



Community Safety Strategic Assessment:

Huntingdonshire

2024

Version 1.4

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.

We publish publicly available data and reports on our dedicated website:

[Cambridgeshire Insight \(http://www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/\)](http://www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/)

For more information about the team phone 01223 715300.

Document Details

Title: Community Safety Strategic Assessment Huntingdonshire 2024

Date Published: October 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:

Cambridgeshire Constabulary

Cambridgeshire Probation

Change Grow Live

Youth Offending Service

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

Geographic Coverage: Huntingdonshire

Time Period: January 2019 to December 2023

Format: Word

Status: Version 1.4

Usage Statement: This product is the property of the Policy and Insight Team, Cambridgeshire County Council. If you wish to reproduce this document either in whole, or in part, please acknowledge the source and the author(s).

Disclaimer: Cambridgeshire County Council, while believing the information in this publication to be correct, does not guarantee its accuracy nor does the County Council accept any liability for any direct or indirect loss or damage or other consequences, however arising from the use of such information supplied.

Table of Contents

Document Details	1
Table of Contents	2
1. Executive Summary	5
1.1. Recommendations	5
1.2. Summary of Key Findings	8
2. Introduction	10
2.1. National	10
3. Crime Overview	12
4. Acquisitive Crime	14
4.1. Summary	14
4.2. National Context	14
4.3. Huntingdonshire Acquisitive Crime	16
4.4. Shoplifting	18
4.5. Ward Analysis	19
5. Scams, Fraud and Cybercrime	20
5.1. Summary	20
5.2. National Context	20
5.3. Trends	21
6. Violence Against the Person	23
6.1. Summary	23
6.2. Technical Note	24
6.3. National	24
6.4. Violent Crime in Huntingdonshire	25
6.5. Possession of Weapons and Knife Crime	27
6.6. Ward Analysis	28
7. Domestic Abuse	28
7.1. Summary	28
7.2. National Context	29

7.3.	Domestic Abuse Trends	30
7.4.	DA Crime Types	31
7.5.	Domestic Homicide Reviews	32
7.6.	Ward Analysis	33
8.	Sexual offences.....	33
8.1.	Summary.....	33
8.2.	National Trend.....	33
8.3.	Local Trend.....	34
8.4.	Ward Analysis	36
9.	Exploitation and Vulnerability.....	37
9.1.	Summary.....	37
9.2.	County Lines and Modern Slavery	37
9.3.	Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)	41
10.	Substance Misuse.....	44
10.1.	Summary.....	44
10.2.	National Trends.....	44
10.3.	Local Trends.....	46
10.4.	Police Recorded Drug Offences	48
10.5.	Treatment Services	48
10.6.	Ward Analysis	50
11.	Offending	50
11.1.	Adult Offending.....	50
11.2.	Youth Offending.....	51
12.	Crimes that impact the community	59
12.1.	Summary.....	59
12.2.	ASB	59
12.3.	Deliberate Fires	62
12.4.	Public Order	64
12.5.	Hate Crime	65
13.	Geographic analysis	67

Glossary	69
Appendix A: Technical Notes	73
A.1. Census 2021	73
A.2. Population estimates	73
A.3. General CSEW data notes	73
A.4. General notes on police recorded offences	74
A.5. Knife crime and sharp instrument offences	75
A.6. Fraud offences	75
A.7. Theft offences	75
A.8. Burglary	76
A.9. National police recorded domestic abuse	76
A.10. NRM referrals	76
A.11. Proven reoffending statistics	77
Appendix B: Figure Technical Notes	78
Appendix C: Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Community Safety Countywide Agreement 2022-2025	80
Appendix D: CSP OPCC Activity Review	81
Appendix E: Appendix Tables	84
References	96

1. Executive Summary

This is the first strategic assessment produced by The Policy and Insight Team for Huntingdonshire Community Safety Partnership (CSP) in recent years. 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 3 areas:

- Geographic
- Types of crime
- Demographic

1.1.1. Geographic

Efforts should be focused on the following 3 wards:

- **Huntingdon North** - Huntingdon North has consistently seen the largest volume of crimes across all wards and has most of the highest rates per 1000 for each analysed crime type apart from deliberate fires.

- **Yaxley** – Yaxley has notable increases in acquisitive crime (+36%, +49), shoplifting (+292%, +35), violence against the person (+76%, +131), public order (+43%, +63), and hate crime (+91%, +10) since 2019.
- **Ramsey** – Ramsey has notable increases in violence against the person (+74%, +122 since 2019), ASB (+35%, +35 since 2022), domestic abuse +36%, +34 since 2019), and deliberate fires (14 – most deliberate fires in 2023).

1.1.2. Types of crime

The following 4 types of crime require the most attention:

- Violence against the person
- Child sexual exploitation
- Sexual offences
- Shoplifting

Violence against the person – Violence against the person is consistently the highest police recorded offence in Huntingdonshire. Whilst this category is broad, it does include crimes that are high harm. The 2023 count of 4018 is over double the second highest police recorded offence of theft at 1889 counts, and violence against the person has increased by 28% (+872) since 2019. In addition, violence against the person has also consistently been the most common offence type for young offenders for the last three years, and it currently makes up 41% of the 170 young offender offences for 2023-2024.

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.

Violence against the person (VAP) has also consistently accounted for most of DA crimes since 2019 with a range of 74% to 79% and 76% for 2023. 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.

Lastly, the increase in hate crime tagged offences is a result of incidents of violence against the person.

The top 3 wards for violence against the person in 2023 are **Huntingdon North** (666 offences), St Neots Eynesbury (338 offences), and **Yaxley** (304 offences). Other notable wards include **Ramsey** (+74%, +122 since 2019) and St Ives South (second highest rate per 1000 population of 30.57).

Child sexual exploitation (CSE) - Huntingdonshire has consistently accounted for the largest proportion of CSE crimes in the county over the analysed period (2019 to 2023), accounting for 35% in 2023, up from 29% the previous year. Huntingdonshire also had the highest rate (per 1000 population aged under 18) of CSE offences compared to other districts in Cambridgeshire in 2023, at 3.5 per 1000, compared to a countywide rate of 2.7 per 1000.

Raising awareness of the signs and how to report locally, would likely increase the engagement from the public and increase intelligence gathered locally. Further work is recommended to improve understanding of the increasing CSE offence counts in Huntingdonshire. There are already many ongoing workstreams that could contribute to increasing understanding locally and tackling this issue. It may be that the partnership would benefit from the developing Contextual safeguarding/ Risk Outside The Home (ROTH) countywide work.

Sexual offences - 39% of sexual offences recorded in Huntingdonshire were marked as offences against children, slightly above the county proportion of 36%. Considering the long-term national trend in sexual offences, and the seriousness of these offences, it is recommended that this continue to be closely monitored for signs of further increases.

Shoplifting - Shoplifting saw the largest volume increase between 2022 and 2023 (+243, +62%). Huntingdonshire had the second highest increase in shoplifting between 2022 and 2023 compared to other Cambridgeshire districts with the county seeing an overall increase of 51%, and it also exceeded the national increase in police recorded shoplifting of 37% over the same period.

The top 2 wards for shoplifting in 2023 are **Huntingdon North** with 228 offences and **St Neots Eatons** with 133 offences. Although **Yaxley** has only 47 offences in 2023, which is the fourth highest number of shoplifting offences, it has one of the highest and consistent growth rates of +96% since 2022 (+23 offences) and +292% since 2019 (+35 offences).

1.1.3. Demographic

Analysis of the young offender cohorts in Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire shows that more attention needs to be directed towards preventive programs for the 10-17 age group.

In 2023-2024, Huntingdonshire had 127 young offenders, and this is the second highest number of young offenders compared to the other districts in Cambridgeshire. In terms of outcomes, Huntingdonshire has the highest number of out of court disposals (OOCs), first time entrants (FTEs), and court sentences of all districts in Cambridgeshire.

A particular area of interest is that there has been an 84% increase of OOCs from 70 in 2021-2022 to 129 in 2023-24. More attention is required in preventing 10-17 years olds from entering the Youth Offender System.

1.2. Summary of Key Findings

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

Acquisitive crime - Overall acquisitive crime in Huntingdonshire has increased by 16% between 2022 and 2023, compared to a smaller national increase of 7% in police recorded “all theft offences” (which includes all categories of acquisitive except robbery).

Shoplifting - Shoplifting saw the largest volume increase between 2022 and 2023 (+243, +62%). Whilst burglary saw an increase in comparison to 2022 (+16%), it is still below pre-pandemic 2019 levels (-40%).

Scams, fraud, and cybercrime - There are still national high levels of underreporting to the police of scams and fraud (including cyber enabled crimes) making it hard to accurately know how many local residents were victims of these crimes. Examining local police data shows that recorded crime levels still fluctuate monthly. But the overall trend was an increase between 2019 and 2023 (+140%). Based on CSEW reports, a synthetic estimate suggests an estimated 10,000 people in Huntingdonshire were victims of fraud in the latest year.

Violence against the person - There has been continued increases in police recorded violence crime since 2018, driven in part by the introduction of stalking and harassment offences as a distinct sub-group of VAP offences; however, it now appears to be stabilising.

This apparent stabilisation of offences is likely to have been impacted by the introduction of the principle crime rule, reducing the number of conduct crimes being recorded. Whilst police recorded knife crime has been decreasing, possession of weapons offences have been increasing.

Domestic abuse - Whilst domestic abuse (DA) incidents have seen little change in recent years, DA marked crimes have been more variable. It is likely that the number of DA marked crimes has been impacted by the introduction of the principle crime rule.

Sexual offences - The increases in police recorded sexual offences in Huntingdonshire following the dip in 2020 show some signs of stabilising. However, long-term trends in CSEW data have indicated that that increases in sexual offences mean levels have returned to that seen almost 2 decades ago.

Exploitation and vulnerability - The true prevalence of slavery and exploitation in Huntingdonshire is hard to gauge due to the high level of under-reporting, and resources needed to investigate and combat it. Huntingdonshire has consistently accounted for the largest proportion of CSE offences over the analysed period (5 years). Recent news articles have highlighted how these crimes can continue for years if awareness is not raised both with the public and businesses.

Substance misuse - Substance misuse continues to be a challenge locally despite police recorded drug offences in Huntingdonshire having decreased by -28% in the last year. Interestingly, this was not the picture nationally, where a 1% increase was seen over a similar time period.

The number of clients in treatment for substance abuse has risen every year since 2019. 2023 saw a small increase compared to 2022 (+2%). Those in treatment for both non-opiates and alcohol (+31 clients) saw the largest increase.

Offenders - Nationally available data for Huntingdonshire available at the time of writing showed that men continue to account for the majority of offenders known to probation. Huntingdonshire had 127 young offenders, and this is the second highest number of young offenders compared to the other districts in Cambridgeshire. In terms of outcomes, Huntingdonshire has the highest number of out of court disposals (OOCs), first time entrants (FTEs), and court sentences of all districts in Cambridgeshire.

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 includes 4 types: police recorded ASB, fire service recorded deliberate fires, public order and hate crimes. The trends across these crimes and incidents had differing trends since 2019. Increases have been seen in public order offences and hate crime offences. The increase in public order was primarily driven by a +12% increase in incidents in Huntingdon North ward. Public order offences are a broad category of crime that can include a wide range of offences.

All four types have seen a decrease in incidents since 2022. ASB incidents were -3% lower than in 2022 and has fallen each year since 2019. The recent decrease in public order offences is likely to have been impacted by the principle crime rule. Therefore, changes in this crime category should be treated with caution.

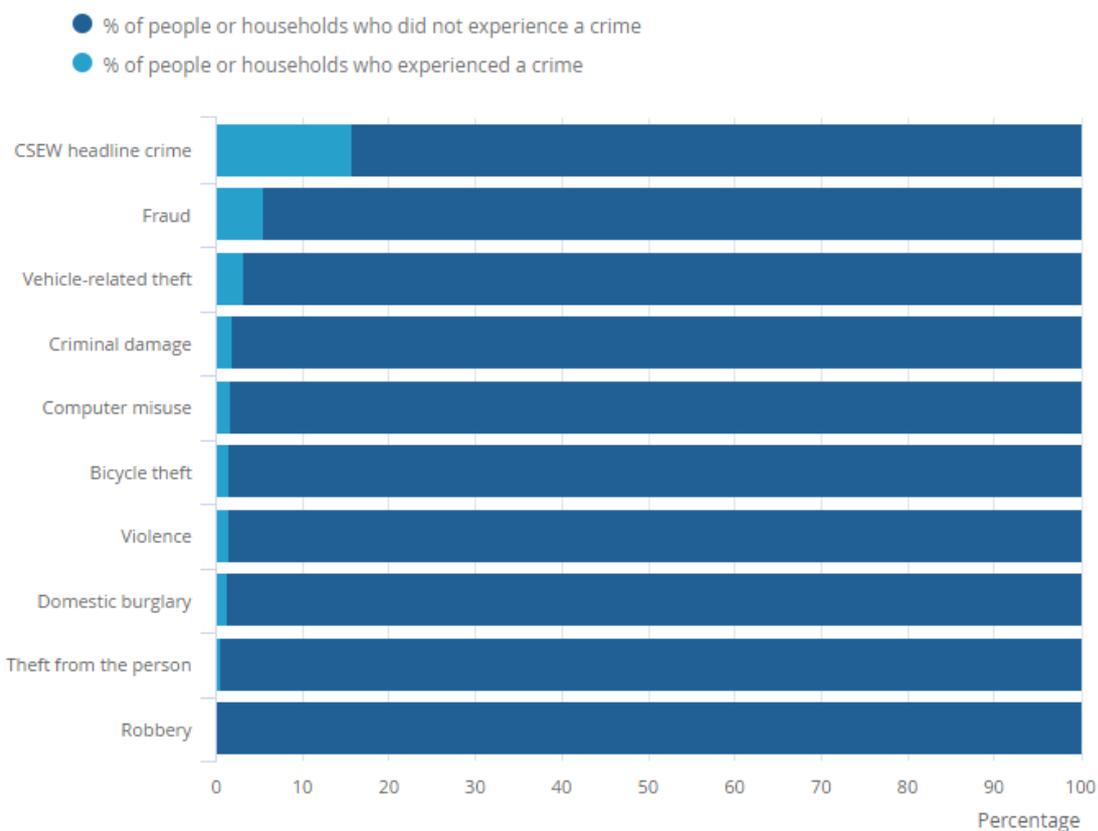
2. Introduction

2.1. National

2.1.1. Crime Survey for England and Wales

Nationally, the vast majority of people are not victims of crime each year. Figure 1, based on estimates from the Crime survey for England and Wales (CSEW), shows that approximately 84% of those aged 16 and over in England and Wales had not experienced any of the surveyed crime types. The most common crime types reported in the CSEW were fraud (5.5%), or vehicle related theft (3.3%) (ONS, 2024a).

Figure 1: Estimated proportion of people or households who have experienced a crime in England and Wales, by crime type, YE December 2023

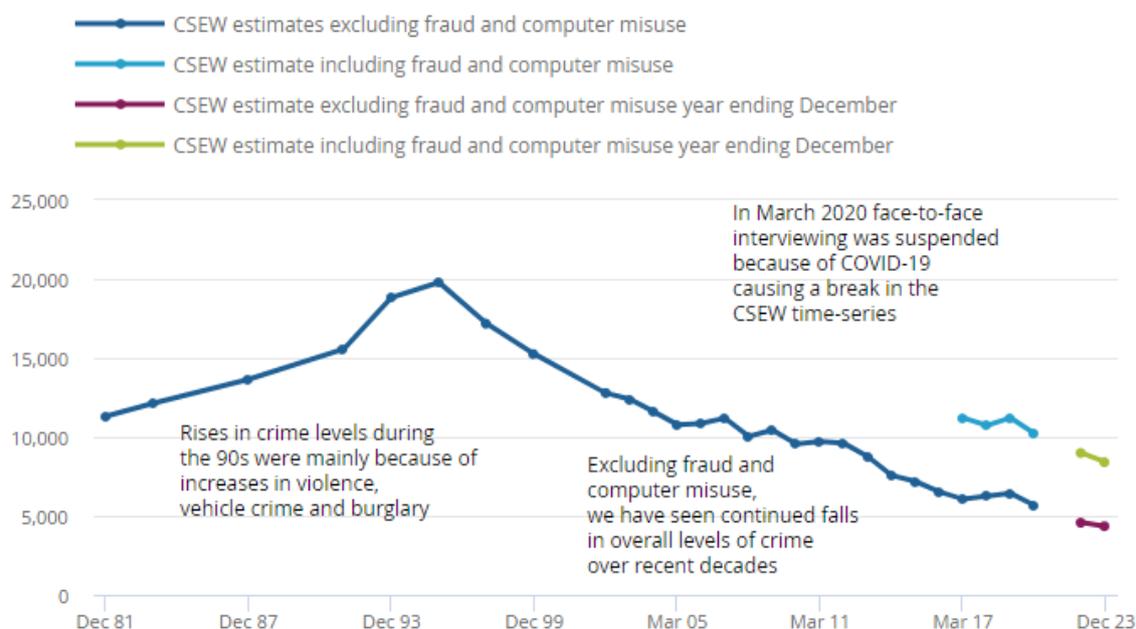


Source: Figure 2 in Crime Survey for England and Wales report for the year ending (YE) December 2023 (ONS, 2024a).

In Figure 2, the long-term trend for crime according to the CSEW shows that crime has decreased since a peak in year ending (YE) December 1995. Although no data was available for the YE March 2021 due to lockdown restrictions, estimates for the

YE December 2023 appears to show a continuation of these decreases with a 6% reduction compared to the previous year. This 6% reduction, however, is not statistically significant (ONS, 2024a; ONS, 2024b, p. A1).

Figure 2: Long-term trend for annual crime estimates for England and Wales, from the Crime Survey for England and Wales, from 1981 (YE December) to 2023 (YE ending December)



Source: Figure 1 in Crime Survey for England and Wales report for the year ending (YE) December 2023 (ONS, 2024a).

Notes: See technical notes in Appendix B.

2.1.2. Police

As mentioned in the previous section, the CSEW data between YE December 2022 and YE December 2023 estimated a 6% reduction in crime; however, in contrast, police recorded crime in England and Wales saw little change over this period with 0.2% decrease (ONS, 2024a).

Despite the little change seen overall, Table 1 shows that shoplifting offences increased to 430,104 offences in YE December 2023, the highest number recorded since current police recording practices began for YE March 2003 (ONS, 2024a). This represents a 37% increase compared to YE December 2022, and a 20% increase since the pre-pandemic year (YE March 2020).

Fraud and computer misuse also saw a notable increase compared to YE March 2020 (+54%), but saw little change compared to YE December 2022 (+2%) (ONS, 2024b, p. A4a).

When looking at higher harm offences, there was a small decrease in homicides in YE December 2023 compared to the previous year (-6%, -39 offences). However, increases were seen in robbery (+13%) and possession of weapon offences (+6%) (ONS, 2024a; ONS, 2024b, p. A4a). Despite these increases, robbery remained 10% below the YE March 2020, whilst possession of weapons offences exceeded the YE March 2020 count by 24%.

Table 1: Change in police recorded crimes in England and Wales

Crime type	Percentage change YE March 2020 to YE December 2023	Percentage change YE December 2022 to YE December 2023
Homicides	-20%	-6%
Robbery	-10%	+13%
Possession of weapon offences	+24%	+6%
Theft (overall)	-7%	+7%
Shoplifting	+20%	+37%
Vehicle offences	-16%	-2%
Theft of unauthorised taking of a motor vehicle	+16%	+3%

Source: Crime Survey for England and Wales report for the year ending (YE) December 2023 (ONS, 2024a; ONS, 2024b, p. A4a)

Notes: See technical note in section A.7. Theft offences, for what is included under this definition. Figures for offences involving knives or sharp instruments exclude Greater Manchester Police and Devon and Cornwall Police. Figures for offences involving firearms exclude Devon and Cornwall Police.

3. Crime Overview

Police recorded crime in Huntingdonshire has increased in recent years, and 2023 saw this trend continue with a 2% increase from 2022. It is 3% above the 2019 pre-pandemic year level. Huntingdonshire has a rate of police recorded offences slightly lower than the county at 60 per 1000 population compared to the countywide rate of 68 per 1000 population (see section A.2. for technical notes).

Figure 3 below shows the count of offences by crime type, and violence against the person (VAP) is the largest share of all crime types (37%) for 2023 and has the largest increase from 2017 to 2023. For 2023, theft has the next biggest share of all crime types at 17% and arson and criminal damage is at 11%.

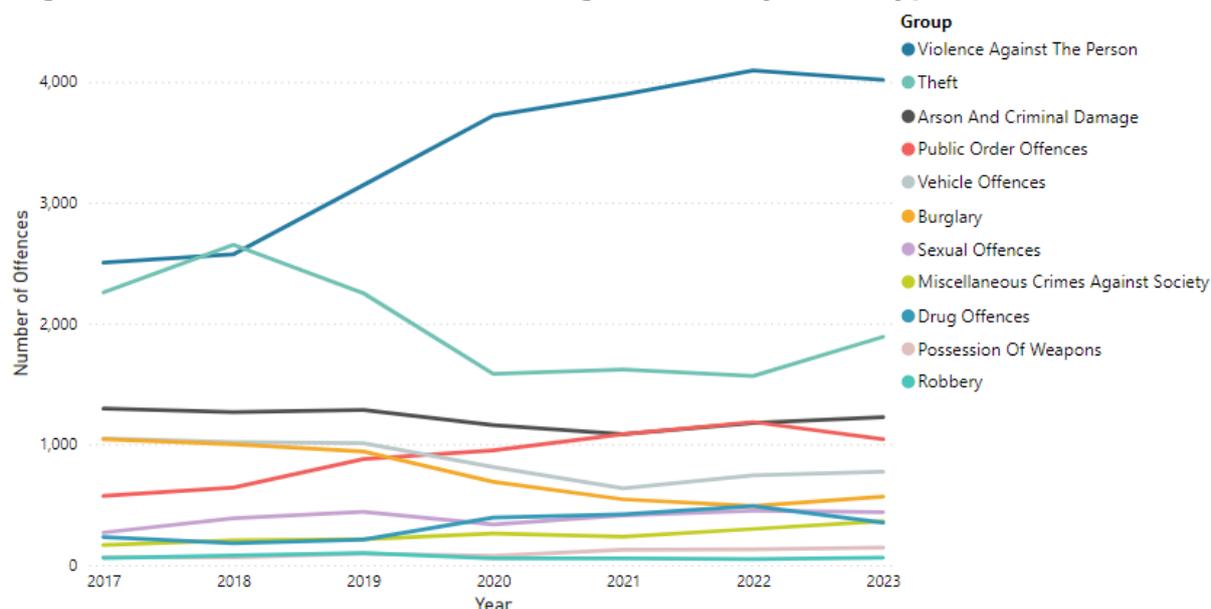
Figure 3: Count of offences in Huntingdonshire by crime type, 2017 to 2023

Table 2 below focuses on the subset of 2019 to 2023 and shows that there has been a 28% increase in VAP offences – this also represent the largest increase in the number of offences from 2019 at +872 more offences. VAP is a significant area of concern.

Although theft has the second largest share in 2023, theft has encouragingly decreased by -16% since 2019 causing its share of all crime to decrease from 21% in 2019 to 17% in 2023. 2 additional areas of strength are drug offences, which had the largest 2022 to 2023 decrease of 28% (-138 offences), and burglary, which had largest decrease since 2019 of a 40% (-373 offences).

Table 2: Police recorded offences in Huntingdonshire, 2019 to 2023

Crime type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2019-2023 change (%)	2022-2023 change (%)
Violence against the person	3146	3721	3894	4095	4018	872 (+28%)	-77 (-2%)
Theft	2251	1584	1618	1565	1889	-362 (-16%)	324 (+21%)
Arson and criminal damage	1284	1158	1085	1177	1225	-59 (-5%)	48 (+4%)
Public order offences	877	949	1085	1184	1041	164 (+19%)	-143 (-12%)
Vehicle offences	1009	811	635	743	772	-237 (-23%)	29 (+4%)
Burglary	940	688	544	489	567	-373 (-40%)	78 (+16%)
Sexual offences	441	336	410	451	438	-3 (-1%)	-13 (-3%)
Miscellaneous crimes against society	213	261	235	299	362	149(+70%)	63 (+21%)
Drug offences	211	393	420	489	351	140 (+66%)	-138 (-28%)

Crime type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2019-2023 change (%)	2022-2023 change (%)
Possession of weapons	93	75	128	130	145	52(+56%)	15 (+12%)
Robbery	101	56	55	50	61	-40 (-40%)	11 (+22%)

4. Acquisitive Crime

4.1. Summary

Huntingdonshire saw an increase in acquisitive crime since 2022 (+16%); this increase was reflected across all sub-types of acquisitive crime. This was a higher percentage increase than national police recorded figures for the year ending (YE) December 2023 (+7%). It was said by ONS that this national increase was primarily driven by shoplifting offences, which increased by 37%. In Huntingdonshire, shoplifting also saw the largest volume increase, but saw a larger percentage increase in the last year with 62%.

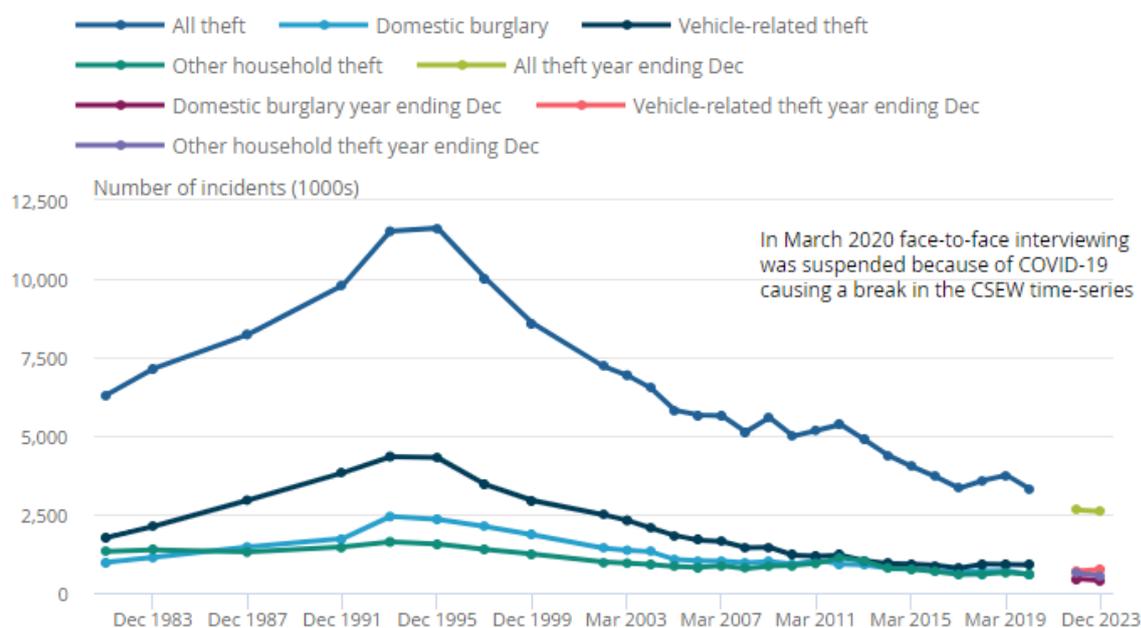
4.2. National Context

Crime Survey for England & Wales

The Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) estimated 2.6 million incidents of acquisitive crime (referred to as “theft” by CSEW, and includes theft offences, burglary, and vehicle offences) in the YE December 2023. This estimate of incidents was similar to the previous year (-2%); however, it encouragingly represents an overall 21% decrease from the 3.3 million theft offences estimated for the pre-pandemic year (YE March 2020) to the 2.6 million theft offences recorded in 2023 (YE December). This decrease since the YE March 2020 was seen across estimates for all sub-categories, including other theft of personal property (-36%) and bicycle theft (-30%) (ONS, 2024b, p. A1).

