cambridge City, a small 2% increase on the previous year (+94 offences), showing signs of stabilising. Figures are still below the peak in YE September 2022 at 4,517 offences. Despite only a small increase, Cambridge City is the only district which saw an increase in VAP offences.

The VAP crime group is broken down into 4 subgroups: homicide, violence with injury, violence without injury, and stalking and harassment. Figure 17 below shows these 4 subgroups over 4 years. Violence without injury was the most common offence type in YE September 2024, accounting for over half (54%).

Figure 17: The annual trend in Violence Against the Person (VAP) offences in Cambridge City, by offence subgroup, from 2019/20 to 2023/24 (YE September)



Source: Data provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary.

Table 5 provides further detail on Figure 17 with counts of VAP offence sub-groups. Some key points are as follows:

- Although stalking and harassment saw a 4% increase (+39 offences) in YE September 2024, offences for YE September 2024 are still 5% below YE September 2021 (-47 offences).
- Violence without injury has remained relatively stable across the last 3 years since YE September 2022 and saw a small increase in the last year (+1%, +29 offences). Most of the 11% (+220 offences) between YE September 2021 and YE September 2024 occurred between YE September 2021 and YE September 2022 (+9%, +192 offences).
- Violence with injury offences have fluctuated over the last 4 years. In the last year, offences have slightly increased (+3%, +26 offences). Although the 964 offences in YE September 2024 are less than the peak of 1154 offences in YE September 2022, the offences in YE September are still 18% higher than YE September 2021 (+146).

Table 5: Police recorded VAP offences in Cambridge City by sub-group, from 2020/21 to 2023/24 (YE September)

VAP Subgroup	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2020/21- 2023/24 change	2022/23- 2023/24 change
Homicide	-	-	2	2	(+2)	No Change
Stalking And Harassment	1018	1112	932	971	-5% (-47)	+4% (+39)
Violence With Injury	818	1154	938	964	+18% (+146)	+3% (+26)
Violence Without Injury	2059	2251	2250	2279	+11% (+220)	+1% (+29)
Total	3895	4517	4122	4216	+8% (+321)	+2% (+94)

Source: Data provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary.

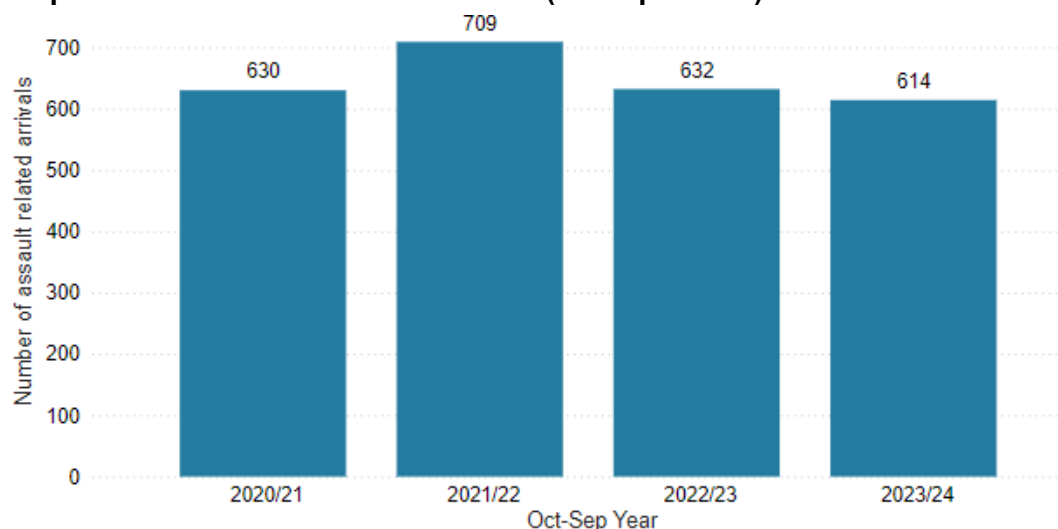
6.4.1. Health Data Analysis

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 City, 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). Therefore, the data for assault related arrivals at Addenbrookes Emergency Department (ED) 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 (35% of records missing this location information in YE September 2024), it is not possible to assess the trend relating to Cambridge City specifically.

Figure 18 below show that there were 614 assault related arrivals at Addenbrookes Emergency Department in the YE September 2024. This is a 3% decrease (-18 arrivals) since the previous year of 632 assault related arrivals in YE September 2023.

Figure 18: Annual trend in all assault related arrivals at Addenbrooke's Emergency Department from 2020/21 and 2023/24 (YE September)



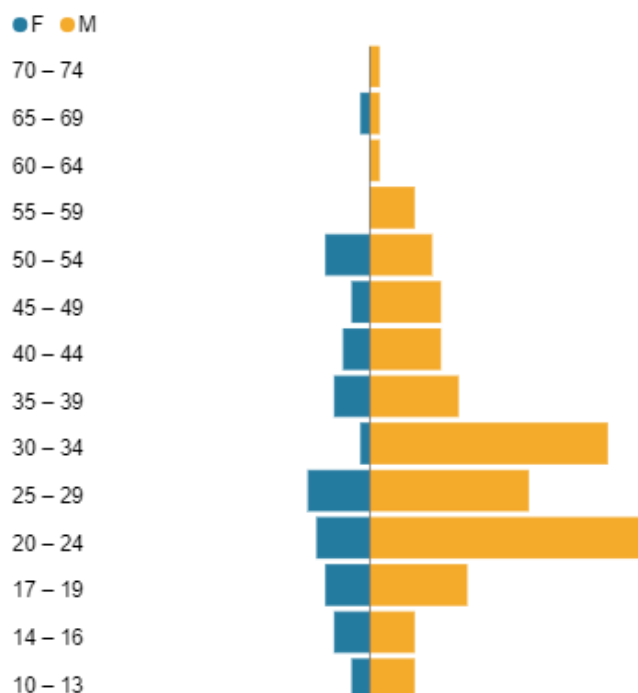
Source: Data provided by Cambridge University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust.

Free text location data was provided from 65% of the assault related arrivals in YE September 2024.

Between October 2023 and September 2024, 179 arrivals were matched to a Cambridge City location using the free text location field. Some of the analysis of these arrivals is shown below in Figure 19. Data quality has improved slightly since the previous year (YE September 2023); however, there are still gaps and caution should be taken. As such this means that not all assaults occurring in Cambridge City will have been captured by this data.

- Males accounted for 77% (138 out of 179). This is similar to the previous year (YE September 2023) where the proportion of males was 78% (108 out of 139).
- Arrivals aged 20 to 24 accounted for 21% (37 out of 179), and arrivals aged 30 to 34 accounted for 16% (28 out of 179).
- Males aged 20 to 24 accounted for 17% (31 out of 179).

Figure 19: Number of assault related arrivals at Addenbrooke's Emergency Department (ED) for assaults that took place in Cambridge City by age and gender 2023/24 (YE September)



Source: Data provided by Cambridge University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust.

6.4.2. Ward Analysis

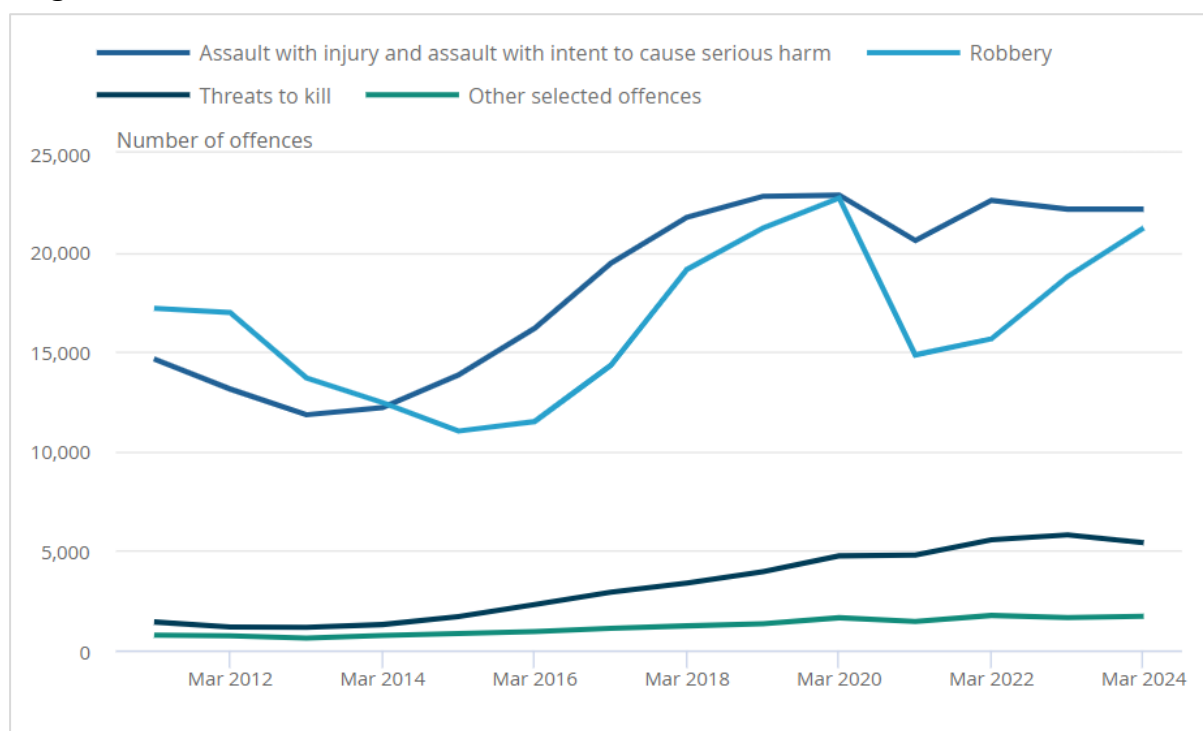
- In the last year, offences in **Abbey** have increased by 11% (+50 offences). This is the ward with the second highest count in YE September 2024 (486 offences) and second highest rate per 1000 (44.8).
- **Market** remains the ward with the highest count of offences (909 offences) and the highest rate per 1000 (86.8). Whilst still notably higher than figures seen YE September 2021 (+34%, +232 offences), VAP offences in **Market** decreased by 9% in the last year (-88 offences).
- Some other notable wards include:
 - **King's Hedge's** has the third highest rate per 1000 (33.4) but figures have decreased since a slight peak in YE September 2022.
 - VAP offences in **Petersfield** have fluctuated but remained third highest count of offences YE September 2024. In the last year, there was a 28% increase (+81 offences).
 - **Romsey** has had the largest percentage increase between YE September 2021 and YE September 2024 (+52%, from 163 offences to 247 offences subsequently), due to incremental increases each year. In the last year, offences increased by 21% (+43 offences).

6.5. Knife Crime and Possession of Weapons

6.5.1. National Context

Nationally (England and Wales), knife-enabled crime has increased by 4% between YE March 2023 and YE March 2024, from 48,409 to 50,510 offences. Knife-enabled robbery has seen a 53% increase since YE March 2021 (14,842 offences), and almost reaching pre-pandemic YE March 2020 figures (22,727 offences) (ONS, 2024a). Of the 50,510 offences recorded in YE March 2024, 44% were for assault with injury, or intent to cause serious harm and 42% were used in robbery (ONS, 2024c).

Figure 20: Long term trend in knife-enabled crime recorded by the police in England and Wales, YE March 2011 to YE March 2024



Source: Police recorded crime from the Home Office; Figure 4 in Crime in England and Wales report for YE March 2024 (ONS, 2024a).

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

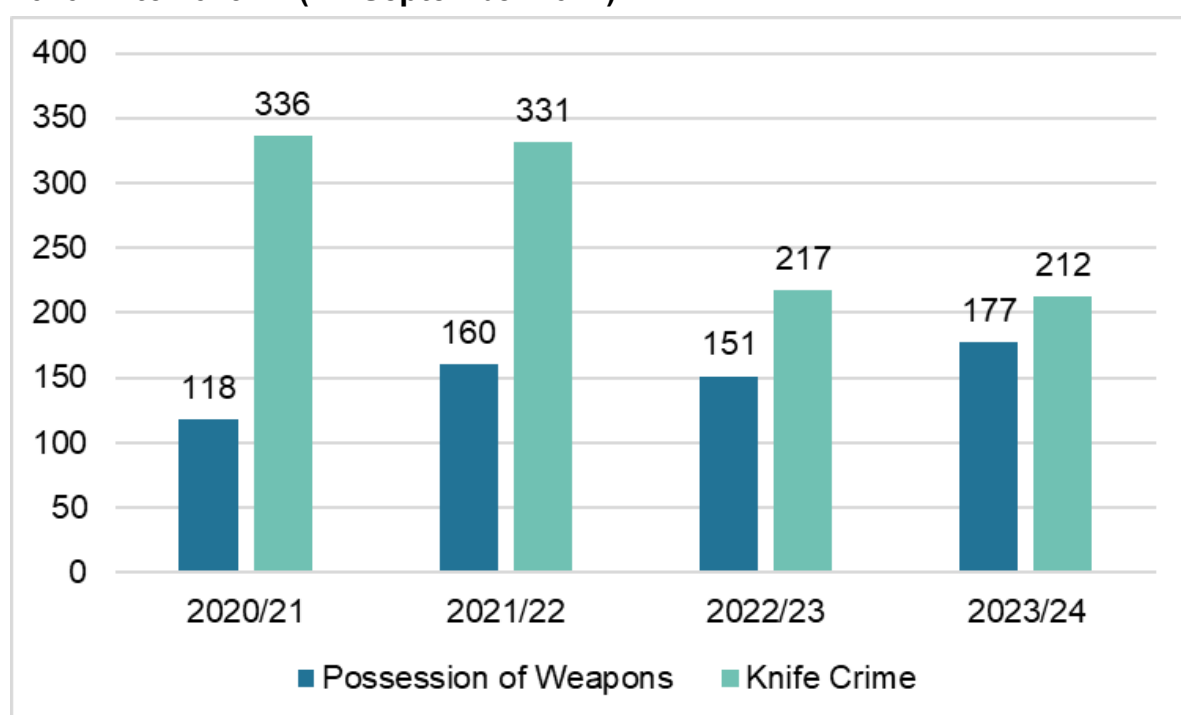
The number of offences involving firearms (excluding air weapons) which were recorded by the police increased by 6% between YE March 2023 and YE March 2024 (from 6,060 offences to 6,447 offences). This is mainly attributed to an increase in imitation firearms (+23%); these imitation firearms do include BB guns and soft air weapons which are able to fire small pellets at low speeds (ONS, 2024d).

6.5.2. Local Context

Despite reaching a peak in the YE September 2021 at 336 knife crime marked offences, knife crime in Cambridge City has since seen a notable decrease. In YE September 2024, there were 212 knife crime marked offences. This represents a 37% decrease since YE September 2021.

In contrast to the decrease seen in knife crimes since YE September 2021, possession of weapons offences has continued to increase despite a small dip in figures in YE September 2023. In the last year, offences have increased by 17% (+26 offences).

Figure 21: Possession of weapons and knife crime offences in Cambridge City, 2020/21 to 2023/24 (YE September 2024)



Source: Data from CADET, provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary.

7. Sexual offences

7.1. Summary

Sexual offences had a small increase of 4% to 405 counts in the YE September 2024, and there seems to be a stabilisation after a peak of 510 counts in YE September 2022. National police recorded figures differ having seen a small decrease in the last year (between YE March 2023 and YE March 2024); however, when looking at the long-term trend from CSEW since YE March 2014, the prevalence of sexual assault has continued to see incremental increases.

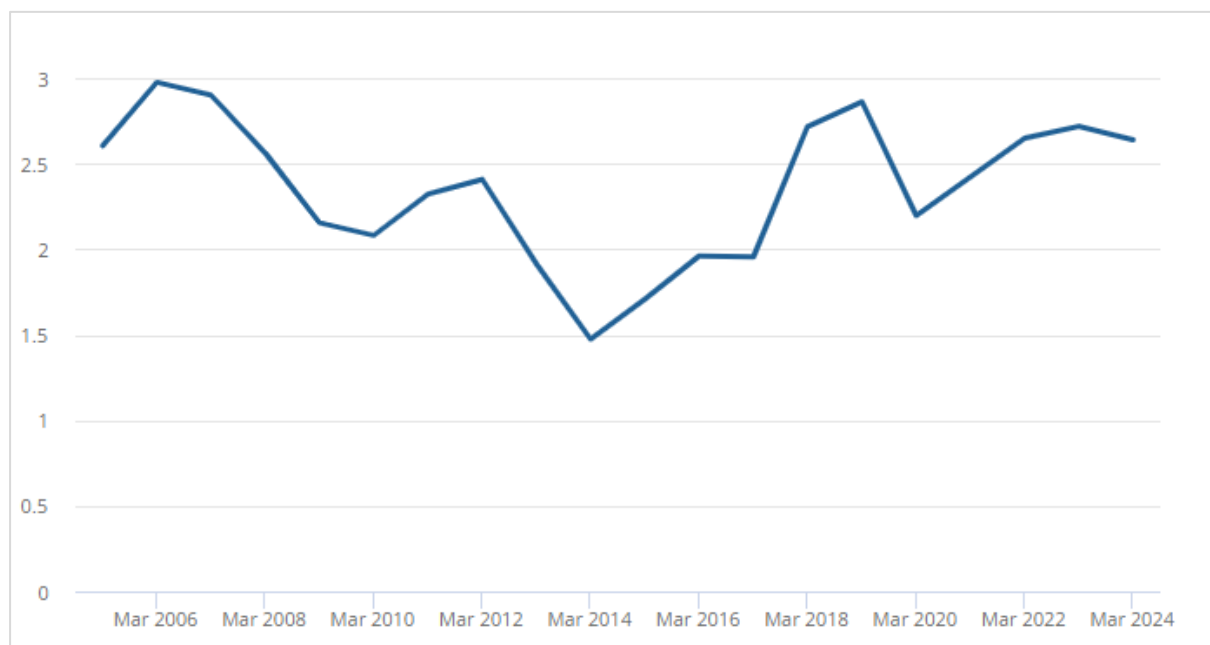
7.2. National Context

Increases in police recorded sexual offences over the last decade have been said by ONS to be linked to improvements in police recording practices (ONS, 2024a).

Despite this long-term upward trend, police recorded sexual offences have slightly decreased by 3% between YE March 2023 (194,478 offences) and YE March 2024 (188,893 offences). Over a third of sexual offences recorded in YE March 2024 were rape offences (36%); this represents small change in volume since the previous year (-1%).

The CSEW's stand-alone self-completion module allows individuals to complete questions separate to the interviewer and the data provides important context to police data offences of this nature due to the number of offences that remain unreported to the police (ONS, 2024a). There was no change in the percentage of respondents (aged 16 and over) who reported experiencing actual or attempted sexual assault, between YE March 2023 and YE March 2024 (2.1%) (ONS, 2024e). There have been fluctuations in the percentage of reports for sexual offences (see Figure 22), so much so that the prevalence of these offences has returned to the same level as YE March 2005 (2.5%) and with the lowest percentage in YE March 2014 at 1.5% (ONS, 2024e). The overall trend has increased since YE March 2014.

Figure 22: Prevalence of sexual assault for respondents aged 16 to 59 years old



Source: Figure 7 in the Crime Survey for England and Wales, YE March 2024 (ONS, 2024a). See Figure technical notes Appendix B: Figure Technical Notes.

In a previous ONS bulletin about sexual offences for YE March 2022, it was noted that despite the volume of police recorded sexual offences increasing due to

[V1.4]

improvements in reporting, figures were still lower than CSEW estimates, therefore there is a large proportion of offences being underreported (ONS, 2023a).

7.3. Local Context

Over the past 3 years (since YE September 2022), police recorded an average of 434 sexual offences per year in Cambridge City. There has been a slight increase (+4%) in sexual offences between YE September 2023 and YE September 2024. This was driven by an increase in rape offences (from 125 to 142, +14%). Despite an increase, figures are below the peak seen in YE September 2022 (510 offences).

In the YE September 2024, rape offences accounted for 35% of sexual offences in Cambridge City; this is higher than the proportion of rape countywide (31%).

Figure 23: Count of police recorded sexual offences in Cambridge City by subgroup, 2020/21 to 2023/24 (YE September)



Source: Data provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary.

