Hate Crime Deep Dive Report:

Cambridge City

2024

Version 1.0

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

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1. Executive Summary

Hate crime is under-reported, and therefore, any data available will only represent a small proportion of the problem. Even survey data has limitations, either through sample representation or through respondents understanding and perception of what is a hate crime. This report, therefore, should be considered as a useful starting point in understanding the local picture for Cambridge City, and it should be considered alongside the broader evidence available to the Partnership.

In terms of the approach taken for this deep dive, it was agreed that rather than conducting an individual resident survey, relevant local organisations that work with residents that might be at greater risk of being a victim of hate crime would be surveyed. This was in order to gain some broad themes and reduce the need for victims to have to relive or repeat their experiences. Victims of hate crime often report feeling that they repeatedly have to share their experience without seeing any material changes. The approach was deemed to be a different way of gathering information from key stakeholders that might have a more generalised sense of what local communities were experiencing. Despite contacting national organisations for some comparison data, no responses were forthcoming.

Alongside the analysis of the survey, the team have analysed local police data. This analysis provides indications of what is happening and what is being reported to the criminal justice system.

The deep dive report is divided into two parts: Stakeholder Survey Analysis and Crime Data Analysis.

1.1.   Stakeholder Survey Analysis

Although the sample size of 28 responses for the survey was small, the respondents and their respective organisations worked with a large diverse range of people over a year, and the majority of respondents were aware of members of their community who have experienced hate crimes.

The most common locations of hate-related problems were public areas that included streets and public buildings such as hospitals or schools, and the most common characteristics identified as the cause of the hate-related problems were race, transgender identity, and sexual orientation.

From anonymised examples of hate related problems, most mentioned race/ethnicity, most mentioned young people and children in terms of age demographics, and most mentioned verbal abuse or verbal attack in terms of experience.

When asked if hate crime levels had changed to last year, 56% answered "It is about the same" and 44% answered "A small increase".

Lastly, personal experience, social media, and experience of family and friends were the most common factors on what impacted how safe people feel and the factors that members spoke about.

A total of 28 responses were collected and analysed. None of the questions were mandatory, and thus, the number of questions answered varied. Below is a summary of the top 3 findings for most questions in the Stakeholder Survey Analysis:

- **Question 1 - What organisation do you represent?**
    - 28 organisations were listed and analysed.
- **Question 2 - Does your organisation work with people who are part of any of the following categories?**
    - The top 3 categories that organisations work with were "Young people" (82%), "Racially minoritised" (79%), and "Disabled" (79%).
- **Question 3 - How many people/services users does your organisation work with/support in a year?**
    - The top 3 numbers of how many people/service users the organisation works with/supports in a year were "101-500" (32%), "1000+" (18%), and "501-999" (14%).
- **Question 4 - 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." Based on this definition, are you aware of members of your community experiencing hate crimes?**
    - 61% answered "Yes", and 39% answered "No".
- **Question 5 - In general, what are the sort of hate-related problems that have come to your attention? (open-ended)**
    - In terms of relevant protected characteristics, some mentioned race/ethnicity and sexual orientation.
    - In terms of age demographics, some mentioned involving children and young people.
    - In terms of the nature of experience, some mentioned bullying.
- **Question 6 - What are the locations most often given when these experiences are shared?**
    - The top 3 locations most often given when these experiences are shared were "On the street more generally" (47%), "Street near home" (41%), and "Public buildings such as hospitals or schools" (41%).
- **Question 7 - For those people you have worked with that have experienced hate crime, what are the characteristics that they have identified as the cause of that crime?**

- o The top 3 characteristics that were identified as the cause of the crime were "Race" (71%), "Transgender identity" (59%), and "Sexual orientation" (59%).
- **Question 8 - Have you got any anonymised examples you are comfortable sharing with us? (open-ended)**
  - o In terms of relevant protected characteristics, most mentioned race/ethnicity. Some mentioned transgender identity.
  - o In terms of place, some mentioned school.
  - o In terms of age demographics, most mentioned involved children and young people.
  - o In terms of the nature of experience, most mentioned verbal abuse or verbal attack.
- **Question 9 - Have the levels of hate crime you are hearing about changed compared to this time last year?**
  - o 56% answered "It is about the same", and 44% answered "A small increase".
- **Question 10 - Do you think that any of the following have impacted on how safe people in your community feel?**
  - o The top 3 factors that the respondents think have impacted on how safe people in their community feel are "Personal experience" (88%), "Social media" (76%), and for joint third: "Stories in the news" (65%) and "Experience of family and friends" (65%).
- **Question 11 - Have those people who have spoken to you about hate crime mentioned any of these factors?**
  - o The top 3 factors that are mentioned by people who have spoken to the respondent about hate crime were "Personal experience" (71%), "Social media" (65%), and "Experience of family and friends" (65%).
- **Question 12 - If you have selected "Social media" in Question 10 or 11, select which specific social media channels are a factor?**
  - o The top 3 social media channels that are a factor were "WhatsApp" (50%), "Tik Tok" (50%), and for joint third: "X (formerly Twitter)" (42%) and "Facebook" (42%).

1.2.   Crime Data Analysis

Below is a summary of the key findings of the analysis of police recorded crime:

- **Breakdown of motivating factors of hate crimes**
  - o Hate crime marked offences with "racially or religiously aggravated" in the short title ranged from 53% in YE September 2022 to 61% in YE September 2024.
- **What is known about who is perpetrating hate crime?**

- o For YE March 2024, males accounted for 71% and females accounted for 29% of suspects associated with hate crime.
  - o The largest ethnicity group was the white ethnicity group with 56% of suspects. The second largest group was Null/Not stated at 35%.
- **What is known about who is experiencing hate crime?**
  - o For YE March 2024, males accounted for 57% and females accounted for 43% of victims associated with hate crime.
  - o The largest ethnicity group was Null/Not stated at 38% of victims, and the second largest group was the white ethnicity group at 32% of victims.
- **Where are hate crimes occurring**
  - o Between YE September 2022 and YE September 2024, the top 5 wards with the highest count of hate crime have been relatively consistent with the following order: 1) Market (highest), 2) Petersfield, 3) Abbey, 4) East Chesterton, and 5) King's Hedges.
  - o These wards proportionally made up between 62% to 71% of all hate crime offences in Cambridge City over the last 3 years.
  - o These wards with the exception of Abbey follow the overall trends in an increase in all hate crime offences in Cambridge City between year ending (YE) September 2022 and YE September 2023 and the subsequent decrease in all hate crime offences in Cambridge City between YE September 2023 and YE September 2024.
  - o Market consistently has the highest volume count that range from 107 to 131. These counts make up a proportion range of 30.9% to 31.8%.
  - o Petersfield is the second highest volume count but is substantially lower with counts that range from 36 to 63 and a proportion range of 10.5% to 15.3%.
- **What are the offence types of hate crimes**
  - o Between YE September 2022 and YE September 2024, public order offences made up between 52% and 56% of hate crime offences.
  - o Violence against the person (VAP) made up between 37% and 39% of hate crime offences.

1.3.   Next steps

Whilst this report brings together what national and local police recorded crime data can show alongside survey responses from key stakeholders, there remains gaps in the picture. The Partnership should consider if there are particular gaps that they feel would be important to address before activity to tackle hate crime is agreed.

Hearing directly from people with lived experience would provide another dimension to the evidence. Furthermore, it would provide an opportunity to engage and enable

communities to be involved with the solutions as well. Wider engagement could be done through many routes and involve more partners on the board.

2. Introduction

2.1. Context

It was agreed at the Cambridge City Community Safety Partnership (CSP) meeting on 16th July 2024 to complete a deep dive report on hate crime. This was due to a 20% increase in hate crime offences from 344 offences to 412 offences between the YE September 2022 and YE September 2023 (CCC Policy and Insight Team, 2023).

2.2. Purpose

It is widely recognised that hate crime is under-reported to statutory organisations. Police data whilst recorded over the longer period is skewed by the emphasis on racial and religiously aggravated crimes that have specific offences codes. Other crimes that are believed to have been motivated by hate just have a 'marker' applied to them. National available data usually from surveys are not always released at district/ City geographies and therefore can only provide indications of issues rather than specific local insight.

Therefore, this report includes local survey results that were conducted with local relevant organisations alongside analysis of local police recorded crime data compared to national data where available. This deep dive report is divided into two parts: Stakeholder Survey Analysis and Crime Data Analysis.

The purposes of the Stakeholder Survey Analysis part are to determine
- the wider picture from community groups – particularly where reporting to the police is low
- the nature of experience
- whether fear of hate crime is increasing
- if people are changing their behaviour to reduce the risk of being a victim

The purposes of the Crime Data Analysis part are to determine what is known through police recorded crime
- the breakdown of motivating factors of hate crimes
- who is perpetrating hate crimes
- who is experiencing hate crimes
- where hate crimes are occurring - geographical analysis
- what are the offence types of hate crimes

3. Stakeholder Survey Analysis

The stakeholder survey was conducted between 4th November 2024 to 16th December 2024 to determine

- the wider picture from community groups – particularly where reporting to the police is low
- the nature of experience
- whether fear of hate crime is increasing
- if people are changing their behaviour to reduce the risk of being a victim

With the help of the Cambridge CVS, the survey was sent to leaders of community groups to ask them about their experiences and the experiences of their members and the people that they work with. The survey was an initial pass to begin to understand and learn about hate crime in the community. The intent was never to be a comprehensive representation of what was going on in Cambridge City, but it was an initial step to begin a dialogue.