This overall decrease since the pre-pandemic YE March 2020 decrease forms part of the trend of long-term reductions in theft as seen in Figure 4 below.

Figure 4: Long-term annual estimates of theft offences from the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW), from the YE December 1981 to the YE December 2023



Source: Figure 7 in the Crime Survey for England and Wales, year ending (YE) December 2023 (ONS, 2024a). See Figure technical notes in

An area of recent national concern is that there have been an estimated 1.5 million incidents of “neighbourhood crime” (see A.7. Theft offences technical notes) in the YE December 2023 - this estimate is 7% higher than the previous year and has been driven by increases in theft from the person (+56%) and vehicle related theft (+7%) (ONS, 2024b, p. A1).

Police recorded crime

Although the CSEW estimates saw little change between 2022 and 2023 (YE December), police recorded acquisitive crime (“theft”, which includes all categories of acquisitive offences except for robbery) increased by 7% from 1.7 million offences in 2022 to 1.8 million offences in 2023 (YE December). This was said by ONS to be primarily driven by shoplifting offences, which increased by 37%. The increase was also reflected in theft from the person offences (+18%), whereas burglary, vehicle offences, bicycle theft, and “all other theft” offences all decreased (ONS, 2024a).

Despite this 7% increase in police recorded acquisitive crime between 2022 to 2023, the 1.8 million offences recorded in 2023 (YE December) represented a 7% decrease from the 1.9 million offences recorded in YE March 2020. This decrease was reflected in burglary (-29%), bicycle theft (-22%) and vehicle offences (-16%). However, shoplifting (+20%) and theft from the person (+11%) both saw increases compared to YE March 2020 (ONS, 2024b, p. A1).

Whilst vehicle offences decreased overall, theft or unauthorised taking of a motor vehicle increased by 16% compared to YE March 2020 (ONS, 2024b, p. A1).

A 13% increase in robbery compared to the YE December 2022 (reaching 81,904 offences), did not exceed pre-pandemic levels, with numbers remaining 10% below that seen in the YE March 2020 (which saw 90,197 offences) (ONS, 2024b, p. A1).

4.3. Huntingdonshire Acquisitive Crime

4.3.1. Acquisitive crime by group

Table 3 below shows that all acquisitive crime in Huntingdonshire increased by 16% between 2022 and 2023 - this is a larger increase than the 7% increase seen in national police recorded crimes. The 7% growth was driven by increases in all acquisitive crime types, and theft (+324 offences, +21%) demonstrated a notable increase. However, the 3289 count of all acquisitive crime in 2023 is still 24% below the 4301 count in 2019.

Since 2019, burglary has decreased by 40% in Huntingdonshire. Nationally, since the YE March 2020, there has been a 29% decrease in police recorded burglary (ONS, 2024a). When comparing to a similar period, Huntingdonshire has seen a larger percentage decrease in burglary.

Table 3: Counts and change in acquisitive crime from 2019 to 2023, by crime group

Crime type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2019-2023 change (%)	2022-2023 change (%)
Theft	2251	1584	1618	1565	1889	-362 (-16%)	+324 (+21%)
Vehicle offences	1009	811	635	743	772	-237 (-23%)	+29 (+4%)
Burglary	940	688	544	489	567	-373 (-40%)	+78 (+16%)
Robbery	101	56	55	50	61	-40 (-40%)	+11 (+22%)
All acquisitive	4301	3139	2852	2847	3289	-1012 (-24%)	+442 (+16%)

4.3.2. Acquisitive crime by sub-group

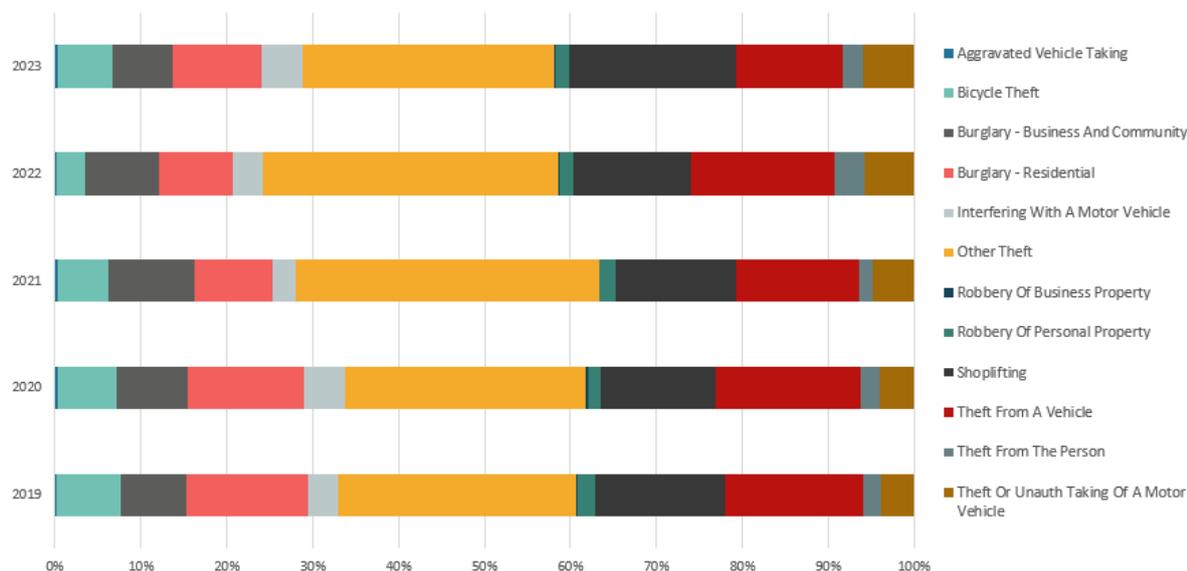
The share of acquisitive offences by sub-group is shown in Table 4 below. 'Other theft' offences accounted for the largest share of acquisitive offences in Huntingdonshire in 2023 (29%), followed by shoplifting (19%, up from 14% the previous year). The largest proportion of acquisitive offences has consistently been other theft. Due to the increase in shoplifting offences, the percentage share has decreased from 34% in 2022 to 29% in 2023, as shown in Figure 5 below. The second largest proportion was previously 'theft from a vehicle' between 2019 to

2022; however, the increase in shoplifting means this is now the second largest proportion of acquisitive crime in 2023.

Table 4: Percentage share of acquisitive offences in Huntingdonshire in 2023, by crime sub-group

Crime type	Percentage share
Other theft	29%
Shoplifting	19%
Theft from a vehicle	12%
Residential burglary	8%
Burglary – business and community	7%
Theft or unauthorised taking of a motor vehicle	6%
Bicycle theft	6%
Interfering with a motor vehicle	5%
Theft from the person	2%
Robbery of personal property	2%
Aggravated vehicle taking	<1%
Robbery of business property	<1%

Figure 5: Percentage share change of acquisitive offences in Huntingdonshire from 2019 to 2023, by crime sub-group



As shown in Figure 6, offences have increased across Huntingdonshire from 2022 to 2023. Shoplifting saw the second largest percentage increase and the largest volume of change (+243 offences, +62%) in the last year. The largest increase was in bicycle theft (+120 offences, +129%); however, the count remained 71% lower than in 2019.

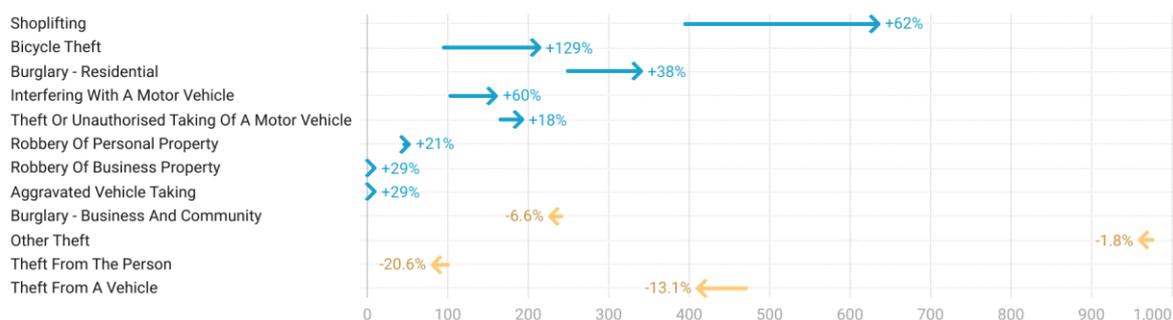
V1.4

Despite residential burglary not reaching pre-pandemic levels (-44%), the trend has notably changed between 2022 and 2023, where there was a 38% increase.

As shown in Figure 7, most acquisitive crime sub-groups have remained lower, despite the small increases shown in Figure 6 between 2022 and 2023. Vehicle offences have seen an overall decrease since 2019 (-237, -23%), primarily driven by theft from vehicle offences (-40%, -276), which saw the largest volume change since 2019.

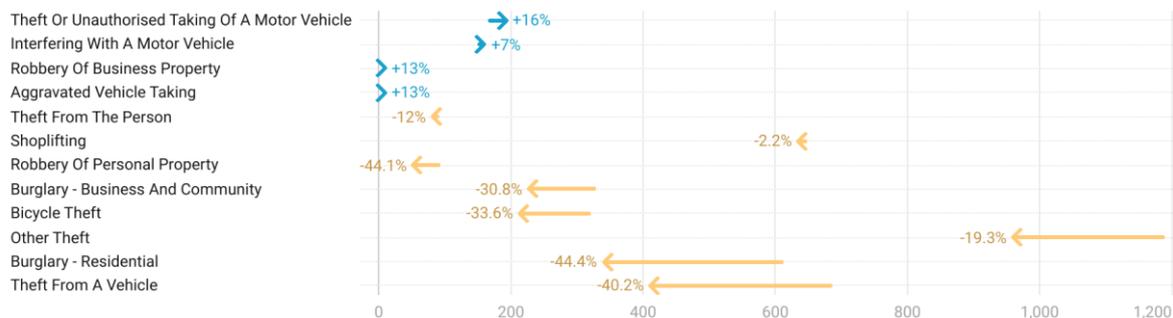
Further details on shoplifting are shown in the section below.

Figure 6: Change in number of acquisitive offences in Huntingdonshire between 2022 and 2023, by crime sub-group



Created with Datawrapper

Figure 7: Change in number of acquisitive offences in Huntingdonshire between 2019 and 2023, by crime sub-group



Created with Datawrapper

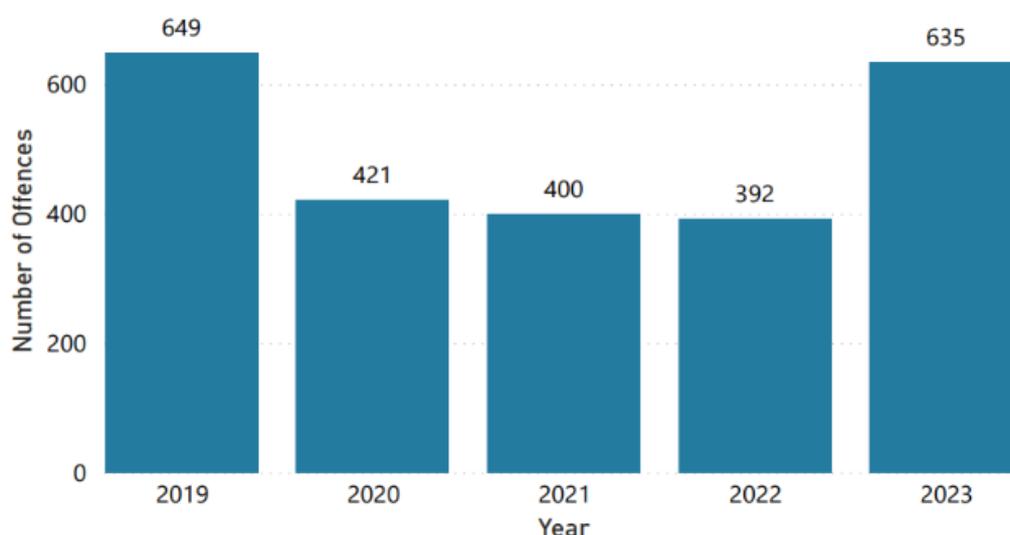
4.4. Shoplifting

There have been notable increases in shoplifting in Huntingdonshire:

- Shoplifting increased by 62% between 2022 and 2023 (+243 offences).
- This puts the most recent figures (2023) at a similar level as seen in pre-pandemic year 2019 (-14 offences, -2%).

- The increase in the last year may be related to a number of factors including the cost-of-living crisis.
- Huntingdonshire had the second highest increase in shoplifting between 2022 and 2023 compared to other Cambridgeshire districts, with the county seeing an overall increase of 51%.
- The local percentage increase of 62% (2022-2023, YE December) in Huntingdonshire exceeded the national increase in police recorded shoplifting of 37% over the same period (ONS, 2024a).

Figure 8: Annual trend in shoplifting offences in Huntingdonshire, 2019 to 2023



4.5. Ward Analysis

Below is ward analysis for acquisitive crime:

- **Huntingdon North** has the highest number of offences in 2023 (630 offences) across all wards. **Huntingdon North** also had highest rate per 1000 population (49.66) – this is almost double the second highest rate in **St Neots Eatons** (24.37).
- **St Neots Eatons** (264 offences), **St Neots Eynesbury** (241 offences), and **Brampton** (208 offences) are wards with the other highest counts.
- **St Neots East** saw an increase of 137% (41 offences) since 2022, but this is still below the 2019 level (-26%, -25).
- **Yaxley** has had a 36% (+49) increase in offences since 2019, the largest percentage and volume increase.
- Despite having the third most offences in 2023, **St Neots Eynesbury** has had a 52% (-264) decrease in offences since 2019.

Here is ward analysis for shoplifting:

- **Huntingdon North** saw the largest count of shoplifting offences in 2023 (228 offences), followed by **St Neots Eatons** (133 offences). In **St Neots Eatons**, shoplifting offences have increased between 2022 and 2023 (+142%, +78), this is also similar to the trend since 2019 (+68%, +54).

5. Scams, Fraud and Cybercrime

5.1. Summary

Following annual increases between 2019 and 2021, the annual number of police recorded cybercrime offences in Huntingdonshire has stayed relatively stable. Local figures show no notable change since 2022 in police recorded cybercrime. This is, however, inconsistent with the CSEW estimates showing a decrease in fraud offences. Although the local trend has stabilised and CSEW estimates have decreased, national emphasis on underreporting and the estimated victims within Huntingdonshire highlights the prevalence of the issue.

5.2. National Context

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

The 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 ever-changing landscape is likely to make fraud, scams, and cybercrime an emerging/growing threat. Factors to be considered include:

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

Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services (HMICFRS) was commissioned to conduct a thematic inspection of fraud in 2019. The report

concluded that given the scale of fraud not enough was being done and that in the absence of a national strategy the response to fraud was disjointed and ineffective (HMICFRS, 2019). This report was re-visited in August 2021, concluding that many issues remained. An extract from this review stated:

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

5.3. Trends

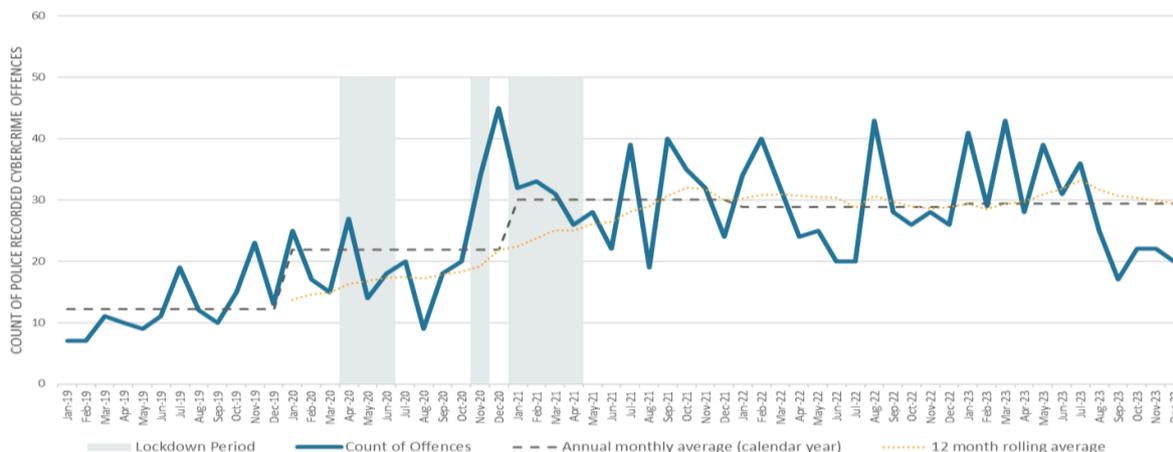
It is estimated that less than 1 in 7 fraud offences are reported to either the police or Action Fraud (ONS, 2024a). Due to the high levels of underreporting, estimates based on the CSEW provide the best indicator of national fraud prevalence.

These estimates from the CSEW indicated a 16% decrease in fraud in YE December 2023 (ONS, 2024a). However, police recorded fraud was 1% higher than the previous year (YE December 2022). This increase was largely influenced by offences reported to UK Finance, which had increased by 10% (ONS, 2024a).

Based on CSEW data showing 5.5% of respondents aged 16 and over reported being a victim of fraud in the YE December 2023 (ONS, 2024b, p. A3), this could mean an estimated 10,000 people in Huntingdonshire were victims of fraud in the YE December 2023 (based on CCC mid-2022 population estimates (Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Insight, 2024)).

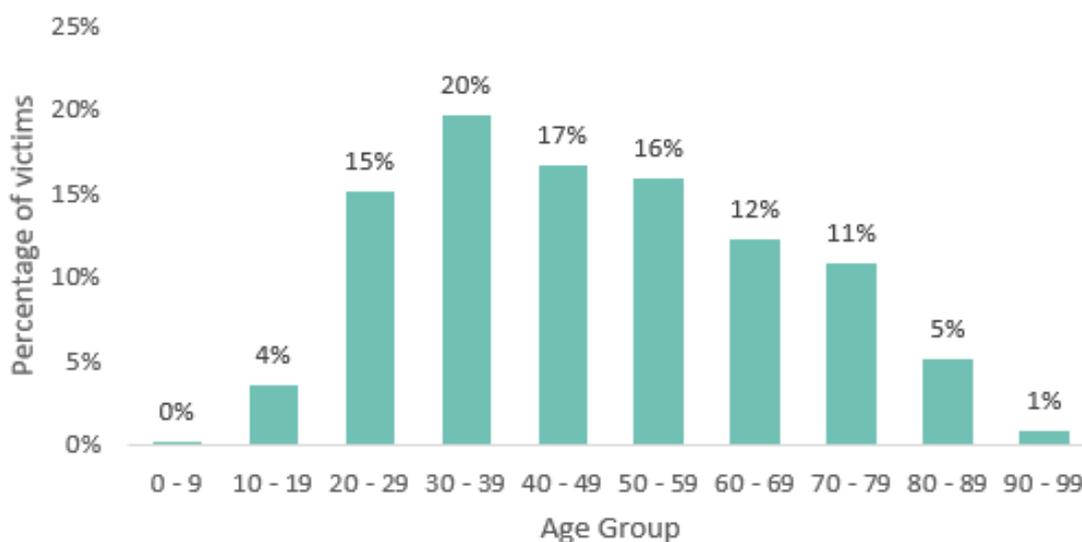
Police recorded cybercrime offences show a slight increase in Huntingdonshire from 2022 to 2023, (+7, +2%), but figures have stayed relatively stable since 2021. Although a small increase since 2022, recorded cyber-crime offences have more than doubled since pre-pandemic year 2019 (+206, +140%). Figure 9 below demonstrates the monthly fluctuations in reported cybercrime and demonstrates the increase in reported cybercrime since 2019.

Figure 9: Police recorded cybercrime offences in Huntingdonshire, January 2019 to December 2023



Figures from Action Fraud cannot be drilled down to district level, but the data covers the Cambridgeshire Constabulary area. Action Fraud public dashboard holds 13 months of data only, and therefore the data below contains figures from July 2023 – June 2024 (the data available at the time of writing) (Action Fraud, 2024). Figure 10 shows that the majority of victims were aged 20-69 (79%). Gender, where known, saw slightly higher count of female victims (40%) than male victims (37%). The highest proportion of victims were within 30-39 age group (20%). Similar distributions were shown in the period January 2023 and December 2023 (CCC PIT, 2024).

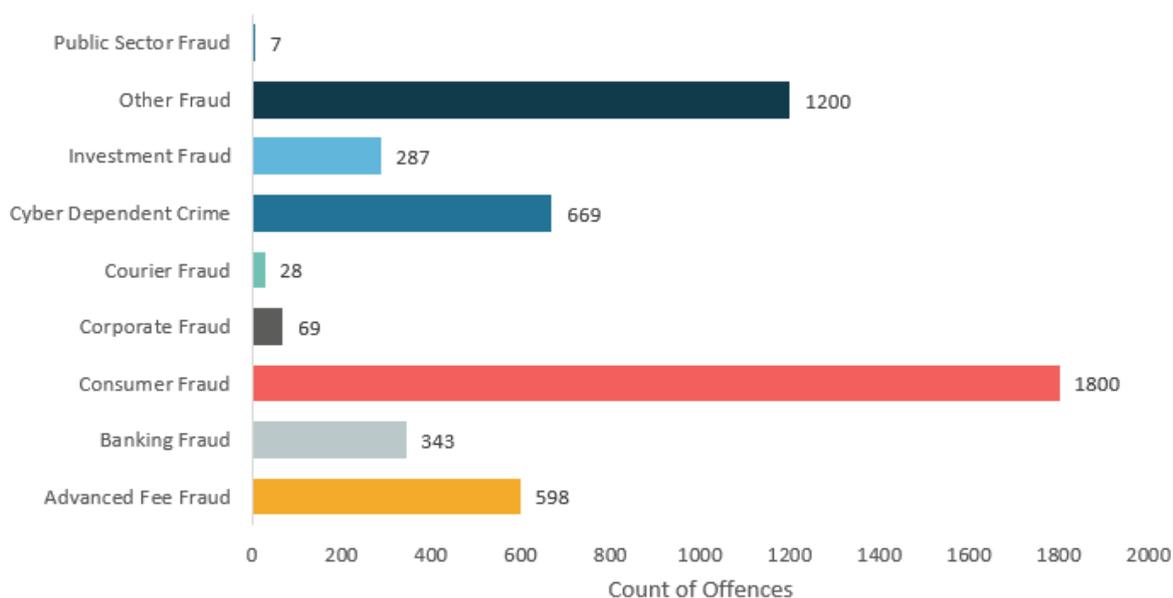
Figure 10: Action Fraud figures for individual victims of fraud and cybercrime by age group, July 2023 to June 2024 Cambridgeshire Constabulary areas



Note: Victims where their age was unknown are excluded from the graph.

Figure 11 categorises types of fraud crime committed into groups. Consumer fraud is the most prevalent crime category, accounting for 36% of all offences recorded.

Figure 11: Action Fraud figures for individual victims of fraud and cybercrime by crime group, July 2023 to June 2024 Cambridgeshire Constabulary areas



Note: Figures above 1000 have been rounded to the nearest 100 in the source data (Action Fraud, 2024).

6. Violence Against the Person

6.1. Summary

Increases have been seen in violence against the person (VAP) offences in Huntingdonshire since 2018. These increases were primarily driven by increases in stalking and harassment offences, which were introduced as a separate offence category mid-2018. Violence without injury also saw a notable increase since the pre-pandemic period. Recent years appear to show a stabilisation of recorded VAP offences. This reflects the trend seen in other Cambridgeshire districts, as well as nationally over a similar period. It should be noted, that this apparent stabilisation will have been influenced by national changes in counting rules, which will have reduced the recording of conduct crimes, such as stalking and harassment (Domestic Abuse Commissioner, 2024; ONS, 2024a).

Whilst knife crime (see technical notes in section A.5. Knife crime and sharp instrument offences) started to decrease after a peak in 2021, possession of weapons offences saw continued increases. Consequently, possession of weapons

surpassed knife crime offences in 2023, for the first time in the analysed period (2019 to 2023).

RECOMMENDATION: Violence remains a concern in Huntingdonshire. A needs assessment is currently underway for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough for Serious Violence. The CSP should use the findings of the report and the existing delivery mechanisms to continue to tackle violence.

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 “Principle 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).

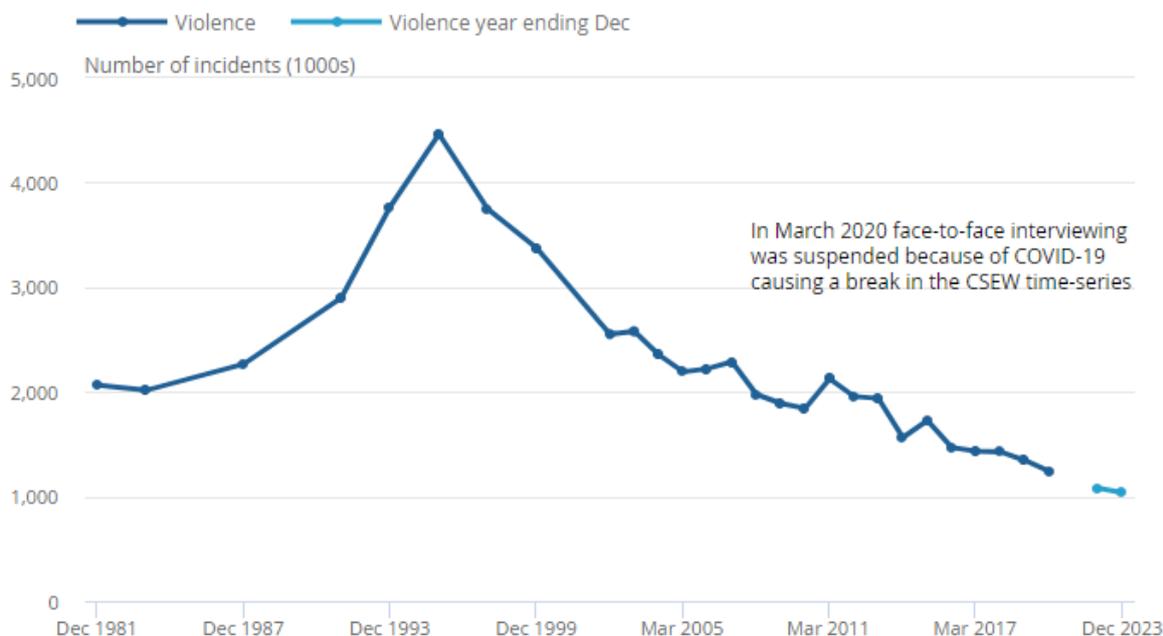
6.3. National

CSEW estimates show a long-term downward trend in violent crime nationally over the last 2 decades (see Figure 12). The CSEW estimate of violent offences in 2023 saw only a minor decrease compared to 2022 (-4%, no significant change) (ONS, 2024b, p. A1; ONS, 2024a). This represented a 16% decrease since the pre-pandemic YE March 2020, primarily driven by a reduction in violence with injury offences (-24%) (ONS, 2024b, p. A1).

In contrast to the CSEW data, police recorded violent offences increased by 16% compared to the pre-pandemic year (YE March 2020); however, offences mirrored the slight reduction seen in CSEW estimates in the last year (-3%) (ONS, 2024b, p. A4a). Certain offence sub-types such as stalking and harassment are included in the police recorded offences but do not form part of the CSEW violence estimates, which may partially account for this discrepancy. In contrast to the reduction in CSEW estimates of violent offences in the last year, which form part of a longer downward trend, the minor reduction in police recorded VAP in the last year follows a period of increases. These increases arose after a review by HMICFRS in 2014, which

highlighted the under-recording of these kinds of offences (HMICFRS, 2014; ONS, 2024a). This apparent stabilisation of police recorded VAP can partially be explained by changes in counting rules that came into effect mid-2023, leading to a reduction in conduct offences, such as stalking and harassment, being recorded (see 6.2 Technical Note) (ONS, 2024a).

