



Community Safety Strategic Assessment:

South Cambridgeshire

2024

Version 1.0

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

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: South Cambridgeshire Community Safety Strategic Assessment for 2024

Date Published: March 2025

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 (CCC PIT)

Additional Contributions:

- Cambridgeshire Constabulary
- Cambridgeshire County Council
- Cambridgeshire Fire & Rescue Service
- Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Probation Service
- Change Grow Live
- Youth Justice Service

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

Geographic Coverage: South Cambridgeshire

Time Period: 2021 to 2024

Format: PDF

Status: Final V1.0

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

V1.0

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	3
1. Executive Summary	6
1.1. Recommendations	7
1.2. Summary of Key Findings of Analysis	10
2. Introduction	13
2.1. National	13
2.2. Economic Context	16
3. Crime Overview	21
4. Personal Loss	24
4.1. Summary	24
4.2. Technical Note	24
4.3. National Context	24
4.4. Local Context	25
5. Scams, Fraud and Cyber Crime	28
5.1. Summary	28
5.2. National Context	28
5.3. Local Fraud and Cyber Crime	29
6. Violence Against the Person	31
6.1. Summary	31
6.2. Technical note	32
6.3. Overview	32
6.4. Weapon Offences	33
6.5. Serious Violence	36
7. Sexual offences	39
7.1. Summary	39
7.2. National Trend	39
7.3. Local Trend	40

8. Domestic Abuse	42
8.1. Summary.....	42
8.2. National Context	43
8.3. Local Context	44
9. Exploitation and Vulnerability.....	47
9.1. Summary.....	47
9.2. Modern Slavery – The National Picture.....	48
9.3. Modern Slavery – The Local Picture	50
9.4. County Lines	51
9.5. Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)	52
10. Substance Misuse.....	54
10.1. Summary.....	54
10.2. National Trends.....	54
10.3. Drug and Alcohol Needs Assessment	56
10.4. Local Treatment Services.....	57
10.5. Local Police Recorded Drug Offences	58
11. Offending	59
11.1. Summary.....	59
11.2. Adult Offenders	60
11.3. Youth Justice Service (YJS) Cohort Profile	62
12. Crimes that impact the community	70
12.1. Summary.....	70
12.1. Commercial Loss	71
12.2. Hate Crime	73
12.3. ASB	75
12.4. Fires	78
12.5. Public Order	80
12.6. Criminal Damage.....	81
13. Glossary.....	83
Appendix A: Technical Notes.....	87

A.1. Census 2021	87
A.2. Population Estimates.....	87
A.3. Crime in England and Wales quarterly bulletins	87
A.4. Fraud and Cybercrime Data	89
A.5. Burglary Offences	90
A.6. Proven Reoffending Statistics	90
A.7. NRM data.....	91
A.8. Knife crime and sharp instrument offences	92
Appendix B: Figure Technical Notes	93
Appendix C: Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Community Safety Countywide Agreement 2022-2025	95
Appendix D: CSP OPCC Activity Review	95
References	96

1. Executive Summary

Partnership Priorities

The Partnership agreed 3 priorities following previous discussion of key findings of the strategic assessment. The current aims are stated in the Partnership Operational Plan 2024/25 ([community-safety-operational-plan-and-comms-forward-plan-2024-25.pdf](#)). There are clear overlaps with a number of the statutory duties. The priorities should enable the Partnership to work on issues that are emerging, changing, and new (such as in the case of the new serious violence duty or particularly high harm). They should not be business as usual activity of member organisations of the Partnership.

Current Aims (Operational Plan 2024/25):

1. Improve resilience in communities across South Cambridgeshire.
2. Ensure priority areas continue to be driven by data whilst also being informed by professional judgement.
3. Strive to protect those vulnerable to abuse, harassment and violence.

Focus on Specific Statutory Duties for 2025 Strategic Assessment

This year's strategic assessment reviews a range of crime and community safety issues through analysis of national and local data available at the time of writing. Furthermore, it includes a particular focus on 3 key statutory duties of CSPs that members of the delivery group wished the Board to consider at the meeting of April 2025. These are as follows:

- Formulate and implement a strategy for combatting the misuse of drugs, alcohol, and other substances in the area as per the Crime and Disorder Act, 1998 (Section 6).
- Formulate and implement a strategy for the reduction of re-offending in the area as per the Crime and Disorder Act, 1998 (Section 6).
- Formulate and implement a strategy to prevent and reduce serious violence as per Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022.