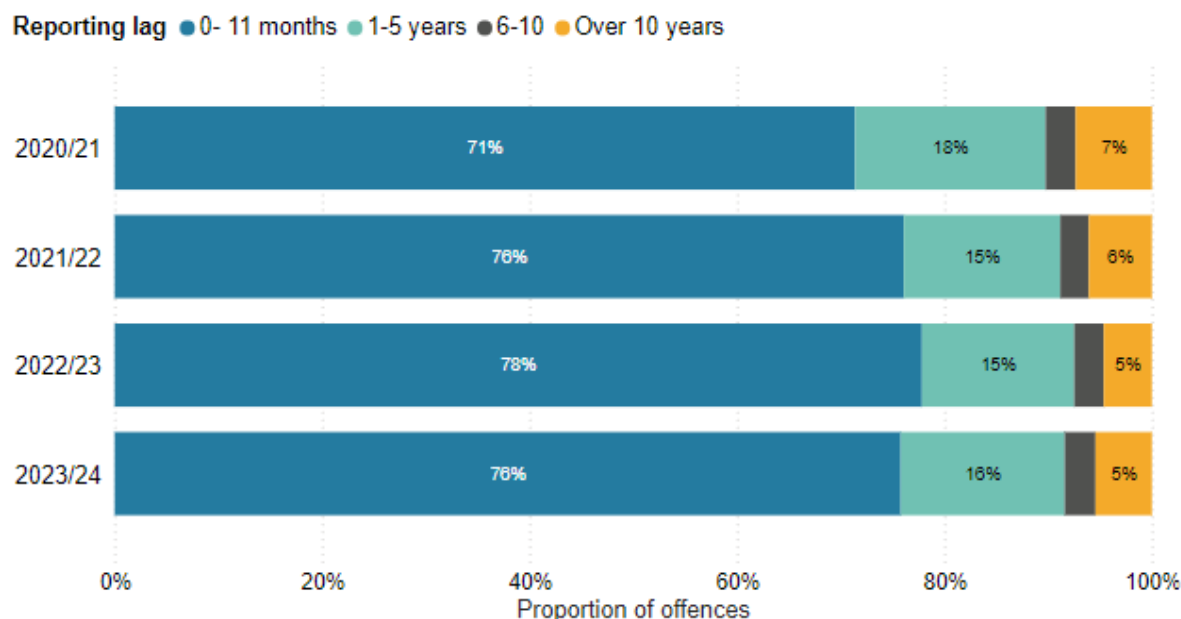
When sexual offences are reported to the police, this does not always happen immediately after the offence has occurred. In order to explore any possible impact of changes in reporting lag on recent trends observed locally, analysis has been completed on the difference between the date an offence was 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.

In Cambridge City, 24% of offences occurred at least 12 months prior to the offence recorded date, slightly below the countywide percentage (27%). This proportion has fluctuated slightly over previous years, showing little to no pattern; it does, however,

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mirror the proportion of non-recent offences in YE September 2021. ONS highlighted that people's willingness to report is likely to be impacted by high-profile incidents, media coverage and campaigning, therefore fluctuations are likely to occur in annual data (ONS, 2023a). In the latest year, 5% of sexual offences recorded had a reporting lag of 10 years or more.

Figure 24: Number of years between offence start date and offence recorded date for police recorded sexual offences in Cambridge City, 2020/21 to 2023/24 (YE September)



Source: Data provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary.

7.3.1. Ward Analysis

Most wards mimic the overall Cambridge City picture, an increase YE September 2022, decrease in YE September 2023 and then a slight increase YE September 2024.

- **Market** has the largest count of sexual offences (83 offences) and the highest rate per 1000 (7.9) in the YE September 2024. Offences in Market did, however, decrease in the last year by 14% (from 96 to 83 offences).
- **King's Hedges** seen incremental increases since YE September 2022, and in the last year, there were 44 offences, an increase of 33% (+11 offences) in comparison to the YE September 2023. King's Hedges also had a rate of 4 per 1000, the second highest rate in Cambridge City.

7.4. What are the CSP doing about Sexual Offences?

Following a successful bid to **Home Office Safer Streets 5**, led by the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC), £820,000 funding was received for interventions from 1 October 2023 to 31 March 2025 for projects in Cambridge City, Fenland, Huntingdonshire, and Peterborough.

Projects in Cambridge City, which link to the city's Purple Flag award, are being delivered focusing on the night-time economy and preventing violence against women and girls. These include:

- Over 1,300 day and night-time economy staff trained in Businesses Against Abuse
- Dedicated police patrols to target early signs of abuse, predatory behaviours
- Sexual Violence Ambassador Scheme training taking place in schools and colleges
- Bus drivers are being trained in spotting, reporting, and preventing sexual abuse and predatory behaviour on public transport (launch event on 17 October 2024)
- Taxi marshals and open space guardians are in place to spot and challenge unwanted and repeated behaviours all of which are signs of stalking and predatory harm
- Additional funding for CCTV staffing for the night time economy for 18 months on a Friday – Saturday night from October 2023 to March 2025
- Additional lighting for the Market Square.

2 refuge points installed within the Market Square

Provided by OPCC Safer Communities funding, 2 refuge points were installed within the Market Square to improve the safety of vulnerable individuals, particularly within the night-time economy. Both points 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)

Resources for retail workers regarding sexual harassment

Following a number of sexualised and predatory behaviours in City Centre retail shops (predominantly committed by men towards young female staff), Cambridge City Council and the Police led a new initiative. This initiative was for resources for retail workers regarding sexual harassment were distributed to retailers and hospitality businesses to display it in their staff areas (May 2024).

Sexual Abuse and Sexual Violence Awareness Week 5 to 11 February 2024

Sexual Abuse and Sexual Violence Awareness Week - a national week to raise awareness about the unacceptability of sexual abuse and violence – was marked by Cambridge City Council asking Colleagues and Councillors to provide messages

around the campaign's theme of #ITSNOTOK to create a collage of the images to help others across the council to learn from each other. In addition, Norah Al-Ani, of local charity and council partner Cambridge Rape Crisis Centre, was invited to make a short video for staff, which is available at [SASVAW 2024 \(youtube.com\)](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=...)

8. Domestic Abuse

8.1. Summary

It appears that whilst the national figures have seen a decrease in police recorded domestic abuse (DA), potentially due to changes in the Home Office counting rules. DA crimes and incidents in Cambridge City have increased by 16% in the YE September 2024 after a downward trend between YE September 2021 and YE September 2023.

Violence against the person offences (VAP) continue to account for the highest proportion of DA marked offences crime type, both nationally and locally. Additional analysis on domestic abuse in the wider area can be found in the Violence and Women and Girls Needs Assessment for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough (CCC PIT, 2023).

8.2. National Context

Police recorded domestic abuse (DA) related offences have decreased by 6% between YE March 2023 and YE March 2024 (from 911,248 offences to 857,810 offences respectively). YE March 2024 saw 857,810 offences, including 672,864 VAP offences, which accounts for 78% (ONS, 2024f, p. F12). According to the ONS, the 6% decrease of overall domestic abuse related offences was primarily driven by the decrease in VAP offences, which was said to be partially due to changes in recording practices from mid-2023 (ONS, 2024a).

As indicated in the Violence Against the Person section of this report (see Technical note 6.2, there have been changes to the Home Office Counting rules for conduct crimes, linking to a 26% reduction in malicious communication offences. This includes threatening or abusive messages, which are commonly reported by DA victims (Domestic Abuse Commissioner, 2024; ONS, 2024g; ONS, 2024a). According to the Domestic Abuse Commissioner for England and Wales, these changes have been linked to an 8% reduction in DA crimes recorded nationally, between quarter 1 and quarter 3 in financial year 2023/24 (2024). Whilst there has been a decrease in DA related VAP offences, DA related sexual offences have increased by 7% between YE March 2023 and YE March 2024 (from 33,826 offences to 36,135 offences) (ONS, 2024f, p. F12).

Data from the CSEW's stand-alone self-completion module (as previously mentioned in section 7.2) provides important context to police data offences of this nature due to the number of offences that remain unreported to the police (ONS, 2024a). According to the most recent data (for YE March 2024), the estimated prevalence of DA has seen little change compared to YE March 2023 (marginally increasing, from 4.4% to 4.8%) (ONS, 2024e). This is consistent with the possibility that the decreases seen in national police recorded offences may be driven by the changes in recording practices.

8.3. Local Context

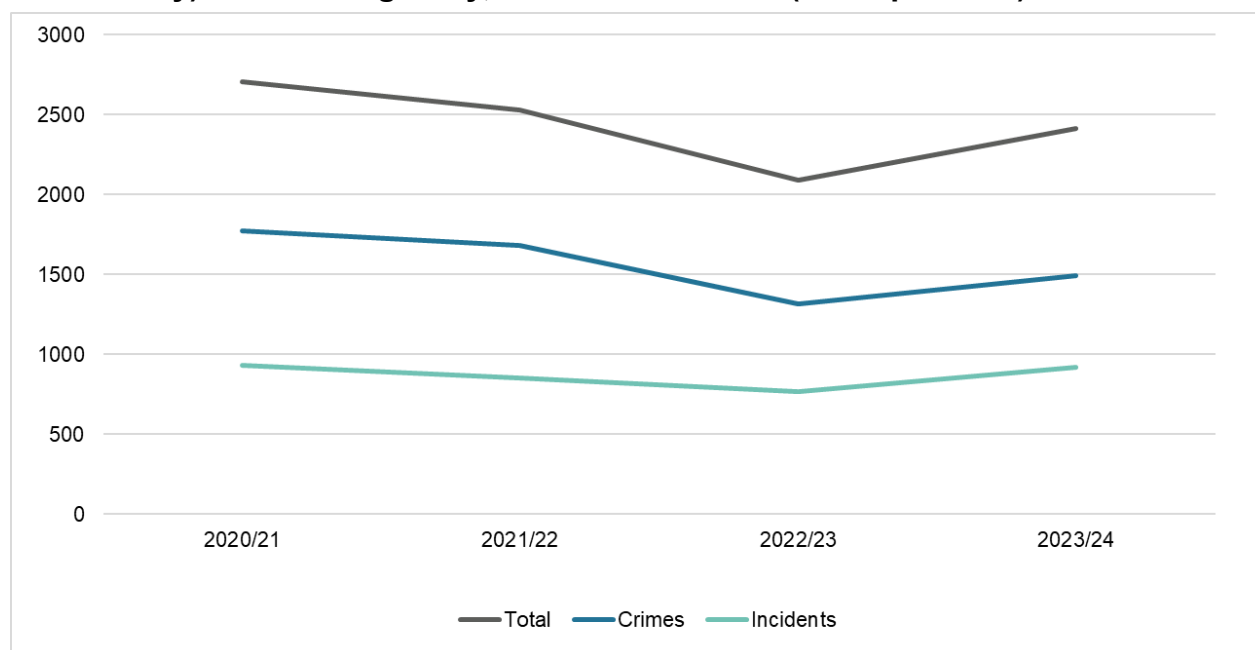
8.3.1. Domestic Abuse Trends

Domestic abuse (DA) related incidents had been on a downward trajectory between YE September 2021 and YE September 2023; however, incidents increased by 19% in last year (from 770 incidents to 919 incidents). This is higher than the previous 2 years and almost at the level of figures from YE September 2021 (930 incidents).

Similarly, since following a period of decreases since YE September 2021, DA marked crimes increased by 13% (+175 offences) in the last year. Despite this increase, figures are still lower than that of YE September 2022 with a difference of 187 offences.

The decrease seen in YE September 2023 is likely to have been impacted by the change in new Home Office counting rules introduced in April 2023, see 6.2 Technical Note. One of the Home Office rules is the 'finished incident' rule for conduct crimes. This is where unless there has been a gap of 3 months between incidents involving the same victim and perpetrator, a new crime will not be recorded, and details will be added to the previous crime (Home Office, 2024b). It is important to note that despite this decrease seen in YE September 2023, DA incidents and crimes have increased in the last year (YE September 2024).

Figure 25: Police recorded Domestic Abuse (DA) crimes and incidents (non-crime only) in Cambridge City, 2020/21 to 2023/24 (YE September)



Source: Data provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary.

The proportion of incidents that were 'crimed' has decreased between YE September 2022 (56%), and YE September 2024 (52%). When querying this, Cambridgeshire Constabulary noted that this may have been impacted by improvements in reporting such as online reporting that caused more reports of non-crime incidents. This can be seen with 919 incidents that remain an incident only in YE September 2024 compared to 851 in YE September 2022. However, the overall percentage of police recorded DA that were crimes has remained relatively stable over the past 4 years (between 60% and 61%).

Table 6: DA incidents and crimes recorded in Cambridge City, 2020/21 to 2023/24 (YE September)

Incident category	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Total police recorded DA (incidents & crimes)	2706	2532	2089	2413
Total DA marked crimes	1776	1681	1319	1494
Total DA incidents	2072	1923	1641	1914
Incidents that result in a crime being recorded	1142	1072	871	995
Incidents that remain as incident only	930	851	770	919
Proportion of incidents that were 'crimed'	55%	56%	53%	52%
Proportion of total recorded DA that were crimes	61%	61%	60%	60%

Source: Data provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary.

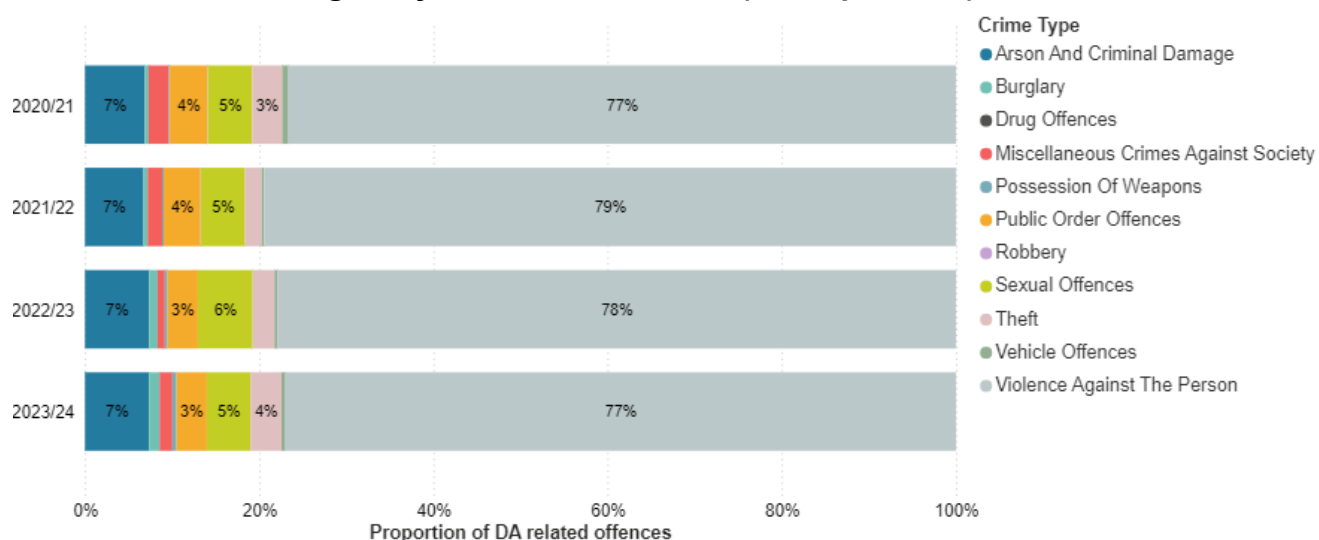
8.3.2. Domestic Abuse Crime Types

After a peak in YE September 2021 (14%), the percentage of crimes marked as DA related in Cambridge City has slightly decreased, and shown signs of stabilising; dropping to 10% by YE September 2024.

Similarly to national figures for YE March 2024, the crime type with the highest proportion is violence against the person (VAP) offences. This proportion has remained relatively stable in Cambridge City over the last 4 years as seen in Figure 26, with VAP accounting for more than 3 quarters of the DA marked crimes (77%) in YE September 2024.

Arson and criminal damage offences accounted for the second highest proportion (7%), which has remained stable over the last 4 years.

Figure 26: Crime type breakdown of Domestic Abuse (DA) related offences recorded in Cambridge City, 2020/21 to 2023/24 (YE September)



Source: Data provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary.

8.3.3. Domestic Abuse Related Death Reviews

At the time of writing this report, there are 4 Domestic Abuse Related Death Reviews (DARDRs), formerly known as Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHRs) in progress. All of which are suicides. The first started in 2018 and the second started in 2022, both of which is still in progress. The third started in 2023 and is due to be published November 2024. The fourth started in 2024.

8.3.4. Ward Analysis

Both DA crimes and DA incidents have been summed to achieve the below findings. Most wards saw an increase in crimes and incidents in the last year (between YE

September 2023 and YE September 2024), with only Queen Edith's (-2%, -2 crimes and incidents), Arbury (no percentage change, -1 crimes and incidents), and Coleridge (no change), seeing little-to-no change. However, the majority of ward counts in YE September 2024 remain below that seen in YE September 2021; excluding Market (+9%, +13 crimes and incidents), West Chesterton (+9%, +10 crimes and incidents), and Petersfield (+1%, +2 crimes and incidents).

- **Abbey** had the highest count of crimes and incidents for the YE September 2024, with 308 crimes and incidents.
- In the last year (YE September 2024), **Romsey saw 204 crimes and incidents, the highest it has been in the last 4 years.** This was a 52% increase when compared to the previous year, representing the largest volume change across Cambridge City wards (+70 crimes and incidents). When compared with YE September 2021, Romsey has seen a notable percentage and volume increase (+44%, +62 crimes and incidents).
- **Trumpington** has the second highest count of crimes and incidents (277), an increase of 19% (+44 crimes and incidents) in the last year.
- **East Chesterton** had the second highest rate per 1,000 population in Cambridge City at 24.7.
- **Petersfield** saw the largest percentage increase and second largest volume increase between YE September 2023 and YE September 2024 (+58%, +67 crimes and incidents).

8.4. What are 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 Domestic Abuse is presented below.

Work closely with partners

Cambridge CSP work closely with the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence (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. Cambridge CSP supported the development of the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Strategy 2024-27 and its action plan with quarterly monitoring. Cambridge CSP is represented on the Countywide DASV Strategic Board, and Violence Against Women And Girls (VAWG) Operational Group.

Collaborating on diversifying safety in public services

Cambridge Community Safety Partnership (CCSP) continue 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. Together with Sabah Kaiser, Equality,

Diversity and Inclusion (EDI) expert and strategic consultant, Norah Al-Ani, Director of Cambridge Rape Crisis Centre, Dr Mirna Guha provided free specialist pilot training in September 2024 aimed at senior leaders who have a say in agency culture and the way services are developed to be most effective.

Safer Accommodation Funding as part of the Domestic Abuse Act 2021

Since January 2022 a Specialist Housing Worker role, funded by the Domestic Abuse Act Safer Accommodation Funding, joined the Cambridge City Council Supported Housing team and is funded until at least 31 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. The role worked with SADA (Survivors Against Domestic Abuse), who were commissioned until April 2024 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 2023 to September 2024, this Specialist role has supported 52 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. 14 referrals were made to SADA for their feedback. Additional one-off calls that do not result in active cases average between 5–16 per Month.

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). 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. Following the re-accreditation, quarterly DAHA Operational Project Board meetings are held with external agencies along with an action plan and quarterly monitoring reports.

(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 3 years.

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- Cambridge City Council continues to raise awareness to the public about the different services and support available.

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 4 December 2023, a conference was held at a Cambridge Community Centre with a variety of speakers, including from local services, Dr Mirna Guha, the White Ribbon Campaign, and the charity, The Kite Trust.

Survivors Conference

Cambridge City Council supported a Survivors Conference held on 20 March 2024 organised and led by Cambridge Women's Aid. The theme of the conference was Building resilience and demanding better.

White Ribbon Status since 2015 – Cambridge City Council reaccredited in March 2024

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 was White Ribbon reaccredited in March 2024 to March 2027. The council will continue 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

Modern slavery, County lines and Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) can all be interlinked and continue to pose high risk in Cambridge City. The national and local insights highlight the risk to children. Local data still offers a limited picture, due to lack of available data and potential underreporting; therefore, the true prevalence continues to be hard to gauge. Modern slavery offences saw no change in Cambridge City in the last year (7 offences). CSE offences have decreased in both Cambridge City and Cambridgeshire in the last year.

9.2. Modern Slavery – The National Picture

Due to the hidden nature of modern slavery, it is difficult to assess the prevalence 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.