There was a total of 14 questions in the survey, and none of the questions were mandatory. The number of questions answered thus varied, and there was a branching question at Question 4 where a "Yes" answer moved onward to Question 5 while a "No" answer ended the survey. Analysis for each question in the following subsections will thus note the number of responses.

There was a mix of quantitative questions (select one; select all that apply) and qualitative questions (open-ended). See Appendix A – Survey A.1 Questions for the full list of questions. Only Questions 1 to 12 were analysed for the survey.

A total of 31 responses were collected, and 1 was removed due to blank responses. Of the 30 remaining responses, 3 were from The Kite Trust, and these responses were combined into 1 response for a total of 28 responses to be analysed.

3.1. Summary

The branching question at Question 4 divided the survey into two parts: Pre-branching (Questions 1 to 4) and Post-branching (Questions 5 to 12).

3.1.1. Pre-branching (Questions 1 to 4)

For the Pre-branching part, 28 responses were analysed. The takeaways were the diversity of people that organisations work with, the breadth of reach in terms of number of people the organisations work with, and the majority of organisations whose members experience hate crime.

In terms of diversity, the organisations worked with people of the following categories: "Young people" (82%), "Racially minoritised" (79%), "Disabled" (79%), "LGBTQ+" (64%), "Follows a religious faith" (64%), "Those with care experience" (61%), "Older people" (54%).

In terms of annual reach, the top 3 numbers of how many people/service users the organisation works with/supports in a year were "101-500" (32%), "1000+" (18%), and "501-999" (14%).

Lastly, out of the 28 responses, 61% said "Yes" to being aware of members of community experiencing hate crimes, and 39% said "No".

3.1.2. Post-branching (Questions 5 to 12)

The respondents who answered "No" ended the survey, and there were 17 respondents that continued to Questions 5 to 12.

When asked to describe the sort of hate-related problems that have come to the attention of respondents, some mentioned race/ethnicity and sexual orientation, some mentioned children and young people in terms of age demographics, and some mentioned bullying in terms of experience.

Locations most given were Streets ("On the street more generally" (47%) and "Street near home" (41%)) and "Public buildings such as hospitals or schools" (41%).

Characteristics that they have identified as the cause of the hate-related problems were "Race" (71%), "Transgender identity" (59%), "Sexual orientation" (59%).

When anonymised examples were given, the descriptions were similar to the general descriptions of hate-related problems where most mentioned race/ethnicity, most mentioned young people and children in terms of age demographics. Instead of bullying, most mentioned verbal abuse or verbal attack in terms of experience.

When asked if hate crime levels had changed to last year, 56% answered "It is about the same" and 44% answered "A small increase".

Personal experience, social media, and experience of family and friends were the most common factors on what impacted how safe people feel and the factors that members spoke about.

3.2. Question 1 - What organisation do you represent?

28 responses were collected and analysed for Question 1. Table 1 shows the list of respondents in alphabetical order.
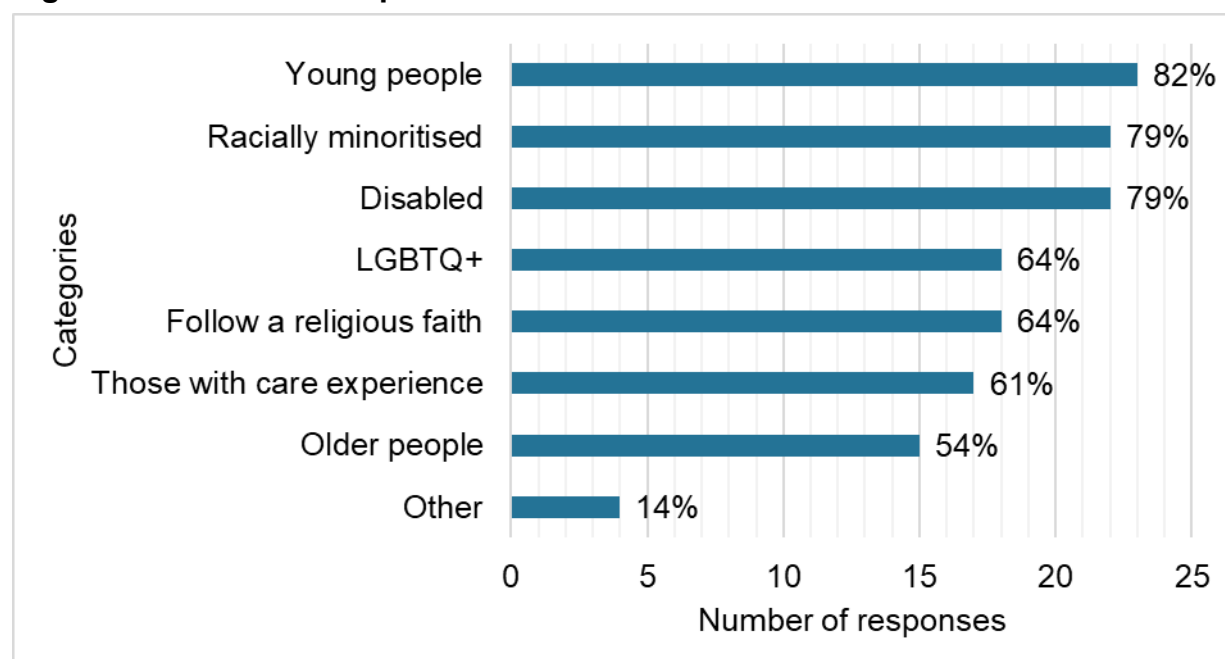
Table 1: Question 1 responses

Item number	Name of organisation
1	Abbey People
2	Anglia Ruskin University
3	Arbury Community Church
4	Cambridge & District Citizens Advice
5	Cambridge African Network
6	Cambridge city council, community safety team
7	Cambridge County Council
8	Cambridge Disabled Kids swimming Club
9	Cambridge Junction
10	Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Integrated Care Board
11	Cambridgeshire County Council
12	Eddington Residents' Association
13	Effect UK
14	Embrace Child Victims of Crime
15	Fitness Rush Community CIC
16	Friends of Histon Road Recreation Ground
17	Kings hedges family support project
18	NHS
19	North Cambridge Community Partnership
20	Safe Soulmates
21	South Cambs Communities Service
22	Splash & Dash Creations Ltd / Trusted Adult Scheme (ARU)
23	TAS
24	The Connections Bus Project
25	The Kite Trust
26	The Red hen Project
27	The Sixth Sense Collective
28	University of Cambridge Museums

3.3. Question 2 - Does your organisation work with people who are part of any of the following categories?

28 responses were collected and analysed for Question 2. Question 2 was a Select All question, and thus, respondents could have multiple answers selected.

The top 3 categories that organisations work with were "Young people" (23 responses; 82%), "Racially minoritised" (22 responses; 79%), and "Disabled" (22 responses; 79%).
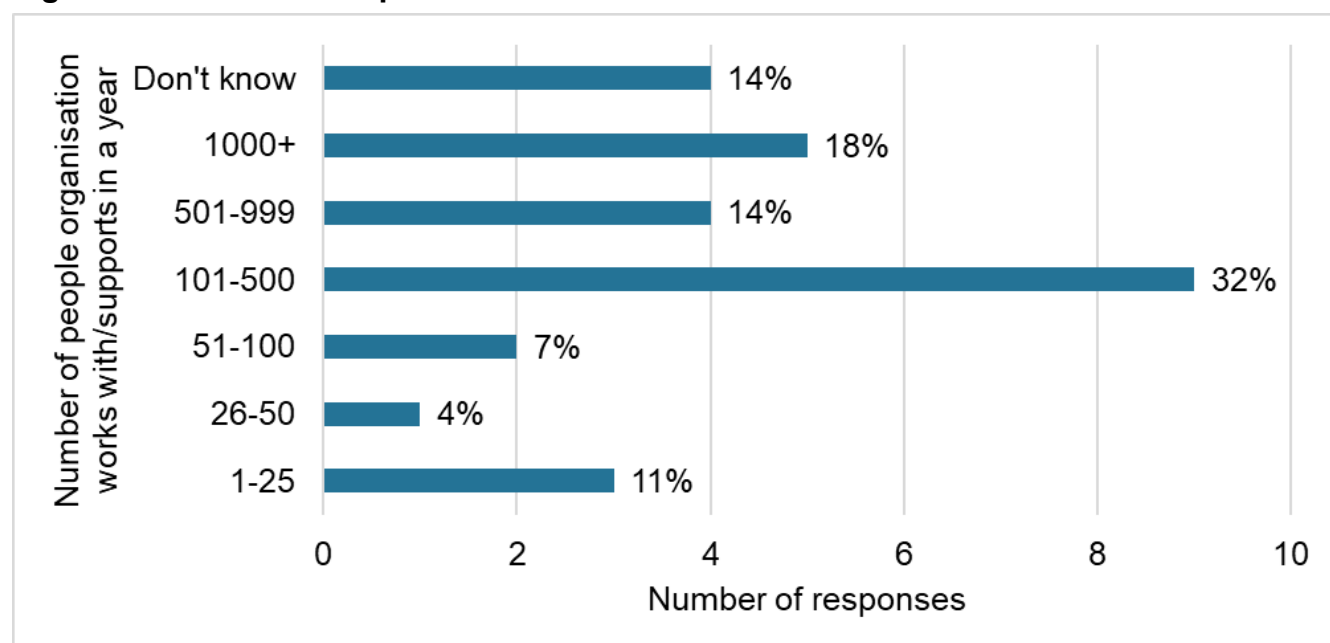
Figure 1: Question 2 responses

4 responses (14%) selected "Other" and were able to specify their answer. These answers included "Refugees", "Staff groups only in all categories aged 18-65", "We work with all Eddington residents", and "families".