Figure 12: CSEW long-term annual estimates of violent offences in England and Wales



Source: Figure 6 in CSEW report for YE December 2023 (ONS, 2024a).

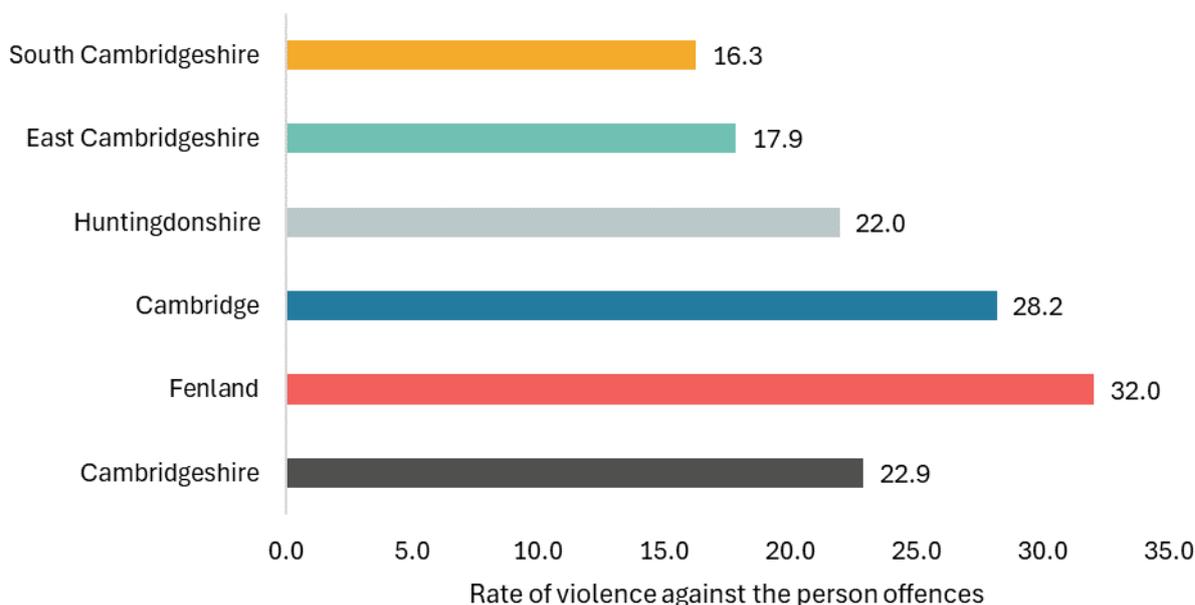
Note: See Appendix B: Figure Technical Notes for technical notes.

6.4. Violent Crime in Huntingdonshire

Local data shows that violence against the person (VAP) offences accounted for 37% of crime in Huntingdonshire in 2023, similar to countywide figure of 34% (district range of 27% to 41%).

The rate of violent offences in Huntingdonshire in 2023 was 22.0 offences per 1000 population, similar to the countywide rate of 22.9 per 1000 population (see A.2. for technical notes).

Figure 13: Rate of Violence Against the Person (VAP) per 1,000 population in Cambridgeshire districts and countywide, 2023



Note: Rates have been calculated using CCC mid-2022 population estimates.

The annual trend shows that Huntingdonshire has seen an increase in VAP offences of 28% since the pre-pandemic year 2019. This is higher than the national increase of 16% over a similar period (ONS, 2024b, p. A1), but was the second smallest district increase in the county (range of 14%-33%).

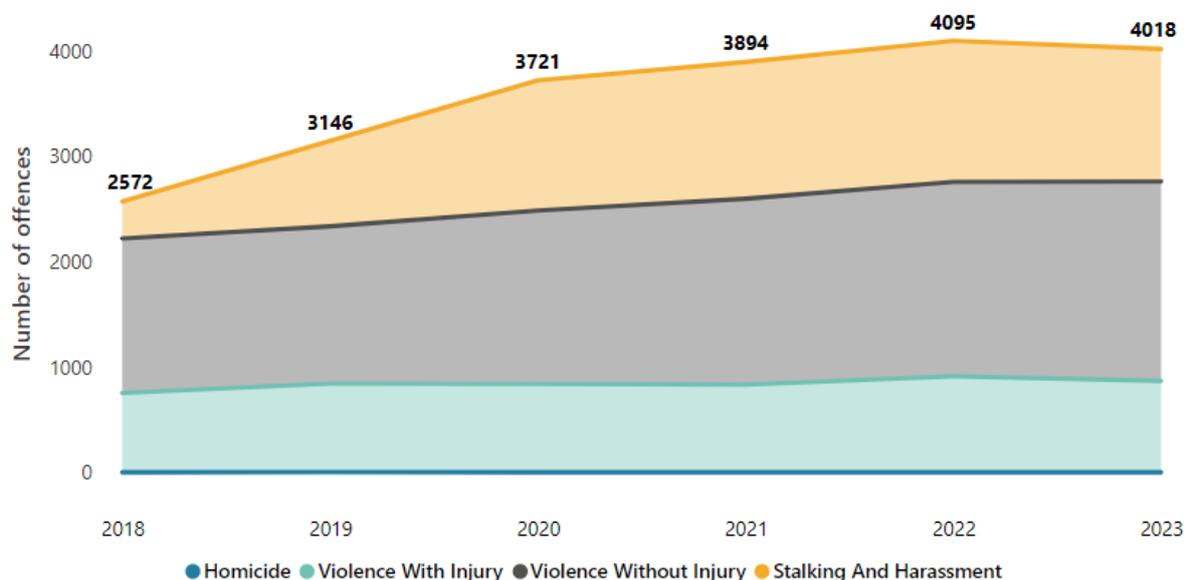
The VAP crime group is broken down into 4 sub-types: homicide, violence with injury, violence without injury, and stalking and harassment. Violence without injury was the most common offence type in 2023, accounting for almost half (47%).

The recent trend for VAP offences by sub-type is displayed in Figure 14 below. The increase since 2019 was driven primarily by stalking and harassment (+55%, +446 offences), and violence without injury offences (+27%, +400 offences). Violence with injury saw a smaller increase of 3% (+27 offences), and homicide remained low (3 in 2019 and 2 in 2023).

However, recent years appear to show a stabilising of VAP offences, with a 2% decrease observed in between 2022 and 2023 (-77 offences), similar to the national decrease seen over a similar period. This recent stabilisation mirrors the trend seen in other districts. The changes seen between 2022 and 2023 by subgroup were:

- Stalking and harassment: -6% (-81 offences)
- Violence with injury: -5% (-42 offences)
- Violence without injury: +2% (+46 offences)
- Homicide: No change

Figure 14: The annual trend in Violence Against the Person (VAP) offences in Huntingdonshire, by offence sub-type, from 2018 to 2023

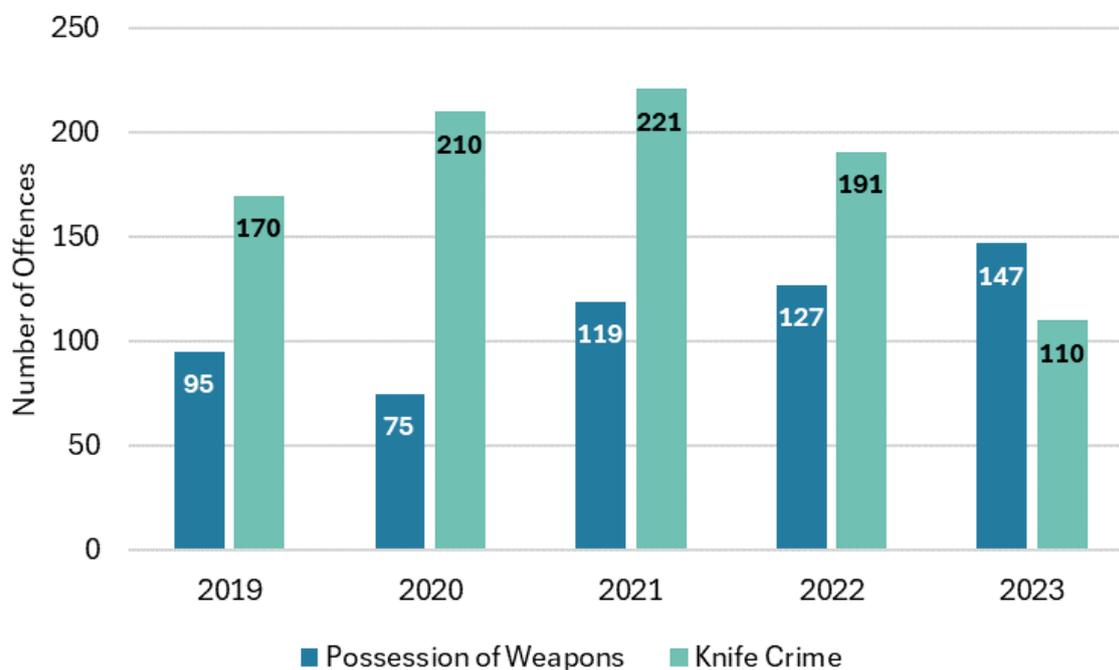


6.5. Possession of Weapons and Knife Crime

After an increasing trend in offences tagged as knife crime in Huntingdonshire between 2019 and 2021, offences thereafter decreased from an average of 18.4 per month in 2021, down to 15.9 in 2022 and again down to 9.2 in 2023. This equated to a 42% decrease in the last year (-81 offences), and a 50% decrease since the peak in 2021 (-111 offences). This decrease meant that knife crime accounted for a lower percentage of crime in Huntingdonshire in 2023 (1%) compared to the peak in 2021 (2.2%).

In contrast to the decrease seen in knife crimes since 2021, possession of weapons offences has continued to increase since a dip seen in 2020, increasing 16% in the last year and increasing 24% since 2021. Compared to the dip seen in 2020, the offence count for 2023 had almost doubled (+96%, +72 offences).

Figure 15: Possession of weapons and knife crime offences in Huntingdonshire, 2019 to 2023



6.6. Ward Analysis

- **Huntingdon North** has the highest number of offences in 2023 (666 offences) and the highest rate per 1000 population (52.50).
- **St Neots Eynesbury** (338 offences) and **Yaxley** (304 offences) follow with the second and third largest counts.
- **Yaxley** has seen a 21% (+53) increase in offences since 2022 and an increase of 76% (+131) since 2019.
- **Ramsey** has seen a 22% (+52) increase in offences since 2022 and an increase of 74% (+122) since 2019.
- **St Ives South** has the second highest rate per 1000 population (30.57).
- **The Stukeleys** (+149%) and **Alconbury** (+147%) have experienced large increase between 2019 and 2023 but have also experienced large population growth.

7. Domestic Abuse

7.1. Summary

Whilst domestic abuse (DA) incidents have seen little change in recent years, DA marked crimes have been more variable, increasing in 2020, but returning to 2019

levels by 2023. It should be noted that due to changes in Home Office counting rules, it cannot be concluded that this reflects a true decrease in domestic abuse, particularly in light of the lack of change in recorded DA incidents. Violence against the person (VAP) has consistently accounted for most of DA crimes over the analysed period. An increase in the proportion of DA crimes accounted for by VAP in 2020 has been sustained, despite the decreasing overall numbers over this period. Additional analysis on domestic abuse in the wider area can be found in the recent Violence and Women and Girls Needs Assessment for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough (CCC PIT, 2023).

Recommendation: 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.

7.2. National Context

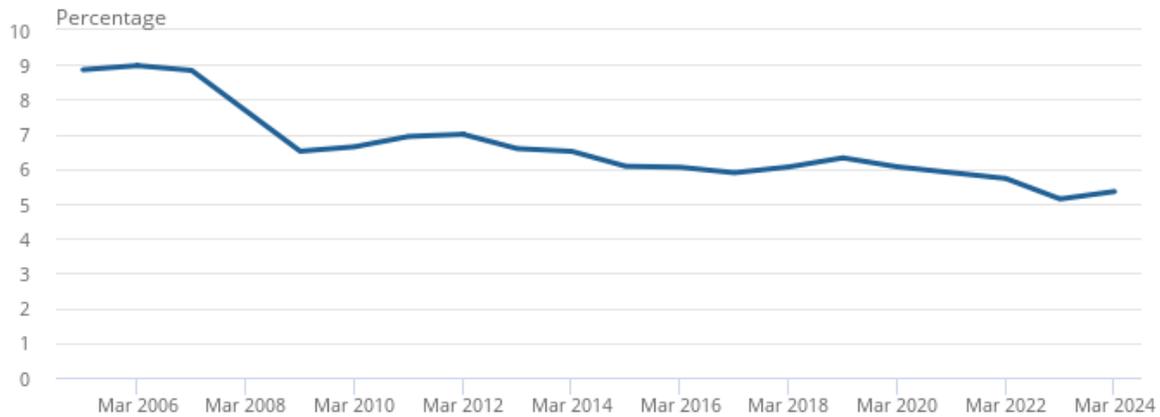
Police recorded domestic abuse (DA) for year ending (YE) December 2023 was 5% lower compared to the previous year (ONS, 2024a) (see technical notes in section A.9. National police recorded domestic abuse). According to ONS, this decrease may be partially due to changes in recording practices from mid-2023. As indicated in the Violence Against the Person section of this report (see 6.2 Technical Note), there have been changes to the Home Office Counting rules for conduct crimes, which have been linked 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, 2024a). According to the Domestic Abuse Commissioner for England and Wales, these changes have been linked to an 8% reduction in domestic abuse crimes recorded nationally, between quarter 1 and quarter 3 in financial year 2023/24 (Briefing from the Domestic Abuse Commissioner for England and Wales Home Office Counting Rules, 2024).

The CSEW includes an annual stand-alone self-completion module (YE March) to give an indication on national trends of domestic abuse and sexual offences (ONS, 2024a), for which the closest period of data available is the YE March 2024. Data from the CSEW provides important context to police data for offences of this nature, due to the number of offences that remain unreported to the police.

Estimates from this self-completion module indicated that 4.8% of respondents aged 16 and over experienced domestic abuse in the YE March 2024, little change from the previous year (4.4%, no significant change) (ONS, 2024c, p. S42; ONS, 2024d). Long-term data indicates a generally decreasing trend in domestic abuse offences (for those aged 16 to 59) over the last 2 decades (YE March 2005 to YE March 2024, see Figure 16). 5.4% of those aged 16-59 in the YE March 2024 were estimated to have experienced DA in the last year, down from 6.5% in YE March

2014, and 8.9% in YE March 2005 (ONS, 2024d). It should be noted that people over the age of 60 can be victims of domestic abuse but are not included within the survey sample.

Figure 16: Long-term trend in CSEW estimates of Domestic Abuse (DA) in England and Wales, YE March 2005 to YE March 2024



Source: Figure 6 in CSEW report for YE March 2024 (ONS, 2024d).

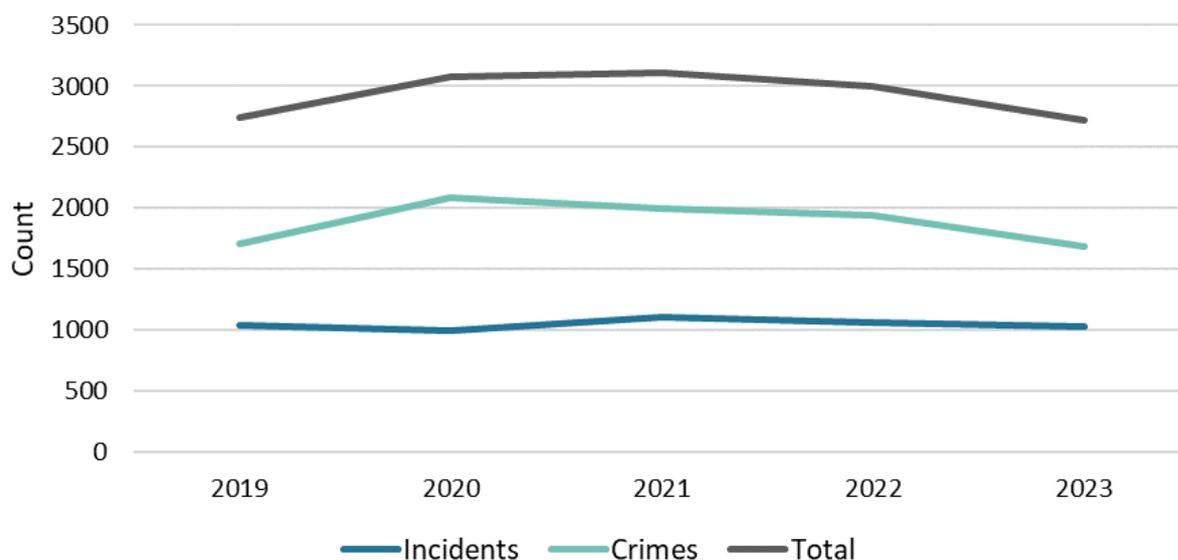
Note: See Appendix B: Figure Technical Notes for technical notes.

7.3. Domestic Abuse Trends

Domestic abuse (DA) related incidents have seen little change between 2019 and 2023; decreasing by 3% in last year (-30 incidents); a difference of 1% compared to 2019 (-13 incidents).

In contrast, DA marked crimes have been more variable. There was an initial increase in 2020, with offences decreasing again in the last year by 13% (-251 offences), returning to similar levels as recorded in 2019 (-1%, -15 offences).

Figure 17: Police recorded Domestic Abuse (DA) crimes and incidents (non-crimes only) in Huntingdonshire, 2019 to 2023



Bar the peak of 58% in 2020, the proportion of DA incidents being crimed has stayed relatively stable, with 2023 seeing 53% of incidents being crimed. The overall percentage of police recorded DA accounted for by crimes has decreased back down to pre-pandemic level at 62%, down from a peak of 68% in 2020, and down from the 65% seen in 2022.

Table 5: DA incidents and crimes recorded in Huntingdonshire, 2019 to 2023

Incident category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total police recorded DA (incidents & crimes)	2745	3079	3106	2998	2717
Total DA marked crimes	1704	2087	2001	1940	1689
Total DA incidents	2203	2375	2409	2267	2176
Incidents that result in a crime being recorded	1162	1383	1304	1209	1148
Incidents that remain as incident only	1041	992	1105	1058	1028
Proportion of incidents that were 'crimed'	53%	58%	54%	53%	53%
Proportion of total recorded DA that were crimes	62%	68%	64%	65%	62%

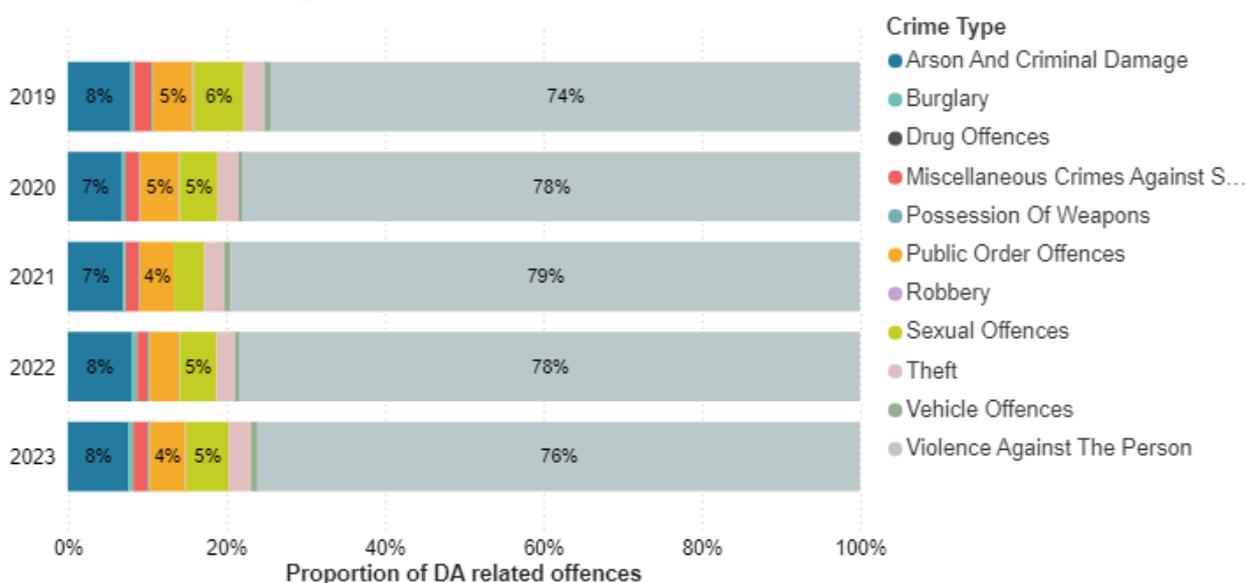
7.4. DA Crime Types

After a peak in 2020 (21%), the percentage of crimes in 2023 marked as DA related in Huntingdonshire returned to similar levels as pre-pandemic year 2019 (16% for both 2019 & 2023).

Violence against the person (VAP) has consistently accounted for the majority of DA marked offences over the analysed period. There was an increase in the proportion of DA marked offences accounted for by VAP between 2019 and 2021, from 74% to 79%. This was partially driven by a 28% increase in the number of VAP DA offences between 2019 and 2020 (+357 offences). The number of VAP DA offences has seen annual decreases since 2020. By 2023, the proportion of DA offences accounted for by VAP had dropped slightly but remained high at 76%.

The second most common offence type is arson and criminal damage, accounting for 8% in 2023. The proportion remains stable, mirroring the proportion of 2019.

Figure 18: Crime type breakdown of Domestic Abuse (DA) related offences recorded in Huntingdonshire, 2019 to 2023



7.5. Domestic Homicide Reviews

At the time of writing this document, there are 4 Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHRs) in progress in Huntingdonshire. 1 DHR is with the Home Office for Quality Assurance.

2 DHRs took place in 2023: 1 suicide DHR, which is with the Home Office, and 1 homicide DHR, which is awaiting an initial review meeting.

In March 2024 there was a suicide which is also a DHR and is in progress.

7.6. Ward Analysis

- **Huntingdon North** has the highest number of offences in 2023 (204 offences) and the second highest rate per 1000 population (16.08). Despite being the largest count, this is a 21% (-55) decrease in offences since 2019.
- **Ramsey** had 129 offences, the third most. This represents a 36% (+34) increase from 2019.
- The number of offences in **St Neots East** increased by 17% (+10) between 2019 and 2023 and by 15% (+9) between 2022 and 2023. It has the highest rate per 1000 population (16.61).
- Offences in **The Stukeleys** have increased by 105% (+23) since 2019.
- **Ramsey** has the third most offences (129) and has increased by 36% (+34 offences) since 2019.

8. Sexual offences

8.1. Summary

The increases in police recorded sexual offences in Huntingdonshire following the dip in 2020 show some signs of stabilising. Having reached similar levels to 2019 by 2022, little change was seen in the last year. This reflects national figures also showing little change in the last year. However, the long-term national trend in CSEW data indicates a trend of increasing offences over the last decade, with numbers for 2023/24 (YE March) returning to that seen nearly 2 decades ago. 39% of sexual offences recorded in Huntingdonshire were marked as offences against children, slightly above the county proportion of 36%.

RECOMMENDATION: Considering the long-term national trend, and the seriousness of these offences, it is recommended that this continue to be closely monitored for signs of further increases.

8.2. National Trend

After increases in police recorded sexual offences in recent years, which the ONS have linked to improvements in recording practices and reporting by victims, 2023 (YE December) saw a 2% decrease compared to the previous year (ONS, 2024a). The count of offences, however, remained 17% above the pre-pandemic YE March 2020, and more than double that for YE March 2015 (+116%). More than a third of sexual offences recorded in YE December 2023 were rape offences (36%); there was little change in volume from the previous year (-1%). 21% of all sexual offences, and 24% of rape offences had occurred more than a year before being reported (for

a subset of police forces who had provided data to the Home Office data hub) (ONS, 2024a).

Data from the CSEWs stand-alone self-completion module (YE March 2024, as mentioned in the previous section) provides important context to police data offences of this nature due to the number of offences that remain unreported to the police. Data from YE March 2020 indicated that fewer than 1 out of 6 victims of rape or assault by penetration went on to report this crime to the police (ONS, 2024d; ONS, 2021, p. 13).

Data for the YE March 2024 indicated no change in the percentage of respondents (aged 16 and over) who reported experiencing actual or attempted sexual assault, compared to the previous year (2.1%) (ONS, 2024d). However, when looking at the long-term trend, there has been a general increase in the percentage of respondents reporting these kinds of offences since 2014 (when 1.5% of respondents reported having experienced actual or attempted sexual assault). By the YE March 2024, the percentage had returned to the same level as seen nearly 2 decades prior (YE March 2005; 2.6%) (ONS, 2024d).

Figure 19: CSEW annual estimated prevalence of sexual assaults for those aged 16 to 59 in England and Wales, YE March 2005 to YE March 2024



Source: Figure 7 in CSEW report for year ending (YE) March 2024 (ONS, 2024d).

Note: See Appendix B: Figure Technical Notes for technical notes.

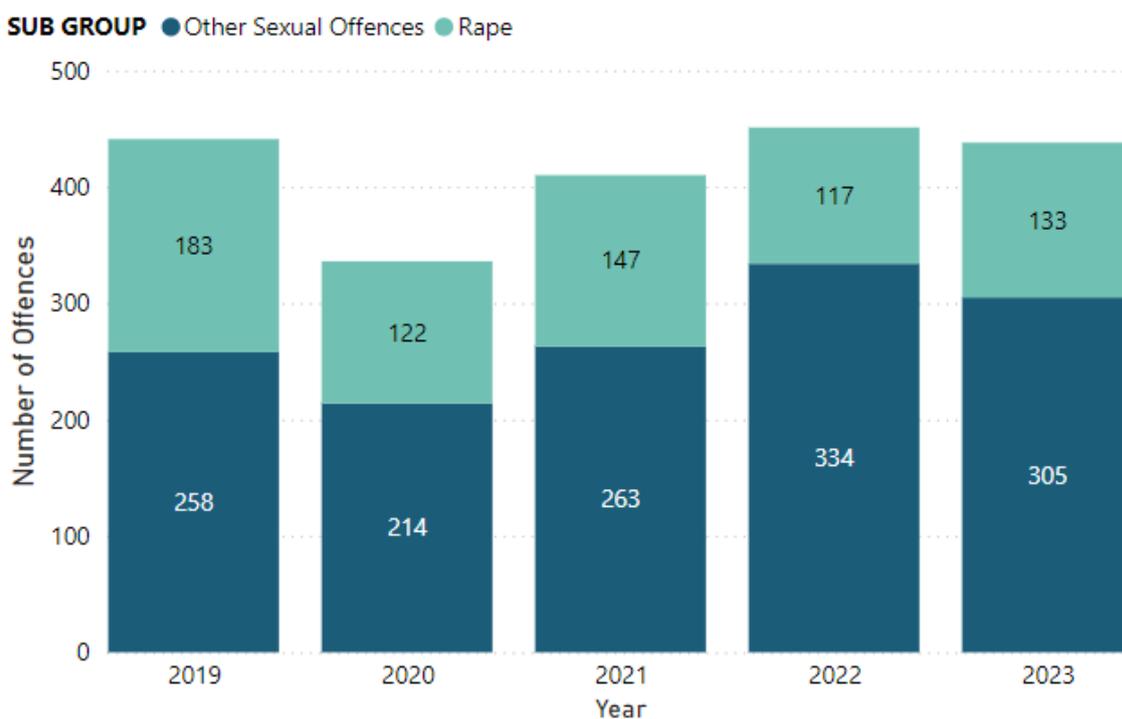
8.3. Local Trend

Figure 20 shows that after a dip in police recorded sexual offences during 2020, numbers increased over the following 2 years (returning to similar levels as seen in 2019). Local data for 2023 reflects the national trend (see Figure 19), with little change seen in the last year (-3%, -13 offences).