As South Cambridgeshire is part of a two-tier local government, there is a requirement within the legislation to have a countywide agreement in place. This was reviewed and agreed at the High Harms Board meeting of 29th January 2025. The focus of the board is on 4 key 'high harm' issues:

- Drugs
- Serious and organised crime (SOC)
- Serious Violence
- Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG)

The Board is supported by a number of partnership delivery groups. These focus on a number of cross-cutting themes and include the 4 focus areas but also the following:

- Child criminal exploitation
- Domestic abuse
- Mental health
- Prevent (counter terrorism)
- Reducing re-offending/Integrated Offender Management (IOM)
- Road safety
- Serious organised crime (including modern slavery and human trafficking)
- Serious violence (including knife crime)
- Sexual violence
- Substance misuse
- Violence against women and girls (including female genital mutilation, honour-based violence and forced marriage)
- Youth offending

1.1. Recommendations

1.1.1. Partnership Priorities

It is recommended that the current aims of the Partnership are continued for a further year. The rationale is as follows:

1. Priority 1 - Improve resilience in communities across South Cambridgeshire.

There continues to be considerable change to the demography in South Cambridgeshire and higher levels of need are beginning to be present. This is in part driven by the growth of the district through housing developments across the rural areas and also the continued development of a number of towns. There has also been considerable migration (internal and international). Furthermore, the cost of living crisis and the likely changes to the welfare system under the current Government are already impacting residents, and it is likely these will continue.

2. Priority 2 - Ensure priority areas continue to be driven by data whilst also being informed by professional judgement.

Not all areas within the district have the same need. This Place-Based approach to targeting resources allows the Partnership to continue to be agile, evidence led and engaged with professionals from across relevant organisations. Through the course of writing this strategic assessment, the team have looked to increase data and information sharing. It is important to

take this opportunity to refresh this. In particular, this includes increasing connections with services such as drug and alcohol providers and Risk Outside The Home (ROTH) pathways.

3. Priority 3 - Strive to protect those vulnerable to abuse, harassment and violence.

The Serious Violence Duty came into effect in 2024. In Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, a force wide multi-agency approach was taken. A serious violence duty co-ordinator was appointed by the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner. The first needs assessment was completed in January 2024 at a high level to provide an overview for the whole area and was predominately bringing together existing analysis. In 2025 a second needs assessment was published. This was a bespoke report and dashboard that provided new analysis on risk factors and trends in violence. As this evidence base is relatively new and the evidence of activities and interventions that are effective is still developing, it is recommended that this priority remain.

1.1.2. Statutory Duties

It is recommended that the Partnership consider carrying out the following in 2025/26:

1. Review the membership for the Board and delivery group.
 - a. This should ensure that key organisations are able to provide clear data for the delivery group and strategic assessment.
 - b. That updates are received by the Partnership on the outcome of activities to tackle serious violence, drugs and alcohol and re-offending from relevant organisations.
2. A deep dive is commissioned that examines the wider issues of re-offending in the district. This should bring together probation, police, Youth Justice Services, and repeat cases seen at PSGs to understand the type of re-offending and need that is present in the district.
3. In terms of substance misuse and links to domestic abuse and mental health:
 - a. The partnership should strengthen communication links between its delivery group and service providers in order to exchange relevant information. Communication does not need to in-person through delivery group attendance but can be electronic and asynchronous to reduce labour intensity.
 - b. The Partnership's problem solving group (PSG) should engage with service providers to update their knowledge on any changes to referral pathways and to understand interconnections between service provider pathways to ensure that pathways work well together. In addition, the Partnership's PSG should seek upskilling opportunities from service providers to increase professional judgement and to be better equipped to look out for needs.

4. Continue to work with the Serious Violence Operational Delivery Group to identify activity that will prevent and reduce serious violence.

1.1.3. Community Safety Issues

The strategic assessment is broken down by topic area with a high degree of focus on analysis of police offence data. Those that have shown increasing trends or high volumes are summarised below. These issues should be considered alongside what organisations know about the level of need in the district. And where possible, resident voice and lived experience should be included too.