3.4.   Question 3 - How many people/services users does your organisation work with/support in a year?

28 responses were collected and analysed for Question 3. Question 3 was a single answer question with the option of "Don't know".

The top 3 numbers of how many people/service users the organisation works with/supports in a year were "101-500" (9 responses; 32%), "1000+" (5 responses; 18%), and "501-999" (4 responses; 14%).
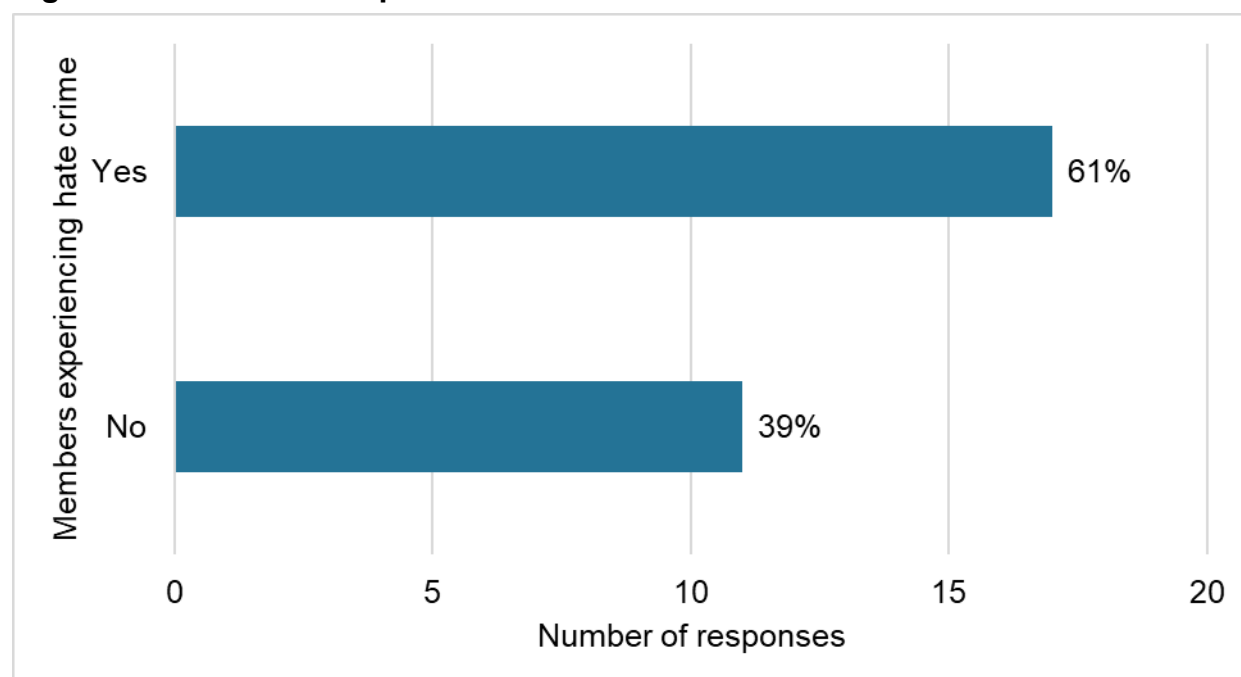
4 respondents (14%) answered "Don't know" for the joint third most common response.

Figure 2: Question 3 responses

3.5. **Question 4 - 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." Based on this definition, are you aware of members of your community experiencing hate crimes?**

28 responses were collected and analysed for Question 4. Question 4 was a single answer question and was a branching question. A "Yes" answer moved onward to Question 5 while a "No" answer ended the survey.

17 respondents (61%) answered "Yes", and 11 respondents (39%) answered "No". These 17 respondents moved onto Question 5 while the 11 respondents ended the survey.

Figure 3: Question 4 responses

Figure 3: Question 4 responses

3.6. Question 5 - In general, what are the sort of hate-related problems that have come to your attention?

17 responses were collected and analysed for Question 5. Question 5 was an open-ended question, and a thematic analysis approach was conducted.

In the description column in Table 2, "most" denotes over 50% of responses, "some denotes between 25% and 50% of responses, and "few" denotes below 25% of responses.

Table 2: Summary of themes from Question 5 by category

Theme Category	Theme	Description
Relevant protected characteristics	Race/ethnicity	Some included race/ethnicity. • A few mentioned experiencing negative racial bias both in a personal and professional capacity. • A few mentioned racist abuse both online and in person. • A few mentioned just racism and hate-related problems relating to race and racial discrimination.
Relevant protected characteristics	Sexual orientation	Some included sexual orientation. • A few mentioned homophobic abuse both online and in person. • A few mentioned homophobia and homophobic comments. • A few mentioned bullying and harassment

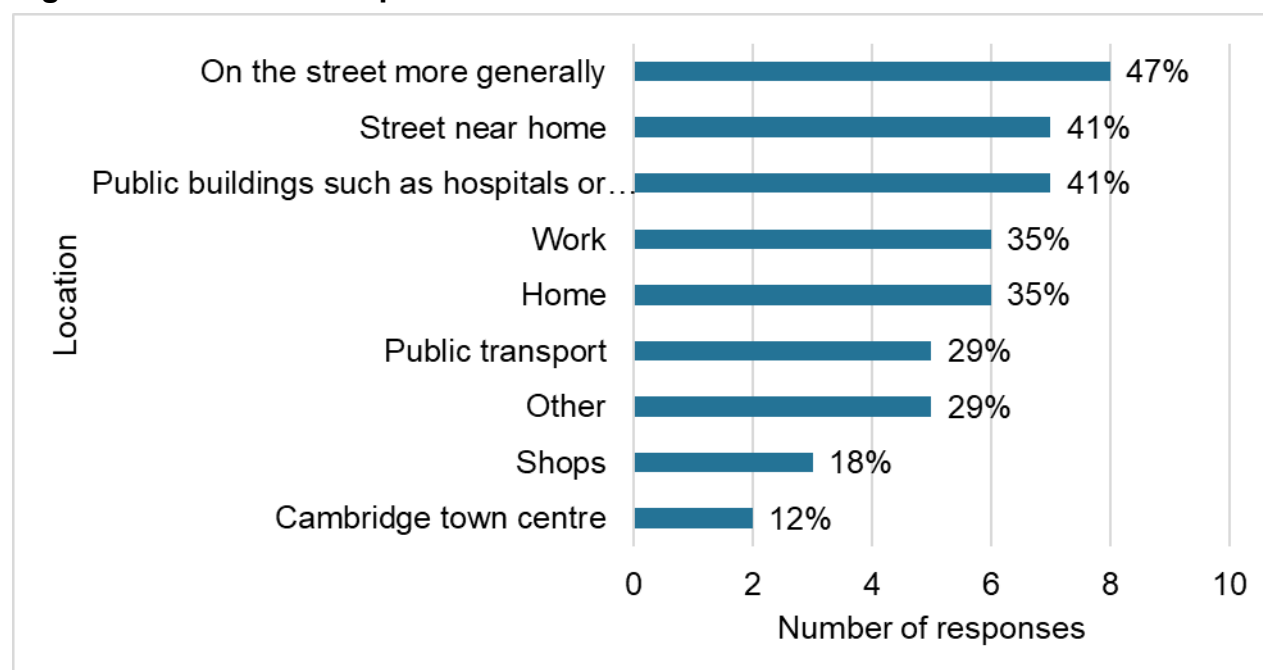| Theme Category	Theme	Description
		from peers related to sexual orientation. • A few mentioned hate-related problems relating to sexuality.
Relevant protected characteristics	Transgender identity	A few included transgender identity. • A few mentioned transphobic abuse both online and in person. • A few mentioned bullying and harassment from peers related to gender identity.
Relevant protected characteristics	Disability	A few included disability. • A few mentioned ableist abuse both online and in person. • A few mentioned bullying and harassment from peers related to disabilities.
Place	Neighbourhood	A few included neighbourhood. • A few mentioned low-level harassment by young people of neighbourhood residents and visitors. • A few mentioned neighbour disputes impacting on children with hate related incidents/ASB (anti-social behaviour). • A few mentioned hate-related problems that were all related to neighbour disputes.
Place	Work	A few included work. • A few mentioned experiencing negative racial bias in a professional capacity. • A few mentioned that hate-related problems tend to be discrimination at work that may not meet the hate-crime definition but are nonetheless examples of hostility or prejudice. • A few mentioned discrimination at work.
Place	School	A few included school. • A few mentioned bullying at school related to a marginalised or protected characteristic. • A few mentioned discrimination at school.
Place	Street	A few mentioned being verbally attacked in the street and chased and threatened with violence.
Place	Online	A few mentioned homophobic, transphobic, racist and ableist abuse both online and in person.
Age demographics	Involving children and young people	Some included involving children and young people. • A few mentioned low-level harassment by young people of neighbourhood residents and visitors. • A few mentioned neighbour disputes impacting on children with hate related incidents/ASB.