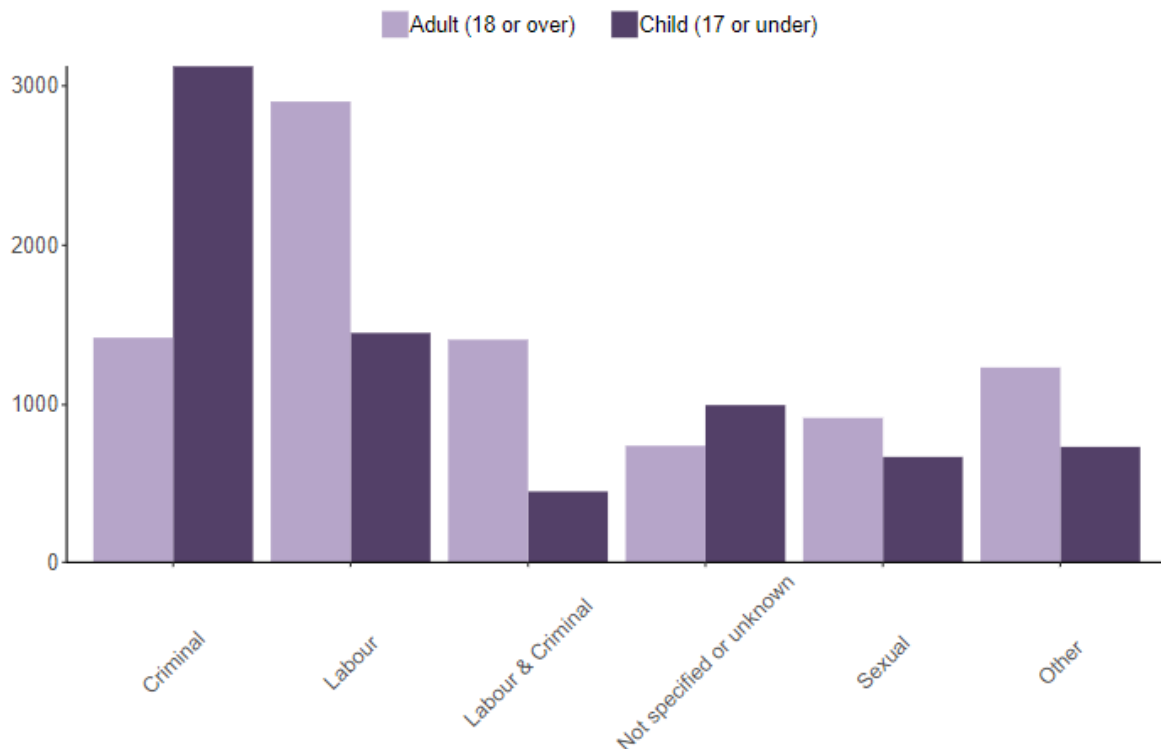
National statistics

- Overall NRM referrals have seen a long-term trend of increases in volume, but there was little change between 2022 and 2023.
- The majority of referrals have consistently been male. In 2023, 76% were male.
- Approximately half of referrals in 2023 claimed to have been exploited as adults (51%), similar to the previous year, and 44% as children.
- For children, the proportion of male referrals was slightly higher (80%), than for adults (73%).
- The most common nationality referred was UK (25%, closely followed by Albanian (24%)).
- Most UK nationals were exploited as children (78%), whereas most Albanian were adults (78%).
- When broken down by both age and exploitation type, most referrals were children experiencing criminal exploitation, followed by adults experiencing labour exploitation, see Figure 27.

Source: Home Office (Home Office, 2024c; Home Office, 2023a).

Note: See technical notes for NRM data in section A.7. NRM referrals.

Legislation on modern slavery is relatively new and is continually being developed by case law. Cambridgeshire Constabulary has highlighted the importance of gathering information from third party sources.

Figure 27: Number of national NRM referrals, by age and exploitation type

Source: Figure 5 in Modern Slavery end of year summary 2023 report (Home Office, 2024c).

Note: See technical notes for NRM data in section A.7. NRM referrals.

The latest National Crime Agency (NCA) Strategic Assessment for 2024 highlighted issues that are influencing risk of exploitation, which local CSPs should be alert to:

- An increase in labour exploitation in the UK may be linked to ongoing workforce shortages in some sectors. Labour exploitation is most likely to occur in sectors with lower pay, and informal or insecure working arrangements (NCA, 2024).
- A higher number of referrals in the first quarter of 2023 was likely linked to the high number of small boats arrivals in 2022, with irregular migrants being vulnerable to exploitation in the UK.
- Changes to the NRM reporting criteria likely impacted the number of referrals being made and could be linked to a comparatively low number recorded in quarter 2 of 2023.

The CSP should also be aware that changes in 2024 mean that there are now fewer options for Ukrainian refugees wanting to flee to the UK. Refugees who are able to enter the UK on fraudulent VISA applications (i.e. without a legitimate sponsor) may be at risk of exploitation.

9.3. Modern Slavery – The Local Picture

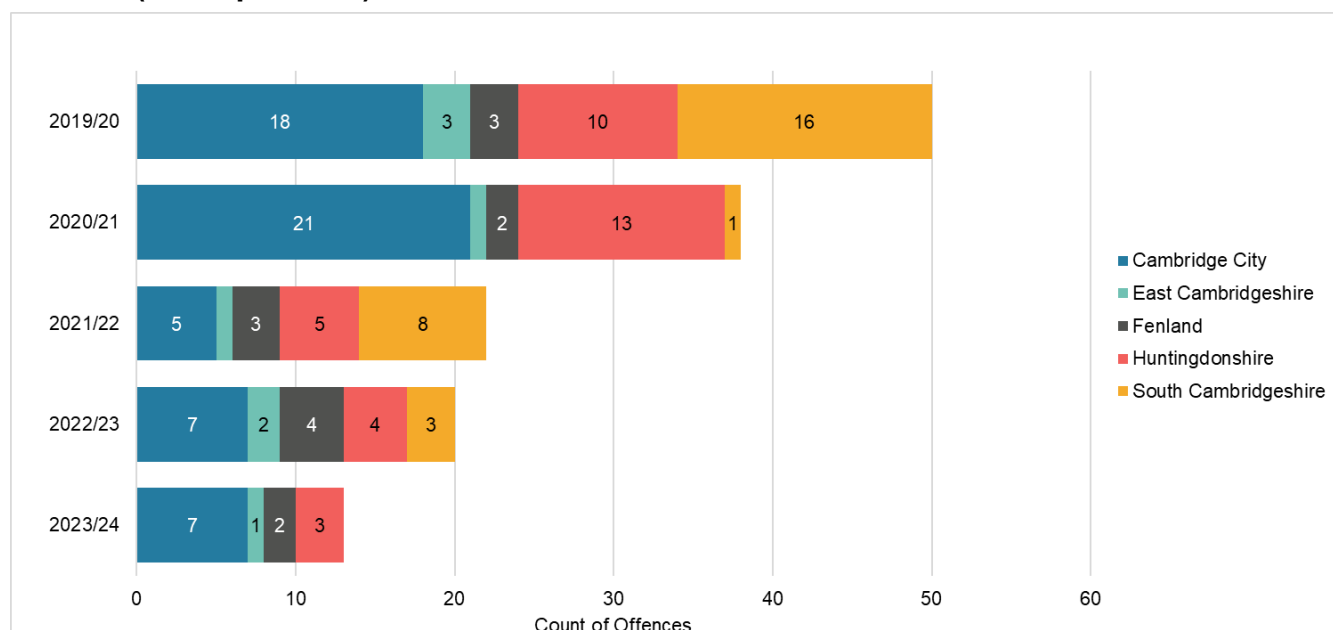
Whilst district level data is not available, data is available on the NRM referrals made where Cambridgeshire Constabulary was the first responder. The latest end of year summary available is for 2023. Please note that this does not necessarily reflect that Cambridgeshire Constabulary was the responsible police force. Please see technical notes on the NRM process in Appendix A.7. NRM referrals.

- Of the 79 NRM referrals made by Cambridgeshire Constabulary in 2023, 77% were males.
- When looking at age groups, 62% were adults. Adult males accounted for 41%.
- Almost half of referrals were from the UK (46%). The next most common nationalities were Albanian (8%) and Portuguese (8%).
- The most common exploitation type was “criminal exploitation” (59%), of which adult males accounting for 43%, and male children accounting for 30%.
- The next most common exploitation type was “labour and criminal exploitation” (13%). (Home Office, 2024f)

Another source of data on modern slavery is police recorded modern slavery offences. Cambridge City accounts for 54% of modern slavery offences in Cambridgeshire in YE September 2024. This proportion has increased in the past year (between YE September 2023 to YE September 2024) from 35%; this is likely to be due to the overall Cambridgeshire decrease in modern slavery offences (-35%, -7 offences), but Cambridge City has seen no change in total offences (7 offences).

Figure 28 displays the total count of modern slavery offences in Cambridgeshire for the past 5 years by district. This shows that there were 13 modern slavery offences recorded countywide in YE September 2024, down from the peak of 50 recorded in YE September 2020. However, in Cambridge City offences peaked in YE September 2021 (21 offences). Although offences in Cambridge City decreased between YE September 2021 and YE September 2022, similar to the rest of the county, offences have remained stable in the last 2 years (7 offences). These numbers should not be taken as a true representation of the levels of modern slavery offending in Cambridge City, or countywide, due to high levels of underreporting for this crime type. It should also be noted that local district boundaries are irrelevant to the trafficking and exploitation of people as organised crime gangs are known to move people within the UK. The Partnership should work closely with cross-border agencies.

Figure 28: Police recorded modern slavery offences by district, 2019/20 to 2023/24 (YE September)



Source: CADET, Cambridgeshire Constabulary.

9.4. 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 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. Across the UK, the NCA suggested that heroin and crack cocaine are the drugs most commonly supplied by county lines (NCA, 2024).

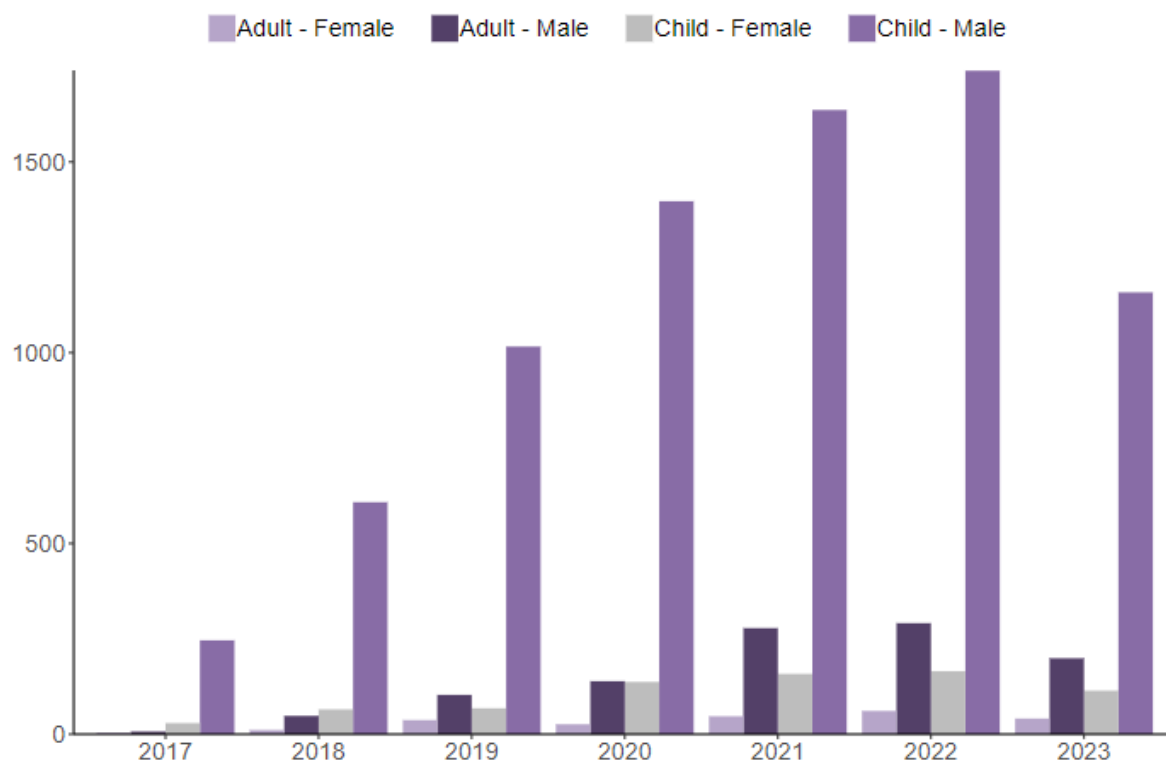
The NRM referral system flags referrals that relate to county lines. As shown in Figure 29, males under 18 have been shown as the most frequently occurring group among county lines related NRM referrals nationally (Home Office, 2024c).

More information is needed on county lines locally. Local police intelligence indicates that county lines are currently active within Cambridgeshire and as such this is an issue which needs consideration from the CSP.

According to a Cambridge City SOC profile provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary, as of October 2023, there were five identified organised crime groups (OCG) based in Cambridge City. The profile noted that Cambridge City often has a demand for service-based criminality e.g. drugs, prostitution and labour exploitation, potentially due to a higher student population, and more visitors. The profile also highlighted that there are three cohorts who are regarded as 'at-risk youth'. These are those from disadvantaged backgrounds, those in care, and those who repeatedly

go missing. Although not disproportionately represented in Cambridge City, there is a high chance that these groups are coming under harm due to the prevalence of county lines in Cambridge City. Similar to the national picture, the 'at-risk youth' in Cambridge City tend to be teenage boys, who risk becoming involved in street-level drug supply.

Figure 29: Number of NRM referrals flagged nationally as county lines, by age group at exploitation and gender



Source: Figure 6 in Modern Slavery end of year summary 2023 report (Home Office, 2024c).

Note: See technical notes for NRM data in section A.7. NRM referrals.

9.5. Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) is a form of sexual abuse whereby a child is coerced, manipulated, or deceived into sexual activity – see Glossary for more details.

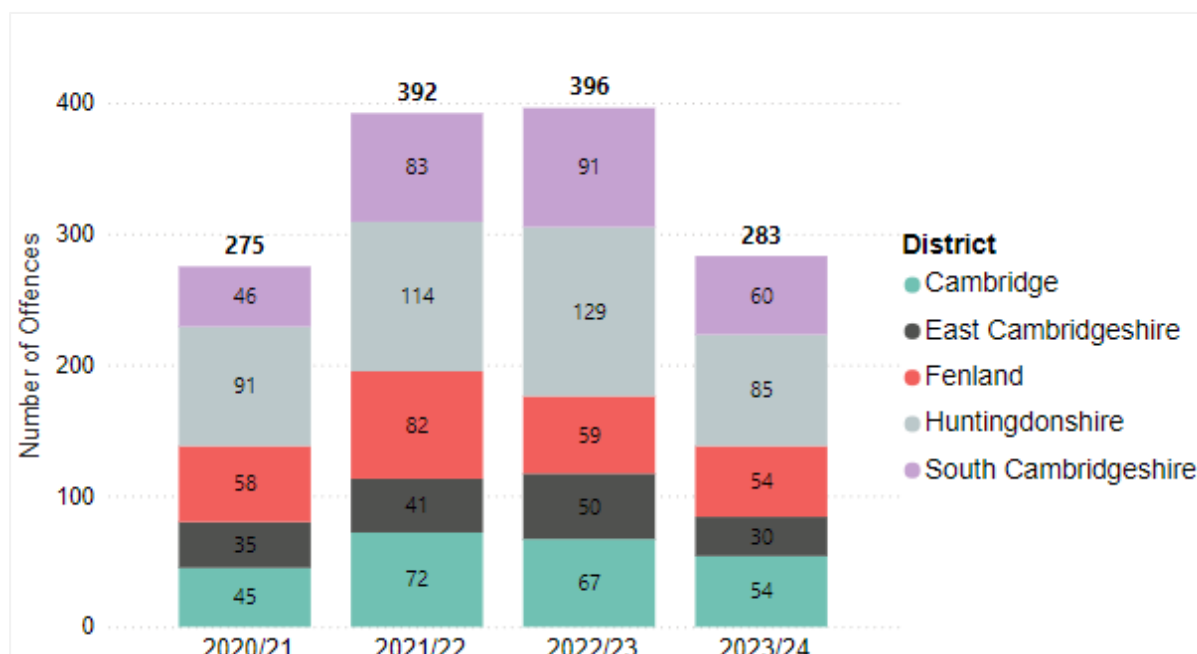
A national report on child sexual abuse and exploitation (CSAE) was released in January 2024 by the Vulnerability Knowledge & Practice Programme. Some of the key findings from this report (relating to offences recorded nationwide in 2022) are listed below. It should be noted that the report flags that figures do not account for underreporting on this crime type, particularly for boys, minority communities, migrant groups, and those with disabilities.

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- Offences in 2022 were up 7.6% on the previous year.
- Many offences remain unreported.
- Around 3 quarters of offences were committed against children whilst a quarter related to indecent images of children.
- Child-on-child offences account for an increasing high proportion of offences (just over half in 2022).
- Males account for 82% of perpetrators with females accounting for 79% of victims.
- It is estimated that a third of CSAE offences occur within the family environment.
- Group-based child exploitation accounted for 5% of CSAE.
- The volume of online CSAE continues to grow, accounting for a third of CSAE (Vulnerability Knowledge & Practice Programme, 2024).

Any police recorded offence can be marked as CSE related. After an increasing trend between YE September 2021 and YE September 2023, in the last year CSE offences in Cambridge City have decreased by 19% (-13 offences). This is similar to county-wide picture; Cambridgeshire CSE offences decreased by 29% between YE September 2023 and YE September 2024 (-113 offences). Due to the nature of these crimes, and the levels of underreporting as suggested in the Vulnerability Knowledge & Practice Programme report, the decrease in figures should be treated with caution.

Figure 30: Annual trend of police recorded CSE offences in Cambridge City, 2020/21 to 2023/24 (YE September)



Source: Data provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary.

10. Substance Misuse

10.1. Summary

Police recorded drug offences in Cambridge City have increased by 4% (+14 offences) in the last year. At a national level, a 1% increase was seen over a similar period. Despite the increase in drug offences in Cambridge City in the last year, the drug offence count in YE September 2024 is 19% below the YE September 2021.

The number of clients in treatment for substance abuse has remained the same between 2022/23 and 2023/24.

- Those in treatment for both non-opiates and alcohol (+29 clients) saw the largest increase;
- Those in treatment for opiate (-48 clients) saw the largest and only decrease;
- Like previous years, those in treatment for opiate (45%, 552 of 1238) made up the highest proportion of people receiving treatment.

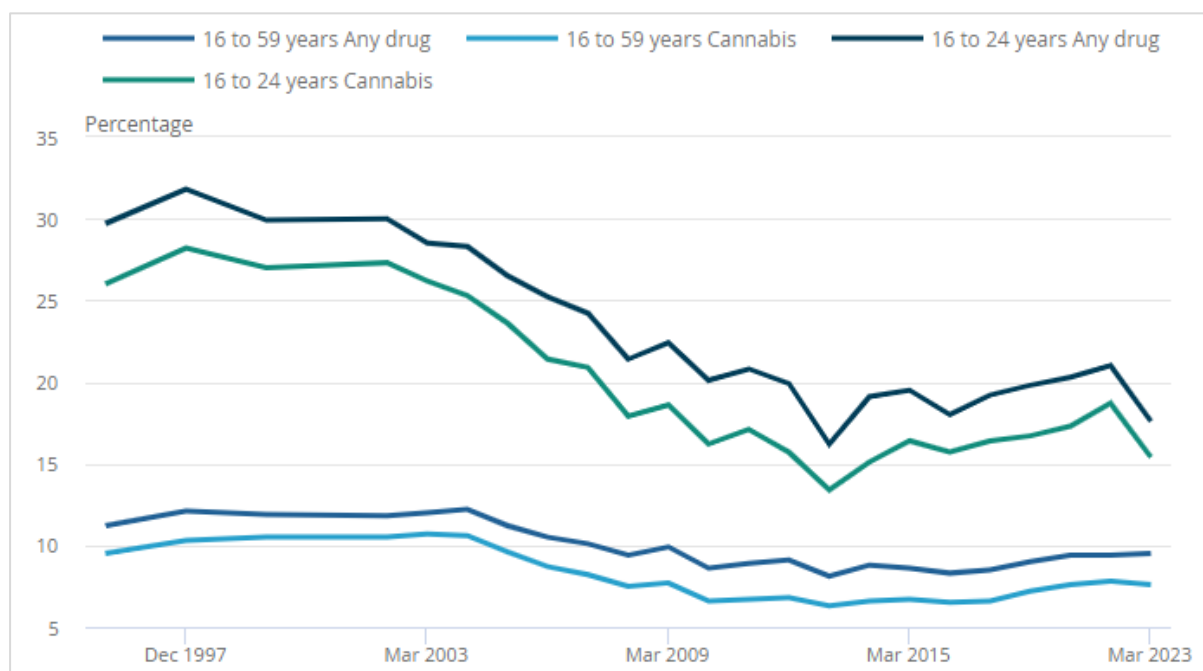
10.2. National Context

Nationally, police recorded drug offences have seen little change between YE March 2023 and YE March 2024 (+1%). This was driven by the contrasting trends in the subgroups: possession of drugs and trafficking of drugs. Between YE March 2023 and YE March 2024, trafficking of drugs offences increased by 20% whereas possession of drug offences decreased by 5% (ONS, 2024b, p. A4).