Shoplifting – The increase in commercial loss offences was exclusively driven by shoplifting offences. The number of shoplifting offences in South Cambridgeshire reached 622 in 2024 – this is over double the number of offences from 2023 at 285 (118%, +337 offences). This is 203% higher than the 205 offences recorded in 2021 (+417 offences). Shoplifting accounted for 74% of commercial loss offences in 2024.

Whilst shoplifting is a commercial crime, there is a level of overlap with violence seen recently in attacks on shop workers and is an indication of the impact of the cost of living crisis.

Violence against the person – VAP accounted for 36% of all police recorded offences in South Cambridgeshire in 2024 and remained the most common crime type. VAP offences have stayed relatively stable over the last few years, but the overall high volume is concerning. It is recommended that the CSP should use the findings of the recent Serious Violence Needs Assessment and existing delivery mechanisms to continue to tackle violence.

In addition, VAP has also consistently been the most common offence type for children who offend for the last 3 years, and it currently makes up 35% of the 151 offences for 2024.

VAP has also consistently accounted for most of domestic abuse (DA) crimes since 2021 with a range of 76% to 81% and 76% for 2024. It is recommended that the CSP utilise the findings of the Violence Against Women and Girls Needs Assessment alongside the analysis presented in this assessment, to work with the County Partnership to develop appropriate actions for the district.

Of all hate crime offences, VAP accounts for the second highest crime type after public order with a range of 39% to 46% between 2021 and 2024 and makes up 39% of all hate crime for 2024.

Lastly, within VAP, there has been an increase in possession of weapon offences since 2021 despite a small dip in 2023. In the last year, possession of weapon offences has increased by 41% (+20 offences).

Sexual offences - The number of sexual offences has increased in South Cambridgeshire, reaching the highest count since 2021. After a slight decrease from 268 offences in 2022 to 243 offences in 2023, offences increased by 32% to 321 in 2024.

Anti-social behaviour (ASB) - In 2024, there were 1,730 ASB incidents recorded in South Cambridgeshire; this is a 28% increase on 2023 (+378 incidents). The annual monthly average of ASB incidents has increased from 113 in 2023 to 144 in 2024. Nuisance ASB accounted for 84% of the ASB incidents in South Cambridgeshire in 2024. Youth-related ASB saw an increase between 2023 and 2024 (+14%, +47 incidents).

1.2. Summary of Key Findings of Analysis

Below is a summary of the key findings in the order of the report. This section can be used as starting point to investigate specific sections of interest in the report.

Personal loss - There were 1,779 offences relating to personal loss in 2024, a 21% decrease between 2023 and 2024 (-486 offences). This decrease was driven by multiple subgroups within personal loss offences.

Theft offences - Other theft accounted for the largest proportion of personal loss offences in 2024 with 38%. Despite this, other theft offences have notably decreased by 23% (-195 offences) in the last year.

Vehicle offences – All vehicle offences saw a decrease in the last year, with the largest volume decrease from theft from a vehicle offences (-38%, -193 offences).

Burglary – Residential burglary saw an increase of 4% (+14 offences) in the last year; this increase is part of a period of incremental increases since 2021. In 2024, South Cambridgeshire had the second highest rate per 1,000 population for residential burglary out of all 5 districts (2.3), after Cambridge with 3.1.

Scams, Fraud and Cyber Crime - Following increases in cyber crime offences between 2019 and 2023, cyber crime offences in 2024 decreased by 25% compared to 2023 (-69 offences). CSEW data showed 6.6% of respondents aged 16 and over reported being a victim of fraud in the YE September 2024 (ONS, 2025b, p. A3). Based on this estimate, this could mean an estimated 8,800 people in South Cambridgeshire were victims of fraud in the YE September 2024.

Violence against the person (VAP) - VAP offences in South Cambridgeshire have remained relatively stable between 2022 and 2024, with a 1% decrease between 2023 and 2024 (-20 offences).

Possession of weapons offences have consistently remained notably lower than knife crime offences; however, in 2024 this gap was closed, with a difference of 6 offences, compared with a gap of 85 offences in 2021.

Sexual offences - The number of sexual offences has increased in South Cambridgeshire, reaching the highest count since 2021. After a slight decrease from 268 offences in 2022 to 243 offences in 2023, offences increased to 321 in 2024. This 32% increase was driven by both offence subgroups (rape and other sexual offences). 32% of sexual offences recorded in 2024 were rape offences.