Theme Category	Theme	Description
		- A few mentioned bullying at school related to a marginalised or protected characteristic. - A few mentioned bullying and harassment from peers related to disabilities, experience of care, sexual orientation and gender identity. - A few mentioned bullying in schools and discrimination at school.
Nature of experience	Bullying	Some included bullying. - A few mentioned hate-related bullying incidents. - A few mentioned bullying at school related to a marginalised or protected characteristic. - A few mentioned young people and bullying and harassment from peers related to disabilities, experience of care, sexual orientation and gender identity.
Nature of experience	Discrimination	A few included discrimination. - A few mentioned that hate-related problems tend to be discrimination at work that may not meet the hate-crime definition but are nonetheless examples of hostility or prejudice. - A few mentioned casual discrimination that is often observed in its integration of everyday language. - A few mentioned racial discrimination. - A few mentioned discrimination at work or school.
Nature of experience	Harassment	A few included harassment. - A few mentioned low-level harassment by young people of neighbourhood residents and visitors. - A few mentioned young people and bullying and harassment from peers related to disabilities, experience of care, sexual orientation and gender identity. - A few mentioned harassment.
Nature of experience	Verbal abuse	A few included verbal abuse. - A few mentioned being verbally attacked in the street and chased and threatened with violence. - A few mentioned verbal abuse. - A few mentioned hate speech.
Nature of experience	Disputes	A few included disputes. - A few mentioned neighbour disputes

Theme Category	Theme	Description
		impacting on children with hate related incidents and ASB. • A few mentioned hate-related problems that were all related to neighbour disputes.
Nature of experience	Low-level	A few included low-level as a description. • A few mentioned low-level harassment by young people of neighbourhood residents and visitors. • A few mentioned low-level exclusion and misunderstanding and that they don't think these are motivated by 'hate' but by lack of understanding or generosity.
Nature of experience	Violence	A few mentioned violence and subsequent fear of violence.
Other	Fear or threatened	A few included fear or threatened. • A few mentioned being verbally attacked in the street/chased/threatened with violence. • A few mentioned violence and subsequent fear of violence. • A few mentioned that often challenging said behaviour will result in negative social repercussions for the individual or group that made the challenge.
Other	Perception of hate crime increasing or worsening	A few mentioned that discrimination that has always been present within society but is now seemingly worsening.
Other	Experience of care	A few mentioned young people and bullying and harassment from peers related to disabilities, experience of care, sexual orientation and gender identity.

3.7.   Question 6 - What are the locations most often given when these experiences are shared?

17 responses were collected and analysed for Question 6. Question 6 was a Select All question, and thus, respondents could have multiple answers selected.

The top 3 locations most often given when these experiences are shared were "On the street more generally" (8 responses; 47%), "Street near home" (7 responses; 41%), and "Public buildings such as hospitals or schools" (7 responses; 41%).
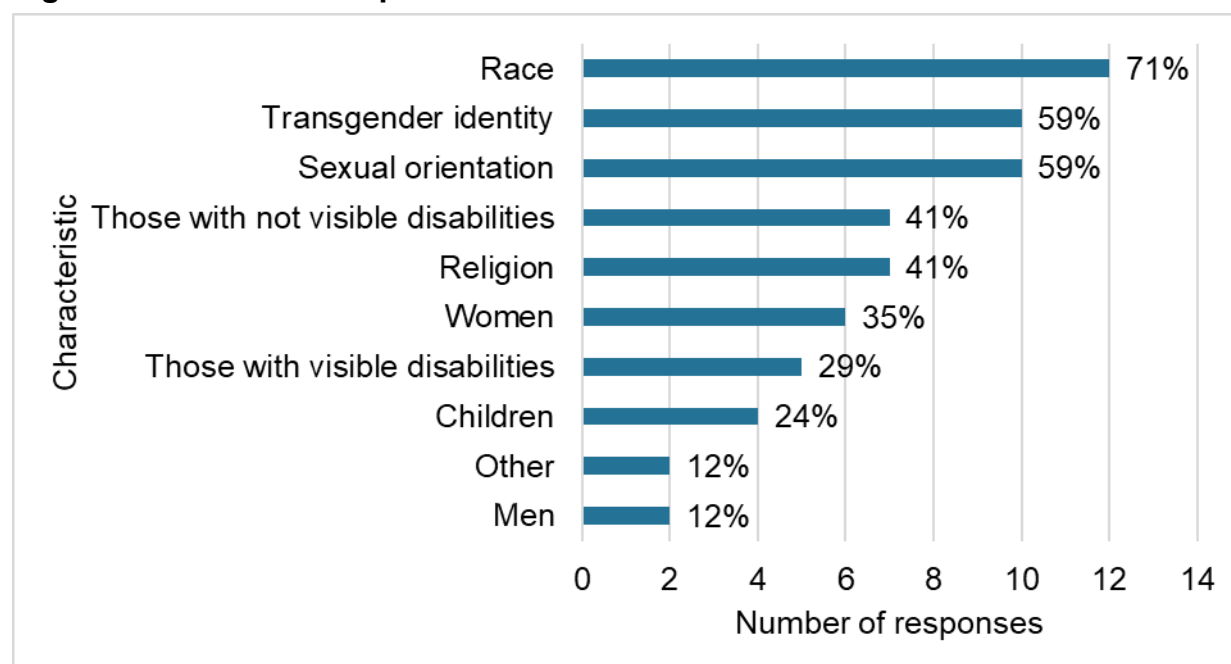
Figure 4: Question 6 responses

5 responses (29%) were "Other" where respondents could specify their own answer. These answers included "via 'friends' online", "Online", "College", "neighbours, community groups", and "Within Anglia Ruskin University".

3.8. Question 7 - For those people you have worked with that have experienced hate crime, what are the characteristics that they have identified as the cause of that crime?

17 responses were collected and analysed for Question 7. Question 7 was a Select All question, and thus, respondents could have multiple answers selected.

The top 3 characteristics that were identified as the cause of the crime were "Race" (12 responses; 71%), "Transgender identity" (10 responses; 59%), and "Sexual orientation" (10 responses; 59%).

Figure 5: Question 7 responses

2 responses (12%) were "Other" where respondents could specify their own answer. These answers included "Insufficient evidence that any particular group is singled out" and "social care involvement with family".

3.9.   Question 8 - Have you got any anonymised examples you are comfortable sharing with us?

10 responses were collected and analysed for Question 8. Question 8 was an open-ended question, and a thematic analysis approach was conducted.

In the description column in Table 2, "most" denotes over 50% of responses, "some denotes between 25% and 50% of responses, and "few" denotes below 25% of responses.

Table 3: Summary of themes from Question 8 by category

Theme Category	Theme	Description
Relevant protected characteristics	Race/ethnicity	Most included race/ethnicity. • A few mentioned changing their surname to get on 'easier' in this country at an interview. • A few mentioned being a black friend being called "the help" at a party. • A few mentioned being racially profiled at an airport. • A few mentioned that a Polish friend was told to 'go home'. • A few mentioned a young person that was

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Theme Category	Theme	Description
		attacked in the street and the attacker was abusive towards her for having mixed race siblings. • A few mentioned a young person that was attacked as her family were part of the traveling community. • A few mentioned that some Muslim families mentioned how unsafe they now felt in Cambridge town centre. One woman commented that she had received racial abuse while travelling on a bus with her young daughter. This was following the summer's race-related demonstrations.
Relevant protected characteristics	Transgender identity	Some included transgender identity. • A few mentioned verbal abuse towards a trans man. • A few mentioned a culture of transphobia among staff at the university. • A few mentioned property damage at The Kite Trust centre in Ely over a few weeks last year. • A few mentioned young people being called slurs online and in person and rude invasive questions from people in a position of power over them.
Relevant protected characteristics	Disability	Some included disability. • A few mentioned a young person that was bullied relentlessly at school and in the community for being disabled. • A few mentioned an example where a young person was invited to a group WhatsApp chat and then was verbally abused because of their learning disability and family situation. Then the young person was encouraged to self-harm and take their life.
Relevant protected characteristics	Religion or belief	Some included religion or belief. • A few mentioned discussions from young refugees in a recent focus group around hate crime taking place at school in the form of bullying and being referred to as terrorists by other young people due to their religion. • A few mentioned that some Muslim families mentioned how unsafe they now felt in Cambridge town centre. One woman commented that she had received

Theme Category	Theme	Description
		racial abuse while travelling on a bus with her young daughter. This was following the summer's race-related demonstrations.
Relevant protected characteristics	Sexual orientation	A few included sexual orientation. • A few mentioned property damage at The Kite Trust centre in Ely over a few weeks last year • A few mentioned young people being called slurs online and in person and rude invasive questions from people in a position of power over them.
Place	School	Some included school. • A few mentioned a young person that was bullied relentlessly at school for being disabled. • A few mentioned currently experiencing a rise in students trolling other students and staff by setting up fake social media accounts at a school they work at. • A few mentioned discussions from young refugees in a recent focus group around hate crime taking place at school in the form of bullying and being referred to as terrorists by other young people due to their religion.
Place	Work	A few included work. • A few mentioned a culture of transphobia among staff at the university. • A few mentioned currently experiencing a rise in students trolling other students and staff by setting up fake social media accounts at a school they work at.
Place	Public transport	A few included public transport. • A few mentioned being racially profiled at an airport. • A few mentioned that some Muslim families mentioned how unsafe they now felt in Cambridge town centre. One woman commented that she had received racial abuse while travelling on a bus with her young daughter. This was following the summer's race-related demonstrations.
Place	Street	A few mentioned a young person that was attacked in the street and the attacker was abusive towards her for having mixed race siblings.