In 2023, almost a third of sexual offences in Huntingdonshire were rape offences (30%, 133). This represents an increase since 2022 (26%) but is down from the previous few years (with a proportion of 41% in 2019).

39% of sexual offences were marked as offences against children in 2023, similar to the proportion seen over the last 3 years, and slightly above the countywide proportion of 36%.

Figure 20: Number of police recorded sexual offences in Huntingdonshire, by sub-type, 2019 to 2023

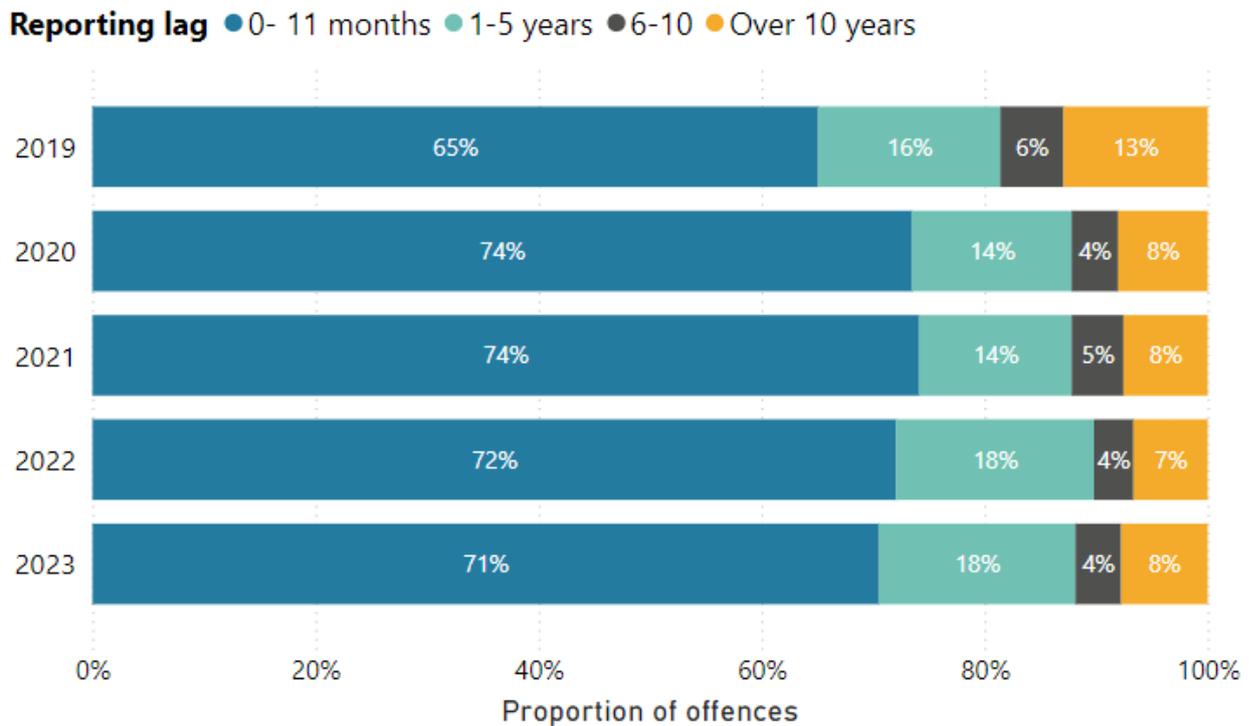


When sexual offences are reported to the police, this does not always happen immediately after the offence has occurred. In order to explore any possible impact of changes in reporting lag on recent trends observed locally, analysis has been completed on the difference between the date an offence was 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 Huntingdonshire, 29% of sexual offences in 2023 had an offence start date that was at least 12 months prior to the crime recorded date, mirroring the countywide percentage (also 29%). This is down compared to 2019, when 35% of offences had taken place a year or more before reporting. However, as shown in Figure 21, there have been incremental increases in the proportion of recorded offences accounted for by these historic offences since 2021.

For offences against children, 39% were historic, having taken place 12 months or more before being recorded. 16% had taken 10 years or more before being recorded.

Figure 21: Number of years between offence start date and offence recorded date for police recorded sexual offences in Huntingdonshire, 2019 to 2023



8.4. Ward Analysis

- **Huntingdon North** has the highest rate per 1000 population in 2023 (6.07) and the highest number of offences (77 offences). This is a 15% (+10) increase on 2019 levels.
- **Brampton** had the second highest number of offences (45 offences), this is 41% (+13) higher than 2022 but remains 58% (-61) lower than 2019.
- **Great Staughton** has the second highest rate per 1000 population (5.02), it has seen a 47% (+7) increase in offences between 2022 and 2023.
- The number of incidents in **Sawtry** (16 offences) has increased by +167% (+10) from 2019. The largest volume increase between 2019 and 2023 alongside Huntingdon North.

9. Exploitation and Vulnerability

9.1. Summary

The true prevalence of slavery and exploitation in Huntingdonshire is hard to gauge due to the high level of under-reporting, and resources needed to investigate and combat it. The data available highlights the seriousness of these crimes and the risk of harm to victims. The national and local data highlights the risk to children, including the increase in child-on-child offences. The local police data for Huntingdonshire has shown a reduction in police recorded modern slavery offences since 2021, whilst police recorded CSE offences have shown annual increases over the last 5 years (2019-2023). Moreover, Huntingdonshire has consistently accounted for the largest proportion of CSE offences over the analysed period (5 years) and has the highest district rate per 1000 population (aged under 18) in Cambridgeshire.

Raising awareness of the signs and how to report locally, would likely increase the engagement from the public and increase intelligence gathered locally. Further work is recommended to improve understanding of the increasing CSE offence counts in Huntingdonshire. There are already many ongoing workstreams that could contribute to increasing understanding locally and tackling this issue. It may be that the partnership would benefit from the developing Contextual safeguarding/ Risk Outside The Home (ROTH) countywide work.

9.2. County Lines and Modern Slavery

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. 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.

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

currently available, we can be informed by key demographics shown by analysis of NRM referrals.

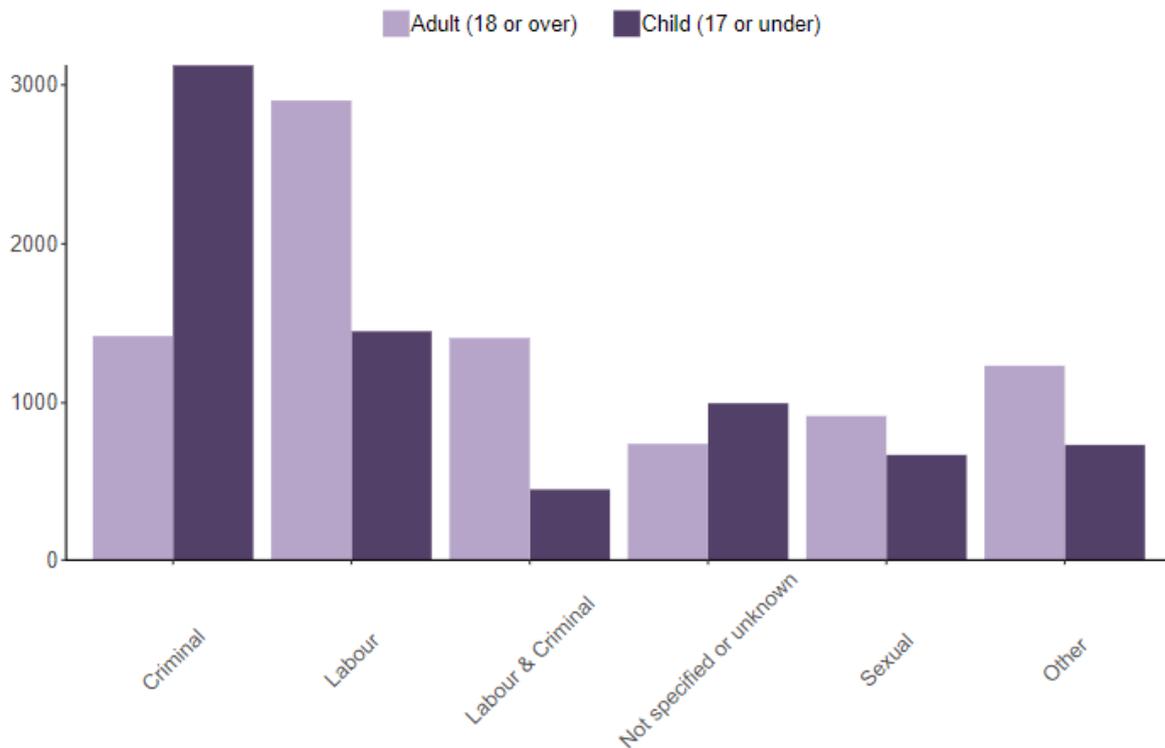
National statistics

- 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, a minor decrease in proportion since 2022 (-2 percentage points).
- 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, the majority of referrals were children experiencing criminal exploitation, followed by adults experiencing labour exploitation (see Figure 22).

Source: Home Office (Official Statistics. Modern Slavery: National referral Mechanism and Duty to Notify statistics UK, end of year summary 2022, 2023a; Official Statistics. Modern Slavery: National Referral Mechanism and Duty to Notify statistics UK, end of year summary 2023, 2024).

Note: See technical notes for NRM data in section A.10. 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 22: Number of national NRM referrals, by age and exploitation type

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

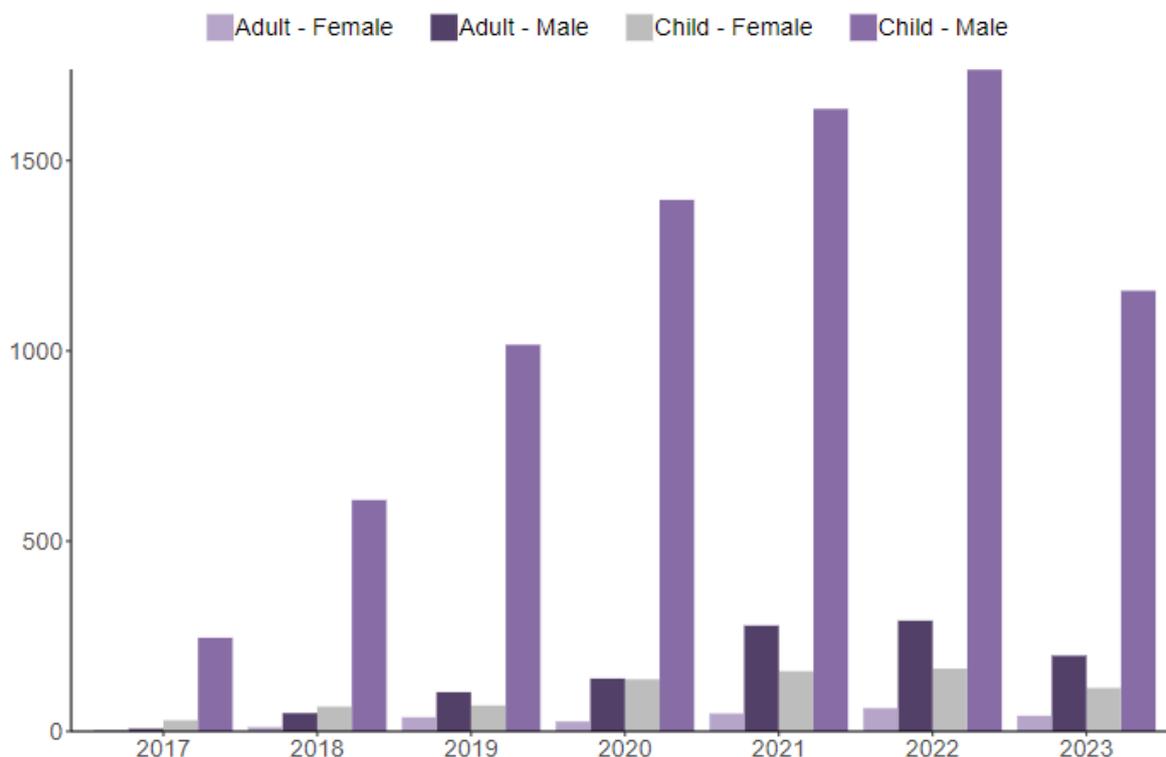
Note: See technical notes for NRM data in section A.10. NRM referrals.

9.2.1. County Lines

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

More information is needed on county lines locally. A key word search on incident summaries for crimes in Huntingdonshire found only 7 offences citing county lines. This is likely to be a substantial underestimation of the number of county lines linked offences in Huntingdonshire.

Figure 23: 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, 2024).

Note: See technical notes for NRM data in section A.10. NRM referrals.

9.2.2. Modern Slavery

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:

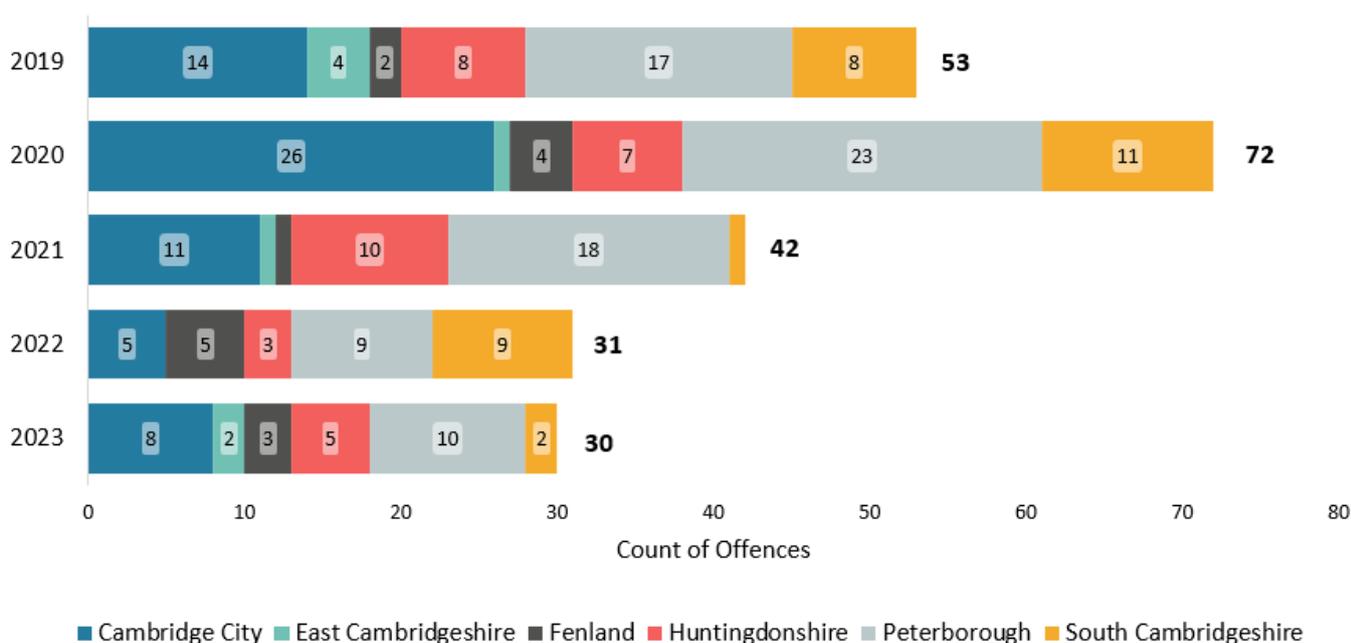
- An increase in labour exploitation in the UK may be linked to ongoing workforce shortages in some sectors. Labour exploitation is most likely to occur in sectors with lower pay, and informal or insecure working arrangements (NCA, 2024).
- A higher number of referrals in the first quarter of 2023 was 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.

NRM figures are not available at local geography level, however, we are able to consider police recorded modern slavery offences. Figure 24 displays the total count of modern slavery offences in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough for the past 5 years by district. This shows that there were 30 modern slavery offences recorded countywide in 2023, down from the peak of 72 recorded in 2020. However, in Huntingdonshire offences peaked in 2021. The crime numbers for Huntingdonshire broadly reflects the decreases seen since the pandemic period seen countywide. These numbers should not be taken as a true representation of the levels of modern slavery offending in Huntingdonshire, 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 24: Police recorded Modern Slavery Offences by district 2019-2023



Source: Cambridgeshire Constabulary CADET

9.3. 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.

A national report on child sexual abuse and exploitation (CSAE) was released in January 2024 by the Vulnerability Knowledge & Practice Programme. Some of the

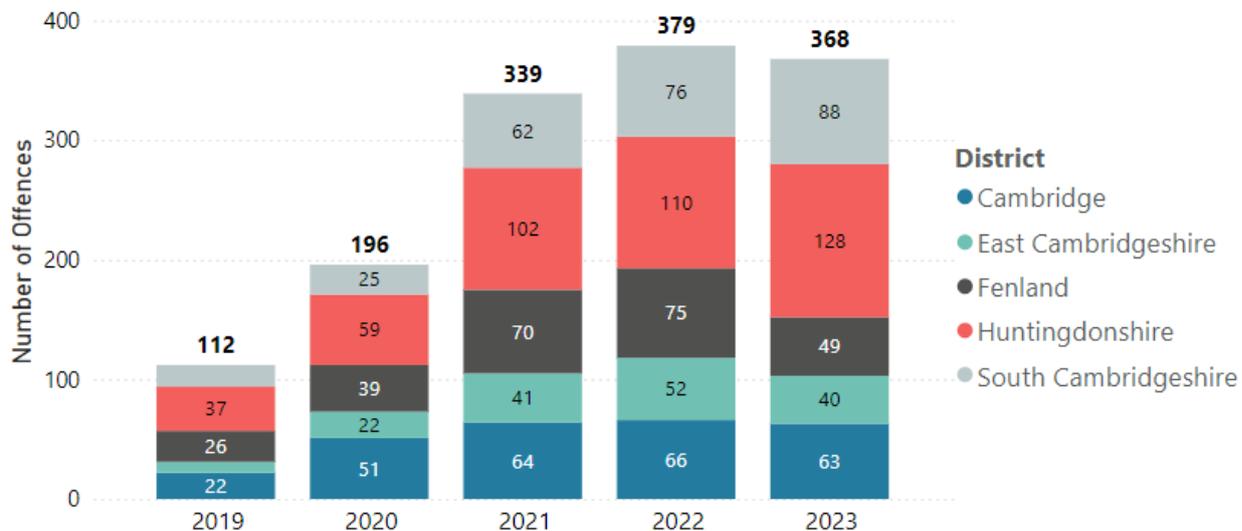
key findings from this report (relating to offences recorded nationwide in 2022) are listed below. It should be noted that the report flags that figures do not account for underreporting on this crime type, particularly for boys, minority communities, migrant groups, and those with disabilities.

- Offences in 2022 were up 7.6% on the previous year.
- Many offences remain unreported.
- Around three 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 upward trajectory in police recorded CSE offences across all Cambridgeshire districts between 2019 and 2022, only Huntingdonshire and South Cambridgeshire continued to rise in 2023. Both districts saw 16% increases in the last year (2022 to 2023), compared to the county-wide change of -3%. CSE offences in Huntingdonshire more than tripled in volume between 2019 and 2023, from 37 to 128 (+246%, +91 offences). This is broadly in-line with the county-wide increase over the same period (+229%).

Huntingdonshire has consistently accounted for the largest proportion of CSE crimes in the county over the analysed period (2019 to 2023), accounting for 35% in 2023, up from 29% the previous year. Huntingdonshire also had the highest rate (per 1000 population aged under 18) of CSE offences compared to other districts in Cambridgeshire in 2023, at 3.5 per 1000 (see section A.2. for technical notes), compared to a countywide rate of 2.7 per 1000 (a range of 2.2 - 2.7 per 1000 under 18 population for other districts).

Figure 25: Police recorded CSE offences districts in Cambridgeshire, YE December



In order to better understand the types of offences being recorded locally, analysis has been completed on the offence sub-type and short title fields for the 128 offences recorded in Huntingdonshire in 2023. As displayed in Table 6, the most common offence type was "miscellaneous crimes against society", accounting for 43% of offences, closely followed by "other sexual offences" at 40%. Examination of the short title field showed that all miscellaneous crimes against society offences involved the actual or intended, creation, distribution, or possession of indecent material/images. This local percentage is higher than seen the latest release of national data which showed a quarter of offences related to indecent images in 2022 (albeit the time periods are not directly comparable) (Vulnerability Knowledge & Practice Programme, 2024).

Table 6: CSE offences in Huntingdonshire by subtype, 2023

Offence Sub-Type	Count of 2023 CSE offences	Share of 2023 CSE offences
Misc Crimes Against Society	55	43%
Other Sexual Offences	51	40%
Rape	12	9%
Other Theft	<5	<4%
Stalking And Harassment	<5	<4%
Violence Without Injury	<5	<4%
Other Offences Public Order	<5	<4%
Grand Total	128	100%

The Police SOC Fusion profile for Huntingdonshire also highlighted some specific areas of concern **regarding the exploitation of children** in Huntingdonshire. These included the geographic area of Oxmoor within the Huntingdon North Ward due to relative levels of deprivation and young people at risk of exploitation due to repeated 'missing from home' incidents.

10. Substance Misuse

10.1. Summary

- Police recorded drug offences in Huntingdonshire have decreased by -28% in the last year. Nationally, a 1% increase was seen over a similar period.
- Despite the decrease in drug offences in Huntingdonshire in the last year, the count remained +66% above 2019.
- The number of clients in treatment for substance abuse has risen every year since 2019. 2023 saw a small increase compared to 2022 (+2%).
 - Those in treatment for both non-opiates and alcohol (+31 clients) saw the largest increase;
 - Those in treatment for opiate (-7%) and non-opiate only (-9%) saw small decreases;
 - Like previous years, those in treatment for alcohol only (43%) or opiate (29%) accounted for the majority of clients.

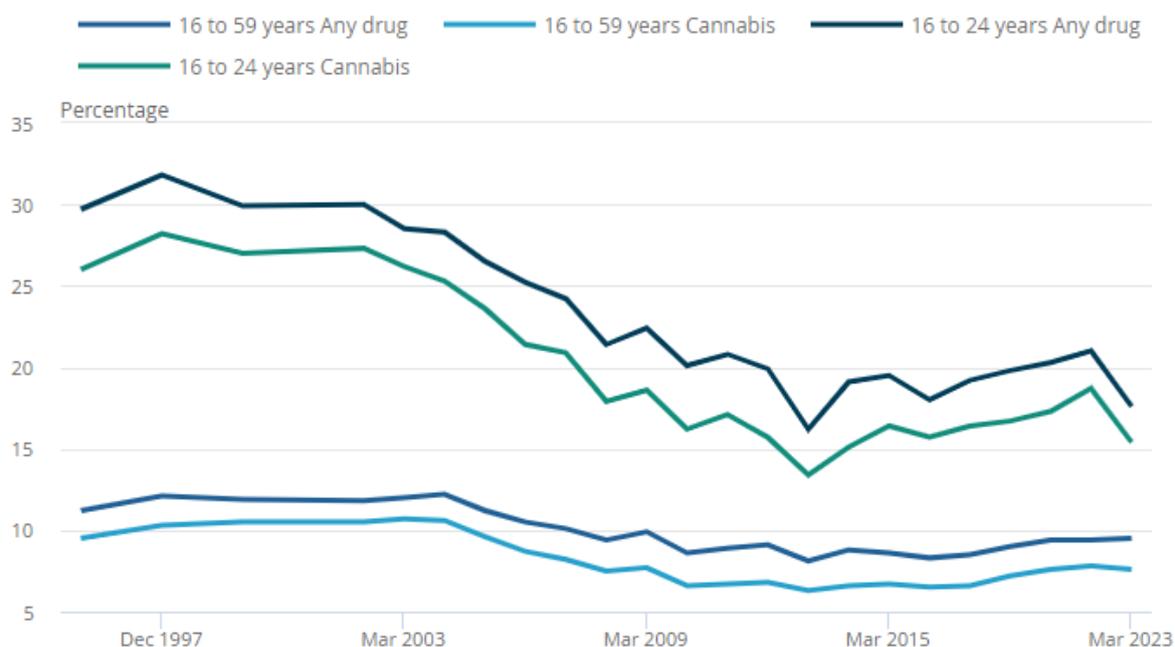
10.2. National Trends

Nationally, police recorded drug offences have seen little change in the last year (+1% between 2022 and 2023), and since the pre-pandemic year (-1% between YE March 2020 and YE December 2023) (ONS, 2024b, p. A4a).

The Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) provides a useful indicator of national patterns in drug use as many instances of drug use will not typically come through in police recorded crime statistics.

In Figure 26 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 26: Long-term trend in the proportion of CSEW respondents reporting drug use in England and Wales, from 1994/95 (YE December) 2022/23 (YE March)



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

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

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, 2023a).

Decreases were also seen in the use of ecstasy and nitrous oxide from YE March 2020 to YE March 2023 (ONS, 2023a). The possession of laughing gas was recently criminalised. Classed as a Class C drug from 8th November 2023, serious repeat offenders can now face up to 2 years in prison and an unlimited fine (Home Office, 2023b). Future CSEW releases will reveal whether this change in law causes further decreases in nitrous oxide use.

In April 2022 a policy paper was released by central government detailing a new 10-year strategy to tackle the drug supply chain and demand for recreational drug use as well as facilitate treatment for drug use (Department for Education, et al., 2022). This new strategy aims to treat addiction as a chronic health condition and involves an investment of a further £780 million to improve drug treatment and recovery

services. This includes help for young people, offenders, and those experiencing multiple and complex needs, such as mental health difficulties, homelessness, and rough sleeping.

As noted in the policy paper for a 10-year drugs plan, almost half of acquisitive crime (including burglary, robbery, and theft) in the UK is thought to be linked to drug addiction (Department for Education, et al., 2022)

10.3. Local Trends

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; Drugs and Alcohol Needs Assessment for Cambridgeshire: summary report, 2023b). **This report should be consulted to gain insight into the current drug and alcohol picture in Huntingdonshire and countywide to help inform CSP activities in this area.** Some of the key findings from the assessment relating to Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire are presented below.

10.3.1. Cambridgeshire

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

10.3.2. Young people in Cambridgeshire

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

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

10.3.3. Huntingdonshire

Alcohol

In 2021/22, Huntingdonshire had a slightly lower proportion of people owed statutory homelessness duty who had alcohol dependency support needs than Cambridgeshire and nationally (4.2% for Huntingdonshire, 5.2% for Cambridgeshire, and 4.6% for England) (C&P PHIT, 2023a, p. 16). The district had a rate of alcohol-related hospital admissions (420.1 per 100,000 population) in line with the county (420.0 per 100,000 population for Cambridgeshire) (based on the narrow definition of alcohol related conditions) and is below England (494.0 per 100,000 population) (C&P PHIT, 2023a, p. 8).

When alcohol-related hospital admissions are broken down by gender, males (532.8 per 100,000) had a higher rate than females (319.6 per 100,000). The rates for females were relatively higher in Huntingdonshire compared to Cambridgeshire (291.7 per 100,000) but still below the England overall rate of 341.3 per 100,000.

When alcohol-related hospital admissions broken down by age group, the rate for each age group is in line with the county:

- For under 40: 125.6 per 100,000 compared to 107.7 per 100,000;
- For 40-64: 681.4 per 100,000 compared to 684.8 per 100,000;
- For 65+, 680.9 per 100,000 compared to 717.9 per 100,000.

Alcohol-related mortality in Huntingdonshire in 2021 was in line with the county (29.5 per 100,000 against 30.7 per 100,000 for Cambridgeshire) but remained below the England rate of 38.5 per 100,000 (C&P PHIT, 2023a, p. 26).