Domestic abuse - Domestic abuse (DA) marked offences increased in the last year, from 1,146 offences in 2023 to 1,250 offences in 2024. This represents a 9% increase (+104 offences). Despite this, the number of offences is 9% lower than that recorded in 2021 (-120 offences).

DA incidents have fluctuated over the last 4 years (between 2021 and 2024). In the last year, incidents increased by 7% from 1470 incidents to 1571 (+101 incidents).

Exploitation and vulnerability - There were no police recorded modern slavery offences in South Cambridgeshire in 2024. However, these numbers should not be taken as a true representation of the levels of modern slavery offending in South Cambridgeshire, or across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, due to high levels of underreporting for this crime type.

Substance misuse - A 12% increase in drug offences in the last year (2023 to 2024) was driven exclusively by possession of drug offences (+27%, +22 offences) with trafficking offences continuing to decrease (-25%, -8 offences). Despite the overall increase in the last year, drug offences remained 23% below the number recorded in 2019.

The most common treatment types have consistently been for alcohol, and opiates; accounting for 40% (38) and 32% (30) of people in South Cambridgeshire in 2024, respectively.

The 28% decrease between 2021 and 2024 was reflected in all treatment types, except for those in treatment for both non-opiates and alcohol which increased slightly by 6% (+1). Despite this decrease, the 95 clients in treatment in 2024 remain slightly above the 81 clients in treatment in 2019 (+17%, +14).

Adult offenders - There were 217 individuals residing in South Cambridgeshire who were open to the service on 11/08/2024. In terms of age, the highest proportion were between 30 to 39 years old (29%). In terms of ethnicity, the majority of the probation cohort in South Cambridgeshire were White British at 76%.

Children who have offended - There was a total of 84 children who offend who received 102 outcomes in 2024. This is the third highest number of children who offend compared to other Cambridgeshire districts with Huntingdonshire having the

highest at 102 children who offend. South Cambridgeshire also has the fourth highest number of First Time Entrants (FTEs), the third highest number of Out of Court Disposals (OOCs), and the third highest number of Court Sentences compared to other Cambridgeshire districts in 2024.

Crimes that impact the community - Crimes can have wider impacts than a single victim, and therefore, for this report, some crime and anti-social behaviour types have been grouped together for analysis. This analysis includes 6 types: commercial loss, hate crime, deliberate fires, criminal damage, anti-social behaviour (ASB), and public order.

Commercial loss – This includes business and community burglary, robbery of business property, and shoplifting offences. Offences relating to commercial loss have notably increased in the last year (+70%, +349 offences). The increase in commercial loss offences was exclusively driven by shoplifting offences.

Hate crime - There were 138 hate crime marked offences in South Cambridgeshire in 2024; this is a 22% decrease between 2023 and 2024 (-39 offences); this decrease is sharper than the 5% decrease seen nationally over a similar period (YE March 2024).

Anti-social behaviour (ASB) - In 2024, there were 1,730 ASB incidents recorded in South Cambridgeshire; this is a 28% increase on 2023 (+378 incidents). The annual monthly average of ASB incidents has increased from 113 in 2023 to 144 in 2024. Nuisance ASB accounted for 84% of the ASB incidents in South Cambridgeshire in 2024. Youth-related ASB saw an increase between 2023 and 2024 (+14%, +47 incidents).

Deliberate fires - The number of deliberate fires has fluctuated between 2021 and 2024, so much so that 2021 and 2023 saw similar counts (38 and 37 respectively) and 2022 and 2024 saw the same count (68 for both).

Public order – Public order offences have seen a notable decrease between 2023 and 2024 (-31%, -233 offences). With 530 offences in 2024, this is the lowest recorded count in South Cambridgeshire between 2021 and 2024.

Criminal damage - Criminal damage has remained relatively stable over the past 4 years. 815 offences in 2022 were the highest count over the period (2021 to 2024). There were 771 criminal damage offences recorded in 2024.

2. Introduction

2.1. National

In order to provide context for local crime trends, this report includes data released nationally. The ONS publish quarterly crime bulletins detailing national crime statistics. This includes police-recorded crime in England and Wales, and estimates of crime experienced by residents aged 16 and over based on the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) (ONS, 2025a). Due to the methodology used for CSEW estimates, the latest data for September 2024, covers crimes that occurred between October 2022 and August 2024. See further technical notes on CSEW data in Appendix Section A.3. Crime in England and Wales quarterly bulletins.