Theme Category	Theme	Description
Age demographics	Involving children and young people	Most included involving children and young people. • A few mentioned a young person that was bullied relentlessly at school and in the community for being disabled. • A few mentioned a young person that was attacked in the street and the attacker was abusive towards her for having mixed race siblings. • A few mentioned a young person that was attacked as her family were part of the traveling community. • A few mentioned currently experiencing a rise in students trolling other students and staff by setting up fake social media accounts at a school they work at. • A few mentioned discussions from young refugees in a recent focus group around hate crime taking place at school in the form of bullying and being referred to as terrorists by other young people due to their religion. • A few mentioned an example where a young person was invited to a group WhatsApp chat and then was verbally abused because of their learning disability and family situation. Then the young person was encouraged to self-harm and take their life. • A few mentioned that some Muslim families mentioned how unsafe they now felt in Cambridge town centre. One woman commented that she had received racial abuse while travelling on a bus with her young daughter. This was following the summer's race-related demonstrations. • A few mentioned young people being called slurs online and in person and rude invasive questions from people in a position of power over them.
Nature of experience	Verbal abuse or verbal attack	Most included verbal abuse or verbal attack. • A few mentioned verbal abuse towards a trans man. • A few mentioned being a black friend being called "the help" at a party. • A few mentioned that a Polish friend was told to 'go home'.

Theme Category	Theme	Description
		- A few mentioned a young person that was attacked in the street and the attacker was abusive towards her for having mixed race siblings. - A few mentioned an example where a young person was invited to a group WhatsApp chat and then was verbally abused because of their learning disability and family situation. Then the young person was encouraged to self-harm and take their life. - A few mentioned that some Muslim families mentioned how unsafe they now felt in Cambridge town centre. One woman commented that she had received racial abuse while travelling on a bus with her young daughter. This was following the summer's race-related demonstrations. - A few mentioned young people being called slurs online and in person and rude invasive questions from people in a position of power over them.
Nature of experience	Bullying	A few included bullying. - A few mentioned a young person that was bullied relentlessly at school and in the community for being disabled. - A few mentioned discussions from young refugees in a recent focus group around hate crime taking place at school in the form of bullying and being referred to as terrorists by other young people due to their religion.
Nature of experience	Violence or attack.	A few included violence or attack. - A few mentioned a young person that was attacked in the street and the attacker was abusive towards her for having mixed race siblings. - A few mentioned a young person that was attacked as her family were part of the traveling community.
Nature of experience	Feeling unsafe	A few mentioned that some Muslim families mentioned how unsafe they now felt in Cambridge town centre. One woman commented that she had received racial abuse while travelling on a bus with her young daughter. This was following the summer's race-related demonstrations.

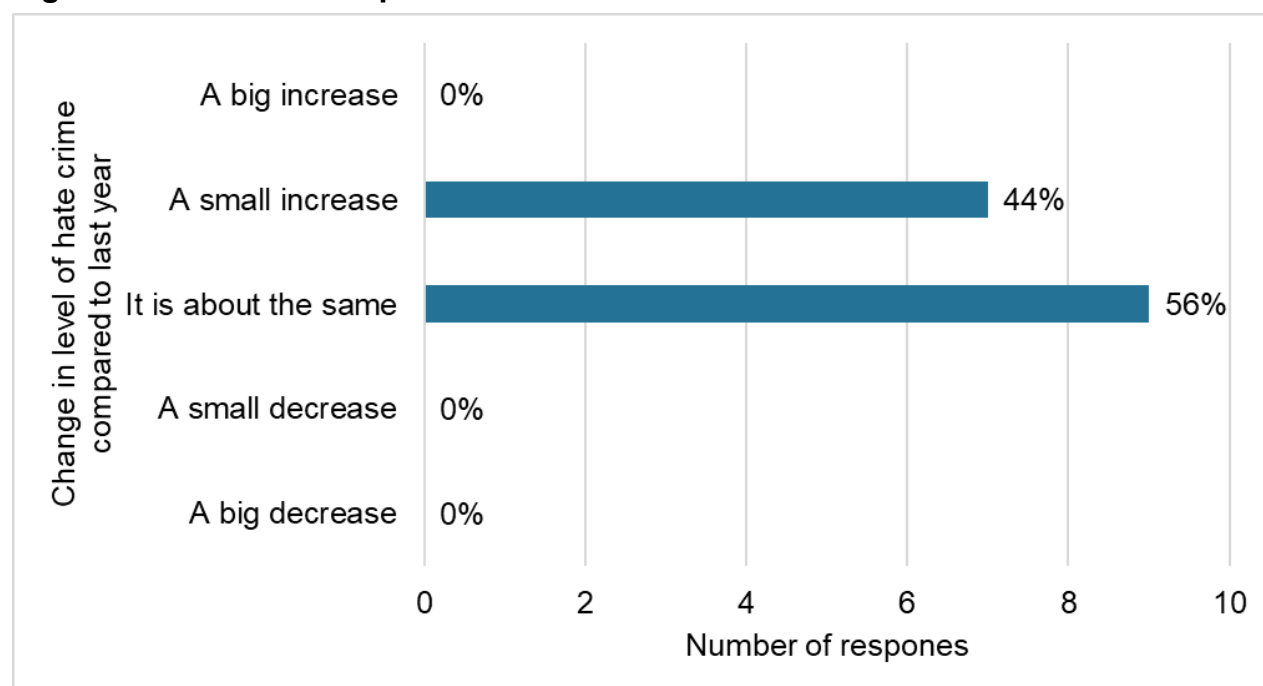| Theme Category	Theme	Description
Other	Change of behaviour to reduce risk of being a victim	A few included a change of behaviour to reduce risk of being a victim. • A few mentioned changing their surname to get on 'easier' in this country at an interview. • A few mentioned an example where a young person was invited to a group WhatsApp chat and then was verbally abused because of their learning disability and family situation. Then the young person was encouraged to self-harm and take their life.
Other	Perception of hate crime increasing or worsening	A few mentioned currently experiencing a rise in students trolling other students and staff by setting up fake social media accounts at a school they work at

3.10. Question 9 - Have the levels of hate crime you are hearing about changed compared to this time last year?

16 responses were collected and analysed for Question 9. Question 9 was a single answer question.

9 respondents (56%) answered "It is about the same" to whether the levels of hate crime they are hearing about has changed compared to this time last year. 7 respondents (44%) answered "A small increase".

As mentioned above, of the 30 original responses, 3 were from The Kite Trust, and these responses were combined into 1 response for a total of 28 responses to be analysed prior to the branching in Question 4.
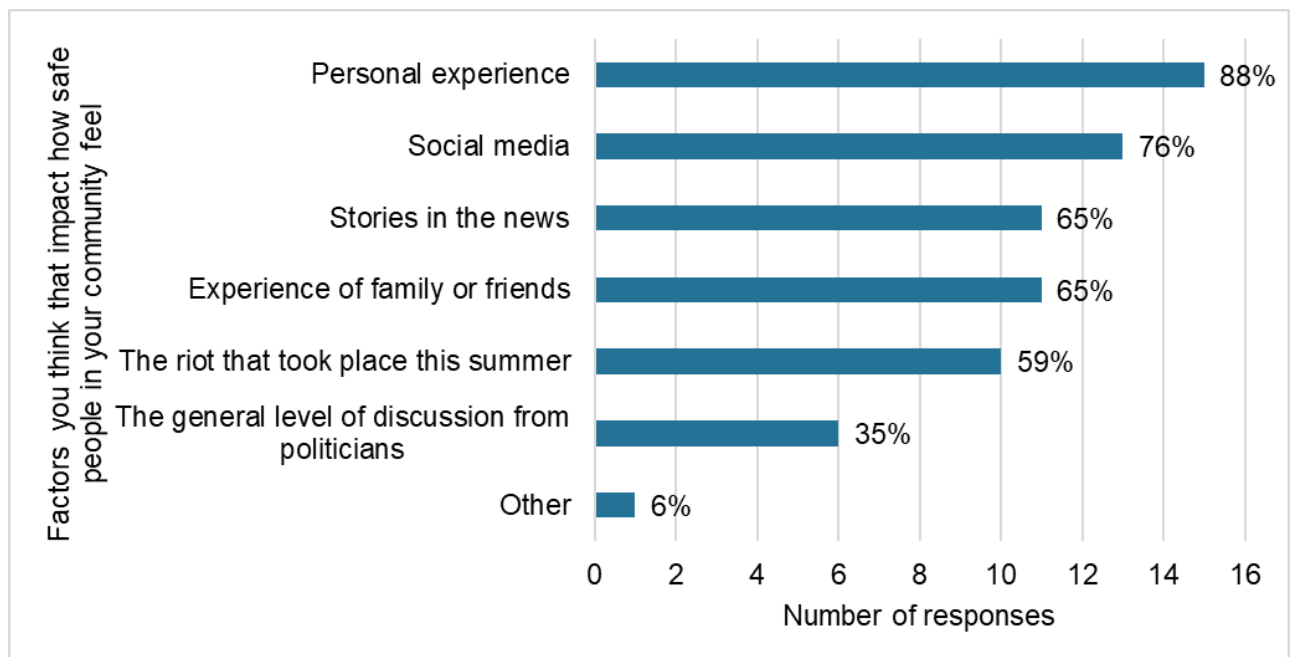
In addition to the 16 responses, there was a combined 17th response from The Kite Trust. The answers were all different, and this question was the one exception where combining answers was not appropriate. Thus, all 3 responses from The Kite Trust are shared: "A big increase", "It is about the same", and "A small increase".

Figure 6: Question 9 responses

3.11. Question 10 - Do you think that any of the following have impacted on how safe people in your community feel?

17 responses were collected and analysed for Question 10. Question 10 was a Select All question, and thus, respondents could have multiple answers selected.