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 be acknowledged within police recorded offences. The latest published Drug Misuse bulletin by ONS is YE March 2023 (ONS, 2023b).

In Figure 31 below, for those aged 16 to 24, there is an overall decrease in drug use since December 1995 except for a temporary increase between March 2013 and March 2020.

Figure 31: Long term trend in the proportion of CSEW respondents reporting drug use in England and Wales, from YE December 1995 to YE March 2023



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

Source: Figure 1 Drug misuse in England and Wales report (ONS, 2023b).

Between YE March 2020 to YE March 2023, Class A drug use by those aged 16 to 59 decreased by 3.4% and for those aged 16-24 by 7.4% (ONS, 2023b). Decreases were also seen in the use of ecstasy and nitrous oxide from YE March 2020 to YE March 2023 (ONS, 2023b). Future CSEW releases will reveal whether this change in law causes further decreases in nitrous oxide use.

In the latest NCA strategic assessment, it has been suggested that “there has never been a more dangerous time to take drugs”, due to the increasing criminal use of ‘nitazenes’ to strengthen drugs, particularly heroine. Nitazenes are a synthetic opioid, often taken unintentionally; in the UK, they were linked to 230 fatalities between 01 June 2023 and 01 June 2024 (NCA, 2024).

10.3. Local Context

A Drugs and Alcohol Needs Assessment for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough has been produced by the Public Health Intelligence Team (C&P PHIT) published in 2023 (C&P PHIT, 2023a; C&P PHIT, 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 for Cambridge City can be found in the previous strategic assessment (CCC PIT, 2023).

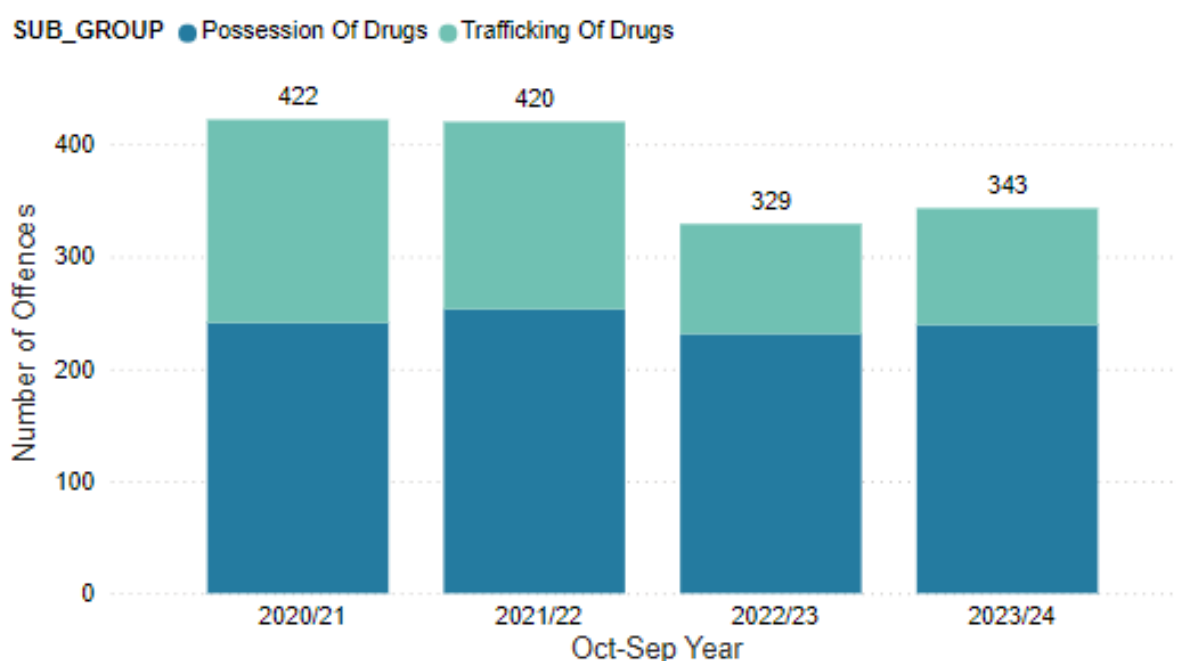
10.4. Police Recorded Drug Offences

Figure 32 below shows that drug offences in Cambridge City saw a slight increase in the YE September 2024 (+4%, 14 offences) when compared to the previous year, and this followed a notable decrease seen between YE September 2022 and YE September 2023. Drug offences for YE September 2024 remain below figures from YE September 2024 (-19%, -79 offences).

The slight increase seen in the last year is driven by both subgroups, with possession of drugs increasing by 3% (+8 offences) and trafficking of drugs by 6% (+6 offences).

It is notable that possession of drug offences has remained relatively stable over the past 4 years. When compared with YE September 2021, possession of drug offences from YE September 2024 saw a 1% decrease (-2 offences). In contrast, trafficking of drug offences for the last year are down by 43% (-77 offences) when compared to YE September 2021. There has been little change in possession of drug offences in Cambridge City over the last 4 years; therefore, it can be concluded that the decrease in drug offences is driven by the decrease in trafficking of drugs offences.

Figure 32: Annual trend in police recorded drug offences in Cambridge City, from 2020/21 to 2023/24 (YE September)



Source: Data provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary.

Cambridge City's rate of drug offences in YE September 2024 (2.3 per 1000 population) was the highest rate in Cambridgeshire, and higher than the county rate (1.7 per 1000 population) (see A.2. Population Estimates for technical notes).

10.4.1. Ward Analysis

- **Market** accounted for 30% of the drug offences in Cambridge City in YE September 2024. There are 104 offences, and the rate is 9.9 per 1000. This rate is notably higher than the overall Cambridge City rate (2.3). Drug offences increased by 18% in the last year.
- **Abbey** has the second highest count of offences in YE September 2024 (38 offences); however, this was a 12% decrease since the previous year (YE September 2023).
- After a 33% decrease from 30 offences in YE September 2021 to 19 offences in YE September 2023, offences in **Romsey** in YE September 2024 have returned to levels seen in YE September 2021 (30 offences).

10.5. Drug Testing on Arrest (DToA)

Drug testing on arrest was introduced in January 2023 at Parkside Police Station in Cambridge City. This drug testing is for opiates, cocaine and crack cocaine. Most positive results will be referred to Change Grow Live (CGL) treatment services, unless they are sentenced to time in prison, but CGL will be made aware. So far, since the introduction, 200 people have been referred to CGL Cambridgeshire for an initial and follow up assessment.

10.6. Drug Related Deaths

The ONS publish an annual drug related deaths report where data can be viewed at district level. In the glossary for drug misuse, it states, "Death classified as drug misuse must be a drug poisoning and meet one or both of the following conditions:

- the underlying cause is drug abuse or drug dependence
- any of the substances controlled under the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 are involved
- Information on the specific drugs involved in a death is not always available; therefore, figures on drug misuse are underestimates." (ONS, 2024h)

Deaths related to drug misuse rates are age-standardised and are calculated using a 3-year period (see technical note

A.8. Age Standardised Mortality Rate – Drug Related Deaths for more details). In the latest period (2021 to 2023), Cambridge City had a drug misuse mortality rate of 6.5 per 100,000, the highest rate compared to other Cambridgeshire districts (ranging between 2.3 to 4.6). Cambridgeshire had a rate of 3.5 (ONS, 2024i).

10.7. Needle Finds

Data was provided from Cambridge City Council and made available by Streets and Open Spaces on needle find data in Cambridge City. Needle instances refer to the number of times needles were found, and needle volumes count individual needles found within each instance.

The wards with the highest number of instances where needles have been removed from public domain in YE September 2024 are Petersfield (23 instances) and Arbury (18 instances). Petersfield is also the ward with the highest number of needle volume at 174 needles, notably higher than Arbury which was the second highest at 48 needles.

10.8. Treatment Services

10.8.1. Change Grow Live (CGL)

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. As part of central government's 10-year drug strategy, it was announced that £26 million will be allocated to drug and alcohol treatment in 2024/25. However, CGL expressed concern for proposals when they were released indicating a potential loss of funds for some services based on performance indicators. They explained that this could lead to underspend in some areas, and increased pressure to move people through the treatment system regardless of outcomes. They have also advised that organisations may be deterred from undertaking new developments and service innovation due to the lack of reliable income (CGL, 2023).

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Table 7 below shows local CGL data and shows no change in the number of clients between year YE September 2023 and YE September 2024 (1238 clients). This stability was reflected in the increases in non-opiate only (+6%), alcohol only (+3%), and non-opiate and alcohol combined (+17%) treatment and a decrease in opiate (-8%) treatment.

Despite the decrease in opiate treatment, it remains the highest need for treatment in terms of numbers of residents in treatment. Just under half of those receiving treatment in YE September 2024 were for opiates (45%, 552 of 1238); this is a slight decrease in proportion since YE September 2023 (48%).

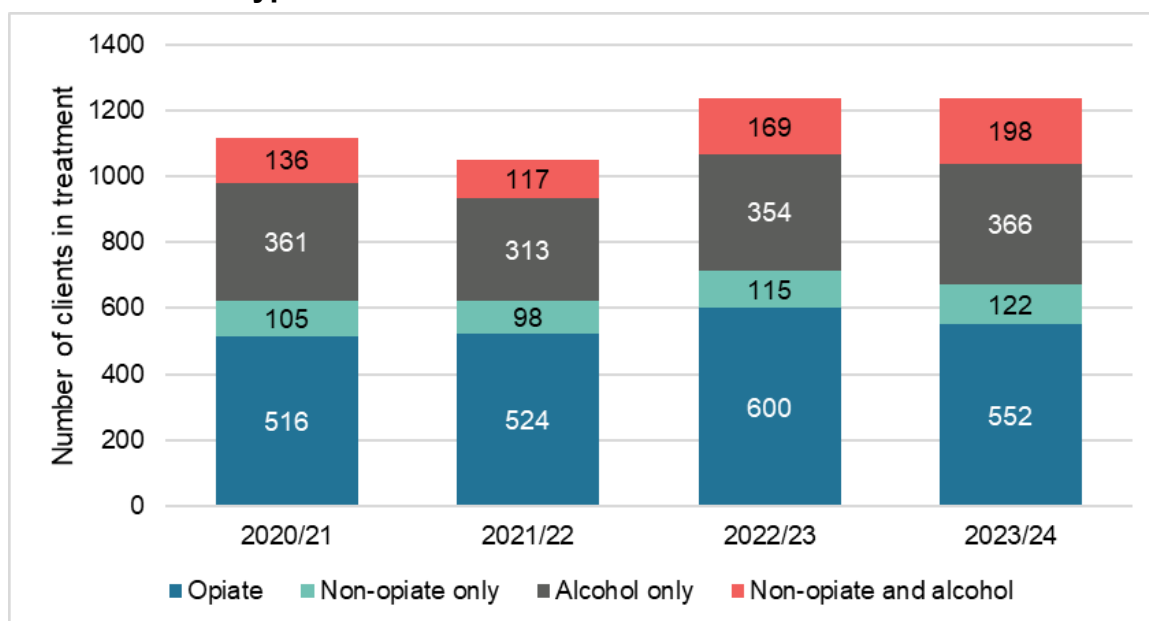
Table 7: Cambridge City residents who were in treatment by substance type and successful completions in 2024

Substance Type	2022/23	2023/24	% Share of Clients (2023/24)	Difference between 2022/23 and 2023/24
Opiate	600	552	45%	-8% (-48)
Non-opiate only	115	122	10%	+6% (+7)
Alcohol only	354	366	30%	+3% (+12)
Non-opiate and alcohol	169	198	16%	+17% (+29)
Total in treatment	1238	1238	100%	0% (0)

Source: Change Grow Live (CGL). Note: The above figures reflect service users residential address, and not the location of the treatment service.

Figure 33 shows below that the number of clients in treatment for non-opiate and alcohol substance abuse have seen the largest volume increase from 117 people receiving treatment in YE September 2022 to 198 people receiving treatment in the YE September 2024 (+69%).

It cannot be concluded whether these statistics reflect true trends in the number of people mis-using these substances in Cambridge City, or whether they only reflect trends in the number of people accessing treatment.

Figure 33: Clients in treatment in Cambridge City by year (ending September) and substance type

Source: Change Grow Live (CGL).

10.8.2. Homeless Engagement and Recovery Team (HEaRT)

The short term 'Rough Sleeping Drug and Alcohol Treatment Grant' from Central Government funds local areas to allow them to implement evidence-based drug and

alcohol treatment and support for people who are sleeping rough or those who are 'at risk' of sleeping rough (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government and Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities, 2022). Cambridge City was identified as one of 43 priority areas under the scheme's first phase (Campbell Tickell, 2023). The Homeless Engagement and Recovery Team known as HEaRT, was set up in Cambridge City in April 2021 and is an extension to the countywide CGL treatment service but it runs independently.

The service offers support and assistance to those who are homeless and are struggling with drug and/or alcohol use, and those who are often resistant or hard to engage in treatment services. Some of the key features include a trauma-informed holistic approach, fast and flexible route into the service and reduced caseloads to enable focussed support. The HEaRT team provides outreach and in-reach support in a range of settings, including:

- Street-based work; for example, the outreach van is currently operating in the city centre on a Wednesday afternoon.
- Drop-ins and other work in first and second stage temporary accommodation projects and day centres.
- Home visits to people in longer-term settled accommodation.

The service offers an extremely flexible approach which aims to fit the needs of each service user. The number of specialist case load is around 100-110 with an additional 20-30 engaging per annum, who receive lower-level support.

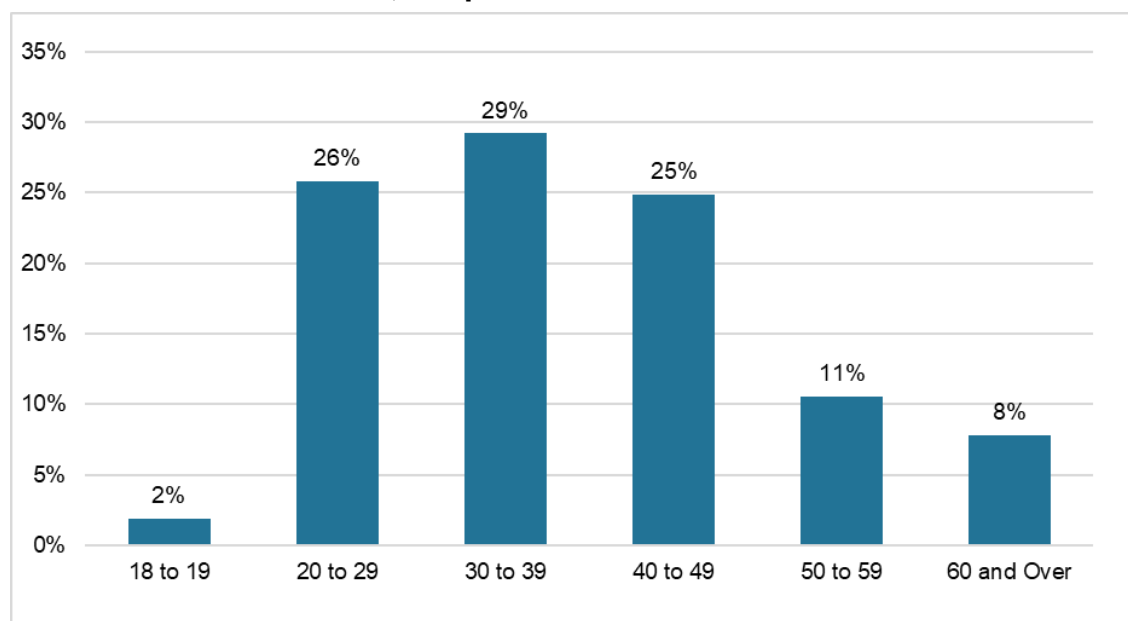
11. Offending

11.1. Probation Cohort Profile

The Probation Service have provided a caseload profile for individuals residing in Cambridge City who were open to the service on 11/08/2024; in this instance, there were 322 people.

Due to the small numbers within the current cohort, it is best to approach figures with caution and with the understanding that subgroups within the cohort are small. Both male and female offenders are included in the analysis below; separate analysis has not been done due to a small number of female offenders. In Figure 34, the age groups of the current Cambridge City probation cohort are presented. The majority of the cohort are between 20-49 years old (80%). The highest proportion of the caseload were between 30 to 39 years old (29%).

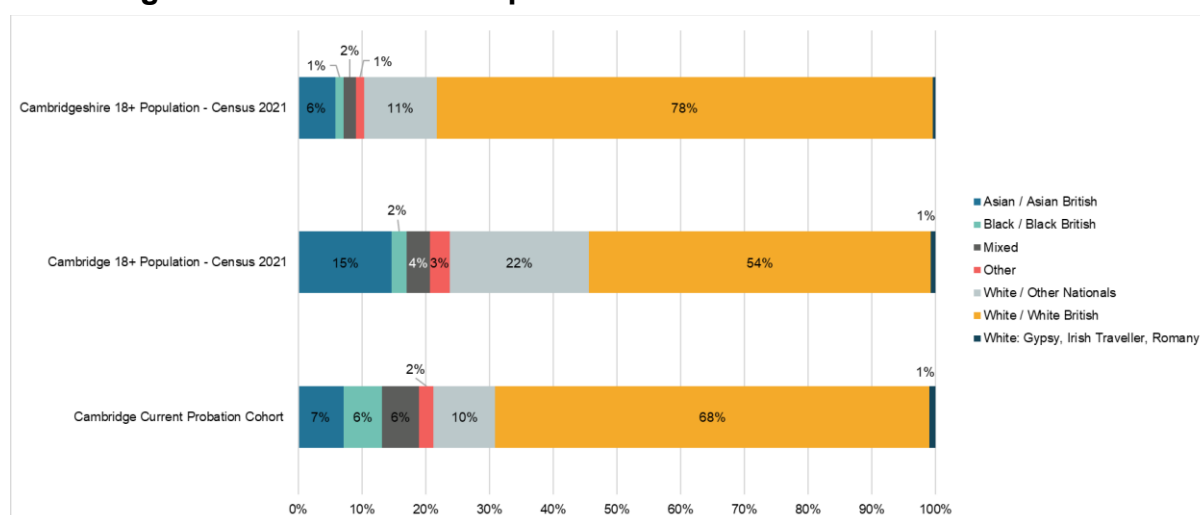
Figure 34: Proportion of age groups within the current Cambridge City Probation Service cohort, snapshot as of 11/08/2024



Source: Data provided by Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Probation Trust (CPPT).

3% (11 of 322) of the current Cambridge probation caseload had no ethnicity recorded. Of those whose ethnicity was recorded (311), Figure 35 below shows that the majority of the probation cohort were White British at 68%, overrepresented in comparison to the Cambridge Census population (54%) but underrepresented when comparing to the overall Cambridgeshire Census population (78%).

Figure 35: Proportion of ethnic group comparison, current Cambridge City Probation Service cohort, Cambridge Census 2021 Population and Cambridgeshire Census 2021 Population



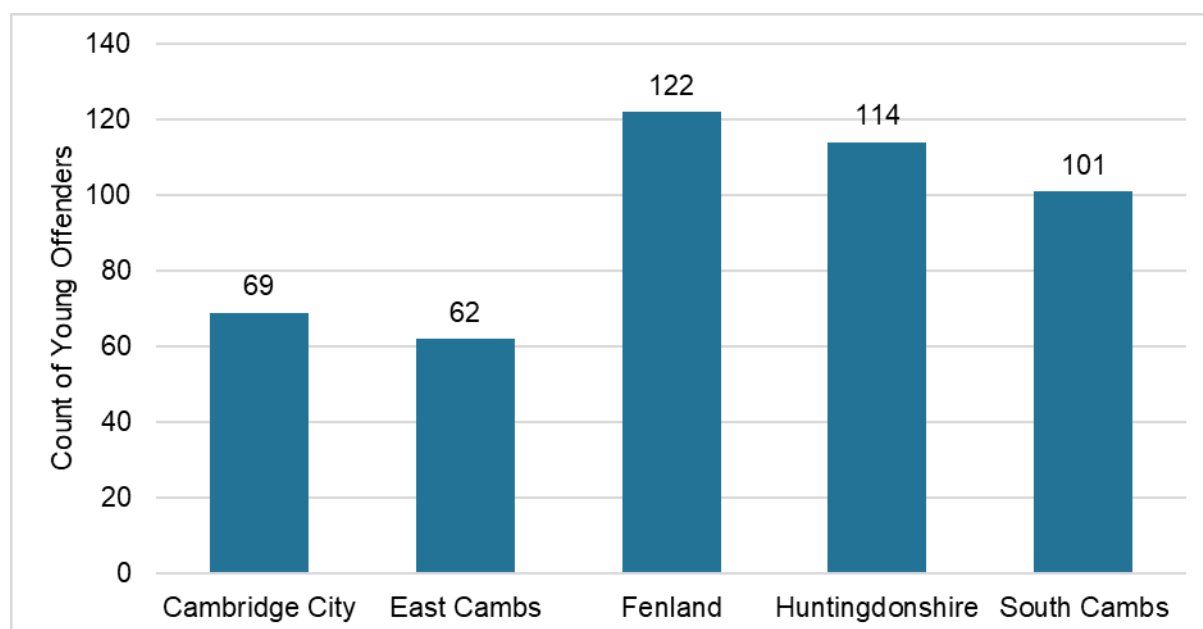
Source: Data provided by Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Probation Trust (CPPT). Census population data sourced from ONS website (ONS, 2023d).