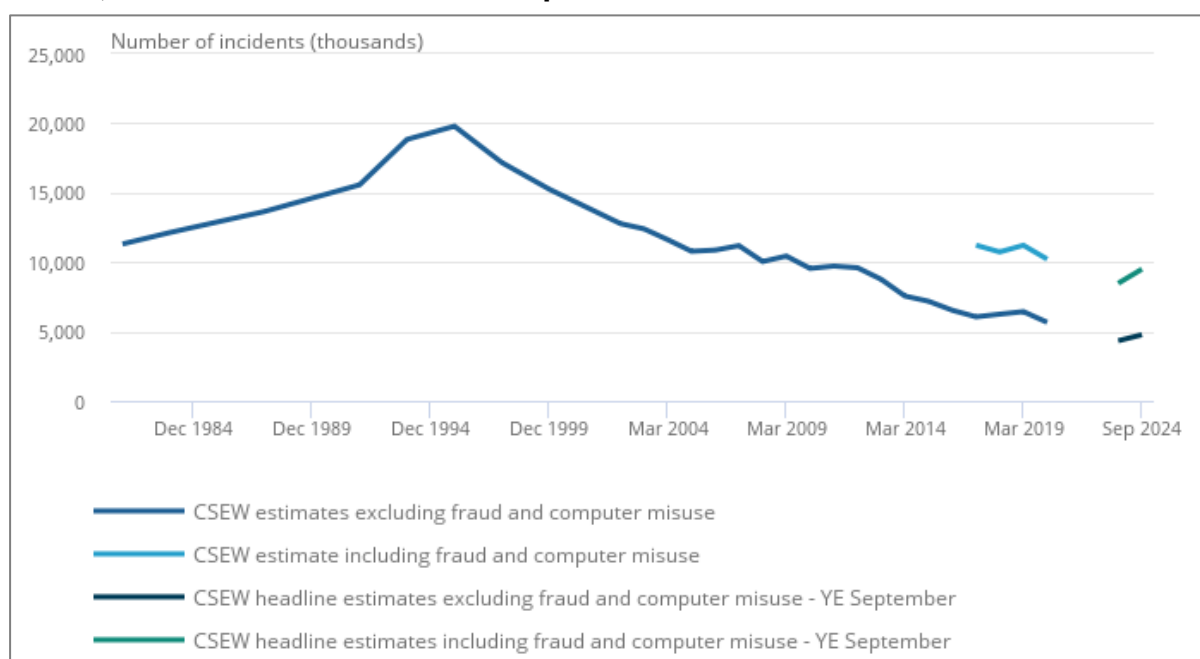
2.1.1. Crime Survey for England and Wales

The main part of the CSEW covers theft offences, robbery, criminal damage, fraud, computer misuse and violence with or without injury (referred to as “headline crimes”).

CSEW estimates suggest there was a 12% increase in the volume of crime in England and Wales between YE September 2023 and YE September 2024. According to the ONS, this was mainly driven by a 19% increase in fraud (ONS, 2025a). However, the estimated number of headline crimes from the YE September 2024 survey remained 15% below the estimated number of crimes from the YE March 2017 survey, when fraud and computer misuse was first included (ONS, 2025b, p. A1; ONS, 2025a).

Furthermore, the longer-term trend indicates decreases in the estimated volume of headline crimes since a peak in the year ending (YE) December 1995 survey (see Figure 1). When looking at figures excluding fraud and computer misuse, the estimated 4.8 million incidents from the YE September 2024 survey remains well below the peak of 19.8 million estimated for the YE December 1995 survey period (ONS, 2025a).

Figure 1: Long term trend in CSEW estimates of offences in England and Wales, YE December 1981 to YE September 2024



Source: Figure 1 in Crime Survey for England and Wales (ONS, 2025a).

Notes: See technical notes in Appendix B: Figure Technical Notes.

2.1.2. Crime type breakdown

According to the CSEW, there have been decreases in the proportion of people reporting experience of violence (with or without injury), theft, criminal damage and domestic abuse over the past decade, and stalking and harassment has remained relatively stable. In contrast, sexual assault has increased since a dip in YE March 2014 (up to 2.2% in YE September 2024).