The top 3 factors that the respondents think have impacted on how safe people in their community feel are "Personal experience" (15 responses; 88%), "Social media" (13 responses; 76%), and for joint third: "Stories in the news" (11 responses; 65%) and "Experience of family and friends" (11 responses; 65%).
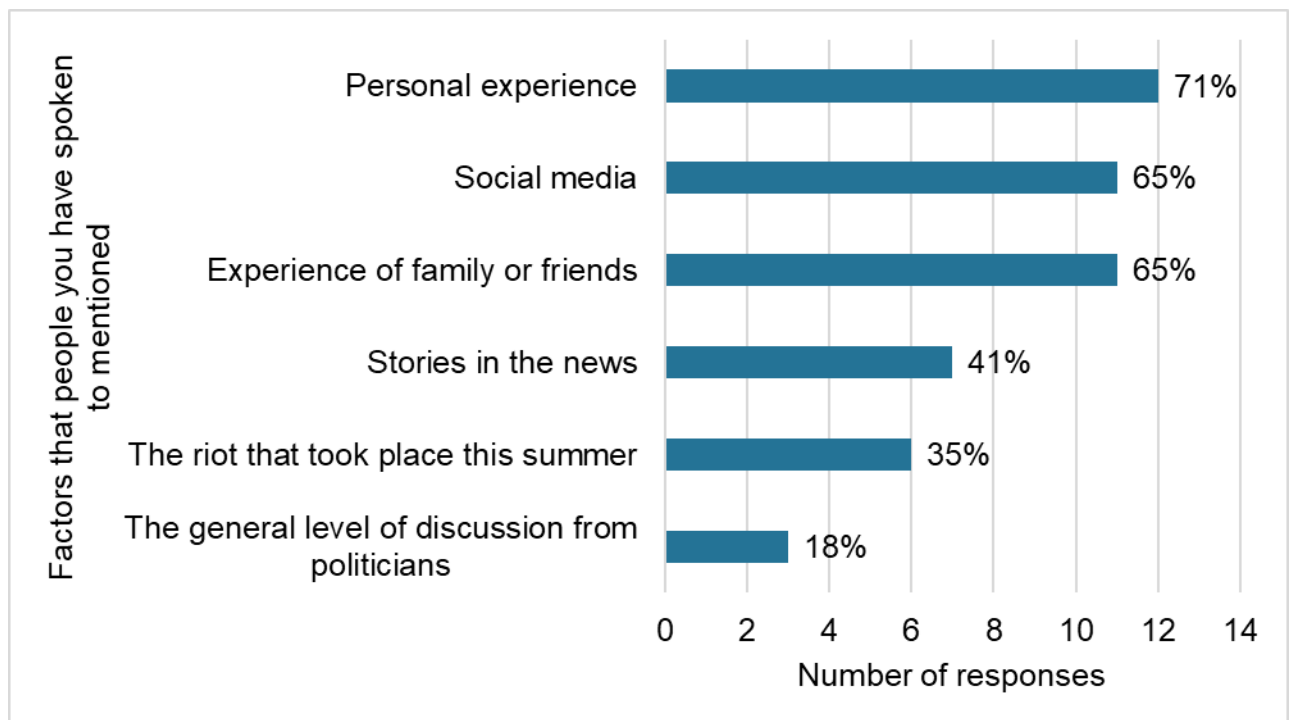
Figure 7: Question 10 responses

1 response (6%) was "Other" where respondents could specify their own answer. The answer provided was "decreased care through the gender identity service".

3.12. Question 11 - Have those people who have spoken to you about hate crime mentioned any of these factors?

17 responses were collected and analysed for Question 11. Question 11 was a Select All question, and thus, respondents could have multiple answers selected.

The top 3 factors that are mentioned by people who have spoken to the respondent about hate crime were "Personal experience" (12 responses; 71%), "Social media" (11 responses; 65%), and "Experience of family and friends" (11 responses; 65%). These top 3 factors were similar to the top 3 factors in Question 10.
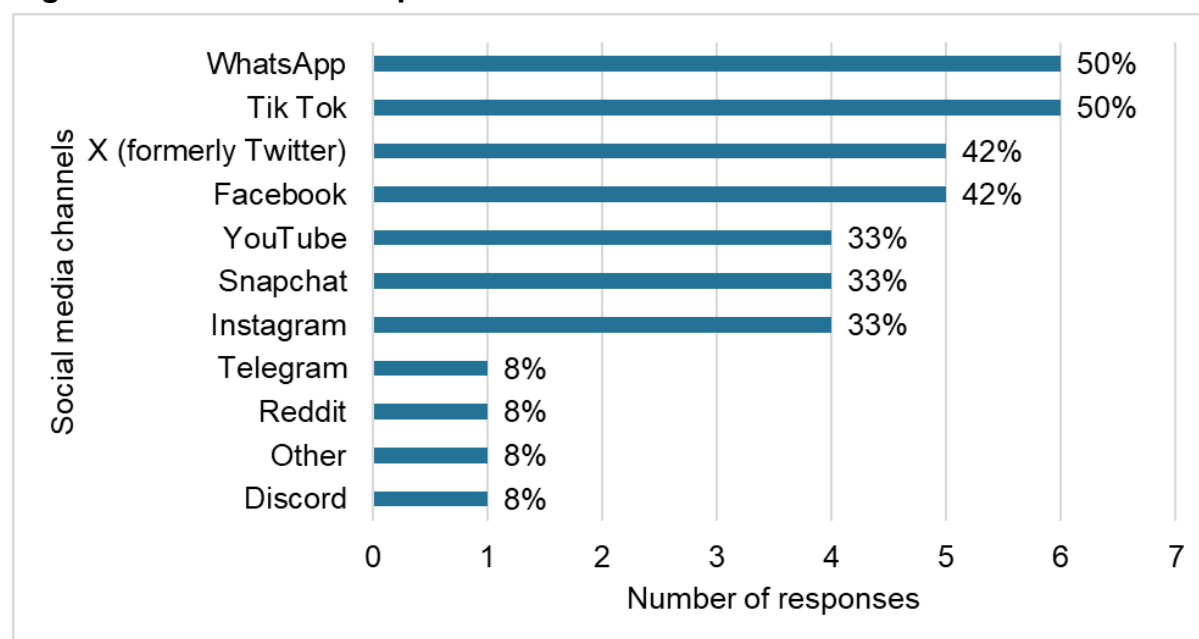
No respondents answered "Other" for this question.

Figure 8: Question 11 responses

3.13. Question 12 - If you have selected "Social media" in Question 10 or 11, select which specific social media channels are a factor?

Question 12 was based on whether respondents answered "Social media" to Question 10 or Question 11. Of those who selected "Social Media" across both questions, 12 responses were collected and analysed for Question 12. Question 12 was a Select All question, and thus, respondents could have multiple answers selected.

WhatsApp and TikTok were the most selected social media channels, both with 6 responses each (50%). For joint third: "X (formerly Twitter)" (5 responses; 42%) and "Facebook" (5 responses; 42%).

Figure 9: Question 12 responses

1 response (8%) was "Other" where respondents could specify their own answer. The answer provided was "Just referred to generally". This answer seems to refer to "Social media" as a general factor without a specific channel name.

4. Crime Data Analysis

4.1.   National Trend

According to Crown Prosecution Service (Crown Prosecution Service, 2022), 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."

Between YE March 2022 to YE March 2023, levels of overall hate crime decreased by 5%. This was the first annual fall in hate crime offences – between 2013 and 2022, police recorded hate crime had risen year on year (Home Office, 2023).

The latest release (at the time of writing) of national data shows that levels of hate crime decreased by 5% from 147,645 offences to 140,561 offences between YE March 2023 to YE March 2024. This was the second consecutive yearly reduction (Home Office, 2024).

Race hate crime:

- Accounted for 70% of all hate crime offences consistently over the period 2022-2024.
- Between YE March 2022 to YE March 2023 decreased by 6%.

- YE March 2023 to YE March 2024 decreased by 5%.

Religious hate crime:

- Between YE March 2022 to YE March 2023 decreased 4%.
- YE March 2023 to YE March 2024 saw a 25% increase from 8,370 offences to 10,484.

This is notable because it is the highest annual count of religious hate crimes offences since the hate crime collection began in YE March 2012. According to the Home Office, the increase has been driven by hate crimes against Jewish people since the beginning of the Israel-Hamas conflict (Home Office, 2024).

Disability hate crime:

- Between YE March 2022 to YE March 2023 decreased by 1%.
- YE March 2023 to YE March 2024 decreased by 18%.

Sexual orientation hate crimes:

- Between YE March 2022 to YE March 2023 decreased by 6%.
- Between YE March 2023 to YE March 2024 decreased by 8%.