Drugs

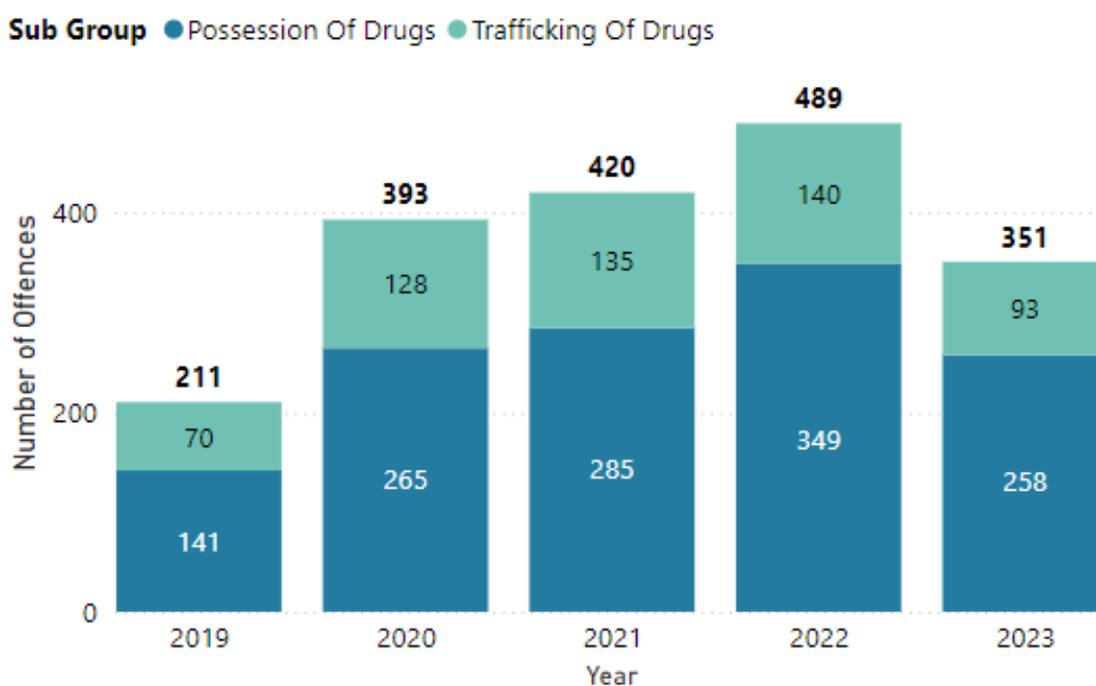
The proportion of people owed statutory homelessness duty who had drug dependency support needs in Huntingdonshire was slightly lower than the county and national proportions (5.7% in Huntingdonshire vs 6.9% for Cambridgeshire and 6.3% for England) (C&P PHIT, 2023a, p. 45).

From 2018-2020, Huntingdonshire had a rate of deaths from drug in line with county rates (3.2 per 100,000 for Huntingdonshire, 3.1 per 100,000 for Cambridgeshire), and below the national rate (5.0 per 100,000 for England) (C&P PHIT, 2023a, p. 56).

10.4. Police Recorded Drug Offences

Nationally, police recorded drug offences saw a +1% increase between 2022 and 2023 (ONS, 2024a). Figure 27 below shows the contrast in Huntingdonshire where there was a -28% decrease (-138 offences) from 2022 to 2023, and this is a notable area of encouragement. This is the first decrease in offences because between 2019 and 2022, drug offences were increasing. However, this recent decrease has not offset the growth between 2019 and 2022 – current drug offences remain +66% above drug offences in 2019 (+140 offences). This is mainly driven by an +83% (+77 offences) increase in possession of drugs offences.

Figure 27: Annual trend in police recorded drug offences in Huntingdonshire, from 2019 to 2023



Huntingdonshire's rate of drug offences in 2023 (1.9 per 1000 population) was close to the county rate (1.6 per 1000 population) and was lower than the national rate (3.0 per 1000 population) of drug offences over a similar period (ONS, 2024b, p. A7).

10.5. Treatment Services

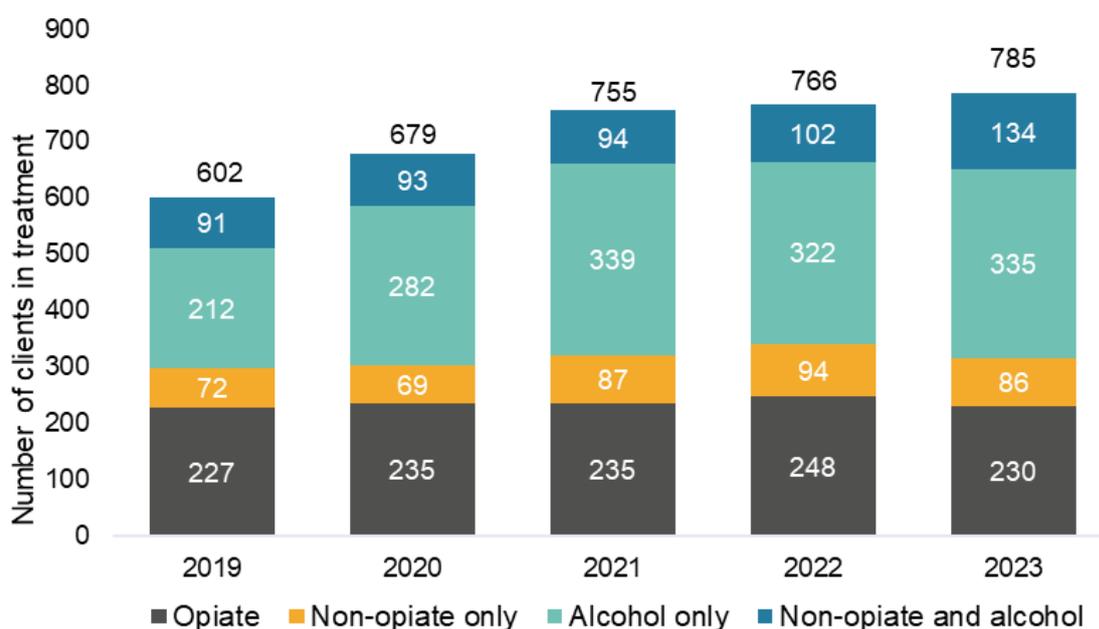
The current provider of substance misuse services for adults in Cambridgeshire, Change Grow Live (CGL), provide a summary of residents in treatment and by district for inclusion in the strategic assessment.

As part of central government's 10-year drug strategy, it was announced that £267 million will be allocated to drug and alcohol treatment in 2024/25. However, CGL

have expressed concern for proposals 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).

below shows an increasing trend in the numbers of clients in treatment for substance abuse between 2019 and 2023. This has been mostly driven those in treatment for alcohol only and for non-opiates and alcohol.

Figure 28: Huntingdonshire residents in treatment for substance misuse by year and substance type



Source: Change Grow Live (CGL)

An area of encouragement is that this increasing trend has been slowing. Table 7 has shown a small increase between 2022 and 2023 (+2%, +19 clients, 766 to 785 clients) – this is contrast to a 13% increase between 2019 and 2020 (+77 clients, 602 to 679 clients). This small increase was driven by increases in the number of clients in treatment for alcohol only (+4%, +13 clients) and for non-opiates and alcohol (+31%, +32 clients). These increases were offset by decreases in the number of those in treatment for opiates (-7%, -18 clients) and for non-opiates only (-9%, -8 clients).

Those in treatment for alcohol (43%) have consistently accounted for the largest share of service users, and those in treatment for opiate (29%) have accounted for second largest share of service users. It cannot be concluded whether these statistics reflect true trends in the number of people mis-using these substances in

Huntingdonshire, or whether they only reflect trends in the number of people accessing treatment.

Table 7: Huntingdonshire residents who were in treatment, or who successfully completed treatment in 2023

Clients grouped by substance	Count of clients in 2022	Count of clients in 2023	Percentage of clients in 2023	% change between 2022 and 2023
Opiate	248	230	29%	-7%
Non-opiate only	94	86	11%	-9%
Alcohol only	322	335	43%	+4%
Non-opiate and alcohol	102	134	17%	+31%
Total number in treatment	766	785	100%	+2%
Successful completions	173	211	-	+22%

Source: Change Grow Live (CGL)

Note: The above figures reflect service users residing in Huntingdonshire and does not reflect the location of the treatment service.

10.6. Ward Analysis

- **Huntingdon North** has the highest number of offences at 101 in 2023; this is almost 4 times the number of offences in any other ward in Huntingdonshire. This is a 166% (+63) increase in offences from 2019.
- Offences in **Sawtry** in 2023 have increased by 175% (+14) since 2022 and 57% (+8) since 2019.
- The number of offences in **Ramsey** (20 offences) in 2023 has doubled since 2019 (+10).

11. Offending

11.1. Adult Offending

Males make up the largest proportion of offenders and re-offenders. The total cohort of reoffenders has seen small decreases since YE September 2019.

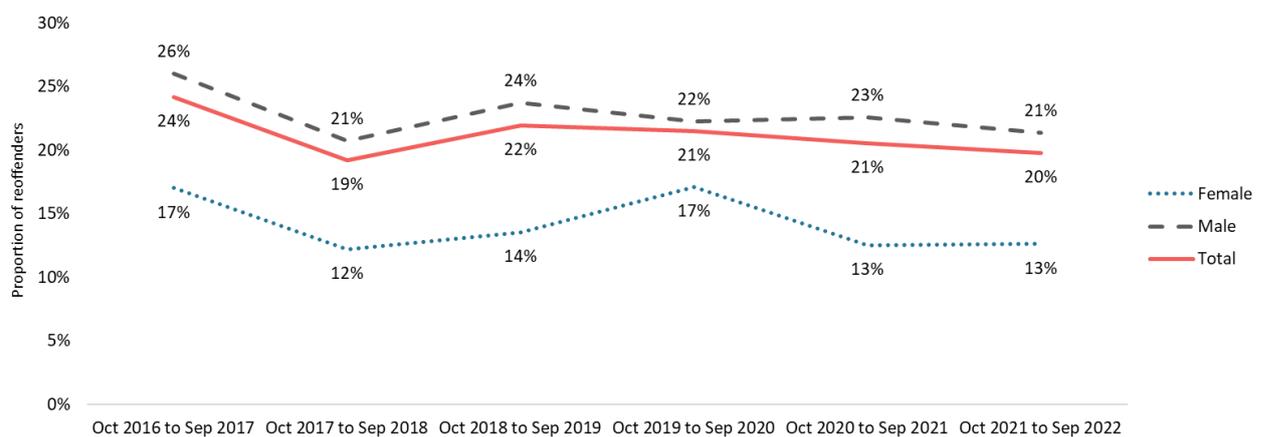
Publicly available figures on reoffending have been calculated down to lower tier local authority level. At the time of writing this report the latest statistics available were year ending (YE) September 2022 (Ministry of Justice, 2024a) (see technical

note A.11. Proven reoffending statistics for details on calculating statistics and caveats).

The total proportion of offenders who went on to re-offend in Huntingdonshire has decreased between 2016 and 2022 (from 24% to 20% respectively). The latest figures from MoJ show that 20% of offenders who offended in the YE September 2022, reoffended within 12 months; this is a lower proportion than across Cambridgeshire (25%).

As seen in Figure 29, the proportion of males who reoffend is consistently higher than the proportion of females. Until YE September 2020, there were similarities in the trend of proportion of male and female reoffenders. Whilst the proportion of female reoffenders has fluctuated, it has peaked in both YE September 2017 and YE September 2020 at 17%. The proportion of male offenders peaked in YE September 2017 (26%); however, it has remained stable since.

Figure 29: Proportion of offenders who reoffend over time, October 2016 to September 2022

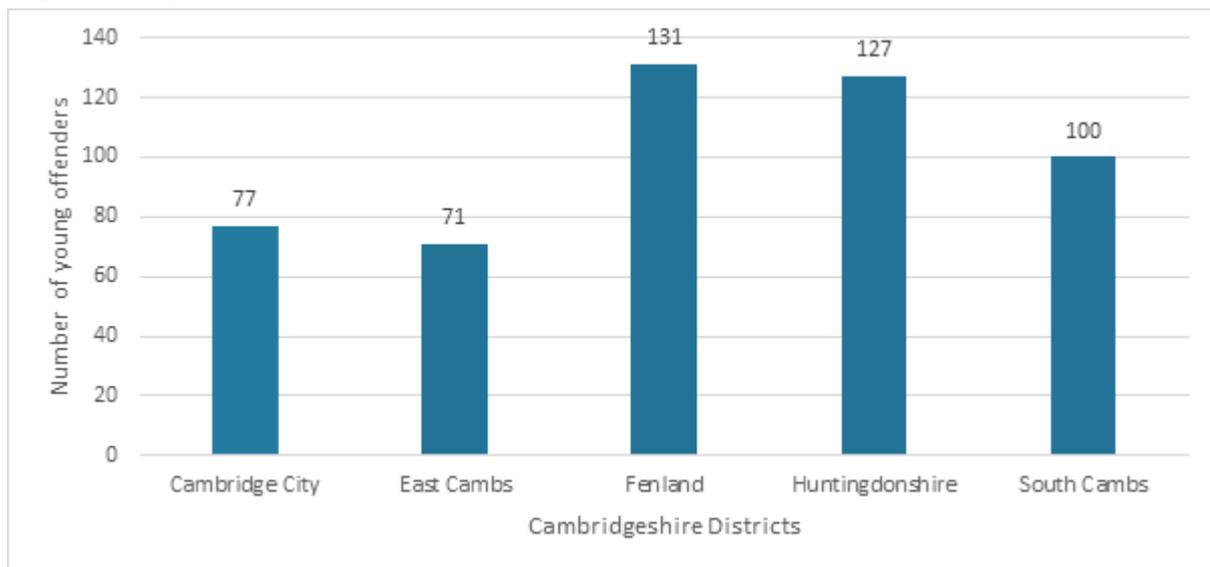


Source: Proven Reoffending Geographical Data Tool (Ministry of Justice, 2024a).

11.2. Youth Offending

Figure 30 below shows that Huntingdonshire has the second highest number of young offenders in 2023/24 (YE March) compared to the other districts in Cambridgeshire. Fenland is the highest at 131 young offenders, and East Cambridgeshire is the lowest at 71 young offenders.

Figure 30: juvenile offender volume per district - April 2023 - March 2024



There was a total of 127 young offenders in the 2023/24 period. The number of young offenders in a financial year represent open cases and not new cases each year. There are 115 young people who received 129 out of court disposals (OOCs); 26 first time entrants (FTEs); and 16 young people who received 20 court sentences.

Table 8 shows the outcomes by Cambridgeshire districts. Huntingdonshire has the highest number of outcomes in all areas. This is large area of concern.

Table 8: Cambridgeshire Districts by Outcomes - April 2023 to March 2024

Type of Outcome	Cambridge City	East Cambridgeshire	Fenland	Huntingdonshire	South Cambridgeshire
First Time Entrants	20	15	23	26	16
Out of Court Disposals	59	72	124	129	92
Court Sentences	18	10	19	20	18
Total Outcomes	97	97	166	175	126

Figure 31 below shows the OOCs administered in Huntingdonshire for the 2023-2024 cohort. Community Resolutions represents the largest proportion of the cohort

at 48%. Substantial outcomes that include youth cautions (4%) and youth conditional cautions (15%) collectively represent 19% of the cohort.

There has been an 84% increase of OOCs from 70 in 2021/22 to 129 in 2023/24, but a 26% decrease from 175 in 2022/23 to 129 in 2023/24.

Figure 31: OOCs by outcome - April 2023 to March 2024

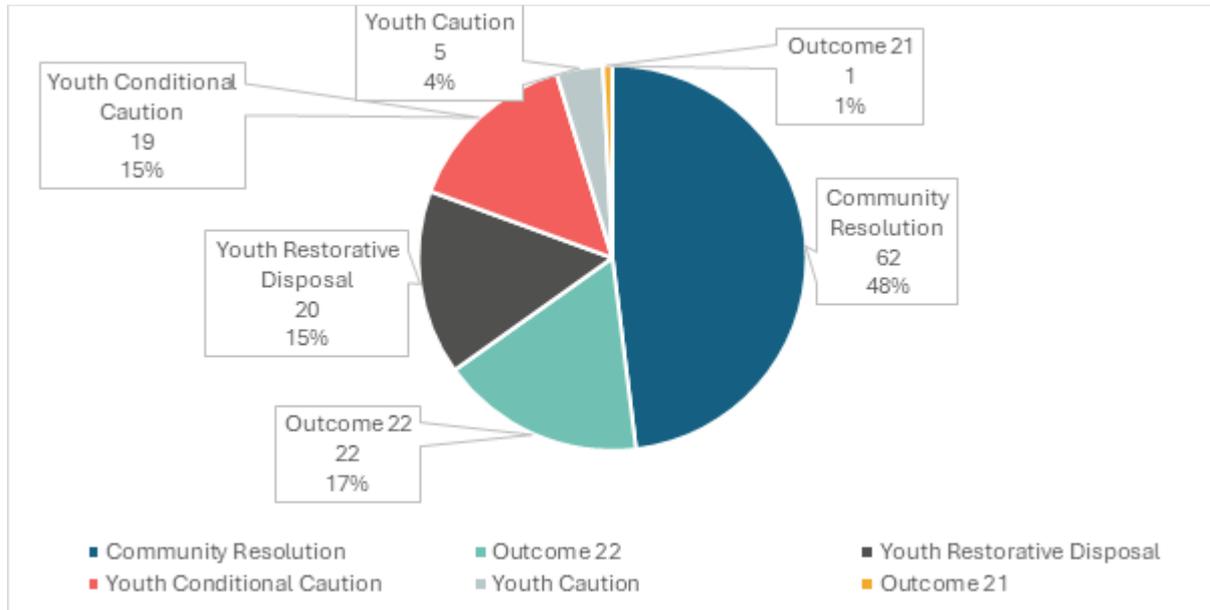


Figure 32 below shows the court sentences in Huntingdonshire for the 2023/24 cohort. Referral orders represent the largest proportion of the cohort at 40%.

There has been a 41% decrease in court sentences in Huntingdonshire from 34 2021/22 to 20 in 2023/24.

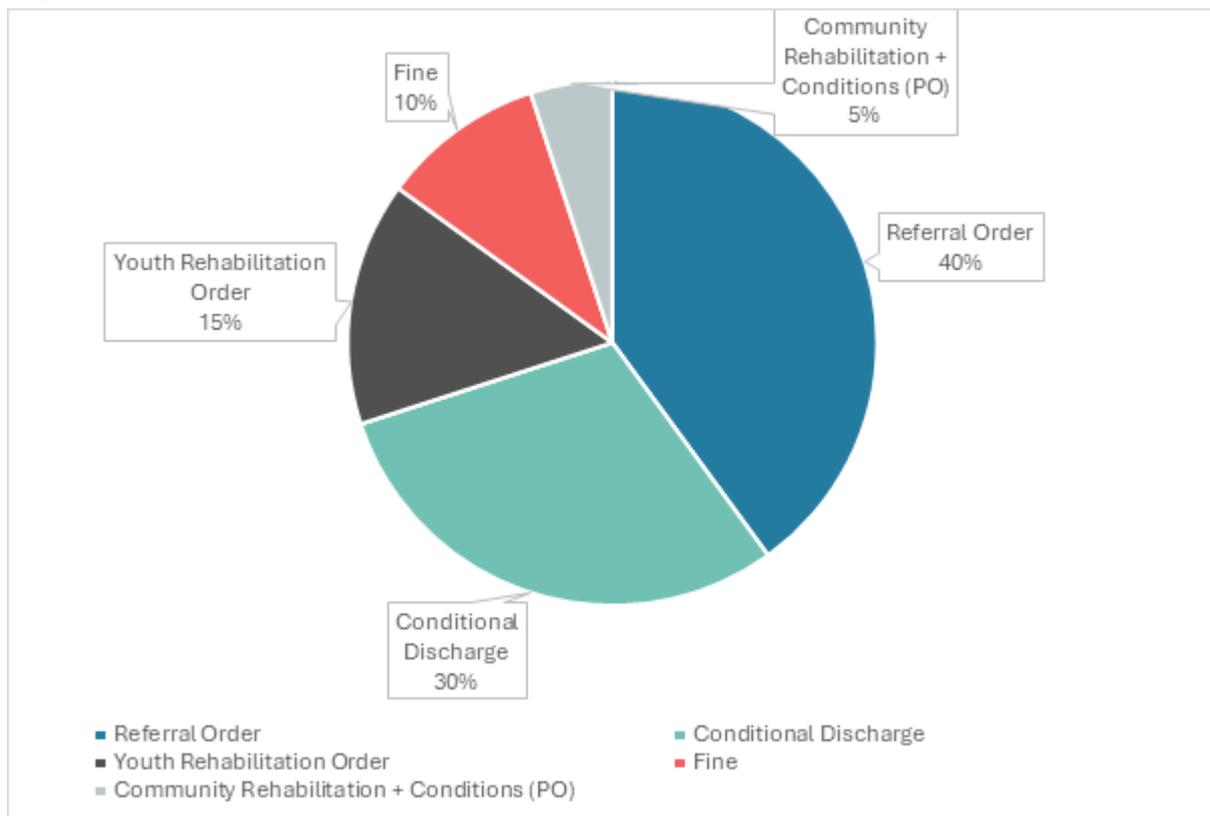
Figure 32: Court sentences by outcome - April 2023 to March 2024

Figure 33 below shows that there were 127 young offenders in 2023/24. This represents a 44.3% increase from the 88 young people in 2021/22. However, there has been a 28.2% decrease since 2022/23 period.

Figure 33 also shows that young people involved in youth offending are predominately male; however, the proportion of females increased from 19% (17 of 88) in 2021/22 to 27% (34 of 127) in 2023/24. In contrast, the proportion of males decreased from 81% (71 of 88) in 2021/22 to 73% (93 of 127) in 2023/24.

Figure 33: Huntingdonshire young offenders, by gender – April 2021 to March 2024

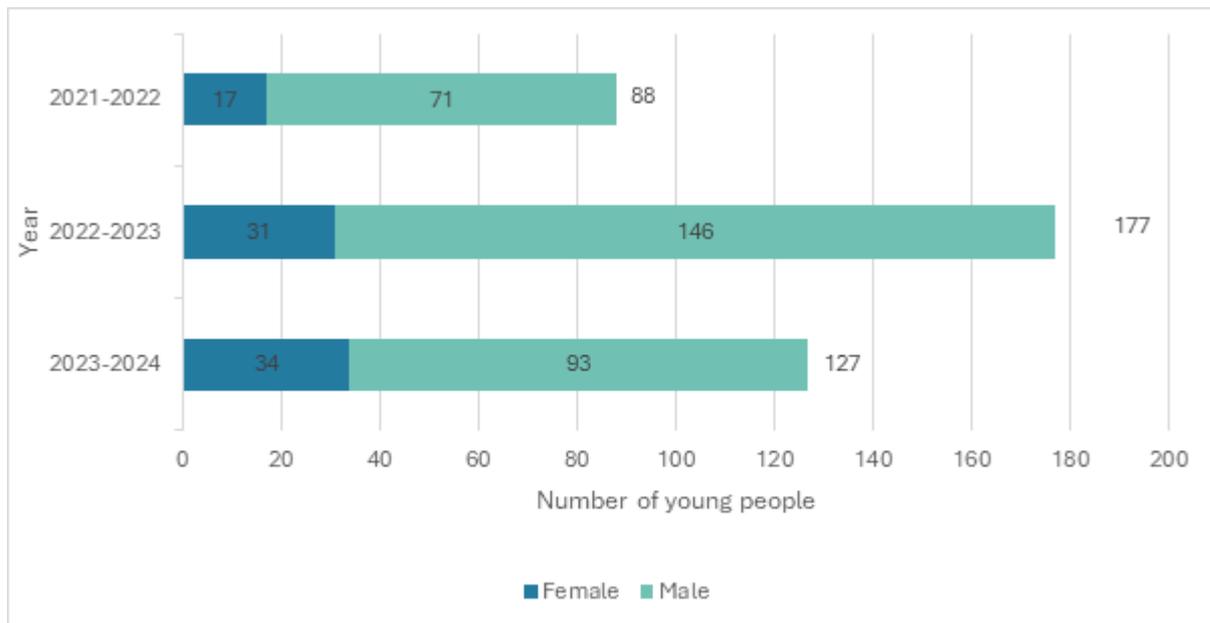


Figure 34 below shows that age 14 represents the most common age at 26% of the cohort. Young people aged 10-14 represent 54% the cohort, and young people aged 15+ represent 46%.

Figure 34: Huntingdonshire young offenders, by age group - April 2023 to March 2024

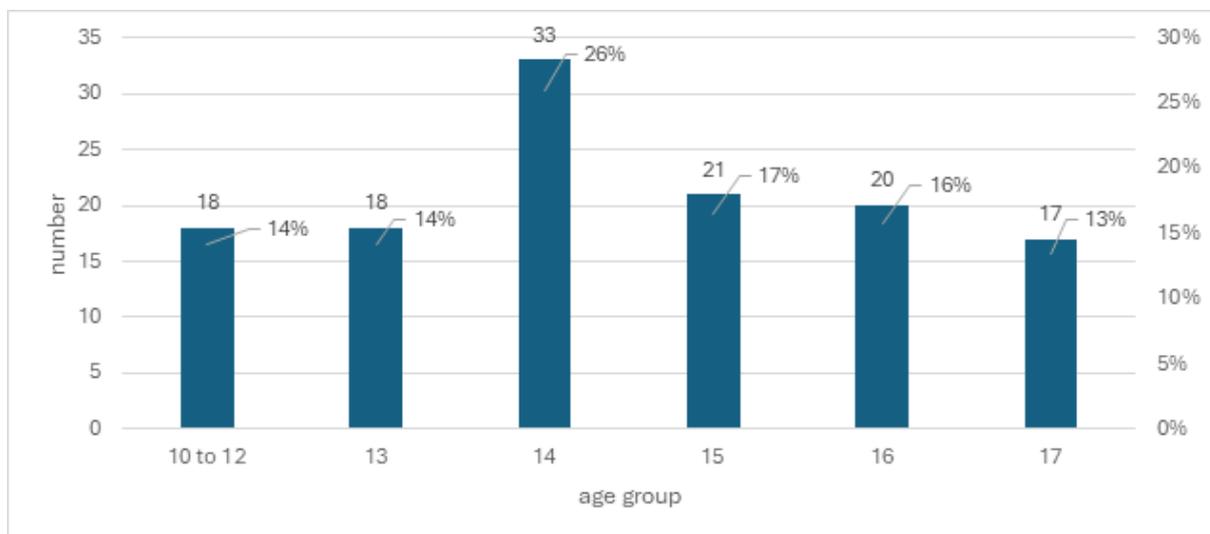


Figure 35 shows that the top 4 ethnic groups are White British at 72%, White/Other Nationals at 13%, Mixed at 9%, and Asian at 4%.

White British at 72% is under-represented compared to the 83% White British population in Huntingdonshire. In contrast, White/Other Nationals YOS cohort at 13% and Mixed YOS cohort at 9% are over-represented compared to 5% White/Other Nationals in Huntingdonshire and 5% Mixed in Huntingdonshire.