Table 1 shows the breakdown in headline crimes by type in the last 2 years.

- Fraud had the highest estimated number of incidents and the second highest prevalence (6.6%), with a 19% increase in volume in the last year (statistically significant at 5% level).
- Whilst fraud had the highest number of incidents, theft offences were experienced by a higher proportion of respondents (7.6%).
- Whilst the prevalence of violence was relatively low (1.5%), it saw a notable volume increase of 27% in the last year.
- Whilst the prevalence of robbery was low (0.2%), it saw a notable increase in volume of 46%.

Table 1: Percentage changes in types of crimes, CSEW estimates for England and Wales, year ending September 2023 to year ending September 2024

Crime Type	2022/23	2023/24	Percentage Change	Prevalence (%)
Fraud	3,240,000	3,858,000	+19%	6.6
Theft Offences	2,681,000	2,875,000	+7%	7.6
Violence	894,000	1,140,000	+28%	1.5
Computer Misuse	898,000	867,000	-3%	1.5
Criminal Damage	674,000	629,000	-7%	2.0
Robbery	83,000	121, 000	+46%	0.2

Notes: Table produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data sourced from Appendix tables for Crime in England and Wales year ending September 2024 quarterly bulletin (ONS, 2025b, p. A1). Violent crime includes violence with, and violence without injury. Prevalence indicates the percentage of respondents (aged 16+) who reported experiencing a crime once or more.

2.1.3. Police Recorded Crime

As explained by ONS, police recorded crime can give more insight into offences that the CSEW does not sufficiently capture (such as crimes against businesses), as well as those that are low volume, high harm offences.

National police recorded data has indicated the increases in shoplifting since the COVID-19 pandemic have continued, increasing by another 23% in the last year. As noted by ONS, this is the highest level recorded since current police recording practices began in YE March 2003 (ONS, 2025a).

While offences involving firearms saw a notable decrease of 17%, offences involving knives or sharp instruments saw a small increase (+4%).

Other changes in police recorded offences noted by ONS are detailed in Table 2.

Table 2: Police recorded offences in England and Wales, YE September 2023 to YE September 2024

Crime type	YE September 2023 count	YE September 2024 count	Percentage change (%)
Shoplifting	402,220	492,914	+23%
Robbery	78,865	82,347	+4%
Offences involving knives or sharp instruments	52,969	55,008	+4%
Homicides	572	550	-4%

Crime type	YE September 2023 count	YE September 2024 count	Percentage change (%)
Offences involving firearms	6,499	5,372	-17%

Note: Table produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data sourced from Section 1 in Crime Survey for England and Wales Bulletin for YE September 2024 (ONS, 2025a, p. 1).