Transgender hate crime:

- Between YE March 2022 to YE March 2023, there was 11% increase, and transgender hate crimes were the only hate crimes to see an increase in this period. According to the Home Office, this may been caused by more discussion of transgender issues by politicians, the media, and social media during the year and also a greater awareness in the identification and recording of these crimes by police (Home Office, 2023).
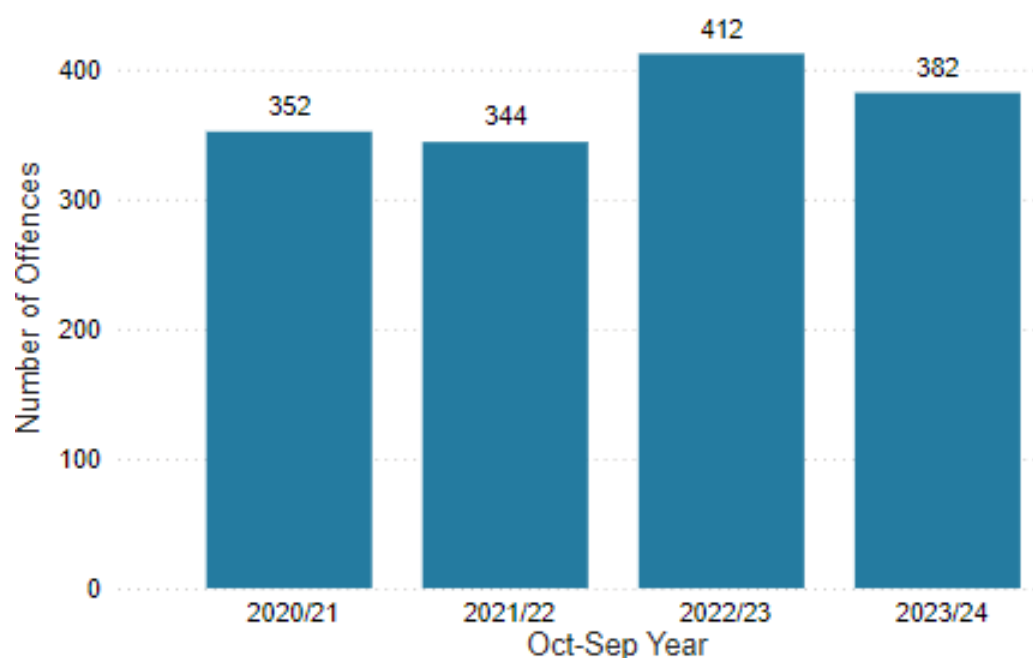- Between YE March 2023 to YE March 2024 a small decrease of 2% was recorded.

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, 2024).

4.2.   Local trend

Figure 10 show the 20% increase in hate crime offences from 344 offences to 412 offences between the YE September 2022 and YE September 2023 in Cambridge City. However, hate crime offences have since decreased by 7% from 412 offences to 383 offences between YE September 2023 and YE September 2024. This is

similar to the 5% decrease seen nationally between YE March 2023 and YE March 2024.
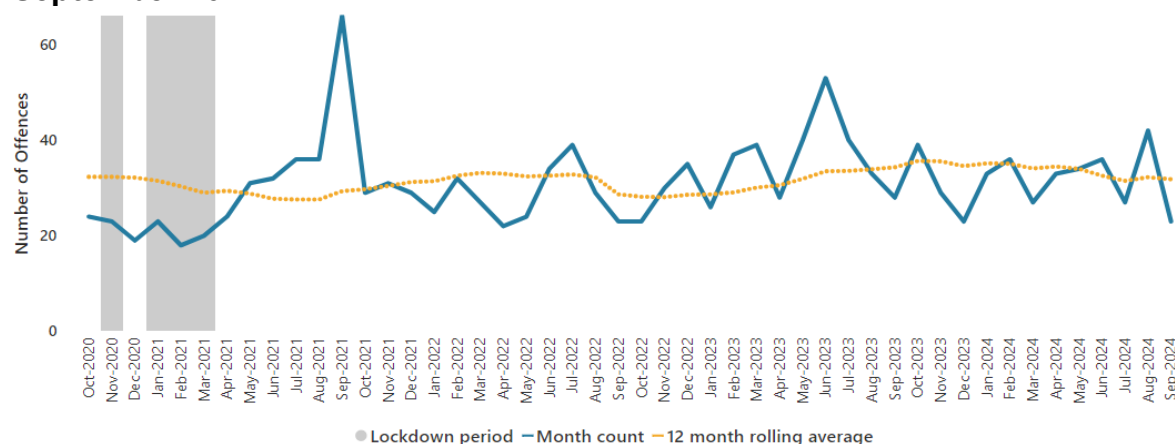
Figure 10: Annual trend in police recorded hate crime offences in Cambridge City, 2020/21 to 2023/24 (YE September)

Note: Chart produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary.

Figure 11 below shows a monthly count of hate crimes between October 2020 and September 2024, and the 12-month rolling average shows consistent levels except for a spike in June 2023 and a smaller spike in August 2024. Examination of the MO field for the 53 offences recorded in June 2023 did not show any clear linked series (CCC Policy and Insight Team, 2023). For the smaller spike in August 2024, this could be due to anti-immigration riots and protests in response to a mass stabbing in Southport between July 30 and August 5 (BBC News, 2024).

Figure 11: Police recorded hate crimes in Cambridge City, October 2020 - September 2024

Note: Chart produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary.

4.3.   Breakdown of motivating factors for crime marked as 'hate crimes'

Table 1 below shows hate crime marked offences with and without "racially or religiously aggravated" the short title. Note that the first row in Table 4 follows the overall annual hate crime offences in Cambridge City in Figure 10. Hate crime marked offences with "racially or religiously aggravated" in the short title ranged from 53% in YE September 2022 to 61% in YE September 2024.

The increase from 53% in YE September 2022 to 56% in YE September 2023 follows the trend in Cambridge City from 344 to 412 between YE September 2022 and YE September 2023. However, the "racially or religiously aggravated" proportion continues to increase from 56% to 61% between YE September 2023 to YE September 2024 while overall numbers in Cambridge City decrease from 412 to 382 over the same period.

Table 4: Police recorded hate crime marked offences with and without "racially or religiously aggravated" in short title in Cambridge City, YE September 2022 to YE September 2024

Hate crime type	2021/22 count	% of total	2022/23 count	% of total	2023/24 count	% of total	Overall count	% of total
Overall total hate crime marked offences	**344**	100%	**412**	100%	**382**	100%	794	100%
Hate crime marked offences **with** "racially or religiously aggravated" in short title	183	53%	232	56%	233	61%	465	59%
Hate crime marked offences and **without** "racially or religiously aggravated" in short title	161	47%	180	44%	149	39%	329	41%

Note: Table produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary.

4.4. Who is perpetrating hate crime

The data extract from Cambridgeshire constabulary for the YE March 2024 included 362 hate crimes. 78 of those crimes had suspect information associated with them. For those 78 crimes, 86 unique suspects were recorded.

Given that hate crime is under-reported, and that less than a third of crimes has suspects associated with them, there is very little data available to robustly evidence who the perpetrators are.

What the data does indicate is that males accounted for 71% (61 out of 86) and females accounted for 29% (25 out of 86) of suspects associated with hate crime. For ethnicity, the largest group was the white ethnicity group at 56%, and the second largest group was Null/Not stated at 35%.

4.5. Who is experiencing hate crime

The same data extract from Cambridgeshire constabulary for the YE March 2024 was used, and there were 362 hate crimes. 239 of those crimes had victims information associated with them. For those 239 crimes, 223 unique victims were recorded.

Males accounted of 57% (126 out of 223) and females accounted for 43% (97 out of 223) of victims associated with hate crime in the YE March 2024.

The largest ethnicity group was Null/Not stated at 38% of victims. The second largest group was the white ethnicity group at 32% of victims.

4.6.   Where hate crimes are occurring - geographical analysis

Table 5 below shows that the top 5 wards with the highest count of police recorded hate crime offences between YE September 2022 to YE September 2024 have been relatively consistent with the following order: 1) Market (highest), 2) Petersfield, 3) Abbey, 4) East Chesterton, and 5) King's Hedges.

An exception is Trumpington, which was ranked fifth in YE September 2022 but has since fallen to tenth and ninth for YE September 2023 and YE September 2024, respectively. Abbey and Petersfield have interchanged between third and fourth, but Abbey has been more consistent with ranks of third, fourth, and third with YE September 2022, YE September 2023, and YE September 2024, respectively.

Market consistently has the highest volume count with 107, 131, and 118 for YE September 2022, YE September 2023, and YE September 2024, respectively. These counts make up a proportion range of 30.9% to 31.8% of all hate crime offences over the 3-year period. Petersfield is the second highest volume count but is substantially lower with counts of 36, 63, and 48 for YE September 2022, YE September 2023, and YE September 2024, respectively. These counts, in contrast, make up a proportion range of 10.5% to 15.3% of all hate crime offences over the 3-year period.

Table 5: Counts of police recorded hate crime offences by ward in Cambridge City, October 2021 to September 2024

Ward	2021/22 Count	% of total	2021/22 Rank	2022/23 Count	% of total	2022/23 Rank	2023/24 count	% of total	2023/24 Rank	Percentage point change between 2022/23 and 2023/24
Abbey	31	9.0%	3	31	7.5%	4	41	10.7%	3	+3.2%
Arbury	19	5.5%	7	28	6.8%	6	22	5.8%	6	-1.0%
Castle	9	2.6%	13	6	1.5%	13	6	1.6%	13	+0.1%
Cherry Hinton	17	4.9%	10	15	3.6%	7	14	3.7%	10	0.0%
Coleridge	18	5.2%	8	15	3.6%	8	14	3.7%	11	0.0%
East Chesterton	19	5.5%	6	36	8.7%	3	26	6.8%	4	-1.9%
King's Hedges	21	6.1%	4	30	7.3%	5	22	5.8%	5	-1.5%
Market	107	31.1%	1	131	31.8%	1	118	30.9%	1	-0.9%
Newnham	7	2.0%	14	5	1.2%	14	<5	<1.5%	14	N/A
Petersfield	36	10.5%	2	63	15.3%	2	48	12.6%	2	-2.7%
Queen Edith's	17	4.9%	9	14	3.4%	9	21	5.5%	7	+2.1%
Romsey	13	3.8%	11	12	2.9%	12	19	5.0%	8	+2.1%
Trumpington	20	5.8%	5	13	3.2%	10	17	4.5%	9	+1.3%
West Chesterton	10	2.9%	12	13	3.2%	11	10	2.6%	12	-0.5%
Total	**334**	**100%**	**N/A**	**412**	**100%**	**N/A**	**382**	**100%**	**N/A**	**N/A**

Note: Chart produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary. Lower numbers in the rank columns indicate higher volumes/ranks.