11.2.Youth Justice Service (YJS) Cohort Profile

There was a total of 69 children who offend in the July 2023 to June 2024 period. The number of children who offend in a year represent open cases and not new cases each year. The total of 69 children who offend received a total of 99 outcomes. This can be broken down into 52 children receiving 58 Out of Court Disposals (OOCs), 19 first time entrants (FTEs), and 20 children receiving 22 court sentences.

Figure 36 below shows that Cambridge City has the second lowest number of children who offend in YE June 2024 compared to the other districts in Cambridgeshire. Fenland is the highest at 122 children who offend, and East Cambridgeshire is the lowest at 62 children who offend.

Figure 36: Count of children who offend by district, from July 2023 to June 2024



Source: Data sourced from CCC Child Youth Justice Management System.

Table 8 shows the outcomes by Cambridgeshire districts. Cambridge City has the second lowest number of outcomes in all areas (99 outcomes). It is concerning that Cambridge City has the 22 court sentences – this is the highest number of court sentences among all Cambridgeshire districts.

Table 8: Cambridgeshire districts by outcomes, from July 2023 to June 2024

Outcome Type	Cambridge City	East Cambridgeshire	Fenland	Huntingdonshire	South Cambridgeshire
First Time Entrants	19	16	27	27	18
Out of Court Disposals	58	63	121	122	95
Court Sentences	22	10	17	14	19
Total Outcomes	99	89	165	163	132

Source: Data sourced from CCC Child Youth Justice Management System.

Table 9 below shows the Out of Court Disposals (OOCs) administered in Cambridge City for the YE June 2024 cohort. Community Resolutions represents the largest proportion of the cohort at 62%.

There has been an 1.7% decrease of OOCs from 59 in YE June 2022 to 58 in YE June 24. In the period YE June 2023, there had been an increase by 25.4% from the previous period YE June 2022, but a decrease of 21.6% for the latest period YE June 2024.

Table 9: Out of Court Disposals by outcome, from July 2023 to June 2024

OOCs by Outcome	2023-2024	2023-2024 - Percentage of total OOCs
Community Resolution	36	62%
Outcome 21	<5	<9%
Outcome 22	<5	<9%
Youth Caution	<5	<9%
Youth Conditional Caution	6	10%
Youth Restorative Disposal	8	14%
Total	58	100%

Source: Data sourced from CCC Child Youth Justice Management System.

As far as court sentences, Referral Orders represent the highest proportion of court sentence outcomes at 55% (12 out of 22). There has been a 10% increase in court sentences in Cambridge City from 20 in YE June 2022 to 22 in YE June 2024. However, there has been a 26.7% decrease (30 to 22) since YE June 2023.

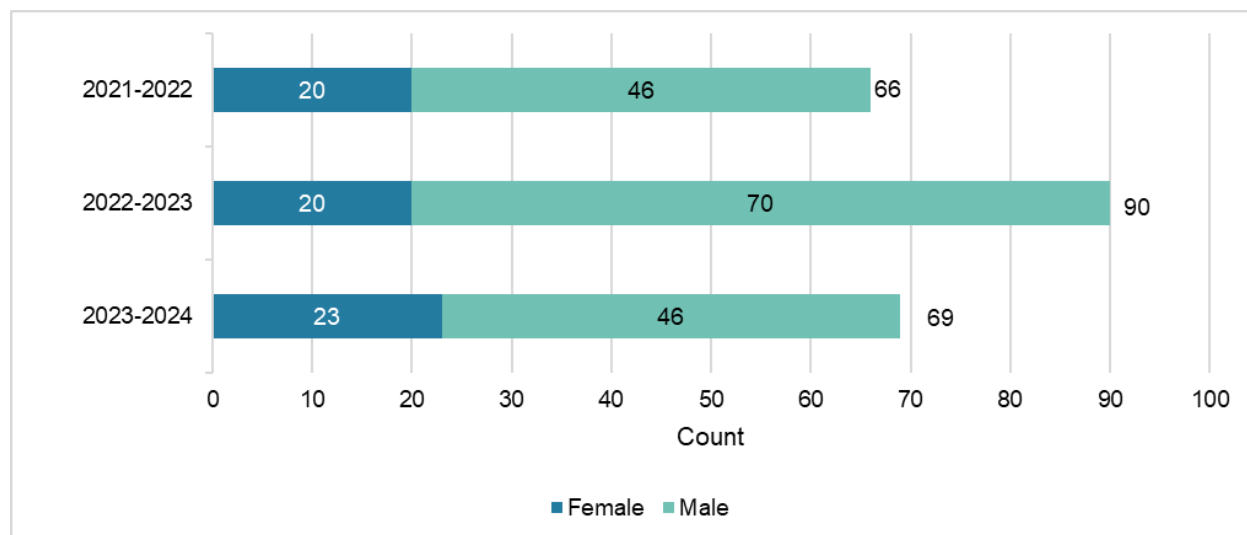
Figure 37 below shows that there were 69 children in YE June 2024; this represents a 4.5% increase from the 66 children in YE June 2022. But it has seen a decrease of 23.3% since the YE June 2023 period.

Figure 37 also shows that children who offend are predominately male; however, the proportion of females increased from 30% (20 of 66) in YE June 2022 to 33% (23 of

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69) in YE June 2024. In contrast, the proportion of males decreased from 78% (70 of 90) in YE June 2022 to 67% (46 of 69) in YE June 2024.

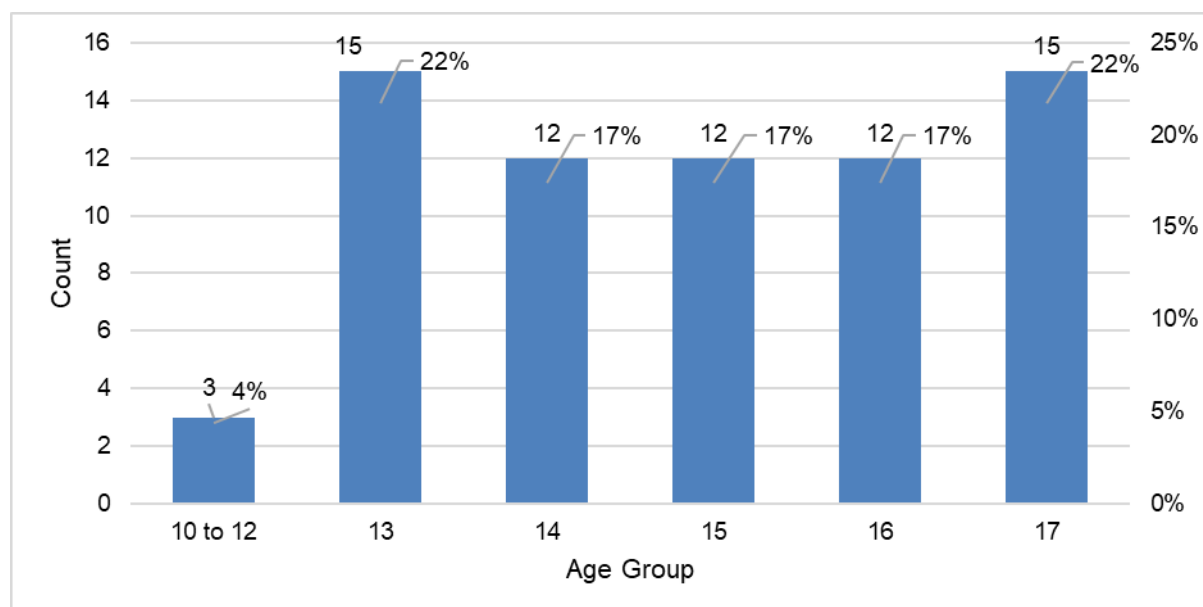
Figure 37: Cambridge City children who offend by gender, from July 2021 to June 2024



Source: Data sourced from CCC Child Youth Justice Management System.

Figure 38 below shows that age 13 and 17 represents the most common ages at 44% of the cohort. Children aged 10-14 represent 43% the cohort, and children aged 15+ represent 57%.

Figure 38: Cambridge City by age group, from July 2023 to June 2024

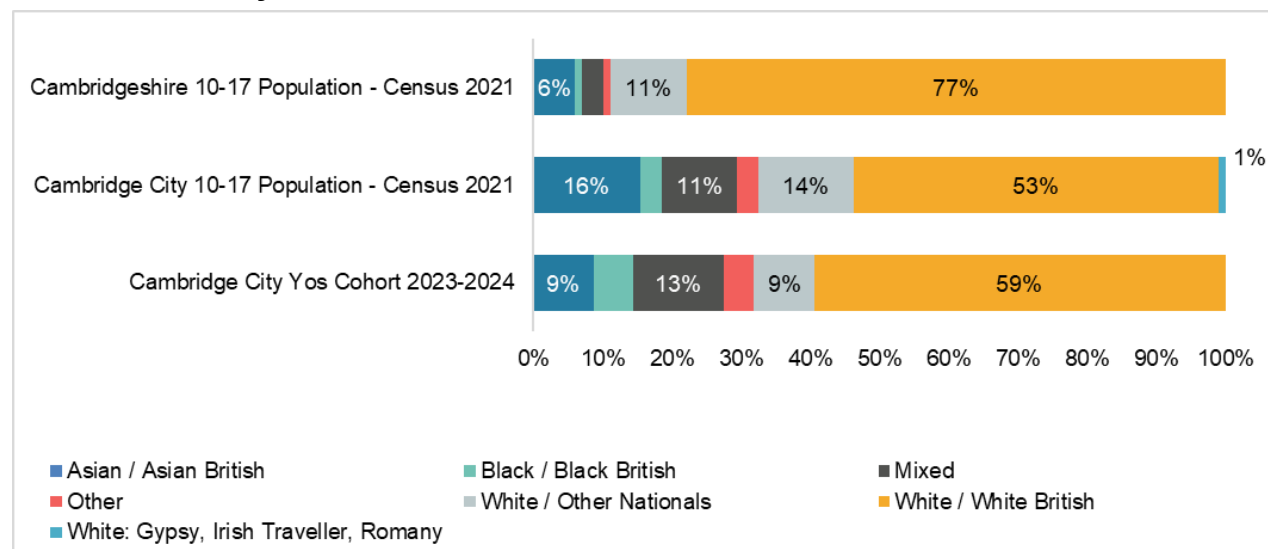


Source: Data sourced from CCC Child Youth Justice Management System.

Figure 39 shows that the top 4 ethnic groups are White British at 59%, Mixed at 13%, Asian and White other at 9%.

White British at 59% is over-represented compared to 53% White British population in Cambridge City population. In contrast, White/Other Nationals YJS cohort at 9% and Asian/ Asian British YJS cohort at 9% are under-represented compared to 14% White/Other Nationals and 16% Asian/ Asian British in Cambridge City population.

Figure 39: Percentage share comparison of ethnic group of Cambridge City cohort, from July 2023 to June 2024



Source: Data sourced from CCC Child Youth Justice Management System. Census population data sourced from ONS website (ONS, 2023d).

Table 10 shows the percentage of children who offend who are children in care, in each district in Cambridgeshire. Cambridge City had 5 children in care which represented 7% of the children who offend cohort, the largest district is Fenland at 11%.

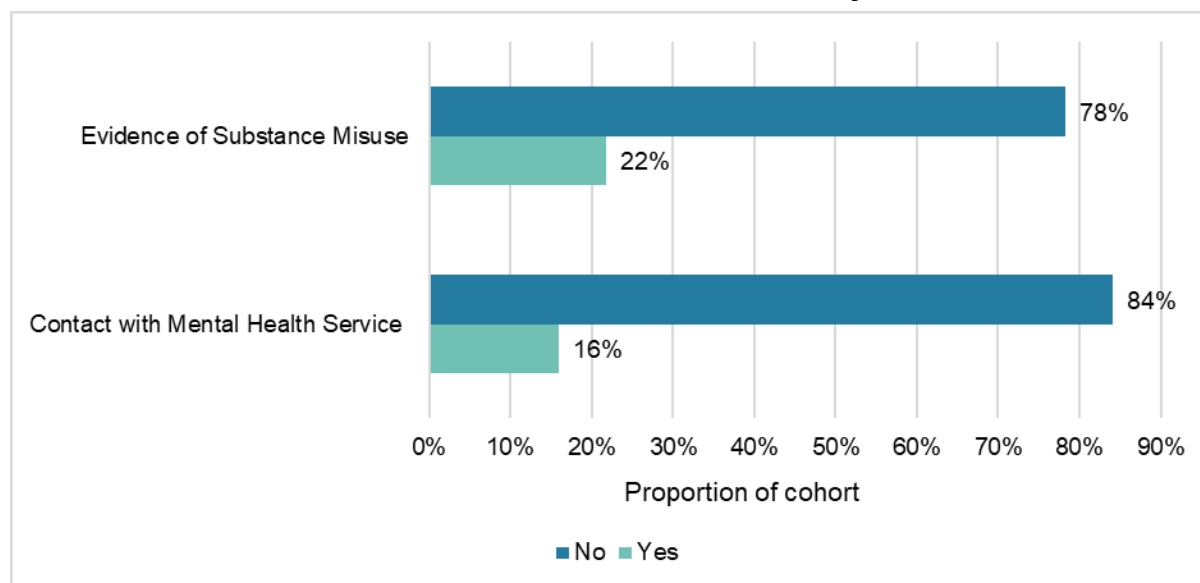
Table 10: Children in care who offend, by district, from July 2023 to June 2024

District	Children in care	Total children who offend cohort (Including children in care)	Percentage of cohort who are children in care
Cambridge City	5	69	7%
East Cambridgeshire	<5	62	<8%
Fenland	13	122	11%
Huntingdonshire	7	114	6%
South Cambridgeshire	5	101	5%

Source: Data sourced from CCC Child Youth Justice Management System.

Figure 40 shows that 22% of children of the Cambridge City cohort had evidence of substance misuse and 16% had contact with mental health services. (Information taken from main recording Assessment for Youth justice team Assetplus).

Figure 40: Cambridge City children who offend by evidence of substance misuse & contact with Mental Health Services, from July 2023 to June 2024



Source: Data sourced from CCC Child Youth Justice Management System. Census

Table 11 below shows that violence against the person has the highest proportion of total offences for the current period at 35% (53 of 150). Violence against the person has also had the highest proportion of total offences for the previous 2 years at 47% for YE June 2022 and 44% for YE June 2023.

The number of offences committed has seen an increase of 24% since YE June 2022 but has only seen an increase of 2% since YE June 2023.

Table 11: Offence type for children who offend in Cambridge City YJS cohort, from July 2021 to June 2024

Offence Type	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2023-2024 - Percentage share of total offences
Violence Against the Person	57	64	53	35%
Drugs	10	27	24	16%
Sexual Offences	<5	8	9	6%
Criminal Damage	9	5	8	5%
Public Order	<5	7	11	7%
Motoring Offences	5	6	7	5%
Theft And Handling Stolen Goods	5	13	21	14%
Other	5	<5	<5	<3%
Vehicle Theft / Unauthorised Taking	<5	<5	5	3%

Offence Type	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2023-2024 - Percentage share of total offences
Non-Domestic Burglary	<5	<5	<5	<3%
Domestic Burglary	<5	<5	<5	<3%
Breach Of Statutory Order	<5	<5	<5	<3%
Arson	<5	<5	<5	<3%
Robbery	13	<5	<5	<3%
Fraud And Forgery	<5	<5	<5	<3%
Racially Aggravated	<5	<5	<5	<3%
Total	121	147	150	100%

Source: Data sourced from CCC Child Youth Justice Management System. Census

12. Crimes that impact the community

12.1. Summary

Crimes that impact the community include ASB, deliberate fires, public order, and hate crime in this analysis, and whilst some offending has high visibility in the community it does not all come with the same risk of harm. Both ASB and deliberate fires saw small increases in YE September 2024. Whilst hate crime had decreased in the last year, counts still remain above those in YE September 2021.

The Cambridge City Council ASB Team noted the majority of ASB reports they received were 'nuisance or noisy neighbours'.

12.2. Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)

12.2.1. National Context

The YE March 2024 CSEW bulletin states there was no change in recorded ASB incidents in England and Wales (including British Transport Police figures) compared to the previous year (YE March 2023) (from 1,047,347 incidents 1,042,654 incidents). This follows a notable decrease between YE March 2022 and YE March 2023, there was a 20% decrease in recorded ASB incidents (ONS, 2024f, p. F20).

12.2.2. Local Context

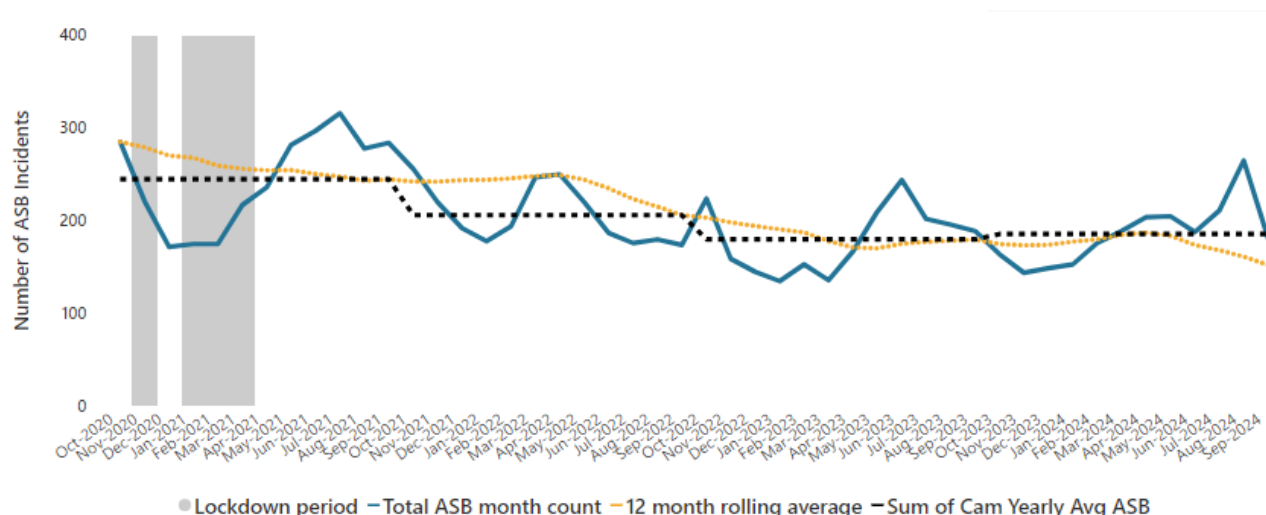
The number of ASB incidents in YE September 2024 increased 3% from 2160 incidents to 2229 incidents. This has also increased the annual monthly average from 180 incidents in YE September 2023 to 186 incidents in YE September 2024.

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Although a small increase in the last year, the overall trend over the last 4 years has been declining; counts are 24% lower than YE September 2021 (-709 incidents).

The rate per 1000 of ASB incidents in Cambridge City is 15.1, and this is the highest rate in Cambridgeshire (range from 9.9 to 13.5). It is also notably higher than Cambridgeshire rate of 12.1 (see A.2. Population Estimates for technical notes).