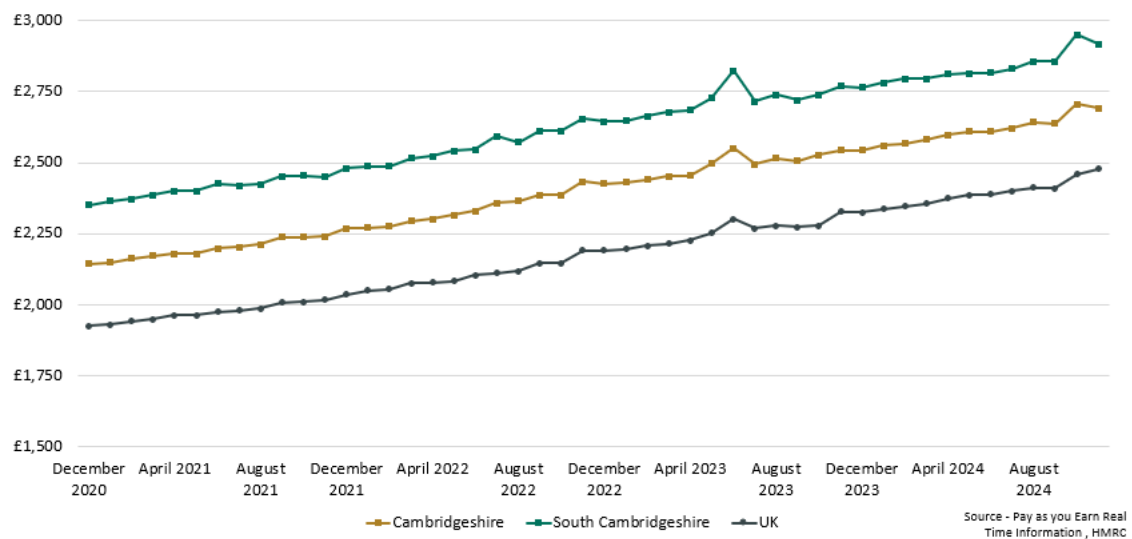
2.2. Economic Context

South Cambridgeshire sits within an overall UK economy that has been slowing over 2024. GDP growth slowed from +0.7% in Q1 2024 to +0.4% in Q2 2024 to 0.0% in Q3 2024 (ONS, 2024a). Recent estimates for Q4 2024 point to little growth at +0.1% (ONS, 2025c). This means that output in terms of goods and services produced in the UK economy has been slowing. Within this weak national economic growth, the economic context for South Cambridgeshire can be furthered examined in 3 parts:

- Median monthly pay and pay growth
- Claimant rate
- Universal credit

2.2.1. Median monthly pay and pay growth

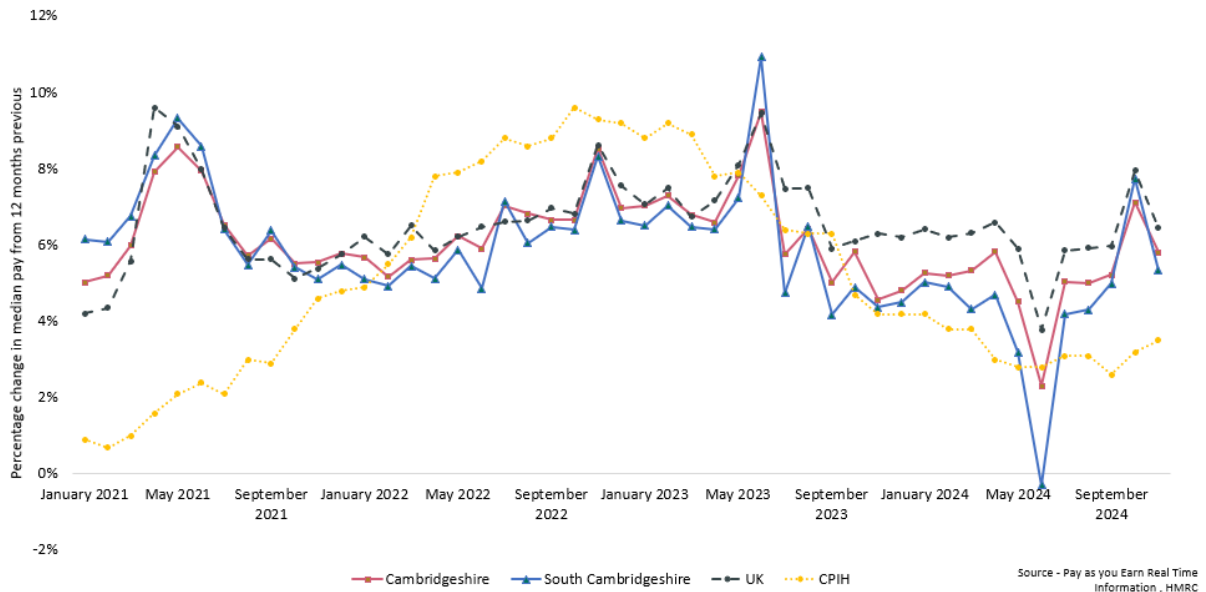
Figure 2 below shows that the median monthly pay in South Cambridgeshire has been consistently higher than both Cambridgeshire and the UK. All things equal, this means that South Cambridgeshire experiences a higher standard of living than Cambridgeshire and the UK overall.

Figure 2: Median Monthly Pay: January 2021- November 2024

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

Furthermore, Figure 3 below shows that the percentage change in median monthly pay growth in South Cambridgeshire has been greater than the CPIH inflation measure since June 2024. This difference means that most residents of South Cambridgeshire should begin to have more disposable income, and the cost of living pressures of recent years should be reducing.