Figure 35: Percentage share comparison of ethnic group of huntingdonshire young offenders – April 2023 to March 2024

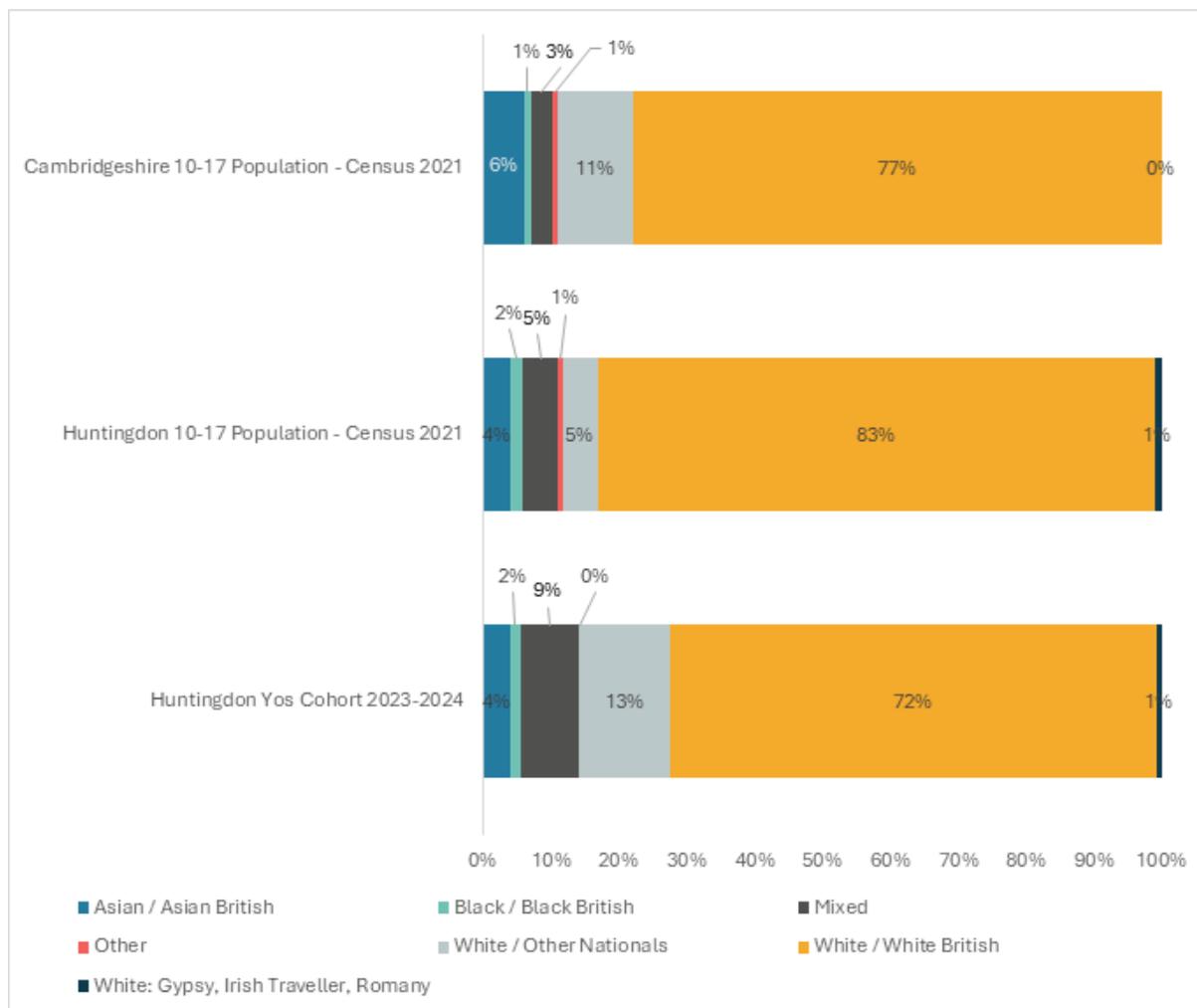


Table 9 shows the percentage of YOS offenders who were children in care, in each district in Cambridgeshire. Huntingdonshire had 7 children in care which represented 5.5% of the YOS offender’s cohort. The largest proportion of children in care are in Cambridge City and Fenland, both at 9.9%.

Table 9: Children in care who are young offenders by district - April 2023 to March 2024

District	Children in care	YOS offender cohort (including children in care)	% of YOS offender cohort who were children in care
Cambridge City	7	71	9.9%
East Cambridgeshire	3	70	4.3%

District	Children in care	YOS offender cohort (including children in care)	% of YOS offender cohort who were children in care
Fenland	13	131	9.9%
Huntingdonshire	7	127	5.5%
South Cambridgeshire	6	102	5.9%

Figure 36 shows that 23% of young people of the Huntingdonshire cohort had evidence of substance misuse and 9% had contact with mental health services. (Information taken from main recording Assessment for Youth justice team Assetplus).

Figure 36: Huntingdonshire young offenders that have evidence of substance misuse & contact with mental health services - April 2023 to March 2024

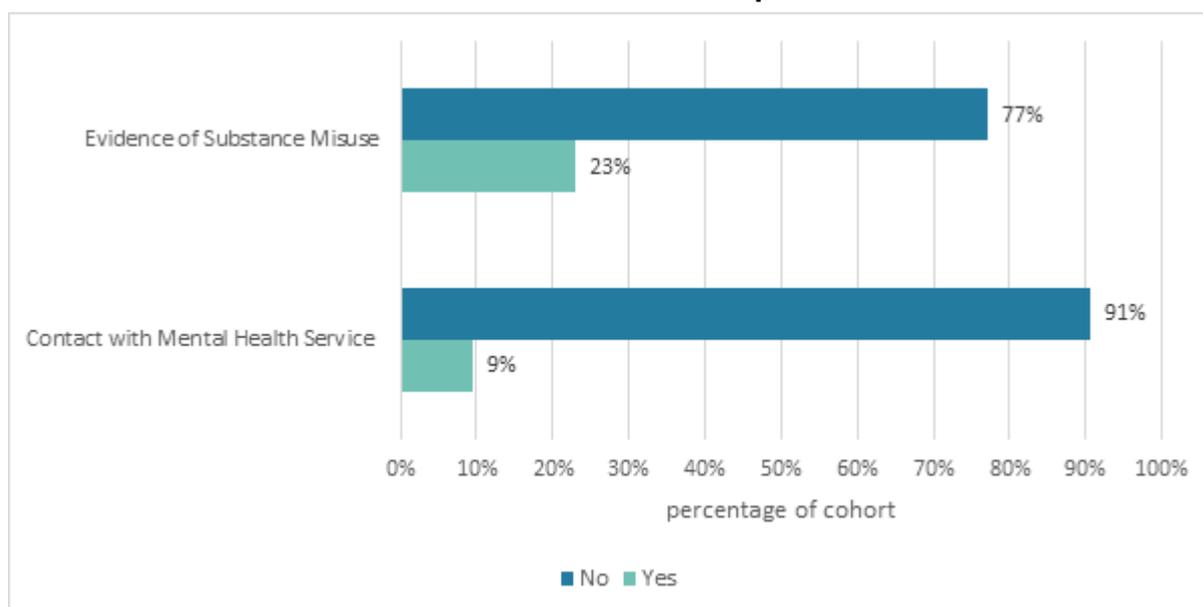


Table 10 below shows that violence against the person has the highest number of offences for the current period 41%. This is also the same for the previous 2 years offence. Since 2021/22, there has seen an increase 43% for violence against the person.

The number of offences committed has seen an increase of 7% since 2021/22 but has seen a decrease of 28% since the 2022/23 period.

Table 10: Offence type for young offenders in the Huntingdonshire YOS cohort – YE March 2022 to YE March 2024

Offence Type	2021/22 - Number of offences	2022/23 - Number of offences	2023/24 - Number of offences	% share of offences in 2023/24
Violence Against The Person	49	71	70	41%
Drugs	25	50	33	19%
Sexual Offences	8	14	18	11%
Criminal Damage	9	36	12	7%
Public Order	14	19	11	6%
Motoring Offences	11	7	9	5%
Theft And Handling Stolen Goods	10	14	6	4%
Other	7	6	3	2%
Vehicle Theft / Unauthorised Taking	0	6	2	1%
Non-Domestic Burglary	0	1	2	1%
Domestic Burglary	2	8	2	1%
Breach Of Statutory Order	3	2	1	1%
Arson	1	0	1	1%
Robbery	9	1	0	0%
Fraud And Forgery	6	1	0	0%
Racially Aggravated	4	0	0	0%
Breach Of Bail	1	0	0	0%
Total	159	236	170	100%

12. Crimes that impact the community

12.1. Summary

Crimes that impact the community have had differing trends since 2019. Increases have been seen in public order offences and hate crime offences in Huntingdonshire since 2019. The increase in public order offences was primarily driven by a +12% increase in incidents in Huntingdon North. The increase in hate crime tagged offences is a result of incidents of violence against the person.

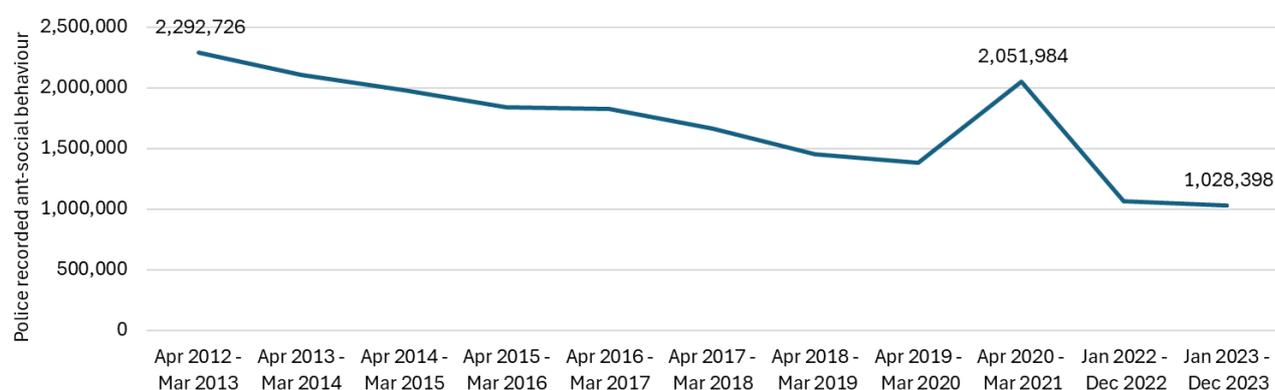
All four sections which make up crimes which impact the community have seen a decrease in incidents since 2022. However, the -21% decrease in the number of fires is primarily due to the number of outdoor fires (-17) returning to the levels seen before the spike in 2022 that was likely related to the summer heatwave. ASB incidents were -3% lower than in 2022 and has fallen each year since 2019. A similar decrease has been seen across all types of ASB.

12.2. ASB

12.2.1. National trend

The YE December 2023 CSEW report states there was an 4% decrease in recorded ASB incidents in England and Wales in the YE December 2023 compared to the previous year. This continued the decreasing trend prior to the spike during the pandemic (ONS, 2024a).

Figure 37: Police recorded ASB incidents in England and Wales, 2012/13 – 2022/23, financial year

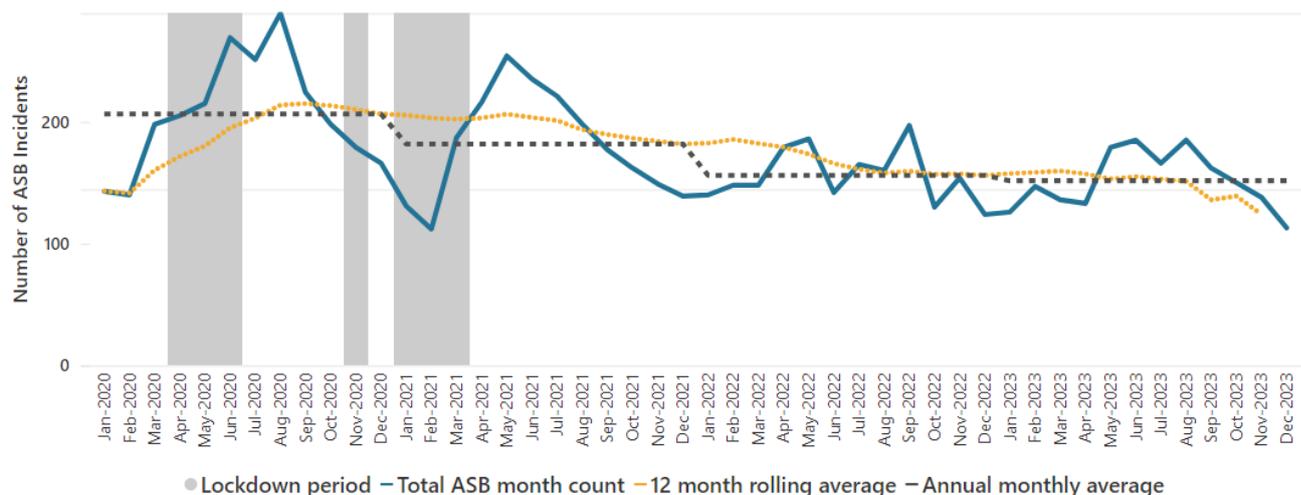


Source: Data sourced from Appendix tables for CSEW report, YE December 2023 (ONS, 2024b, p. a1)

12.2.2. Local trend

Over the analysed period (2019-2023) ASB has been on a downward trajectory in Huntingdonshire. The number of ASB incidents in Huntingdonshire in 2023 was 3% lower than 2022. The total number of ASB incidents in 2023 was 25% lower than in 2019. The rate of ASB incidents for 2023 in Huntingdonshire is 9.9 per 1,000 population, which is in line with the Cambridgeshire rate of 10.6.

Figure 38: Police recorded ASB incidents in Huntingdonshire, January 2020 to December 2023

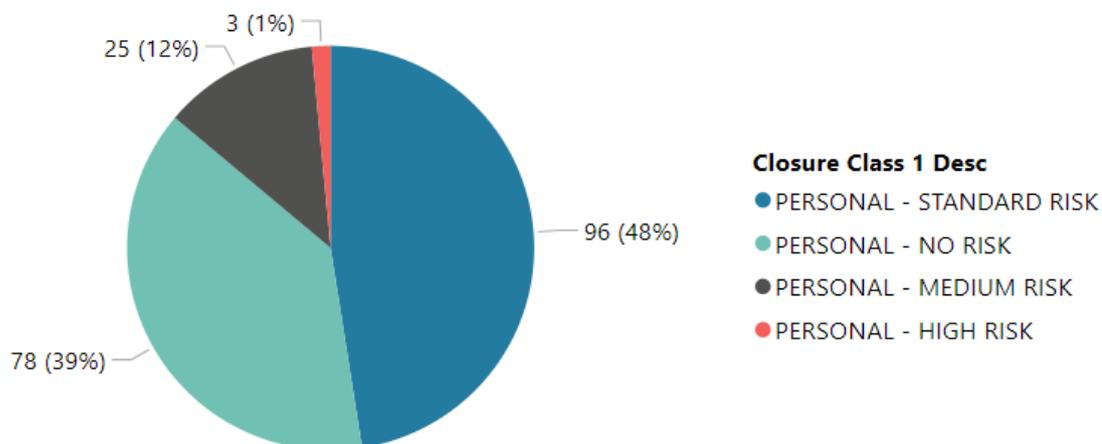


12.2.3. ASB type

Nuisance ASB, which refers to incidents which impact on the local community in general, consistently accounts for the majority of ASB recorded in Huntingdonshire (78% in 2023). The proportions across all types of ASB have stayed relatively stable between 2019 to 2023.

The majority of personal ASB incidents in YE December 2023 were categorised as either ‘no risk’ or ‘standard risk’ (87%). 12% of incidents were classified as ‘medium risk’, with 1% classed as ‘High risk’. This is similar to the proportions seen across the county as a whole, with Cambridge city, East Cambridgeshire, and South Cambridgeshire all within 3 percentage points.

Figure 39: Police recorded ASB incidents in Huntingdonshire by risk type, January 2023 to December 2023



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 youth related. Despite this limitation, it represents the best available indicator of police recorded youth related ASB.

Just under a quarter (24%) of ASB recorded in Huntingdonshire in YE December 2023 had a youth related keyword. This is in line with the level across Cambridgeshire (23%). In Huntingdonshire, this proportion has stayed at a similar level since 2019, when youth keyword incidents accounted for 22% of all ASB.

12.2.5. Ward analysis

ASB does not occur uniformly across the district. Youth related ASB incidents followed a similar pattern to overall incidents across wards. However, there were some notable wards that digressed from this trend. For example in 2023, St Neots Eatons accounted for 8% (34 incidents) of youth ASB but 5% of all ASB (97 incidents). Huntingdon North accounted for the largest proportion of all ASB (17%, 316 incidents), and the largest proportion of Youth ASB (21%, 91 incidents).

- Huntingdon North** has the highest number of offences in 2023 (316) and the highest rate per 1000 population (24.91). However, the count of offences is a 31% (-139) decrease since 2019.

- **St Ives South** has the second highest rate per 1000 population (15.28) but has 44% (-92) fewer incidents compared to 2019.
- **Ramsey** has the fifth most offences in 2023 (135), this is a 35% (+35) increase on 2022.
- **Alconbury** (34 offences) has seen an increase of 79% (+15) in offences since 2019.

12.3. Deliberate Fires

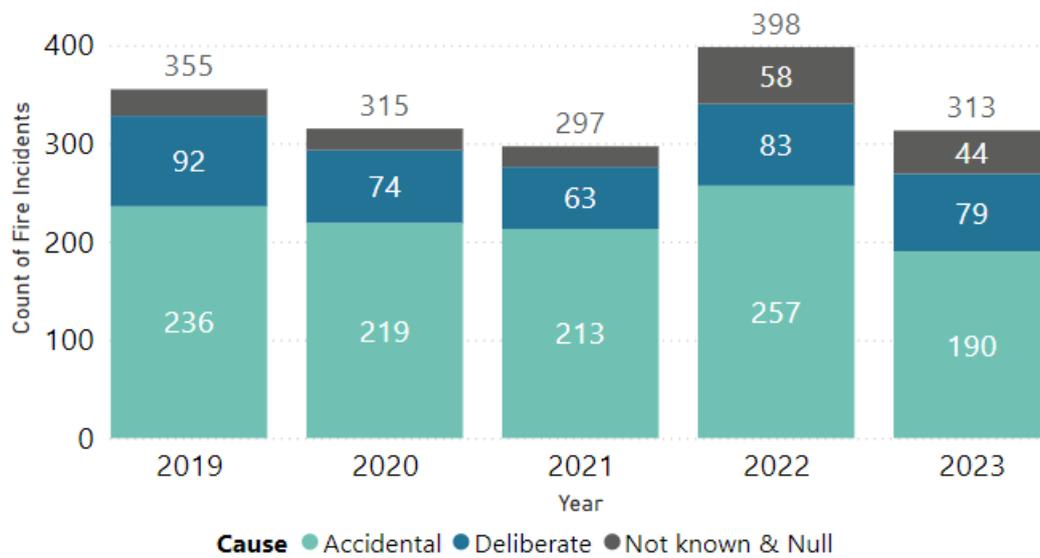
The national and local Fire Service data used in this section includes accidental, and deliberate fires as well as fires where the cause was unknown. This document primarily focuses on deliberate fires as they represent the riskier behaviour.

The national data from the Fire and Rescue Service (FRS) (reported by YE March) shows that over the last ten years the total number of deliberate fires whilst fluctuating have remained relatively stable. Between 2021/22 and 2022/23 the number of deliberate fires attended increased by 15% to 79,982 (Home Office, 2023c).

Figure 40 below displays the number of fires in Huntingdonshire broken down by cause for the past five years. From 2019 to 2021 there were annual decreases in fires before a spike in 2022, which was not sustained. This is similar to the trend seen nationally over a similar period. Compared to 2022, there was a 21% reduction in the number of fires in Huntingdonshire. This was mainly driven by a 26% decrease in accidental fires, whilst deliberate fires experienced a smaller decrease (-5%, - 4).

In Huntingdonshire, Deliberate fires accounted for 25% of all fires in 2023, compared to 21% in 2022. It should be noted that the local data is analysed by calendar year whilst national data is released for financial years.

Figure 40: Count of fires in Huntingdonshire by cause, 2019 - 2023



Deliberate fires are broken down into 3 types: ‘others property’, ‘own property’ and ‘unknown owner’. ‘Others property’ fires saw an increase of 5 incidents between 2022 and 2023, Whilst ‘own property’ fires decreased by 9 during the same period.

Figure 41: Breakdown of deliberate fires in Huntingdonshire, 2019 to 2023

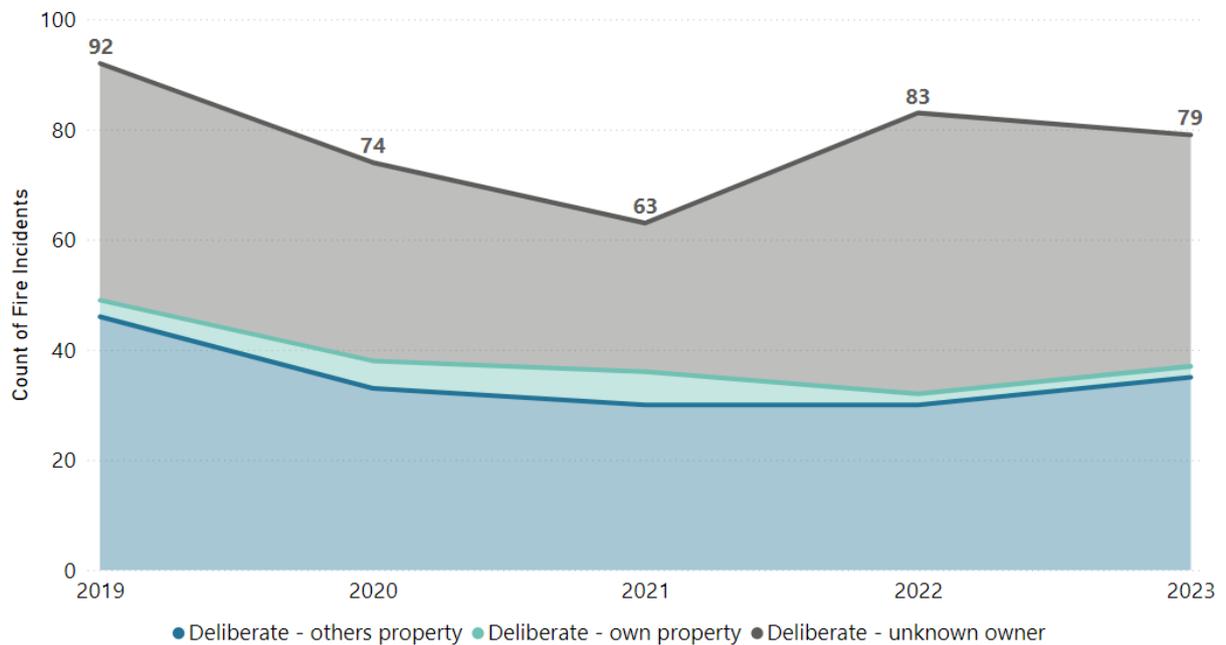
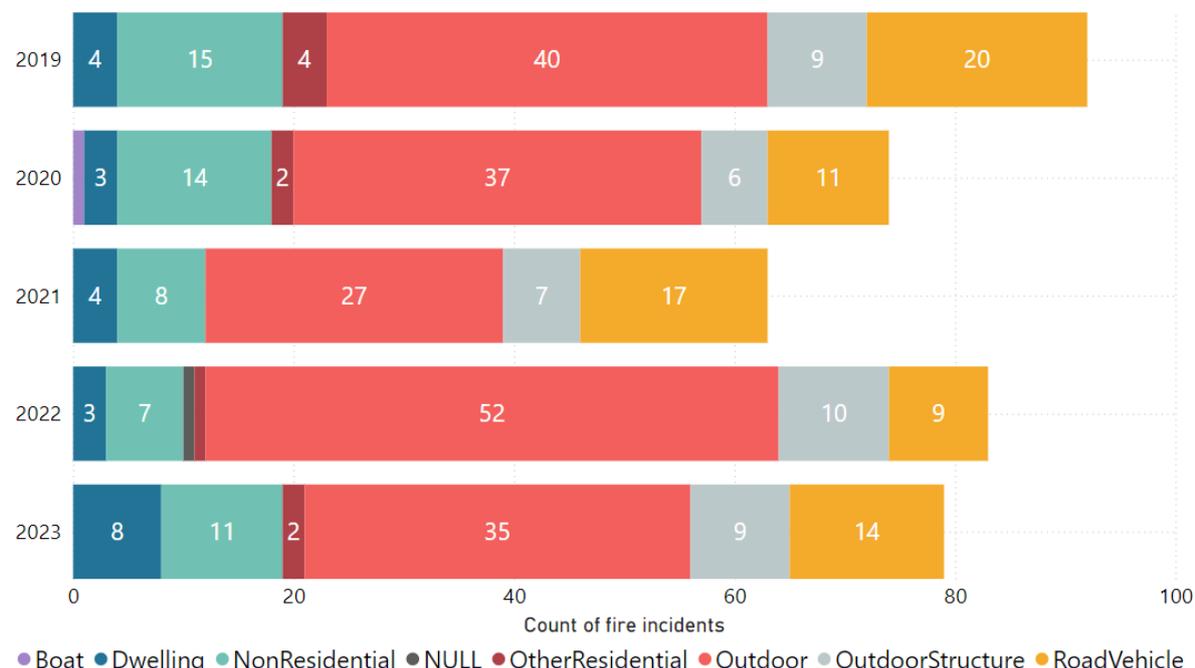


Figure 42 below shows the breakdown of property category for deliberate fires. ‘Road vehicle’ was the category with the largest increase, 14 in 2023, 5 more than in 2022. Outdoors fires saw a notable reduction in 2023 year (-17), likely linked to the summer heatwave in 2022. But it remained the largest category. ‘Dwelling’, ‘non-residential’ and ‘other-residential’ all saw slight increases.

Figure 42: Breakdown in property category of deliberate fires in Huntingdonshire, 2019 – 2023



12.3.1. Ward analysis

- **Ramsey** (14 offences) saw the most deliberate fires in 2023, an increase of 133% (+8 offences) since 2022. **Ramsey** also has the highest rate per 1000 population (1.27).
- **Huntingdon North** had 10 deliberate fires in 2023, an increase of 400% (+8) since 2019 but a decrease of 44% (-8) between 2022 and 2023.

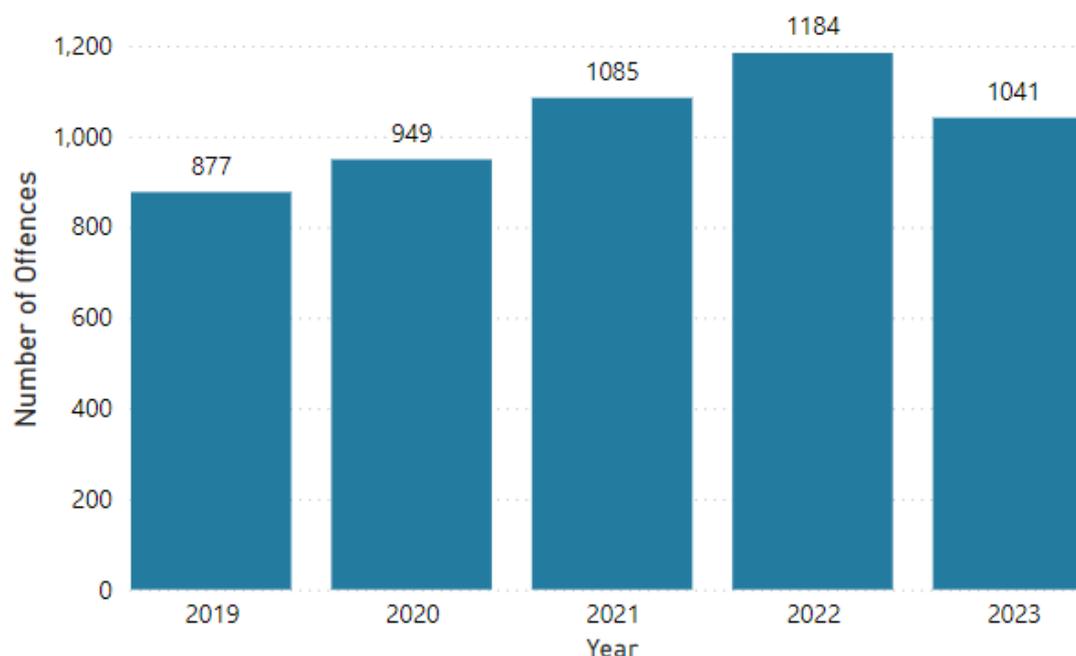
12.4. Public Order

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 2019 to 2022 there were year on year increases in the number of public order offences in Huntingdonshire. Public order offences have since decreased by 12% (-143 offences) but figures remain 19% higher than in 2019 (+164 offences).