Figure 41: Police recorded ASB incidents in Cambridge City, October 2020 to September 2024

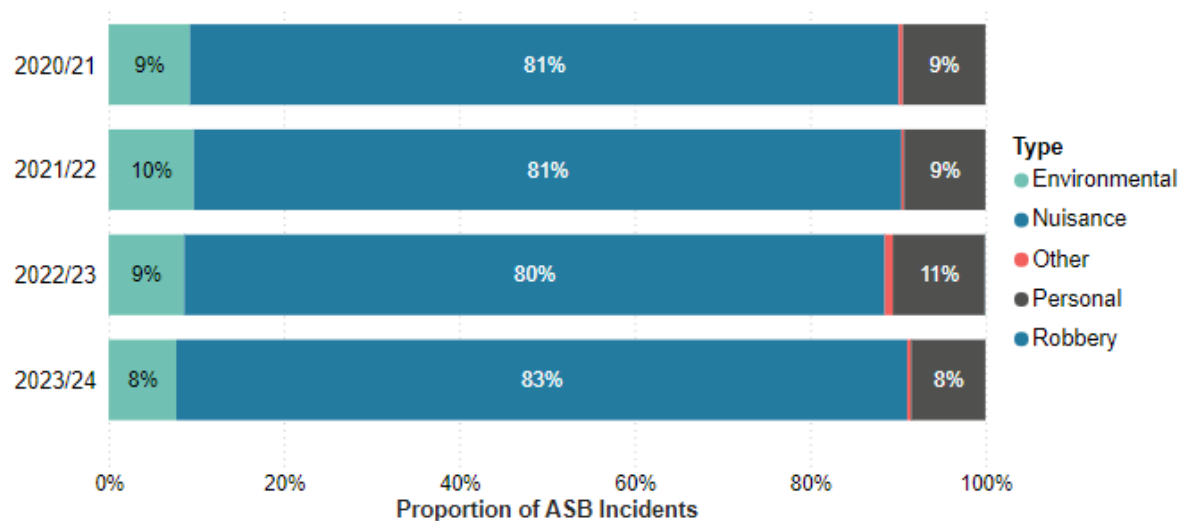


Source: Data provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary.

12.2.3. ASB Categories

Nuisance ASB, which refers to incidents which impact on the local community in general, consistently accounts for the majority of ASB recorded in Cambridge City, this proportion is 83% in YE September 2024. Nuisance ASB was the only ASB type to display an increase in incidents in the last year (+8%, 132 incidents), meaning this type was the driver for the overall increase in ASB incidents.

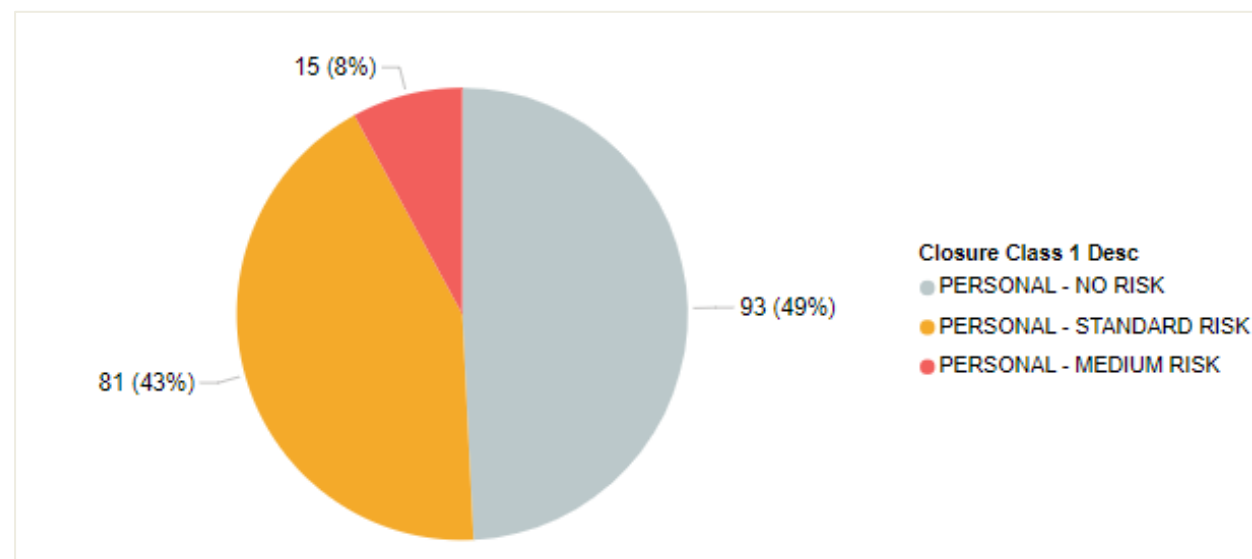
Figure 42: Police recorded ASB by incident type, Cambridge City, 2020/21 – 2023/24 (YE September)



Source: Data provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary.

Personal ASB, can be divided into different ASB risk types: no risk, standard risk, medium risk and high risk. Cambridge Constabulary define no risk where the risk assessment matrix has been completed but there is no identified risk. There were no personal ASB incidents assigned as 'high risk' in YE September 2024. Most ASB incidents were assigned as 'no risk' (49%) and this was followed by 'standard risk' (43%).

Figure 43: Police recorded Personal ASB incidents by risk type, YE September 2024



Source: Data provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary.

12.2.4. 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 directly attributable to young people. Despite this limitation, it represents the best available indicator of police recorded youth related ASB.

The proportion of youth-related ASB has fluctuated over the past 4 years. In the last year the proportion is the lowest it has been over this period (17%), as seen in Table 12. Despite the slight increase in ASB incidents in the last year (YE September 2024), youth-related ASB has decreased by 14% (-64 offences).

Table 12: Police recorded ASB incidents and the proportion where a youth-related keyword has been identified, from 2020/21 to 2023/24 (YE September)

YE September	Total ASB Incidents	Total Youth-Related ASB Incidents	Proportion of Youth-Related ASB Incidents
2020/21	2938	617	21%
2021/22	2474	471	19%
2022/23	2160	452	21%
2023/24	2229	388	17%

Source: Data provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary.

12.2.5. E-scooters

A key word search has been conducted on the comments field of police recorded ASB incidents to determine the extent of which e-scooters were involved. There were 28 incidents in the YE September 2024 which mentioned an e-scooter. This is lower than the previous 2 years, YE September 2022 (34 incidents) and YE September 2023 (45 incidents).

12.2.6. Ward Analysis

- All wards have decreased over the past 4 years in ASB incidents apart from **Castle** which saw a notable increase (+170%, 68%). This increasing trend continued in the last year, as incidents have almost doubled (+93%, +52 incidents), accounting for the largest volume and percentage increase out of all Cambridge City wards in YE September 2024.
- **Market** has the largest count of ASB incidents in the YE September 2024 (474 incidents), as a rate per 1000, this is 45.3. A rate which is notably higher than other Cambridge City wards (range between 3.4 and 21.8). This is

unsurprising due to the ward covering the city centre area, and therefore higher footfall.

- **Abbey** has the second highest count of ASB incidents +16% since the last year, with a rate of 21.8 per 1000.
- **East Chesterton** saw the second highest increase in YE September 2024 (+29%, +44 incidents).

12.2.7. ASB reported to Cambridge City Council

During the reporting period October 2023 – September 2024, the Cambridge City Council Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) team received 873 reports through their triage process, 526 of those related to council owned stock. Where reports are not resolved at the initial point of contact and require more intensive involvement from agencies to prevent the ASB, they are managed as a case by the ASB Officers. ASB Officers managed 111 cases during that period.

Of the 873 reports, 200 were categorised as relating to noise nuisance, loud parties or nuisance neighbours, 54 reports had drugs as at least one identifying category, 16 were categorised with Hate Crime as a related factor and 8 categorised as domestic abuse, a further 8 were identified as being related to arguing, verbal abuse or shouting.

The ASB Team continue to develop preventative initiatives to reduce the risk to those involved and resolve the ASB at an earlier stage. However, when necessary, enforcement measures are implemented. Community Protection Warnings are being used with some success to prevent ASB escalating to a stage where formal legal action is required.

During the reporting period the following enforcement measures were taken:

- 34 Community Protection Warnings
- 2 Community Protection Notices
- 1 mandatory Notice of Seeking Possession
- 4 discretionary Notice of Seeking Possession
- Supported the Police to execute a closure order on a council property
- 1 ASB Injunction

The wide range of preventative work carried out by the ASB Team includes –

Neighbourhood Resolution – The Neighbourhood Resolution Panel Scheme (NRPS) is offered where there are neighbour disputes or low level ASB issues in an area. 31 new referrals were recorded in the reporting period. 26 were related to

noise, 2 to communal living, the remaining 3 were related to parking, gardens and neighbour disagreement. In 2024, the NRPS was approached by South Cambridgeshire District Council (SCDC) to provide the service within a residential complex using the "Circle Model" to bring about a restorative solution. This is being funded by SCDC and possible further cases may be referred. In addition, 2 further volunteer facilitators have been recruited and trained bringing the total to 11.

Street Based ASB - The Street Support Officer (SSO) has been a positive addition to the team and ensures there is positive and assertive engagement with individuals who are involved in persistent and problematic street ASB has continued. 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, City Council owned car parks, several locations along Histon Road, Sussex Street, Regent Street and Mill Road. The SSO works closely with internal teams such as Housing and Public Realm as well as external partners, such as Street Outreach, to ensure a supportive approach is taken when dealing with sleep sites or encampments.

The SSO has also developed links with local retail and leisure businesses, and also attends the multi-agency Street Community Working Group and City Centre Working Group as required.

Cambridge Street Aid continues to prove popular as a safe way to help the Street Community. £250,000 has been raised in public donations since it was launched in November 2016. £28,696 was raised in public donations during the last financial year and £37,947 was awarded in grants. Support Agencies assisting their service users to apply for grants include Jimmys, Riverside, Wintercomfort, CGL and Cyreniens. Since the last reporting period, the number of contact donation points has reduced to 5 ensuring they located in the highest footfall locations. On average the 5 terminals raise just under £4000 per year with largest proportion of donations coming through the Just Giving platform.

Contextual Safeguarding Since the last Strategic Assessment, the development of the Contextual Safeguarding approach when addressing concerns for children involved in ASB and at risk of exploitation has continued. Work has continued with agencies across the city, including schools, businesses, libraries, charities, bus companies and youth departments in the County Council to address concerns for young people and locations that are coming to the Cambridge City Council team's attention for ASB.

The work has included:

- The continuation of the Peer Group and Places Meeting (PGPM). In total, 33 individuals, 5 families and 13 locations have been discussed. In all 13 of the areas there has been decrease in ASB activity. Attendance at PGPM continues to be strong each month.

- Inputting into the Child Exploitation Delivery Task and Finish Group's development of Community Contextual risk referral form which has now since gone live.
- Working with the local Neighbourhood Police Team to look at how the council's Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) team can improve how young people are safeguarded in the City Centre particularly in the Nighttime Economy.
- Partnering with Community Development and the County Council to deliver training sessions to Library and Community Centre staff to help them feel more confident in dealing with challenging behaviour from young people.
- Supported the County Council and delivered an ASB workshop as part of the Transforming Lives program at a state special school.
- Inputting into the task and finish group and part funded a report commissioned by Cambridge City Council for Women In Sport to research girl's perceptions and experiences of parks and open spaces in the city.

On behalf of the Cambridge Community Safety Partnership, Cambridge City Council's team continue to lead a project, '**Cambs Against County Lines**'.

Since the last Strategic Assessment, Cambridge City Council's team has:

- Delivered 7 'train the facilitator' sessions to 3 secondary schools, 1 primary school, 1 Sixth form college, 1 Further Education College and 1 charity who support families.
- Delivered County Lines awareness sessions to a Higher Education establishment and to an Alternative Provision supplier to Cambridgeshire and Peterborough who support children and young people with their emotional wellbeing.
- Have been commissioned by the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC) through the Serious Violence Duty fund to co-create with parents, 4 posters around the topics of serious violence that parents told the council's team concern them the most drugs - knife crime, online abuse and unhealthy friendships. Initial drafts of the posters will be shared with the parent's group before finalising them. The objective of the posters is to help parents feel more confident about the topics, spotting the signs and what to do if they are worried about their child.
- Cambridge City Council's team have extended the license for the Cambs Against County Lines film to the end of December 2026.
- In collaboration with PSHE service, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Safeguarding Board, Healthy Schools and Rewise Learning, Cambridge City

Council's ASB team have developed and, in April 2024, launched **Healthy Belonging** a resource package. This is to be used in the summer term to Year 6 students before transitioning to secondary school to increase awareness of healthy friendships, county lines and knife crime.

- Since its launch there have been 44 enquiries received via the Healthy Belonging web page, 30 from schools, 4 from community settings, and 10 from Cambs County Council and the OPCC.
- The work was commissioned by Cambridge City Council, on behalf of the Community Safety Partnership and the OPCC. The following positive feedback was received by one school who used the resource –

"The package was inclusive to all our pupils as those that were more 'street wise' were able to relate it to stories they had heard in the news and those that weren't so aware were able to take a lot from the idea of 'healthy belonging and healthy friendships' and who they could talk to if they felt uncomfortable"

- The resource can be found via the Healthy Schools website [here](#), where people can request a password to access it.
- Cambridge City Council's team were involved with Anglia Ruskin University (ARU)'s Live Brief, in which students research a topic and create a poster. The team liaised with colleagues in the County Council and posters by the students included topics on Coping Strategies, Mental Wellbeing, Overcoming Trauma, Signs of Exploitation and Understanding the teenage brain.

Community Problem Solving - The introduction of the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC) funded role in September 2022 has added a new dimension to the work of the ASB team. Including -

- Facilitating stakeholder engagement in 18 ASB hotspot areas, to look at an area holistically and empower communities to work together with partners to resolve issues in their neighbourhoods.
- Submitted a successful bid to the OPCC, for the allocation of Home Office Serious Violence Duty Funding for the Pledge Programme. Cambridge United Foundation (CUF) have formed a pioneering partnership with Pledge United, to deliver the UK's first programme of its type aimed at tackling discrimination and violence against women and girls. The Pledge Programme is being delivered in 6 schools across Cambridge City between September 2024 and July 2025. The project uses football and discussion to change the culture around gender-issues and create a safe place for all, encouraging and empowering the young men to 'take a pledge' to challenge discrimination within school and the wider community. The Community Problem Solving

Co-ordinator is CUF's Community Safety Partnerships Sponsor and will be meeting with them to support them throughout the programme delivery.

- Manages the teams pool of 13 redeployable CCTV cameras. Reviewing requests for the instalment of a RCCTV, for the purpose of monitoring ASB and/or criminal behaviour in hotspots identified by Police, ASB Officers and partners. If approved will then liaise with the CCTV Operations Manager, to arrange install. Between October 2023 and September 2024, 15 different locations have been monitored with a RCCTV camera.

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.

Case Study 1 – ASB in Libraries

Following a number of ASB incidents within several libraries within Cambridge City, Cambridge City Council ASB Team have been involved with the ongoing multi-agency work to address these concerns and support library staff wherever possible.

Alongside Cambridge City Council's Senior Community Development Officer and Cambridge County Council's Youth Community Coordinator, the Community Problem Solving Co-ordinator and Youth Liaison Officer (now Contextual Safeguarding Officer postholder) were involved in the development and delivering of training to 50+ Library staff members. This training focused on young people, offering information on effective working with young people (including positive engagement, contextual safeguarding, the role of Young People Workers, dealing with vulnerable and/or challenging individuals, scenario-based questions, reporting to the ASB Team and possible outcomes, signposting to specialist young people services etc).

This training was extremely well received and has now been adopted by Cambridge County Council and delivered in areas outside of Cambridge City.

The ongoing multi-agency work relating to ASB in libraries has enabled consistent working relations to be built between staff and increased reporting via official reporting platforms. The ASB Team also supported with the installation of a RCCTV camera at one of the libraries, supporting library management explore staffing options at identified 'vulnerable times' for the libraries (e.g. avoidance of lone working between the hours of 3.30pm – 5pm), identifying young people of concern and referring them into the PGPM meeting, targeted Police/PSCO patrols, and supporting the networking of the library staff and external agencies (e.g. local schools, CAMBAC, Safer Streets Officer, Romsey Mill etc). ASB Team members also continue to attend the bi-monthly library support-based meeting to maintain the above.

Case Study 2 – Preventing Violence Against Women and Girls in the City Centre

The CSP has identified Market Square as an area of Cambridge City Centre where there are high levels of ASB, crime and disorder, particularly within the Night Time Economy.

The ASB Team attend the City Centre Working Group, whereby both problematic behaviours within the City Centre and possible solutions to these behaviours are discussed. Mostly recently, in line with the CSP priority, there has been exploration of all work that can be undertaken to significantly reduce violence against women and girls.

As part of this work, the Community Problem Solving Co-ordinator has worked in partnership with Police and Cambridge Rape Crisis Centre to create an educational campaign that increases knowledge of retail and hospitality staff on how to report incidents or access support following any inappropriate, predatory, or sexualised behaviours towards them. In May 2024, the Problem-Solving Co-ordinator and Police visited various shops in Cambridge City Centre to engage with staff to raise awareness around these issues and deliver the poster resource, for businesses to display in staff areas. This campaign has been linked to the wider Businesses Against Abuse campaign and training being delivered as part of the Safer Streets 5 initiative. This work is ongoing, with further visits to different shops and hospitality venues planned in November 2024.

Incentives mentioned within the previous Strategic Assessment continue to aid a multi-agency approach to reduce VAWG (Violence Against Women and Girls) in Cambridge City and create a safer place for all; this includes the 2 x Refuge Points within Market Square, increased CCTV and Taxi Marshals.

ASB Case Study 3 - 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, an entrenched individual who had been the cause of a significant amount of ASB was facing Injunctive action to curb his behaviours.

The SSO developed a positive relationship with this gentleman after regularly and positively interacting and listening to the gentleman whilst making clear the consequences of his ASB, thereby gaining his trust.

[V1.4]

Once he had been able to modify his behaviour, he was then asked to help the SSO to help encourage other members of the streetlife community to do the same. This resulted in them clearing up their sleep sites, no longer leaving bodily waste behind or storing possessions in a public phone box.

The gentleman concerned is now engaging better with other support services, providing clean drug tests and is being accommodated.

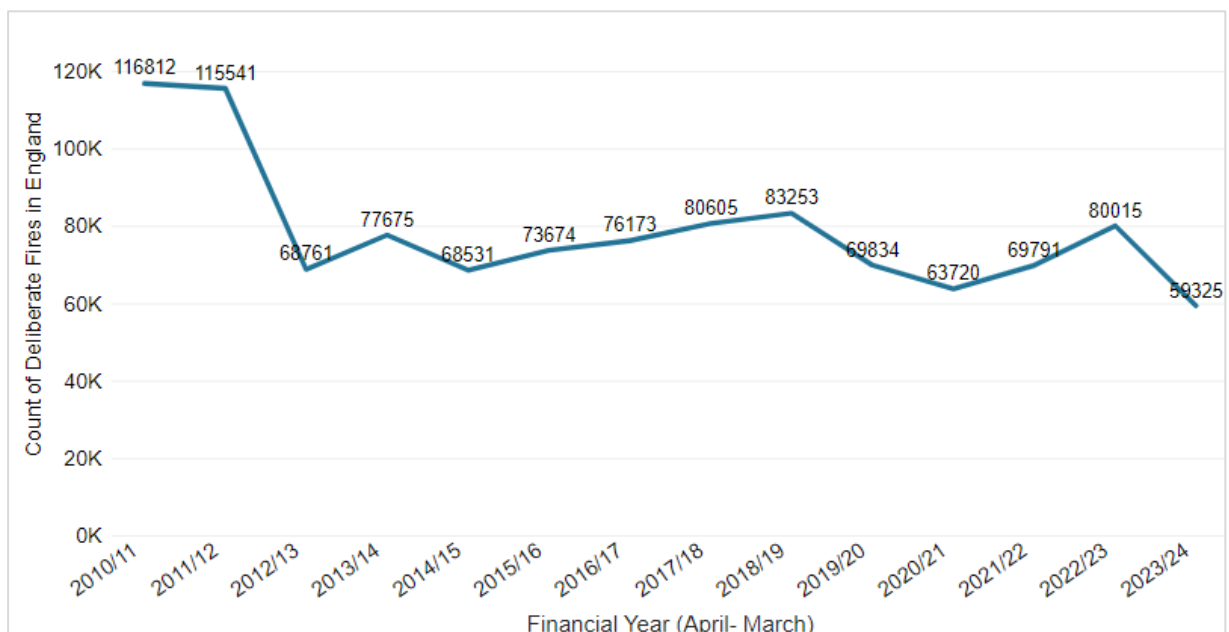
12.3.Deliberate Fires

The national and local Fire Service data used in this report details deliberate, accidental and unknown causes of fire. The below sections will focus more on deliberate fires, as these are more associated with risk taking behaviour.