As mentioned in Section 4.2 Local trend, there was a 20% increase in hate crime offences from 344 offences to 412 offences between the YE September 2022 and YE September 2023 in Cambridge City. The wards where hate crime offences increased between YE September 2022 and YE September 2023 in order of YE September 2023 rank were Market (+22%), Petersfield (+75%), East Chesterton (+89%), King's Hedges (+43%), Arbury (+47%), and West Chesterton (+30%). The other remaining wards experienced decreases in hate crime offences over the two years.

Between YE September 2023 and YE September 2024, hate crime offences decreased by 7% from 412 offences to 383 offences in Cambridge City. The wards where hate crime offences decreased between YE September 2023 and YE September 2024 in order of YE September 2024 rank were Market (-10%), Petersfield (-24%), East Chesterton (-28%), King's Hedges (-27%), Arbury (-21%),
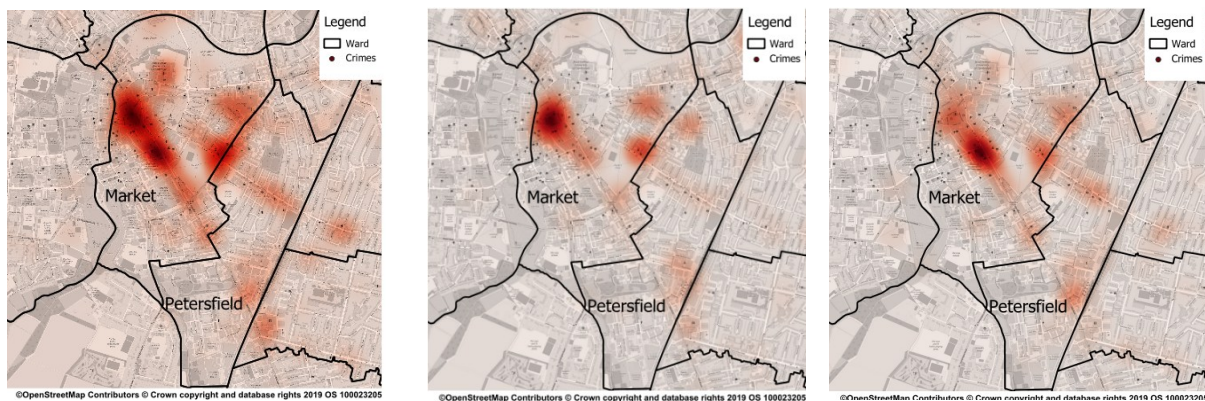
Cherry Hinton (-7%), Coleridge (-7%), West Chesterton (-23%), and Newnham (-20%). The only wards to see increases over the two years were Abbey (+32%), Queen Edith's (+50%), Romsey (58%), and Trumpington (+31%).

It seems that the wards that contributed to the 20% increase in hate crime offences between YE September 2022 and YE September 2023 were similar wards that contributed to the 7% decrease between YE September 2023 and YE September 2024.

4.6.1. Hotspot map analysis

Figure 12 below shows the top 2 ranked wards of Market and Petersfield. The large red spots are the town centre, and the spot to the right is the corner of Parker's Piece. This is near Cambridge police station and Anglian Ruskin University. The central 2022/23 map is more focused on the town centre.

Figure 12: Hotspot maps for Market and Petersfield wards: 2021/22 (L), 2022/23 (C), 2023/24(R) (YE September)
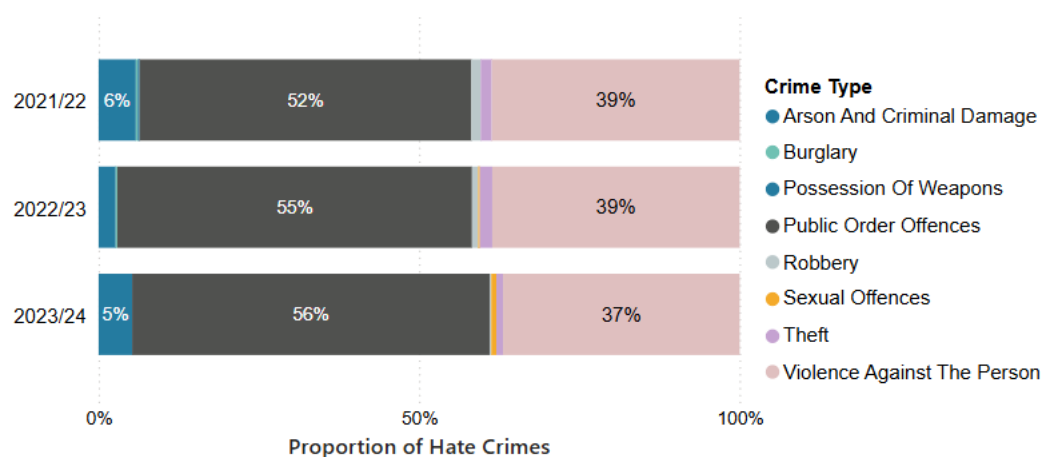

Note: Charts produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary.

4.7. What are the offence types of hate crimes

Figure 13 below shows the offence type breakdown for all hate crime offences recorded. For YE September 2024, the crime types which account for the largest proportions are public order offences (56%) and violence against the person (VAP) (37%). Combined these accounted for 93% of offences in YE September 2024. Between YE September 2022 to YE September 2024, public order offences have consistently accounted for the largest crime type for hate crime offences.

Figure 13: Proportion of police recorded hate crime offences by crime type in Cambridge City, 2021/22 to 2023/24 (YE September)

Note: Chart produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary.

Between YE September 2022 to YE September 2023, public order offences increased by 28% from 178 to 228 offences, and VAP increased by 20% from 133 to 159 offences. This coincides with the overall 20% increase in all hate crime offences in Cambridge City over those two years as mentioned in Section 4.2 Local trend.

Likewise, between YE September 2023 to YE September 2024, public order offences decreased by 7% from 228 to 213 offences, and VAP decreased by 11% from 159 to 141 offences. This also coincides with the overall 7% decrease in all hate crime offences in Cambridge City over those two years.

5. Glossary

Term/acronym	Definition
Hate crime	"Any criminal offence which is perceived by the victim or any other person, to be motivated by hostility or prejudice." (Crown Prosecution Service, 2022)
VAP (Violence against the person)	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. Minor types include: • Assault with injury • Common assault • Harassment • Offensive weapon • Other violence Major types include: • Murder (homicide) • Wounding/GBH" (Police.uk, n.d.) It includes the offence sub groups of Homicide, Stalking and Harassment, Violence Without Injury, and Violence With Injury.

Appendix A – Survey

A.1 Questions

Q1. What organisation do you represent? (Open-ended)
Q2. Does your organisation work with people who are part of any of the following categories? Select all that apply. • Racially minoritised • LGBTQ+ • Disabled • Follow a religious faith • Those with care experience • Young people • Older people • Other
Q3. How many people/services users does your organisation work with/support in a year? • 1-25 • 26-50 • 51-100 • 101-500 • 501-999 • 1000+ • Don't know
Q4. According to the Crown Prosecution Service, 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." Based on this definition, are you aware of members of your community experiencing hate crimes? • Yes (continue to Question 5) • No (survey ends)
Q5. In general, what are the sort of hate-related problems that have come to your attention? (Open-ended)
Q6. What are the locations most often given when these experiences are shared? Select all that apply. • Home

- Street near home
- On the street more generally
- Cambridge town centre
- Public buildings such as hospitals or schools
- Work
- Shops
- Public transport
- Other

Q7. For those people you have worked with that have experienced hate crime, what are the characteristics that they have identified as the cause of that crime? Select all that apply.
- Women
- Men
- Children
- Those with visible disabilities
- Those with not visible disabilities
- Race
- Religion
- Sexual orientation
- Transgender identity
- Other

Q8. Have you got any anonymised examples you are comfortable sharing with us? (Open-ended)

Q9. Have the levels of hate crime you are hearing about changed compared to this time last year?
- A big increase
- A small increase
- It is about the same
- A small decrease
- A big decrease

Q10. Do you think that any of the following have impacted on how safe people in your community feel? Select all that apply.
- Personal experience
- Experience of family or friends
- Stories in the news
- The riot that took place this summer
- The general level of discussion from politicians
- Social media
- Other

Q11. Have those people who have spoken to you about hate crime mentioned any of these factors? Select all that apply.
- Personal experience
- Experience of family or friends
- Stories in the news
- The riot that took place this summer
- The general level of discussion from politicians
- Social media
- Other

Q12. If you have selected "Social media" in Question 10 or 11, select which specific social media channels are a factor? Select all that apply.
- Facebook

- Instagram
- Tik Tok
- WhatsApp
- X (formerly Twitter)
- LinkedIn
- YouTube
- Reddit
- Snapchat
- Telegram
- Bluesky
- Discord
- Threads
- Not applicable
- Other

Q13. Would you be interested in a follow-up conversation to further explore some of the answers provided?
- Yes (go to Question 14)
- No (end survey)

Q14. If yes, can you provide your email address and/or your phone number below for us to contact you?
(Open-ended)

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