The 2 most common types of public order offences are: offences relating to harassment, alarm and distress (50%, 523), and fear or provocation of violence (29%, 299). Together these account for 79% of public order offences in Huntingdonshire.

Figure 43: Annual trend in police recorded public order offences in Huntingdonshire, 2019 to 2023



12.4.1. Ward analysis

- **Huntingdon North** has the highest number of offences (219) in 2023 and the highest rate per 1000 population (17.26). This is an increase of 12% (+23) since 2019.
- **Sawtry** has experienced an increase of 21% (+7) between 2022 and 2023 and an increase of 264% (+29) since 2019.
- **Yaxley** (63 offences) has seen a 43% increase from 2019.
- **St Neots Eynesbury** has the second largest number of offences in 2023 (82) but this 26% (-29) lower compared to 2022.

12.5. Hate Crime

A hate crime is defined as *'any criminal offence which is perceived, by the victim or any other person, to be motivated by hostility or prejudice towards someone based on a personal characteristic'* (Home Office, 2022). 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 2022/23 (YE March), the first annual reduction noted since

comparable records were first collected in 2013 (Home Office, 2023d). As in previous years racially motivated offences accounted for the majority of hate crimes (70%) which is in part likely due to the specific emphasis placed on these crimes. There was a 6% reduction compared to the previous year (Home Office, 2023d). Transgender hate crimes showed a contrasting pattern to the reductions seen in religious, sexual orientation and disability hate crimes in 2022/23, with an increase of 11% recorded, it is likely that this is in part due to the increasing awareness in the general public.

As shown in Figure 44 below, hate crime tagged offences dipped in 2020 (150), and rose in each of the next 2 years before peaking at 223 in 2022. Since this peak in 2022, hate crime tagged offences decreased by 16% (35 offences), closer to pre-pandemic year 2019.

Figure 44: Annual trend in police recorded hate crime offences in Huntingdonshire, 2019 to 2023

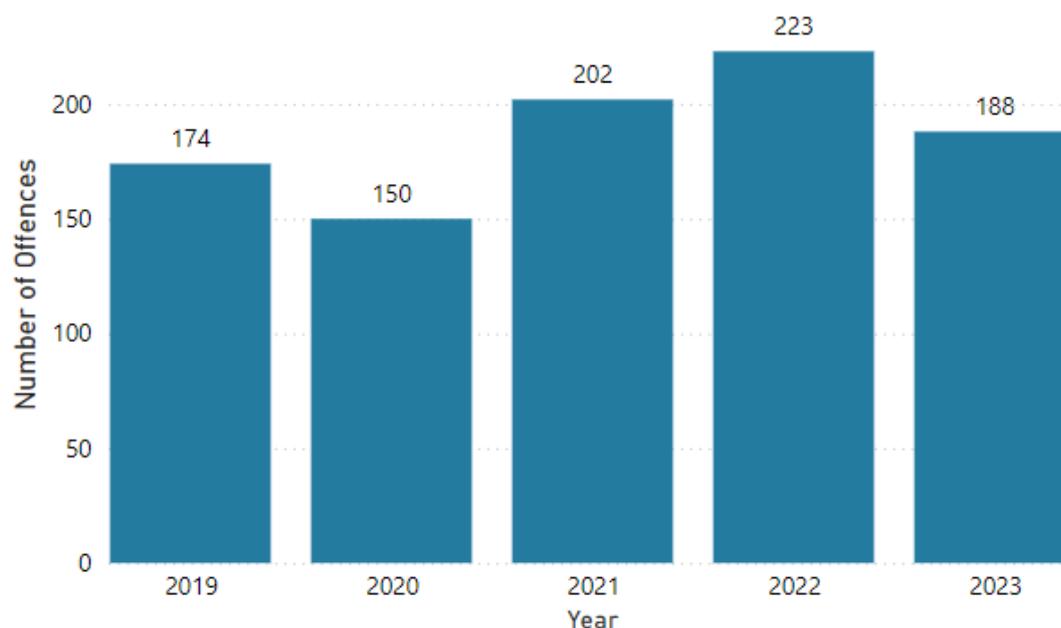
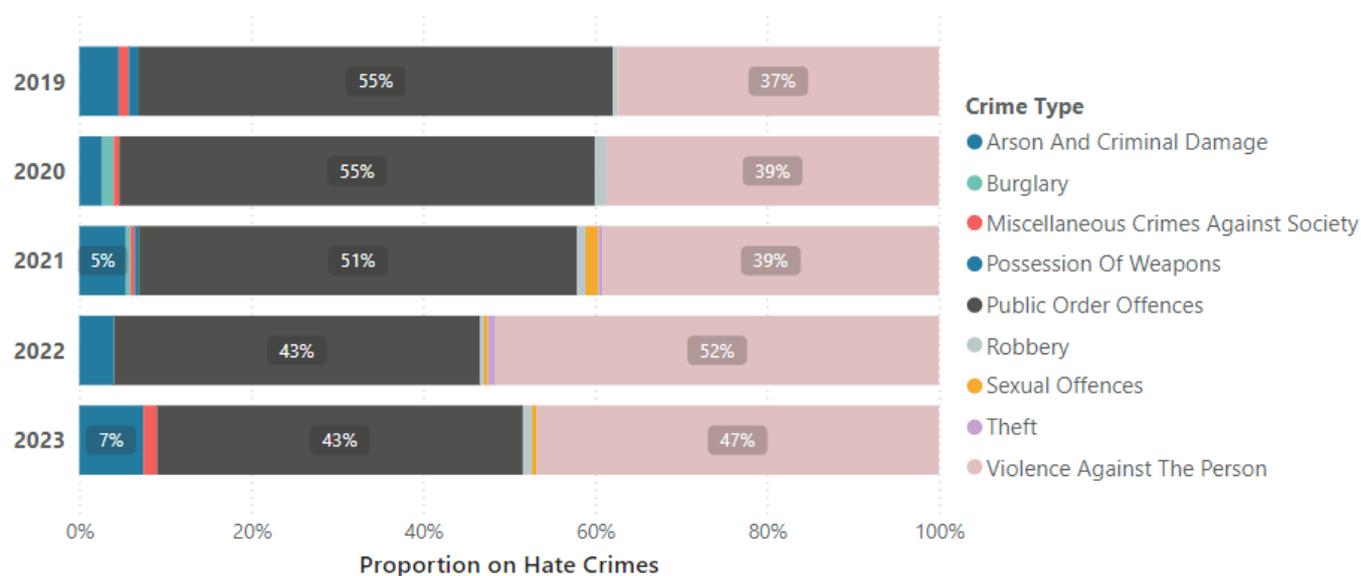


Figure 45 below shows the offence type breakdown for all hate crimes recorded in Huntingdonshire between 2019 and 2023. The crime types which account for the largest proportions are violence against the person (VAP) (47%) and public order offences (43%). Combined these accounted for 90% of offences in 2023.

From 2019 to 2021, Public order offences accounted for the majority of offences, but has been the second largest since. This is as a result of VAP increasing its percentage share of offences from 37% in 2019 to 47% in 2023, albeit it is a lower proportion than a peak of 52% in 2022. Arson and Criminal damage accounts for 7% (14 offences) in 2023, this is higher than in 2022 (4%, 9 offences) and is the highest proportion in the period.

Figure 45: Police recorded hate crime offences by Crime Type in Huntingdonshire, 2019 to 2023



13. Geographic analysis

Huntingdon North has seen the largest volume of crimes across all wards consistently, alongside the majority of the highest rates per 1000 for each analysed crime type apart from deliberate fires.

Yaxley has notable changes.

- Acquisitive: **Yaxley** has had a +36% (+49) increase in offences since 2019, the largest % and raw number increase
- Shoplifting: **Yaxley** has seen notable increases in 2023 since the previous year (+23, 96%) and also an increase since 2019 which is 35 more offences (292%).
- Violence Against the Person: **Yaxley** has seen a +21% (+53) increase in offences since 2022 and a +76% (+131) since 2019
- Public Order: **Yaxley** (63 offences) has seen a 43% increase from 2019.
- Hate Crime: **Yaxley** (21 offences) had an increase in offences from 2022 of +50% (+7) and an increase from 2019 of +91% (+10)

Ramsey also showed some changes.

- Violence Against the Person: **Ramsey** has seen a +22% (+52) increase in offences since 2022 and a +74% (+122) since 2019.
- ASB: **Ramsey** has the fifth most incidents (135), this is a +35% (+35) increase on 2022
- Domestic Abuse: **Ramsey** had 129 offences, the third most. This represents a +36% (+34) increase from 2019

V1.4

- Deliberate Fires: **Ramsey** (14) had the most deliberate fires in 2023. This is as a result of a +133% (+8) increase from 2022. **Ramsey** also has the highest rate per 1000 population (1.27)

Glossary

Table 11: 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. <p>Nuisance antisocial behaviour is when a person causes trouble, annoyance or suffering to a community (Cambridgeshire Constabulary, n.d.).</p>
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, 2023e)

Term/acronym	Definition
CSE (Child Sexual Exploitation)	“Child sexual exploitation is a form of child sexual abuse. It occurs where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child or young person under the age of 18 into sexual activity (a) in exchange for something the victim needs or wants, and/or (b) for the financial advantage or increased status of the perpetrator or facilitator. The victim may have been sexually exploited even if the sexual activity appears consensual. Child sexual exploitation does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur through the use of technology.” (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 Homicide Review	“When a person is murdered in the context of domestic violence or abuse, a Domestic Homicide Review (DHR) is usually carried out. The responsibility for DHR's sits with the relevant district Community Safety Partnership (part of the District Council). The Community Safety Partnership will commission an independent Chair and Author for the DHR and organize a panel of appropriate professionals (membership dependent on the case).”

Term/acronym	Definition
	(Cambridgeshire & Peterborough DASV Partnership)
ED	Emergency Department
Hate Crime	“A hate crime is any criminal offence which is perceived by the victim, or anybody else, to be motivated by hostility or prejudice towards someone’s: race, religion, sexual orientation, transgender identity, disability. These aspects are known as ‘protected characteristics’. A hate crime can include verbal abuse, intimidation, threats, harassment, assault and damage to property. A hate incident is behaviour which isn’t a crime but which is perceived by the victim, or anybody else, to be motivated by hostility or prejudice based on the 5 protected characteristics.” (HM Government)
HMICFRS	Her Majesty’s Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services
Modern Slavery	“Modern slavery is a complex crime that covers all forms of slavery, trafficking and exploitation. Trafficking includes transporting, recruiting or harbouring an individual with a view to them being exploited. 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)
National Referral Mechanism (for Modern slavery) (NRM)	“The National Referral Mechanism (NRM) is a framework for identifying and referring potential victims of modern slavery and ensuring they receive the appropriate support”. Only staff at designated first responder organisations can make online NRM or Duty to Notify (DtN) referral. An NRM referral is made

Term/acronym	Definition
	for those under 18, and for adults who have consented to be referred. A DtN referral is for those who have not consented to a NRM referral (Home Office; UK Visas and Immigration, 2022)
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, 2023b).
YE	Year ending
YOS	Youth offending 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 (Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Insight, 2024, p. District).

The estimate number of victims of fraud offences in Huntingdonshire cited in section 5.3, 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. General CSEW data notes

“The CSEW remains the best estimate of long-term trends in crimes against the household population for the crimes included in the survey. However, estimates for survey years ending December 2022 and December 2023 should be interpreted with caution. The CSEW estimates presented for the year ending December 2022 are based on lower than usual interview numbers following the gradual return to face-to-face interviewing from October 2021 (26,621 respondents). Both years are subject to lower response rates, which may affect the quality of the estimates. The CSEW estimates have been temporarily suspended of their National Statistics status while we assess data quality since the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. For more information, see the [Office for Statistics Regulation's \(OSR\) Temporary suspension of National Statistics status for estimates from the Crime Survey for England and Wales note](#).” (ONS, 2024a)

“The latest CSEW figures are based on interviews conducted between January 2023 and December 2023, measuring experiences of crime in the 12 months before the interview. This means these crimes could have occurred any time between January 2022 and November 2023. Similarly, the year ending December 2022 will include crimes committed during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and as early as January 2021. Crime Survey estimates are not currently designated as National Statistics. Please use these data with caution because of the potential impact of lower response rates on data quality. Read more in [Section 15: Measuring the data.](#)” (ONS, 2024a)

A.4. General notes on police recorded offences

The analysis in this report defines time periods for offences by the date an offence is recorded rather than the date it occurred. Therefore, figures may include offences that occurred outside of the analysed time period, and exclude some offences which occurred within that time period, but were not recorded until later. For example, offence counts for 2023 include the count of offences recorded in 2023, and so may include offences that occurred prior to 2023, but will exclude any offences that occurred in 2023 but were not recorded until 2024.

It should also be noted that the data on local offences presented in this report are representative of the offences recorded on the police system at the time they were shared with the CCC Policy and Insight Team (PIT). Any offences which have been un-crimed, or have had details amended after being sent to the CCC PIT, will not be reflected in the current report.

Further caveats provided by the ONS in the police recorded data sourced from the CSEW report:

- “Police recorded crime figures are restricted to a subset of [notifiable offences](#) that have been reported to and recorded by the police” (ONS, 2024a)
- “Changes in recording practices have, over time, led to discontinuity in police recorded crime figures, with changes having a particularly large impact on the recording of violent crime over the last 10 years. Most recently, conduct crimes such as stalking and harassment, which were until May 2023 recorded in addition to other crimes, are now recorded as the sole offence if the conduct crime is deemed to be the more serious offence. As a result, offences that often occur alongside a conduct crime will no longer be recorded. Police recorded violence does not provide reliable trends in crime but is a better indicator of police activity.” (ONS, 2024a)
- “PRC [Police recorded crime] and CSEW data for the year ending December 2022 and December 2023 are not designated as National Statistics.

- CSEW headline crime data relate to people aged 16 years and over. PRC data relate to crimes against individuals (including children), households, businesses, and society.” (ONS, 2024a)
- “PRC figures are not subject to significance testing because they are not estimates but counts.” (ONS, 2024a)

A.5. Knife crime and sharp instrument offences

There is no official Home Office definition of “knife crime”. The local knife crime offence counts presented in this report are provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary, and consist of a collection of different offences within which a knife is used, as well as knife possession offences. This includes offences where the victim was threatened with an offensive weapon, where the victim was convinced that a knife was present during the offence, and where someone was used to look after an offensive weapon.

Possession of weapons offence counts are a count of specific offence types, including: possessions of weapons; possession of firearms; possession of other weapons; possession of articles with blade or point; other firearms offences; and other knives offences.

A note from the CSEW report on national police recorded data:

“Data on knife or sharp instrument offences exclude Greater Manchester Police for the whole time series back to the year ending March 2011 and exclude Devon and Cornwall Police for the years ending December 2022 to December 2023.” (ONS, 2024a)

A.6. Fraud offences

An explanation of police recorded fraud offence figures provided by the ONS:

“Fraud offences investigated by the police are recorded and collected by the National Fraud Intelligence Bureau (NFIB) from Action Fraud and 2 industry bodies: Cifas and UK Finance. Data from Action Fraud exclude Devon and Cornwall Police because of a system change affecting their ability to provide accurate data. UK Finance and Cifas are not affected by this issue. For further information, see [Section 16: Strengths and limitations](#).” (ONS, 2024a)

A.7. 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.8. Burglary

In April 2023 residential burglary was split into “Residential burglary-home” and “Residential burglary – unconnected build”. Examples of offences which would be classified under the new residential burglary – unconnected build would be sheds/outbuildings/garden offices which are within the residential property boundary but are not connected to the main home. Both of these sub-types have been included in the total for residential burglary figures for 2023 to ensure consistency with previous years and comparability with other crime counts for 2023. 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.9. 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.10. 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, 2024)

Age

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

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, 2024)

A.11. Proven reoffending statistics

“A proven reoffence is defined as any offence committed in a one-year follow-up period that leads to a court conviction, caution, reprimand, or warning in the one-year follow-up or within a further six-month waiting period to allow the offence to be proven in court.” (Ministry of Justice, 2024b)

Caveats explained within the ‘Proven Reoffending Geographic Data Tool’:

1. Annual figures have been produced by aggregating the four preceding 3-monthly cohorts. Please note that this may result in a single offender being included in the annual cohort more than once.
2. From October 2015 onwards, reoffending data are collected using different data sources to previous quarters and so users should be careful when using figures from this point to compare to previous years. For example, the April 2016 to March 2017 cohort should not be compared to the previous cohorts in this data tool.
3. Numbers of offenders are suppressed if based on five or fewer offenders. This is to prevent the disclosure of individual information.
4. Adult and juvenile offenders combined and pivot table totals exclude these suppressed cases and might not match those published in the proven reoffending tables as a result.” (Ministry of Justice, 2024a)

Further details on the data sources used to calculate the statistics and other caveats can be found in the ‘Guide to Proven Reoffending Statistics’ (Ministry of Justice, 2024c).

Appendix B: Figure Technical Notes

Figure 12: CSEW long-term annual estimates of violent offences in England and Wales

1. “Data from the interviewer-administered part of the CSEW for the year ending December 2022 and 2023 are not designated as [National Statistics](#).”
2. Data on this chart refer to different time periods: 1981 to 1999 refer to crimes experienced in the calendar year; from the year ending March 2002 onwards, the estimates relate to crimes experienced in the 12 months before interview, based on interviews carried out in that year.
3. There was a break in the CSEW time-series because of the suspension of face-to-face interviewing between March 2020 and October 2021, during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.
4. CSEW headline crime estimates only include crimes covered by the interviewer-led parts of the survey including theft, robbery, criminal damage, fraud, computer misuse and violence with or without injury. Because of the sensitive nature of the subject matter, sexual offences are covered by the CSEW in the self-completion section of the survey and reported separately in [Section 8: Domestic abuse and sexual offences](#). Further information about crimes covered by the survey is included in our [User guide to crime statistics for England and Wales: March 2023](#).” (ONS, 2024a)

Figure 16: Long-term trend in CSEW estimates of Domestic Abuse (DA) in England and Wales, YE March 2005 to YE March 2024

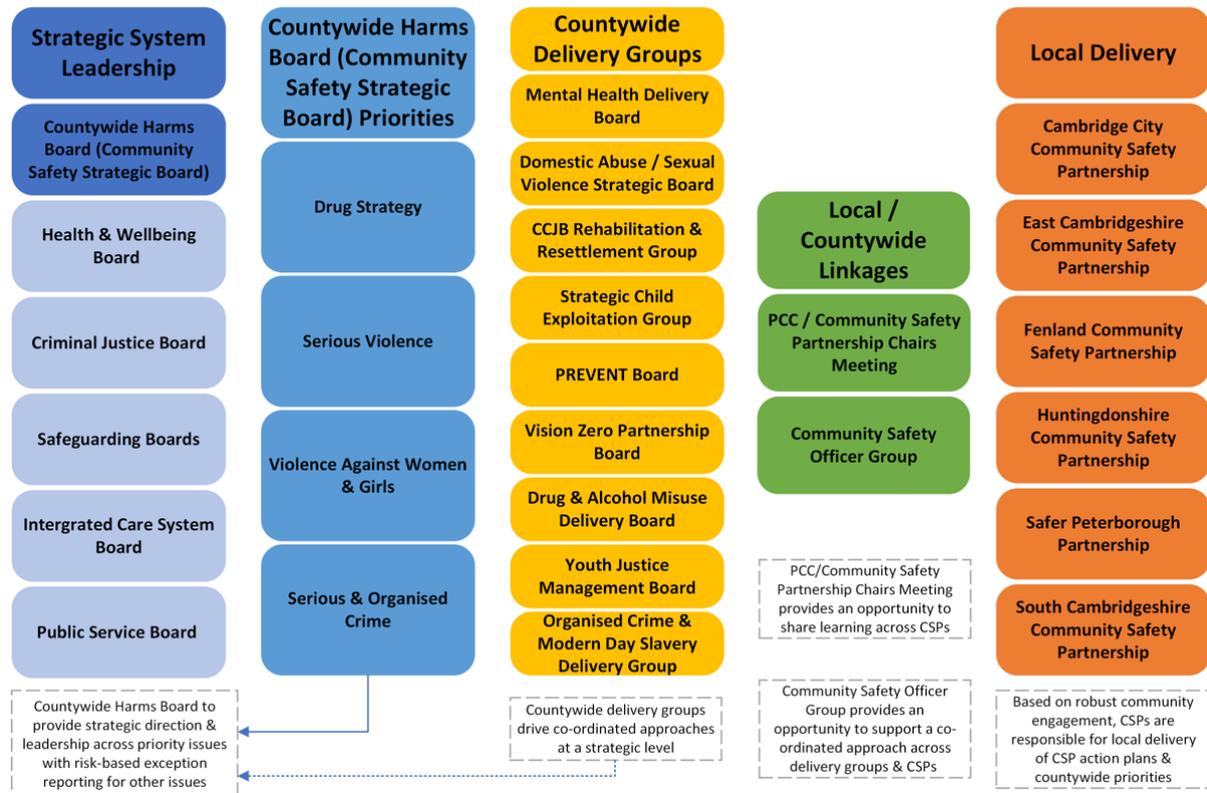
1. “When presenting long-term trends, we use the 16 to 59 years age range to give a comparable time-series; data for all people aged 16 years and over are only available from year ending (YE) March 2022 onwards.
2. Data from the CSEW for YE March 2022, YE March 2023 and YE March 2024 are not designated 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, 2024d)

Figure 19: CSEW annual estimated prevalence of sexual assaults for those aged 16 to 59 in England and Wales, YE March 2005 to YE March 2024

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 year ending (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, 2024d)

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

Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Countrywide Agreement 2022 - 25



Appendix D: CSP OPCC Activity Review

OPCC Priorities - CSP

OPCC Priority 21/24	OPCC	CSP Update/Action Plan
Putting Communities First	We will ensure the police and other partners are listening to the public and working with them to act on their concerns and supporting them to assist themselves. From initial contact, to rural and business crime, anti-social behaviour, hate crime and speeding.	Huntingdon Town Centre Sub Group, Adult PSG and Child Peer Groups and Places Meetings – identifying ‘problematic’ locations across the district, individuals and peer groups to offer multi-agency support/resource and take robust action where required.
		Social solutions tool developed by the Resident Advice Team at HDC – offers a ‘Referral point’ for partners who identify residents who are struggling within the community but aren’t quite at crisis point. Operating within community safety and receiving referrals from Police directly.
		Improving the reporting of business crime – HBAC engaging with local business to provide reporting information/methods. Improving the membership to the HBAC scheme in St Neots and Huntingdon.
		Hate Crime reporting centres are being revamp and set up across the district. This model is extending into libraries. Materials secured through the PCC funding with all districts. Staff training at locations is delivered as part of the package
Crime Prevention	We will work in partnership to understand and tackle the root causes of crime and serious violence through early intervention and rehabilitating people who have offended, while reducing	Outreach response to youth risk taking behaviour. (linked to Serious Violence Duty) – Develop and deliver session that challenge negative behaviours with young people at evening provisions across Huntingdonshire. Identify and engage with young people in the areas highlighted for ASB in Huntingdonshire using detached youth work. This has been funded through the serious violence duty funding, and

	<p>opportunities for people to commit crime.</p>	<p>locations include Huntingdon Town Centre, Godmanchester, and St Neots.</p> <p>ASB Civil Injunction submitted to court to reduce the risk to young people who are conducting the act of roof running on top of commercial premises in St Neots town centre.</p> <p>Public Space protection Orders (PSPO) development in St Neots and Ramsey. Focusing on behaviours that are causing alarm and distress to residents or businesses. Enforced by both Cambridgeshire Constabulary and Huntingdonshire District Council. Targeting behaviours linked to alcohol related and public disorder.</p> <p>Redeployable Cameras for ASB hotspot using POCA funding and ASB Hotspot fund. Two cameras have been deployed for the detection and protection of crime and ASB in St Ives and St Neots. These are focussed on areas where residents have highlight concerns around designated locations. The cameras are there to support a police response if required or gather evidence to move to further sanctions.</p>
<p>Supporting victims and witnesses</p>	<p>We will protect vulnerable people and ensure victims and witnesses are placed at the heart of the criminal justice system, commissioning services to support them. We will recognise every victim’s experience is different and</p>	<p>Fire service to work with partners to educate communities and businesses around growing technology – e.g. lithium-ion batteries, and also the impact of hoarding to support the most vulnerable.</p> <p>Increase reporting of incident in ASB hotspot locations and supporting concerned residents – Linked to several projects running through the CSP improving reporting is prioritised.</p>

	will provide a quality service which maintains their trust and confidence in the criminal justice system	Victim support provided to identified residents via multi agency problem solving groups (Adult and Youth) focussing on wider issues rather than just the impactive behaviours.
		Victims of ASB are risk assessed and prioritised at point of contact and their assessment score is monitored throughout the case management. This continues to be done in partnership.
Robust enforcement	We will ensure the police and other partners such as courts, prosecutors, probation and local authorities are using criminal justice and other enforcement processes effectively to keep Cambridgeshire and Peterborough safe.	Deployable Cameras (linked to safer streets 5) - Cameras deployed in areas highlighted by the partnership Information from crime locations or CSP Subgroups to enable a quick response to incidents of ASB or Public disorder.
		Robust enforcement through Problem Solving Groups/Town centre groups to those who are causing impact to our community and have not engaged with offered support. Sanction introduced to individuals using ASB, Crime & Policing act.
		Responsible Authority Officer Group - Multi agency group to review incidents linked to on sales and off sales premises. Using the RAG system to identify and implement improvements.
		Enforcement of the Council's PSPO in partnership with Cambridgeshire constabulary. Robust enforcement of these areas with dedicated resource from Neighbourhood Policing Teams.