12.3.1. National Context

The latest national data from the Fire and Rescue Service (FRS) is available for YE March 2024 showing that over the last ten years the total number of deliberate fires whilst fluctuating have remained relatively stable. Between 2022/23 and 2023/24 the number of deliberate fires attended has notably decreased by 26% to 59,325 (Home Office, 2024d).

Figure 44: Deliberate fires attended by fire and rescue services in England annually between 2010 and 2024 (YE March)



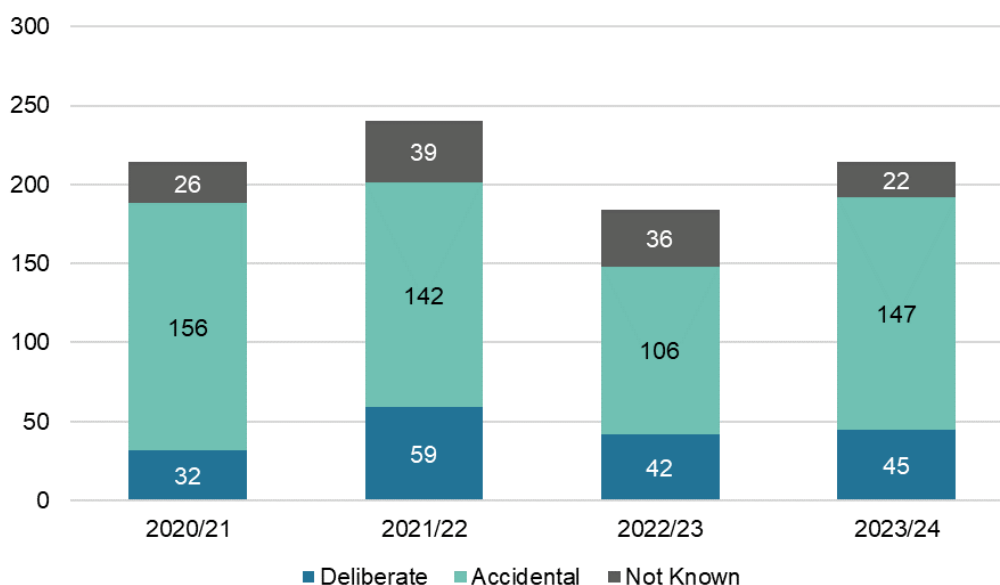
Source: (Home Office, 2024d)

12.3.2. Local Context

Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue service recorded 214 fires in total in Cambridge City between October 2023 and September 2024. Differing from the national trend, this is an increase of 16% on 2022/23, where 184 total fires were recorded. Cambridge City accounted for 19% of the total fires in Cambridgeshire and 18% of deliberate fires in 2023/24.

Figure 45 displays the number of fires in Cambridge City broken down by cause for the past 4 years; this shows that only fires with unknown cause saw a small reduction in the past year (-39%). Deliberate fires increased by 7%, from 42 in 2022/23 to 45 in 2023/24. Deliberate fires accounted for 21% of all fires in 2023/24.

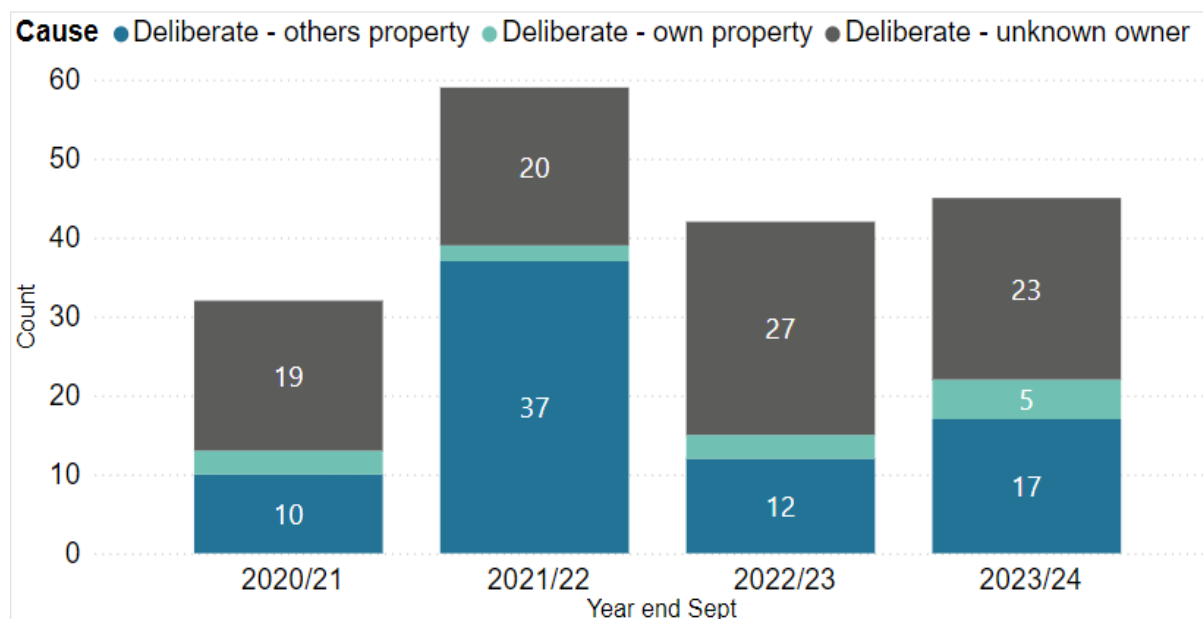
Figure 45: Count of fires in Cambridge City by cause, from YE September 2021 to YE September 2024



Source: Data provided by Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue Service.

As previously mentioned, deliberate fires highlight riskier behaviour and therefore further detail has been included below. The small increase in deliberate fires in 2023/24 consist of an increase in deliberate – other’s property (+5 fires) and deliberate own property (+2 fires), and a decrease in deliberate unknown owner (-4 fires).

Figure 46: Count of deliberate fires in Cambridge City by cause, from YE September 2021 to YE September 2024



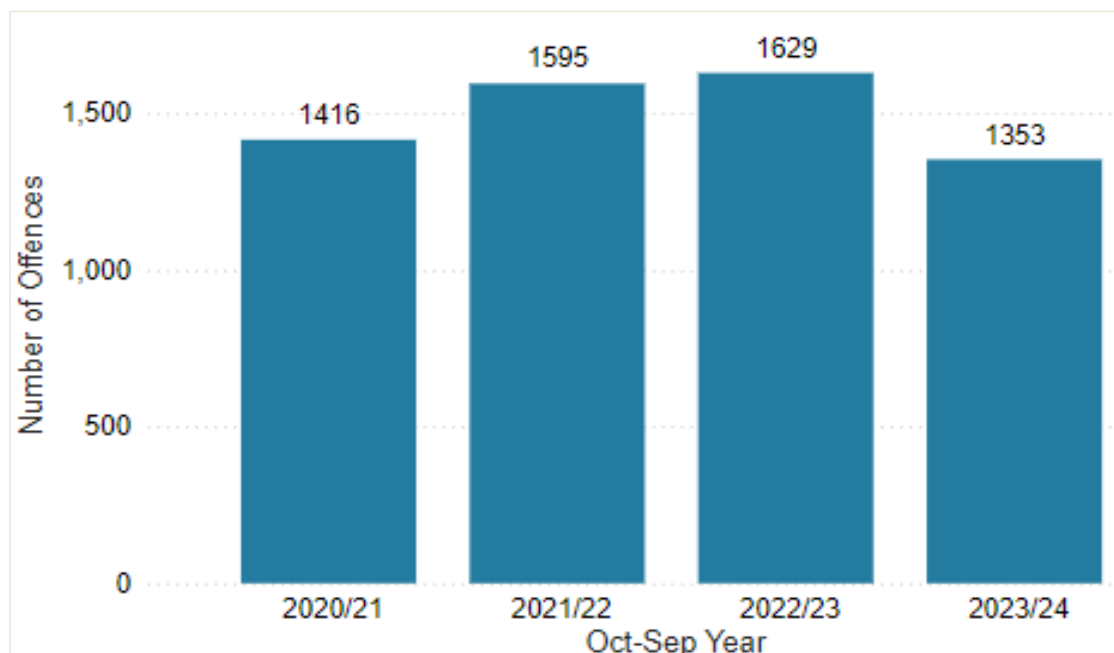
Source: Data provided by Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue Service.

12.4.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.

From YE September 2021 to YE September 2023, there were year-on-year increases in the number of public order offences in Cambridge City. Public order offences have since decreased by 17% (-276 offences) in YE September 2024. The most common type of public order offences are offences relating to harassment, alarm and distress, which accounted for 66% (893 offences) of public order offences in Cambridge City in YE September 2024.

Figure 47: Annual trend in police recorded public order offences in Cambridge City, 2020/21 to 2023/24 (YE September)



Source: Data provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary.

12.4.1. Ward Analysis

The majority of ward counts for public order offences in YE September 2024 are below that seen in YE September 2023, excluding Coleridge (+6%, +5 offences) and East Chesterton (+9%, 8 offences).

- **West Chesterton** has seen the largest percentage increase between YE September 2021 and YE September 2024 (+18%, 14 offences).
- **Market** has the highest count of offences for the YE September 2024 (377 offences) and the highest rate per 1,000 (36.0). This is a 20% decrease (-92 offences) compared with the previous year, but still above YE September 2021 (+7% +26 offences).
- **Abbey** had the second highest rate of public order offences in YE September 2024 (12.1).

12.5.Hate Crime

12.5.1. National Context

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, 2024e). The police can apply a hate crime related marker to any offence where it appears to be motivated by 1 or more of the 5 monitored hate crime 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, 2022).

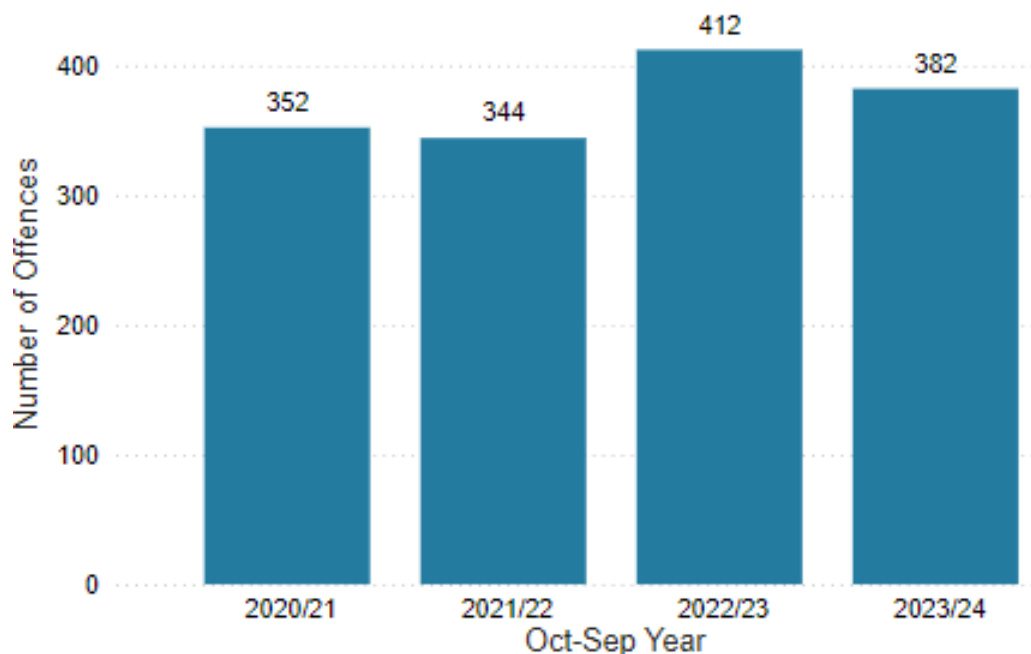
The latest release (at the time of writing) of national data shows that levels of hate crime fell slightly (-5%) in 2023/24 (YE March), the second consecutive reduction noted since comparable records were first collected in 2013 (Home Office, 2024e). Similar to previous years, racially motivated offences accounted for the majority of hate crimes (70%). There was a 5% reduction compared to the previous year (from 103,625 offences to 98,799 offences) (Home Office, 2024e). Religious hate crimes have seen an 25% increase compared to the previous year, reaching the highest annual count in these offences since the hate crime collection began in YE March 2012. This increase contrasts with the trends seen in other strands of hate crime: transgender hate crime (-2%), disability hate crime (-18%) and sexual orientation hate crime (-8%).

It is important to note that hate crimes may have multiple motivating factors; in the YE March 2024, the Home Office estimated 6% of hate crimes to have involved more than one motivating factor. An estimation that was based on the data supplied by 31 forces (Home Office, 2024e).

12.5.2. Local Context

As shown below in Figure 48, hate crime offences in Cambridge City have decreased by 7% (-30 offences). Despite this decrease, hate crime offences are still above counts from YE September 2021 (+9%, +30 offences).

Figure 48: Annual trend in police recorded hate crime offences in Cambridge City, 2020/21 to 2023/24 (YE September)

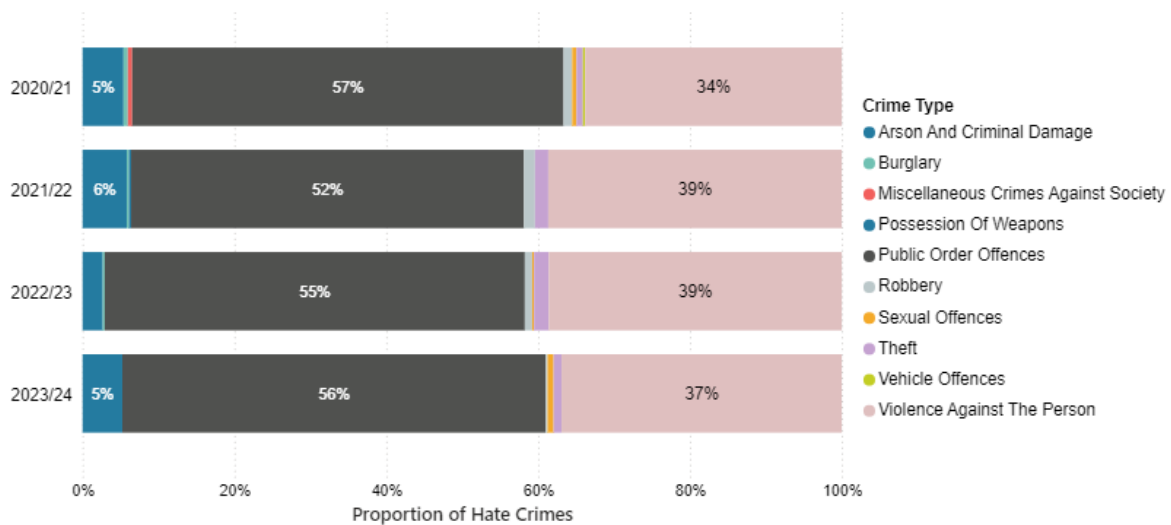


Source: Data provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary.

Figure 49 below shows the offence type breakdown for all hate crimes recorded. The crime types which account for the largest proportions are violence against the person (VAP) (37%) and public order offences (56%). Combined these accounted for 93% of offences in YE September 2024.

From 2020/21 to 2023/24, public order offences have accounted for the majority of offences. The proportion of public order offences slightly decreased between YE September 2021 and YE September 2022 (from 57% to 52%); this is as a result of VAP increasing its percentage share of offences from 34% in YE September 2021 to 39% in YE September 2022, albeit it is a lower proportion than a peak of 52% in 2022. Proportion of VAP offences has remained relatively stable since, with public order offences, whilst the proportion of public order offences has increased. Arson and criminal damage accounts for 5% (20 offences) in YE September 2024.

Figure 49: Proportion of police recorded hate crime offences by crime type in Cambridge City, 2020/21 to 2023/24 (YE September)



Source: Data provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary.

13. Geographic analysis

Market remained highest count for all analysed offence types excluding DA (incidents and crimes) and deliberate fires; details can be found in the relevant sections above.

Abbey ranked highest overall ward and remained in the top 4 highest ward counts in all analysed offence types. Out of all analysed crimes, only acquisitive offences (+60%, 235 offences) and shoplifting offences (+136%, 139 offences) exceeded figures from YE September 2021; however, this should not neglect the fact that counts are still high across the majority of the analysed offence types.

Petersfield saw some notable changes:

- Shoplifting: Petersfield has seen a notable increase in offences between YE September 2023 and YE September 2024 (+155%, 131 offences). This is the second largest percentage increase and volume increase in that period in Cambridge City.
- VAP: Petersfield saw a 28% increase between YE September 2023 and YE September 2024 (+81 offences) and a 14% increase between YE September 2023 and YE September 2024 (+45 offences).
- Sexual offences: Offences fluctuated in the last 4 years, but Petersfield had the second highest count of offences in YE September 2024. This represents a 55% increase compared to the YE September 2023 (+16 offences).
- Hate crime: Despite a decrease in count between YE September 2023 and YE September 2024 (-24%, -15 offences), Petersfield had the second highest rate per 1,000 in Cambridge City (4.3).

14. Glossary

Table 13: A glossary of terms and acronyms used in this report

Term/acronym	Definition
ASB (Anti-Social Behaviour)	“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.)
ASB categories: personal, environmental and nuisance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal antisocial behaviour is when a person targets a specific individual or group. • Environmental antisocial behaviour is when a person’s actions affect the wider environment, such as public spaces or buildings. • Nuisance antisocial behaviour is when a person causes trouble, annoyance or suffering to a community (Cambridgeshire Constabulary, n.d.).
Accidental Fires	Where the motive for the fire is thought to be accidental or is unknown.
Arson	The criminal act of deliberately setting fire to property.
C&P PHIT	Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Public Health Intelligence Team
CCC PIT	Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team
County Lines	“A term used to describe gangs and organised criminal networks involved in exporting illegal drugs into 1 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)
CSE (Child Sexual Exploitation)	“Child sexual exploitation is a form of child sexual abuse. It occurs where an individual or group takes advantage of

Term/acronym	Definition
	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.” (HM Government, 2016)
CSEW	Crime Survey for England and Wales
CSP	Community Safety Partnership
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)
Domestic Abuse Related Death Review	“When a person is murdered in the context of domestic violence or abuse, a Domestic Abuse Related Death Review (DARDR) is usually carried out. The responsibility for DARDR 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 DARDR and organize a panel of appropriate professionals (membership dependent on the case).” (Cambridgeshire & Peterborough DASV Partnership, n.d.)
ED	Emergency Department
Hate Crime	“A hate crime is any criminal offence

Term/acronym	Definition
	<p>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.)</p>
HMICFRS	Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services
Modern Slavery	<p>"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>
National Referral Mechanism (for Modern slavery) (NRM)	<p>"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</p>

Term/acronym	Definition
	Office; UK Visas and Immigration, 2022)
ONS	Office for National Statistics
PIT	Policy and Insight Team (formerly the Cambridgeshire Research Group)
VAP (Violence against the person)	<p>Violence against the person is an offence group. “Includes a range of offences from minor offences such as harassment and common assault, to serious offences such as murder, actual bodily harm and grievous bodily harm.</p> <p>Minor types include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assault with injury • Common assault • Harassment • Offensive weapon • Other violence <p>Major types include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Murder (homicide) • Wounding/GBH” (Police.uk, n.d.) <p>It includes the offence sub groups of Homicide, Stalking and Harassment, Violence Without Injury, and Violence With Injury.</p>
Ward	Wards (or electoral wards), are geographical areas used to elect local authority councillors (ONS, 2023c).
YE	Year Ending
YJS	Youth Justice Service

Appendix A: Technical Notes

A.1. 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. It should be noted that Census 2021 was carried out during the COVID-19 pandemic, which may have affected the data collected.

A.2. Population Estimates

Unless otherwise stated, local rates have been calculated based on CCC mid-year 2022 population estimates, the most recent population estimates available (CCC PIT, 2024).

The estimate number of victims of fraud offences in Cambridge City cited in section 5.3.1. CSEW has been calculated using the percentage of respondents who had been a victim of fraud offences in the CSEW, and the CCC mid-year 2022 population estimates. This estimate has been rounded to the nearest 100.

CCC mid-year 2022 population estimates have been rounded to the nearest 5.

A.3. CSEW Data

Notes from the statistical bulletin for crime in England and Wales for the YE March 2024 on their crime figures:

“The Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) includes crimes that are not reported to, or recorded by the police, but is limited to crimes against people resident in households and does not cover all crime types.

The CSEW is a better indicator of long-term trends for the crime types and population it covers than police recorded crime because it is unaffected by changes in levels of reporting to the police or police recording practices. The victimisation methodology and the crime types included in the main count of crime have remained comparable since the CSEW began in 1981.