Appendix E: Appendix Tables

Acquisitive

Ward	2023	Change from 2022	Change from 2019	Rate per 1000 population
Huntingdon North	630	+26% (+130)	-9% (-60)	49.66
St Neots Eatons	264	+47% (+85)	+6% (+14)	24.37
St Neots Eynesbury	241	+12% (+26)	-52% (-264)	20.70
Brampton	208	+40% (+59)	-5% (-11)	21.98
St Ives South	187	+14% (+23)	-21% (-51)	24.22
Yaxley	187	+17% (+27)	+36% (+49)	16.74
Stilton, Folksworth & Washingley	161	-23% (-48)	-42% (-115)	24.98
Ramsey	141	+18% (+22)	-17% (-28)	12.77
Godmanches ter & Hemingford Abbots	138	+27% (+29)	-43% (-102)	13.58
St Neots Priory Park & Little Paxton	131	+31% (+31)	-31% (-59)	12.29
Holywell-cum-Needingworth	120	-13% (-18)	-48% (-110)	17.25
Warboys	99	+25% (+20)	-16% (-19)	12.81
Sawtry	81	-7% (-6)	-4% (-3)	12.06
The Stukeleys	73	+11% (+7)	-8% (-6)	11.25
St Neots East	71	+137% (+41)	-26% (-25)	17.09
Somersham	61	+144% (+36)	-2% (-1)	16.55
St Ives East	60	-8% (-5)	-40% (-40)	9.10
Huntingdon East	58	-23% (-17)	-28% (-22)	8.44
Fenstanton	57	0% (0)	-5% (-3)	13.89
Alconbury	55	-25% (-18)	-55% (-66)	15.21
Kimbolton	54	+38% (+15)	-19% (-13)	15.54
Great Paxton	50	+9% (+4)	-22% (-14)	15.11

Ward	2023	Change from 2022	Change from 2019	Rate per 1000 population
Great Staughton	48	+33% (+12)	-16% (-9)	10.95
Hemingford Grey & Houghton	44	-42% (-32)	-44% (-35)	6.69
Buckden	39	+11% (+4)	-28% (-15)	11.00
St Ives West	31	+94% (+15)	-11% (-4)	10.51

Shoplifting

Ward	2023	Change from 2022	Change from 2019	Rate per 1000 population
Huntingdon North	228	+23% (+42)	+2% (+4)	17.97
St Neots Eatons	133	+142% (+78)	+68% (+54)	12.28
St Neots Eynesbury	55	+175% (+35)	-44% (-43)	4.72
Yaxley	47	+96% (+23)	+292% (+35)	4.21
St Ives South	36	+16% (+5)	-32% (-17)	4.66
St Neots East	19	+217% (+13)	-5% (+1)	4.57
Stilton, Folksworth & Washingley	19	+90% (+9)	+138% (+11)	2.95
Ramsey	14	+17% (+2)	-30% (-6)	1.27
Somersham	13	+550% (+11)	+333% (+10)	3.53
St Neots Priory Park & Little Paxton	13	+86% (+6)	+30% (+3)	1.22
St Ives East	12	+20% (+2)	-8% (-1)	1.82
Warboys	9	+350% (+7)	13% (+1)	1.16
Brampton	7	-22% (-2)	-50% (-7)	0.74
Godmanchester & Hemingford Abbots	7	+40% (+2)	-83% (-35)	0.69
Hemingford Grey & Houghton	6	+100% (+3)	+50% (+2)	0.91

V1.4

Ward	2023	Change from 2022	Change from 2019	Rate per 1000 population
Holywell-cum-Needingworth	6	-14% (-1)	-65% (-11)	0.86
Sawtry	6	+200% (+4)	-14% (-1)	0.89
Fenstanton	2	N/A (+2)	N/A	0.49
Kimbolton	2	N/A (+2)	-67% (-4)	0.58
The Stukeleys	1	N/A (+1)	-75% (-3)	0.15
Alconbury	0	N/A (0)	-100% (-3)	0.00
Buckden	0	-100% (-1)	-100% (-2)	0.00
Great Paxton	0	N/A (0)	-100% (-2)	0.00

VAP

Ward	2023	Change from 2022	Change from 2019	Rate per 1000 population
Huntingdon North	666	-5% (-34)	+13% (+78)	52.50
St Neots Eynesbury	338	4% (+13)	+9% (+27)	29.03
Yaxley	304	21% (+53)	+76% (+131)	27.22
Ramsey	286	22% (+52)	+74% (+122)	25.89
Brampton	262	-16% (-49)	+13% (+31)	27.68
St Ives South	236	-3% (-7)	+12% (+26)	30.57
St Neots Eatons	187	-11% (-22)	+15% (+24)	17.26
St Neots Priory Park & Little Paxton	174	-11% (-21)	+64% (+68)	16.32
Godmanchester & Hemingford Abbots	169	-12% (-22)	+36% (+45)	16.63
Sawtry	145	-3% (-5)	+39% (+41)	21.59
Warboys	135	2% (+2)	59% (+50)	17.46

V1.4

Ward	2023	Change from 2022	Change from 2019	Rate per 1000 population
Huntingdon East	129	-4% (-6)	+9% (+11)	18.78
Hemingford Grey & Houghton	106	6% (+6)	+51% (36)	16.11
St Ives East	99	-3% (+6)	-19% (-23)	15.01
St Neots East	97	-11% (-12)	-1% (-1)	23.35
Holywell-cum-Needingworth	90	-15% (-16)	+11% (+9)	12.94
The Stukeleys	87	18% (+13)	+149% (+52)	13.41
Stilton, Folksworth & Washingley	80	-32% (-38)	-2% (-2)	12.41
Alconbury	72	44% (+22)	+148% (+43)	19.92
Fenstanton	69	-15% (-12)	+97% (+34)	16.81
Great Staughton	69	23% (+13)	+11% (+7)	15.74
Somersham	61	-23% (-18)	+61% (+23)	16.55
Buckden	57	14% (+7)	+148% (+34)	16.08
St Ives West	38	9% (+3)	-28% (-15)	12.88
Kimbolton	32	33% (+8)	+45% (+10)	9.21
Great Paxton	30	-12% (-4)	+58% (+11)	9.06

ASB

Ward	2023	Change from 2022	Change from 2019	Rate per 1000 population
Huntingdon North	316	-14% (-51)	-31% (-139)	24.91
St Ives South	118	+6% (+7)	-44% (-92)	15.28
Brampton	131	-1% (-1)	-2% (-3)	13.84
St Neots Eynesbury	160	-4% (-7)	-25% (-53)	13.74

Ward	2023	Change from 2022	Change from 2019	Rate per 1000 population
Ramsey	135	+35% (+35)	5% (+7)	12.22
St Neots East	47	+12% (+5)	-20% (-12)	11.31
Yaxley	120	+32% (+29)	-22% (-33)	10.74
Stilton, Folksworth & Washingley	66	-12% (-9)	-7% (-5)	10.24
Sawtry	64	-12% (-9)	25% (+13)	9.53
Alconbury	34	-8% (-3)	79% (+15)	9.41
St Neots Eatons	97	-5% (-5)	-25% (-33)	8.95
Huntingdon East	59	+7% (+4)	-31% (-27)	8.59
Fenstanton	34	+10% (+3)	10% (+3)	8.28
St Neots Priory Park & Little Paxton	81	+17% (+12)	-37% (-48)	7.60
Somersham	28	-10% (-3)	0% (0)	7.60
Warboys	54	+10% (+5)	-22% (-15)	6.99
Godmanches ter & Hemingford Abbots	68	-36% (-38)	-38% (-41)	6.69
St Ives East	43	+23% (+8)	-19% (-40)	6.52
Buckden	21	-28% (-8)	-9% (-2)	5.92
Kimbolton	20	+5% (+1)	-31% (-9)	5.76
Hemingford Grey & Houghton	37	-24% (-12)	-44% (-29)	5.62
Great Paxton	14	-39% (-9)	-13% (-2)	4.23
St Ives West	12	-33% (-6)	-56% (-15)	4.07
Holywell-cum-Needingworth	28	+12% (+3)	-33% (-14)	4.03
The Stukeleys	23	-23% (-7)	-15% (-4)	3.54
Great Staughton	10	+43% (+3)	-86% (-61)	2.28

Public order

Ward	2023	Change from 2022	Change from 2019	Rate per 1000 population
Huntingdon North	219	-1% (-3)	+12% (+23)	17.26
St Neots Eynesbury	82	-26% (-29)	+9% (+7)	7.04
Brampton	70	+4% (+3)	+9% (+6)	7.40
Ramsey	68	+8% (+5)	+13% (+8)	6.16
Yaxley	63	+7% (+4)	+43% (+19)	5.64
St Ives South	62	-10% (-7)	-28% (-24)	8.03
St Neots Priory Park & Little Paxton	53	+6% (+3)	+33% (+13)	4.97
St Neots Eatons	44	-37% (-26)	+5% (+2)	4.06
Sawtry	40	+21% (+7)	+264% (+29)	5.96
Godmanches ter & Hemingford Abbots	39	-29% (-16)	+30% (+9)	3.84
Hemingford Grey & Houghton	36	-25% (-12)	+100% (+18)	5.47
St Neots East	35	+3% (+1)	+106% (+18)	8.42
Warboys	30	-39% (-19)	+76% (+13)	3.88
St Ives East	27	-10% (-3)	+23% (+5)	4.09
Stilton, Folksworth & Washingley	25	-19% (-6)	-11% (-3)	3.88
Alconbury	24	+4% (+1)	+85% (+11)	6.64
Huntingdon East	23	-41% (-16)	-28% (-9)	3.35
Holywell-cum-Needingworth	19	-10% (-2)	+19% (+3)	2.73
The Stukeleys	18	+38% (+5)	+157% (+11)	2.77
Somersham	17	-15% (-3)	+113% (+9)	4.61
Kimbolton	12	+100% (+6)	+33% (+3)	3.45
Fenstanton	9	-53% (-10)	+29% (+2)	2.19
Great Staughton	9	-25% (-3)	0% (0)	2.05
Great Paxton	6	-33% (-3)	+50% (+2)	1.81
St Ives West	6	-45% (-5)	-45% (-5)	2.03
Buckden	5	-75% (-15)	-55% (-6)	1.41

Sexual offences

Ward	2023	Change from 2022	Change from 2019	Rate per 1000 population
Huntingdon North	77	-7% (-6)	+15% (+10)	6.07
Brampton	45	+41% (+13)	-58% (-61)	4.75
St Neots Eynesbury	35	+9% (+3)	+9% (+3)	3.01
St Ives South	25	-19% (-6)	+47% (+8)	3.24
Great Staughton	22	+47% (+7)	-8% (-2)	5.02
Ramsey	22	+22% (+4)	0% (0)	1.99
Yaxley	22	+5% (+1)	+22% (+4)	1.97
St Neots Priory Park & Little Paxton	20	0% (0)	+33% (+5)	1.88
Sawtry	16	-16% (-3)	+167% (+10)	2.38
St Ives East	15	-17% (-3)	-17% (-3)	2.27
Stilton, Folksworth & Washingley	14	+17% (+2)	+17% (+2)	2.17
St Neots Eatons	14	-55% (-17)	0% (0)	1.29
St Neots East	13	+44% (+4)	+30% (+3)	3.13
Warboys	13	-7% (-1)	0% (0)	1.68
Godmanches ter & Hemingford Abbots	13	-38% (-8)	+18% (+2)	1.28
Fenstanton	12	+140% (+7)	+200% (+8)	2.92
Somersham	10	+100% (+5)	+100% (+5)	2.71
The Stukeleys	9	+29% (+2)	+80% (+4)	1.39
Huntingdon East	9	-53% (-10)	-44% (-7)	1.31
St Ives West	6	+200% (+4)	+100% (+3)	2.03
Alconbury	6	+50% (+2)	+20% (+1)	1.66
Hemingford Grey & Houghton	6	-68% (-13)	+20% (+1)	0.91
Buckden	5	+25% (+1)	+150% (+3)	1.41
Great Paxton	4	+33% (+1)	+300% (+3)	1.21
Holywell-cum-Needingworth	3	-25% (-1)	-67% (-6)	0.43

V1.4

Ward	2023	Change from 2022	Change from 2019	Rate per 1000 population
Kimbolton	2	-33% (-1)	+100% (+1)	0.58

DA

Ward	2023	Change from 2022	Change from 2019	Rate per 1000 population
Huntingdon North	204	-14% (-32)	-21% (-55)	16.08
St Neots Eynesbury	149	+3% (+4)	-6% (-9)	12.80
Ramsey	129	+6% (+7)	+36% (+34)	11.68
Yaxley	103	-13% (-16)	+8% (+8)	9.22
Brampton	93	-33% (-45)	-19% (-22)	9.83
Godmanchester & Hemingford Abbots	92	-9% (-9)	+26% (+19)	9.05
St Neots Priory Park & Little Paxton	86	-12% (-12)	+21% (+15)	8.07
St Ives South	81	-29% (-33)	-17% (-17)	10.49
Huntingdon East	79	-5% (-4)	+22% (+14)	11.50
St Neots East	69	+15% (+9)	+17% (+10)	16.61
Sawtry	66	+5% (+3)	+10% (+6)	9.83
Warboys	64	-24% (-20)	+12% (+7)	8.28
St Ives East	60	+2% (+1)	-32% (-28)	9.10
Holywell-cum-Needingworth	54	-8% (-5)	+6% (+3)	7.76
St Neots Eatons	51	-52% (-56)	-45% (-42)	4.71
The Stukeleys	45	+7% (+3)	+105% (+23)	6.93
Hemingford Grey & Houghton	44	+7% (+3)	+13% (+5)	6.69
Stilton, Folksworth & Washingley	38	-22% (-11)	-17% (-8)	5.90

Ward	2023	Change from 2022	Change from 2019	Rate per 1000 population
Great Staughton	31	+41% (+9)	+63% (+12)	7.07
Fenstanton	30	-44% (-24)	+30% (+7)	7.31
Alconbury	26	-4% (-1)	+73% (+11)	7.19
Buckden	24	-23% (-7)	0% (0)	6.77
Somersham	23	-39% (-15)	+10% (+2)	6.24
St Ives West	20	0% (0)	-35% (-11)	6.78
Kimbolton	15	+7% (+1)	0% (0)	4.32
Great Paxton	13	-7% (+1)	+8% (+1)	3.93

Substance Misuse – Drug offences

Ward	2023	Change from 2022	Change from 2019	Rate per 1000 population
Huntingdon North	101	+10% (+9)	+166% (+63)	7.96
St Neots Eynesbury	28	-15% (-5)	+75% (+12)	2.40
Sawtry	22	+175% (+14)	+57% (+8)	3.28
St Ives South	21	-66% (-40)	+40% (+6)	2.72
Ramsey	20	-31% (-9)	+100% (+10)	1.81
Brampton	17	-62% (-28)	+42% (+5)	1.80
St Neots Eatons	17	0% (0)	+89% (+8)	1.57
St Ives East	15	-6% (-1)	-6% (-1)	2.27
Warboys	12	-40% (-8)	+140% (+7)	1.55
St Neots Priors Park & Little Paxton	12	-40% (-8)	+33% (+3)	1.13
Hemingford Grey & Houghton	11	-39% (-7)	+450% (+9)	1.67
Huntingdon East	11	-21% (-3)	+83% (+5)	1.60
Godmanchester & Hemingford Abbots	11	-45% (-9)	+120% (+6)	1.08
Holywell-cum-Needingworth	8	-20% (-2)	+33% (+2)	1.15

Ward	2023	Change from 2022	Change from 2019	Rate per 1000 population
St Ives West	7	-22% (-2)	+250% (+5)	2.37
Buckden	7	-30% (-3)	+600% (+6)	1.97
Yaxley	7	-30% (-3)	-36% (-4)	0.63
St Neots East	6	-60% (-9)	20% (+1)	1.44
The Stukeleys	4	0% (0)	N/A (+4)	0.62
Somersham	3	-25% (-1)	0% (0)	0.81
Fenstanton	3	-73% (-8)	-40% (-2)	0.73
Great Staughton	3	-25% (-1)	0% (0)	0.68
Stilton, Folksworth & Washingley	3	-79% (-11)	-50% (-3)	0.47
Kimbolton	1	-50% (-1)	-83% (-5)	0.29
Alconbury	1	-67% (-2)	-75% (-3)	0.28
Great Paxton	0	N/A (0)	-100% (-2)	0.00

Hate crimes

Ward	2023	Change from 2022	Change from 2019	Rate per 1000 population
Huntingdon North	37	-37% (-22)	-20% (-9)	2.92
Yaxley	21	+50% (+7)	+91% (+10)	1.88
St Neots Priory Park & Little Paxton	17	+89% (+8)	+183% (+11)	1.59
St Neots Eynesbury	15	+50% (+5)	-21% (-4)	1.29
Brampton	11	-8% (-1)	-31% (-5)	1.16
St Ives South	8	-20% (-2)	-47% (-7)	1.04
St Neots Eatons	8	-20% (-2)	+33% (+2)	0.74
St Neots East	7	0% (0)	+600% (+6)	1.68
St Ives East	7	+17% (+1)	+600% (+6)	1.06
Buckden	6	+200% (+4)	N/A (+6)	1.69
Huntingdon East	6	-14% (-1)	0% (0)	0.87
Ramsey	6	-33% (-3)	-25% (-2)	0.54
Fenstanton	5	+150% (+3)	+400% (+4)	1.22

Ward	2023	Change from 2022	Change from 2019	Rate per 1000 population
The Stukeleys	5	+400% (+4)	+25% (+1)	0.77
St Ives West	4	+33% (+1)	-33% (-2)	1.36
Stilton, Folksworth & Washingley	4	0% (0)	-60% (-6)	0.62
Warboys	4	-33% (-2)	+300% (+3)	0.52
Godmanches ter & Hemingford Abbots	4	-75% (-12)	-56% (-5)	0.39
Alconbury	3	N/A (+3)	+200% (+2)	0.83
Hemingford Grey & Houghton	3	-79% (-11)	+50% (+1)	0.46
Sawtry	3	-73% (-8)	+200% (+2)	0.45
Kimbolton	2	N/A (+2)	+100% (+1)	0.58
Great Staughton	2	-33% (-1)	0% (0)	0.46
Great Paxton	0	-100% (-1)	N/A (0)	0.00
Holywell-cum-Needingworth	0	-100% (-6)	N/A (0)	0.00
Somersham	0	-100% (-1)	-100% (-1)	0.00

Deliberate fires

Ward	2023	Change from 2022	Change from 2019	Rate per 1000 population
Ramsey	14	+133% (+8)	-26% (-5)	1.27
Huntingdon North	10	-44% (-8)	+400% (+8)	0.79
Warboys	6	+200% (+4)	0% (+0)	0.78
Godmanches ter & Hemingford Abbots	5	+400% (+4)	+150% (+3)	0.49
St Neots Eatons	5	+67% (+2)	-17% (-1)	0.46
Yaxley	4	-20% (-1)	-43% (-3)	0.36
St Ives West	3	+50% (+1)	-25% (-1)	1.02

Ward	2023	Change from 2022	Change from 2019	Rate per 1000 population
Huntingdon East	3	0% (0)	-25% (-1)	0.44
Brampton	3	-63% (-5)	+50% (+1)	0.32
St Neots Eynesbury	3	+200% (+2)	-40% (-2)	0.26
Hemingford Grey & Houghton	2	+100% (+1)	100% (+1)	0.30
Sawtry	2	-82% (-9)	-67% (-4)	0.30
St Ives South	2	+100% (+1)	-71% (-5)	0.26
St Neots Priors Park & Little Paxton	2	+100% (+1)	-75% (-6)	0.19
Great Paxton	1	-50% (-1)	-50% (-1)	0.30
Kimbolton	1	0% (0)	N/A ()	0.29
Fenstanton	1	N/A (+1)	0% (+0)	0.24
Great Staughton	1	0% (0)	-75% (-3)	0.23
The Stukeleys	1	-83% (-5)	N/A (+1)	0.15
Holywell-cum-Needingworth	0	-100% (-1)	N/A (0)	0.00
St Neots East	0	-100% (-1)	N/A (0)	0.00
Somersham	0	-100% (-2)	N/A (0)	0.00
Alconbury	0	-100% (-3)	N/A (0)	0.00
Stilton, Folksworth & Washingley	0	-100% (-1)	-100% (-2)	0.00
St Ives East	0	-100% (-2)	-100% (-4)	0.00

References

- Action Fraud. (2024). *NFIB Fraud and Cyber Crime Dashboard*. Retrieved July 30, 2024, from <https://www.arcgis.com/apps/dashboards/0334150e430449cf8ac917e347897d46>
- C&P PHIT. (2023a, March). *Drugs and Alcohol Needs Assessment Data Pack*. Retrieved from <https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?src=https%3A%2F%2Fcambridgeshireinsight.org.uk%2Fwp-content%2Fuploads%2F2023%2F05%2FCCC-PCC-DA-quantitative-data-Mar-2023-1.pptx&wdOrigin=BROWSELINK>
- C&P PHIT. (2023b, March). *Drugs and Alcohol Needs Assessment for Cambridgeshire: summary report*. Retrieved from <https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/Overarching-report-on-drugs-and-alcohol-in-Cambridgeshire-and-Peterborough-FINAL.pdf>
- Cambridgeshire & Peterborough DASV Partnership. (n.d.). *Domestic Homicide Reviews*. Retrieved from https://www.cambsdasv.org.uk/web/domestic_homicide_reviews/405477
- Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Insight. (2024, April 22). *Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Mid-2022 Estimates*. Retrieved 2024, from <https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/population/population-forecasts/>
- Cambridgeshire Constabulary. (n.d.). *What is antisocial behaviour?* Retrieved from <https://www.cambs.police.uk/advice/advice-and-information/asb/asb/antisocial-behaviour/what-is-antisocial-behaviour/>
- CCC PIT. (2023, November). *Violence Against Women and Girls Needs Assessment for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough*. Retrieved from <https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/communitysafety/topics/vawg/>
- CCC PIT. (2024). *Fenland Strategic Assessment 2023/24*. Retrieved from <https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/Fenland-Strategic-Assessment-2023-24-V1.1-FINAL.pdf>
- CGL. (2023, November 13). *Our response to 2024/25 announcement of drug and alcohol treatment funding*. Retrieved from <https://www.changegrowlive.org/news/our-response-202425-announcement-drug-and-alcohol-treatment-funding>
- Department for Education, Department for Levelling Up, Housing & Communities, Department for Work & Pensions, Department of Health & Social Care, Home Office, & Ministry of Justice. (2022, April 29). *From harm to hope: A 10-year*

drugs plan to cut crime and save lives. Retrieved from <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/from-harm-to-hope-a-10-year-drugs-plan-to-cut-crime-and-save-lives/from-harm-to-hope-a-10-year-drugs-plan-to-cut-crime-and-save-lives>

Domestic Abuse Commissioner. (2024). *Briefing from the Domestic Abuse Commissioner for England and Wales Home Office Counting Rules*. Retrieved from <https://domesticabusecommissioner.uk/nearly-eighteen-thousand-domestic-abuse-crimes-missing-from-statistics/>

HM Government. (2016, February 16). *Definition of child sexual exploitation. Government consultation response*. Retrieved from https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/5a7f5c68ed915d74e33f5f4d/HO_DfE_consultation_response_on_CSE_definition_FINAL_13_Feb_2017__2_.pdf

HM Government. (2023). *Online Safety Act 2023 Explanatory Notes*. Retrieved from <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2023/50/notes/division/3/index.htm>

HM Government. (n.d.). *Hate Crime*. Retrieved from <https://hatecrime.campaign.gov.uk/>

HMICFRS. (2014, November). *Crime-recording: making the victim count. The final report of an inspection of crime data integrity in police forces in England and Wales*. Retrieved from <https://assets-hmicfrs.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/uploads/crime-recording-making-the-victim-count.pdf>

HMICFRS. (2019). *Fraud: Time to Choose - An inspection of the police response to fraud*. Retrieved from <https://hmicfrs.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/publications/an-inspection-of-the-police-response-to-fraud/>

HMICFRS. (2021). *A Review of Fraud: Time to Choose*. Retrieved from <https://hmicfrs.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/publications/a-review-of-fraud-time-to-choose/>

Home Office. (2011). *The National Standard for Incident Recording (NSIR) counting rules*. Retrieved from <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-national-standard-for-incident-recording-nsir-counting-rules>

Home Office. (2021, October 12). *Policy Paper. Beating crime plan*. Retrieved from <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/beating-crime-plan/beating-crime-plan>

- Home Office. (2022, October). *Hate Crime, England and Wales, 2021 to 2022*. Retrieved from <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/hate-crime-england-and-wales-2021-to-2022/hate-crime-england-and-wales-2021-to-2022>
- Home Office. (2023a, March 2). *Official Statistics. Modern Slavery: National referral Mechanism and Duty to Notify statistics UK, end of year summary 2022*. Retrieved from <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/modern-slavery-national-referral-mechanism-and-duty-to-notify-statistics-uk-end-of-year-summary-2022/modern-slavery-national-referral-mechanism-and-duty-to-notify-statistics-uk-end-of-year-summary-2022>
- Home Office. (2023b, November 8). *Nitrous oxide ban: guidance*. Retrieved from <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/nitrous-oxide-ban/nitrous-oxide-ban-guidance>
- Home Office. (2023c). *Detailed analysis of fires attended by fire and rescue services, England, April 2022 to March 2023*. Retrieved 10 19, 2023, from <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/detailed-analysis-of-fires-attended-by-fire-and-rescue-services-england-april-2022-to-march-2023/detailed-analysis-of-fires-attended-by-fire-and-rescue-services-england-april-2022-to-march-2023>
- Home Office. (2023d, November). *Hate crime, England and Wales, 2022 to 2023 second edition*. Retrieved from <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/hate-crime-england-and-wales-2022-to-2023/hate-crime-england-and-wales-2022-to-2023>
- Home Office. (2023e). *County Lines Programme Overview*. Retrieved from <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/county-lines-programme/county-lines-programme-overview#:~:text=%27County%20lines%27%20is%20a%20term,form%20of%20%E2%80%9Cdeal%20line%E2%80%9D>.
- Home Office. (2024, March 7). *Official Statistics. Modern Slavery: National Referral Mechanism and Duty to Notify statistics UK, end of year summary 2023*. Retrieved July 17, 2024, from <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/modern-slavery-nrm-and-dtn-statistics-end-of-year-summary-2023/modern-slavery-national-referral-mechanism-and-duty-to-notify-statistics-uk-end-of-year-summary-2023>
- Home Office; UK Visas and Immigration. (2022, May 19). *National referral mechanism guidance: adult (England and Wales)*. Retrieved from <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/human-trafficking-victims-referral-and-assessment-forms/guidance-on-the-national-referral-mechanism-for-potential-adult-victims-of-modern-slavery-england-and-wales>

- Ministry of Justice. (2024a). *Proven Reoffending Geographical Data Tool*. Retrieved from <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/proven-reoffending-statistics-july-2022-to-september-2022>
- Ministry of Justice. (2024b). *Proven Reoffending Statistics July 2022 to September 2022*. Retrieved from <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/proven-reoffending-statistics-july-2022-to-september-2022>
- Ministry of Justice. (2024c). *Guide to Proven Reoffending Statistics*. Retrieved from https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/66a11b9dfc8e12ac3edb0420/Technical_guide_to_proven_reoffending.pdf
- NCA. (2023). *National Strategic Assessment 2023 for Serious and Organised Crime*. Retrieved from https://www.nationalcrimeagency.gov.uk/images/NSA_2023_Website_-_PDF_Version_1.pdf
- NCA. (2024). *National Strategic Assessment 2024 of Serious Organised Crime*. Retrieved from https://www.nationalcrimeagency.gov.uk/images/campaign/NSA/2024/NSA_2024_Website_-_PDF_Version_1.pdf
- ONS. (2020). *Modern slavery in the UK: March 2020*. Retrieved from <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/articles/modernslaveryintheuk/march2020#defining-modern-slavery>
- ONS. (2021, March 18). *Nature of sexual assault by rape or penetration, England and Wales*. Retrieved from <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/natureofsexualassaultbyrapeorpenetrationenglandandwales>
- ONS. (2023a, December 14). *Drug misuse in England and Wales: year ending March 2023*. Retrieved from <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/articles/drugmisuseinenglandandwales/yearendingmarch2023>
- ONS. (2023b). *Area type definitions Census 2021*. Retrieved from <https://www.ons.gov.uk/census/census2021dictionary/areatypedefinitions>
- ONS. (2024a, January 25). *Crime in England and Wales: year ending December 2023*. Retrieved 01 25, 2024, from <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingdecember2023>
- ONS. (2024b, July 24). *Crime in England and Wales: Appendix tables. Year ending December 2023 edition of this dataset*. Retrieved from

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/crimeinenglandandwalesappendixtables>

ONS. (2024c, July 24). *Crime in England and Wales: Annual supplementary tables. March 2024 edition of this dataset*. Retrieved from <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/crimeinenglandandwalesannualsupplementarytables>

ONS. (2024d, July 24). *Crime in England and Wales: year ending March 2024*. Retrieved from <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingmarch2024>

Police.uk. (n.d.). *What to report. Violence against the person*. Retrieved from Police.uk: <https://www.police.uk/pu/contact-us/what-and-how-to-report/what-report/>

Vulnerability Knowledge & Practice Programme. (2024). *National Analysis of Police-Recorded Child Sexual Abuse & Exploitation (CSAE) Crimes Report. January 2022 to December 2022*. Retrieved from <https://www.vkpp.org.uk/vkpp-work/analytical-capability/national-analysis-of-police-recorded-child-sexual-abuse-and-exploitation-crimes-report-2022/>