The CSEW gathers information from a sample rather than from the whole population. The sample is designed to be as accurate as possible given practical limitations such

as time and cost constraints. Therefore, the estimates presented in this bulletin contain some uncertainty and are not precise figures. This can have an impact on how changes in the estimates should be interpreted. View more information on how we measure and communicate uncertainty for our surveys.

CSEW estimates have been temporarily suspended of their accredited official statistics status. The Office for Statistics Regulation (OSR) is currently reviewing our request for reaccreditation following our CSEW data quality review that showed that the quality of CSEW data for YE March 2023 was broadly similar to CSEW data for YE March 2020, when they were last accredited official statistics.

For more information, see our Crime in England and Wales Quality and Methodology Information (QMI) report.” (ONS, 2024a)

A.4. 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 (ONS, 2024a). When discussing national police recorded theft offences, “theft”, or “all theft offences”, includes all acquisitive offences except for robbery (ONS, 2024b). When discussing local police recorded theft offences, this refers to the acquisitive crime group called “theft offences”, which includes bicycle theft, “other theft”, shoplifting and “theft from the person”.

Neighbourhood crime includes robbery, theft from the person, domestic burglary, and vehicle theft (Home Office, 2021).

A.5. Burglary Offences

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 YE September 2024 to ensure consistency with previous years and comparability with other crime counts for YE September 2024. As this change was only introduced in April 2023, there is not currently enough data to do separate analyses for the 2 new sub-types of residential burglary, however, this will be possible in the future.

A.6. National police recorded domestic abuse

National data on police recorded figures for domestic abuse quoted from the CSEW YE March 2024, exclude Devon and Cornwall Police.

A.7. NRM referrals

Nationality

“Please note, a change to data recording from October 2019 means that NRM data reflects the dual nationality of potential victims in separate categories. To see total counts of a particular nationality, please refer to the data tables. A potential victim’s nationality is based on information provided by the first responder upon referral; however case workers may update this as further information is gathered.” (Home Office, 2024c)

Age

“Potential victims may have no recorded age at exploitation, so are grouped as ‘not specified or unknown’ in the data tables.” (Home Office, 2024c)

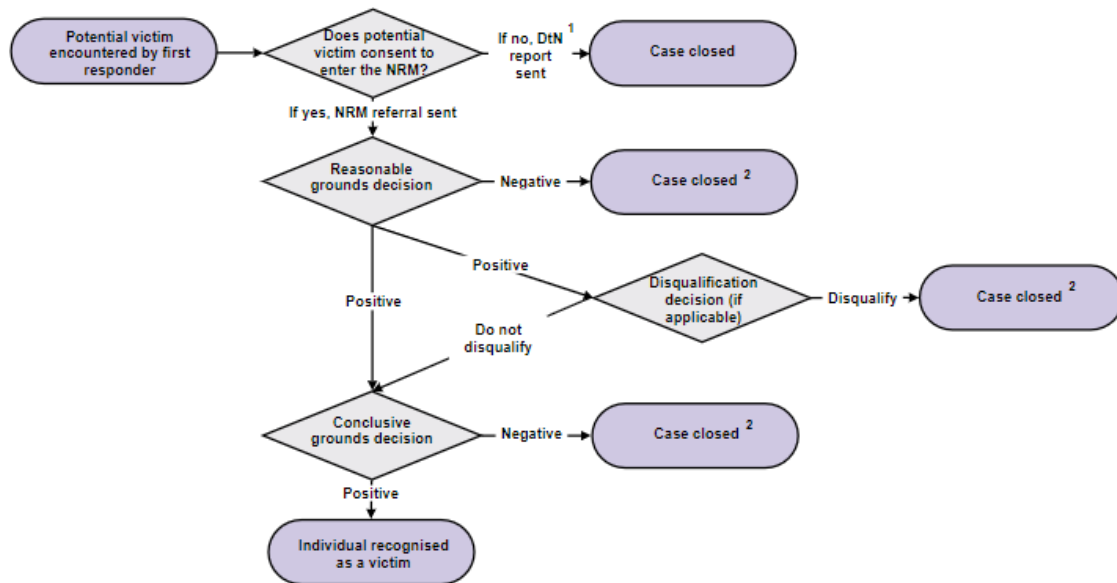
County lines

“County lines referrals were classified as a sub-type of labour exploitation prior to October 2019. Since January 2020, a ‘flag’ within the NRM digital casework system identifies county lines referrals.” (Home Office, 2024c)

Victim identification process

The victim identification process for the NRM is shown in the figure below.

Figure 50: Victim identification flowchart for the National Referral Mechanism (NRM)



Source: Figure 2 in Official Statistics - Modern Slavery: National Referral Mechanism and Duty to Notify statistics UK, quarter 1 2024 Report – January to March (Home Office, 2024g)

The following figure notes were provided by the Home Office for the above figure:

“Notes:

1. The DtN is only open to adults in England and Wales (as opposed to the NRM which covers the UK). Consent is not needed for children to enter the NRM.
2. Decisions may be reconsidered, which may mean some cases are reopened after being closed.
3. Some cases may not follow this flowchart. For instance, some may be suspended, and others may be devolved pilot cases which can receive combined reasonable and conclusive grounds decisions.” (Home Office, 2024)

A.8. Age Standardised Mortality Rate – Drug Related Deaths

“Age-standardised mortality rate in this bulletin refers to a weighted average of the age-specific mortality rates per million people that is standardised to the 2013 European Standard Population. Age-standardised mortality rates allow for differences in the age structure of populations and therefore enable valid comparisons to be made between geographical areas, the sexes, and over time” (ONS, 2024h).

Appendix B: Figure Technical Notes

Figure 1:

“

1. Data from the CSEW for YE March 2023 and YE March 2024 are not designated as accredited official statistics.
2. Data on this chart refer to different time periods: 1981 to 1999 refer to crimes experienced in the calendar year; and from YE 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.”

(ONS, 2024a)

Figure 3:

“

1. Data from the CSEW for YE March 2023 and YE March 2024 are not designated as accredited official statistics.
2. Data on this chart refer to different time periods: 1981 to 1999 refer to crimes experienced in the calendar year; and from YE March 2002 onwards the estimates relate to crimes experienced in the 12 months before interview, based on interviews carried out in that year.”

(ONS, 2024a)

Figure 20:

“

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. An adjustment has been made to data prior to YE March 2020 for police forces who are now using the 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 methodology

[V1.4]

note [Police recorded offences involving knives or sharp instruments: methodology changes](#).

3. Other selected offences include rape, attempted murder, homicide, and sexual assault.”

(ONS, 2024a)

Figure 22:

“

1. “When presenting long-term trends, we use the 16 to 59 years age range to give a comparable time-series; data for all people aged 16 years and over are only available from YE March 2022 onwards.
2. Data from the CSEW for YE March 2022, YE March 2023 and YE March 2024 are not designated as accredited official statistics.
3. Data for YE March 2022 are based on six months of data collection from the face-to-face CSEW between October 2021 and March 2022, while data for YE March 2023 are based on eight months data because an error in the survey resulted in missing data for some respondents from October 2022 to January 2023 inclusive. Caution should be taken when using these data because of the impact of the reduced data collection period and lower response rates on the quality of the estimates.”

(ONS, 2024a)

Figure 31:

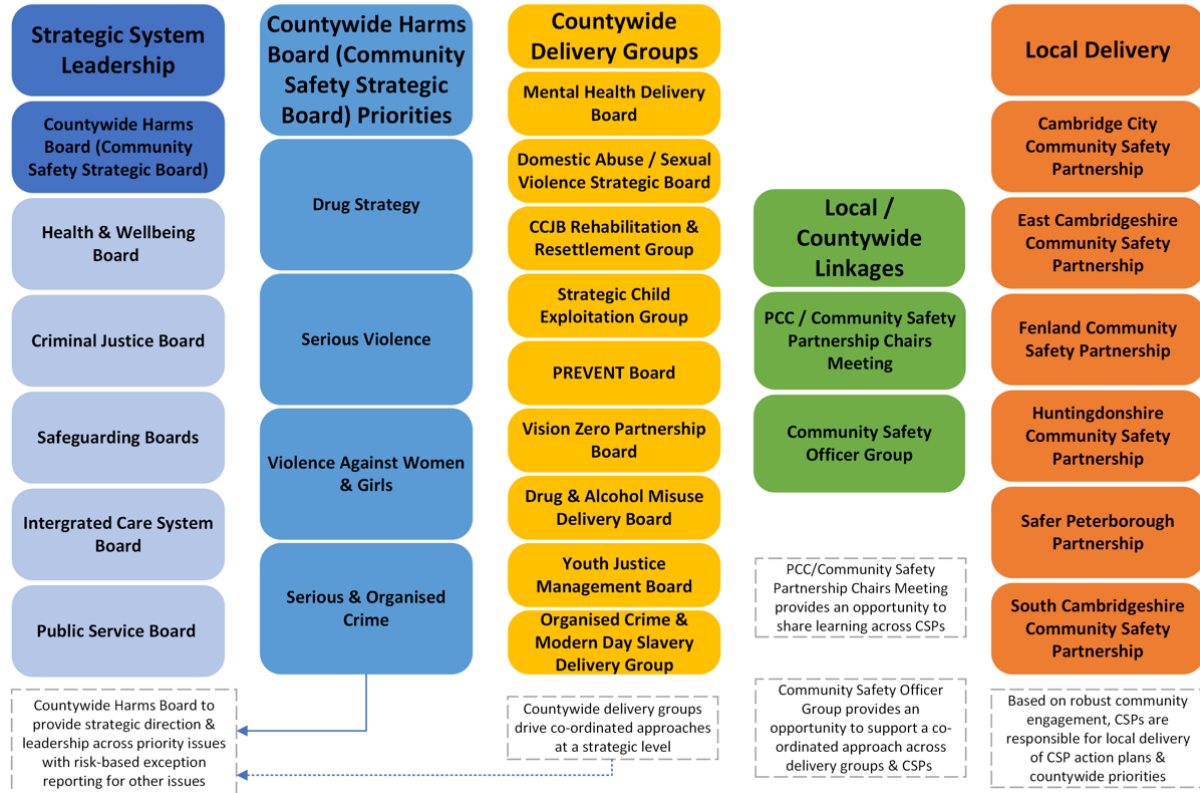
“

1. Data for 1995, 1997 and 1999 are for the YE December, all other years included are YE March.”

(ONS, 2023b)

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

Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Countrywide Agreement 2022 - 25



Appendix D: CSP OPCC Activity Review

Cambridge Community Safety Partnership

Action Plan 2023 – 2025

Our Priority: Reducing Violence in our City Centre



What we know:

Our strategic assessment showed us that whilst Cambridge is a safe city, there has been an increase in reports of violence with injury. Most of these incidents are connected to the night-time economy in our city centre, with victims and perpetrators of this violence most likely to be aged 17 - 34.

Our Aim:

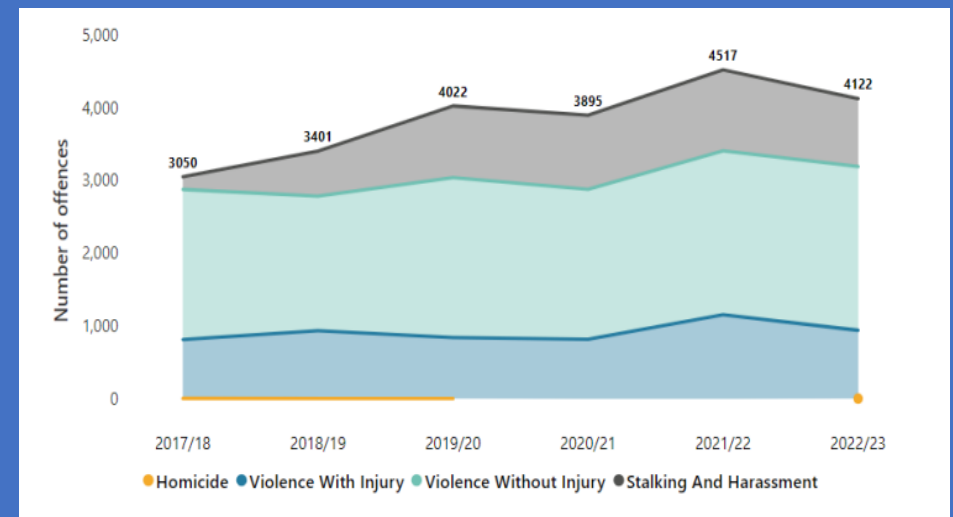
To prevent violence and increase safety in the city centre at night

We'll achieve this by:

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

Lead: Keryn Jalli, Cambridge City Council and Paul Rogerson / Mike Jackman, Cambridgeshire Constabulary

Police recorded Violence Against the Person offences in Cambridge



The rate of violence against the person offences in Cambridge has increased in the last 5 years, but remains lower than the national average

Year 1: Action Plan September 2023 – March 2024

<i>"The Plan"</i>	What we will do		Who will lead	We will check that we're on track by:
Educational campaigns to prevent violence	1	Create Serious Violence prevention materials for young people and practitioners	Anglia Ruskin University (ARU) and Cambridge City Council	Number of students engaged with Live Brief project on Serious Violence prevention
				Number of educational resources developed
				Number of organisations educational materials shared with
	2	Create educational material for parents	Cambridge City Council	Parents at workshops have increased understanding of serious violence
				Parents at workshops have increased understanding of how to access support for children
Expand Cambs Against County Lines delivery				Parents at workshops have increased trust in statutory services to deliver serious violence prevention
				Number of organisations resources circulated to
	3	Create KS2 Cambs Against County Lines animation and lesson plan	Cambridge City Council (CCC)	Content created and approved by PSHE leads (Personal, social, health and economic education)
				Number of school content delivered to

<i>"The Plan"</i>	What we will do		Who will lead	We will check that we're on track by:
Reduce violent crime offending & re-offending	4	Increase police presence in the city centre	Cambridgeshire Constabulary	Officer hours of dedicated policing of Night Time Economy (NTE)
Enhancing safety in public spaces	5	Deliver a Businesses Against Abuse accreditation scheme	Cambridgeshire Constabulary and	Development of a baseline knowledge check and post training knowledge check across all areas of the

[V1.4]

			Cambridge Business Against Crime (CAMBAC)	training
				Number of training sessions delivered
				Number of people accredited – overall target 1,000 by March 2025, quarterly target 167
	6	Commission a public guardianship scheme for the city centre and adjoining open spaces	Cambridge Business Against Crime (CAMBAC)	Number of public space guardians in NTE
	7	Increase CCTV surveillance in the city centre	Cambridge City Council	Additional CCTV cameras installed at target locations
	8	Increase taxi marshal coverage in the night-time economy	Cambridge Business Against Crime (CAMBAC)	Number of evenings with taxi marshals % increase of taxi marshals compared with previous 12 months
	9	Review Cumulative Impact Zones	Cambridge City Council	Cumulative Impact Zone (CIZ) continues in City Centre

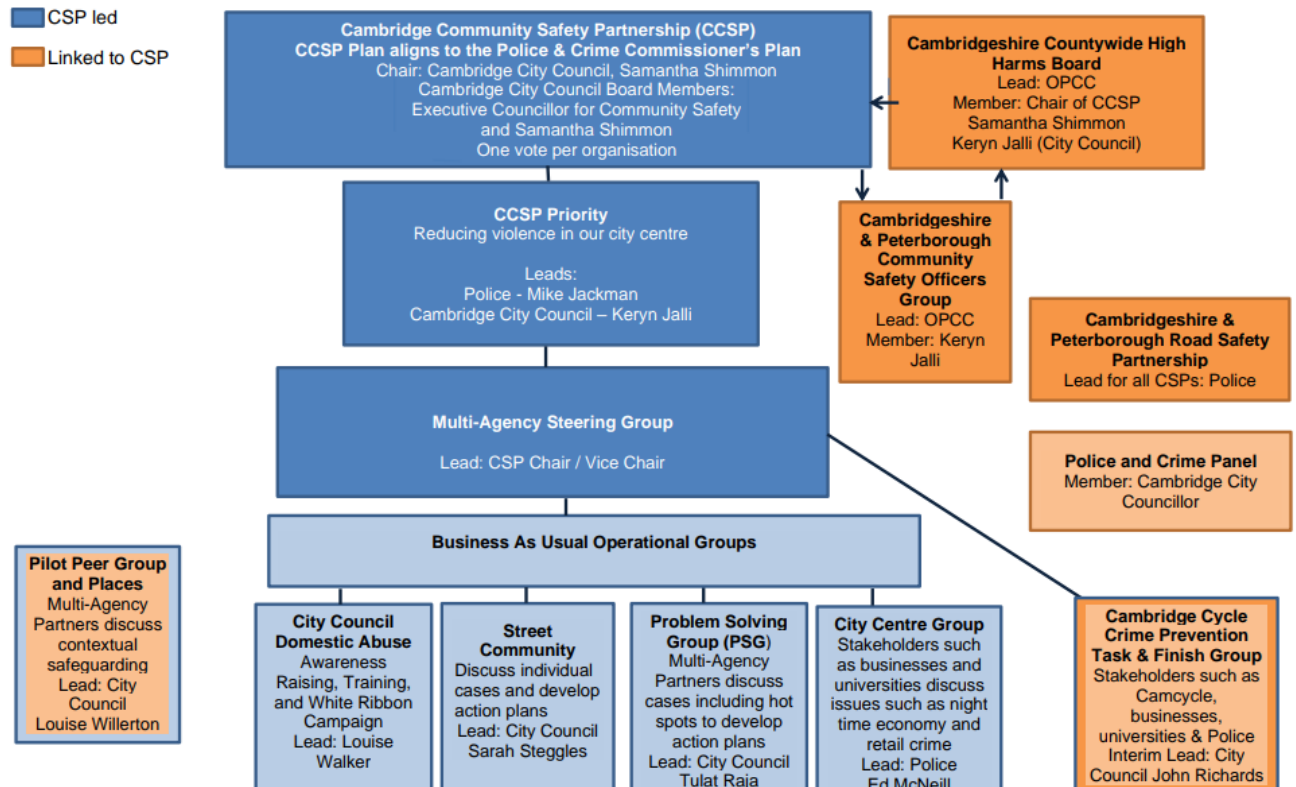
Year 2: Action Plan April 2024 – March 2025

<i>"The Plan"</i>	What we will do		Who will lead	We will check that we're on track by:
Listen to people at risk of, or affected by violent crime	1	Conduct a Community Safety Survey to understand people's feelings about safety in the city	Cambridge City Council	Number of survey responses
				% of people who report feeling safe in Cambridge during the day
				% of people who report feeling safe in Cambridge during the night

<i>"The Plan"</i>	What we will do		Who will lead	We will check that we're on track by:
Reduce violent crime offending & re-offending	2	Deliver targeted interventions to 18 – 24 year olds on short sentences	Probation Service	Removed from plan as intervention focusses on East Cambridgeshire
Enhancing safety in public spaces	3	Deliver a Businesses Against Abuse accreditation scheme	Cambridgeshire Constabulary and Cambridge Business Against Crime (CAMBAC)	Number of training sessions delivered
				Number of people accredited – overall target 1,000 by March 2025, quarterly target 167
				Increased knowledge of VAWG and how businesses can respond
				Annual survey by CAMBAC to measure improved feeling of safety for everyone within the community
				Reduction in Police recorded rape and sexual offences
	4	Commission a public guardianship scheme for the city centre and adjoining open spaces	Cambridge Business Against Crime (CAMBAC)	Annual survey by CAMBAC to measure reduction in the number of people concerned about VAWG and Neighbourhood Crime (theft from person)
	5	Increase taxi marshal coverage in the night time economy	Cambridge Business Against Crime (CAMBAC)	Number of evenings with taxi marshals
				% increase of taxi marshals compared with previous 12 months

Appendix E: Cambridge Community Safety Structure
2024-2025 as provided by Cambridge City Council
Community Safety Team May 2024

Cambridge Community Safety Structure 2024-2025
as provided by Cambridge City Council Community Safety Team May 2024



Appendix F: 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 is led by Task Group member

Camcycle who in partnership with Cambridge Police have held monthly multiple cycle safety events across the city. These events have included major employers, Addenbrookes Hospital, both universities, colleges, and destinations such as the train stations.

- 2) Infrastructure – safety and shaping designs for security improvements to strengthen user confidence and prevent cycle related crime. This has included joint investment in CCTV enhancements and work by rail operator Greater Anglia at the city railway stations.
- 3) Enforcement – Police led enforcement work continues providing crime prevention advice as well. The public are asked to report any crimes directly to the Police online using the link:

<https://www.cambs.police.uk/report/Report-Shared/Report-a-crime> or by

calling 101, so they are officially recorded on the Police database.

More information is in the Cambridge Community Safety Partnership Annual Review available at [Cambridge Community Safety Partnership: Working together to keep Cambridge safe - Cambridge City Council](#)

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