Figure 3: Percentage change in median monthly pay from 12 months previous (January 2021 - November 2024)



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

2.2.2. Claimant rate

Table 3 below shows that for ages 16-64 South Cambridgeshire has a lowest claimant rate (1.8%) among districts in Cambridgeshire and is lower than the UK claimant rate (4.0%) as of December 2024. This means that South Cambridgeshire as a whole has a lower rate of those not in work but who are seeking work than compared to Cambridgeshire and the UK.

Table 3: Claimant Rates by District and Age Group – December 2024

Claimant Rates	Number of claimants 16-64 Dec 2024	16-64 Dec 2024	16-24 Dec 2024	25-49 Dec 2024	50-64 Dec 2024
Cambridgeshire	10,055	2.3%	2.2%	2.6%	1.7%
Cambridge City	2,275	2.0%	1.1%	2.4%	2.5%
East Cambridgeshire	1,130	2.0%	2.4%	2.4%	1.4%
Fenland	2,240	3.7%	4.8%	4.3%	2.3%
Huntingdonshire	2,560	2.2%	3.1%	2.6%	1.3%
South Cambridgeshire	1,855	1.8%	2.0%	2.1%	1.3%
United Kingdom	1,703,940	4.0%	4.2%	4.6%	2.9%

Note: Table produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data from Office for National Statistics.

However, when examining individual wards, Table 4 below shows that 12 out of the 26 wards in South Cambridgeshire have a higher claimant rate than South Cambridgeshire rate of 1.8%. Despite this, claimant rates by ward are still lower than the UK rate of 4.0%.

Table 4: Claimant Rates across Wards in South Cambridgeshire – December 2024

Ward	Dec 24	Year on Year (YoY) percentage point (pp) change (Comparing Dec 2023 with Dec 2024)
Cambourne	2.80%	+0.3pp
Histon & Impington	2.40%	+0.5pp
Longstanton	2.40%	+0.3pp
Milton & Waterbeach	2.40%	+0.0pp
Over & Willingham	2.30%	+0.1pp
Hardwick	2.20%	+0.6pp
Cottenham	2.00%	+0.1pp
Foxton	2.00%	+0.5pp
Gamlingay	2.00%	-0.2pp

Ward	Dec 24	Year on Year (YoY) percentage point (pp) change (Comparing Dec 2023 with Dec 2024)
Barrington	1.90%	+0.4pp
Duxford	1.90%	+0.1pp
Fen Ditton & Fulbourn	1.90%	+0.1pp
Bar Hill	1.80%	-0.2pp
Harston & Comberton	1.80%	+0.3pp
Linton	1.80%	+0.2pp
Melbourn	1.80%	-0.4pp
Sawston	1.80%	-0.1pp
Balsham	1.70%	+0.2pp
Caldecote	1.70%	+0.2pp
Bassingbourn	1.60%	-0.2pp
The Mordens	1.60%	+0.9pp
Swavesey	1.50%	-0.1pp
Caxton & Papworth	1.40%	-0.2pp
Shelford	1.40%	+0.0pp
Whittlesford	1.20%	-0.1pp
Girton	0.80%	-0.1pp

Note: Table produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data from Office for National Statistics.

2.2.3. Universal credit

Table 5 below shows that South Cambridgeshire has a lower percentage of the 16-64 population (9.4%) that are on Universal Credit compared to Cambridgeshire (11.2%) and Great Britain (17.4%). All regions in Table 5 have had double digit increases over the last year. This may be influenced by eligibility changes and advertisement of benefit opportunities.

Table 5: People on Universal Credit by Local Authority

People on Universal Credit	Number of total people on Universal Credit Nov 2024	% 16-64 resident population Nov 2024	% Change 12 Months ago vs Now: November 2023 to Nov 2024	% Change Previous update vs Now: Aug 2024 to Nov 2024
Cambridgeshire	50,663	11.2%	+14.1%	+3.9%
Cambridge City	9,553	8.4%	+13.2%	+4.3%
East Cambridgeshire	6,175	10.9%	+17.4%	+4.5%
Fenland	11,562	18.6%	+10.9%	+3.5%
Huntingdonshire	13,660	11.8%	+16.8%	+3.3%
South Cambridgeshire	9,713	9.4%	+13.2%	+4.1%
Great Britain	7,265,984	17.4%	+16.9%	+4.4%

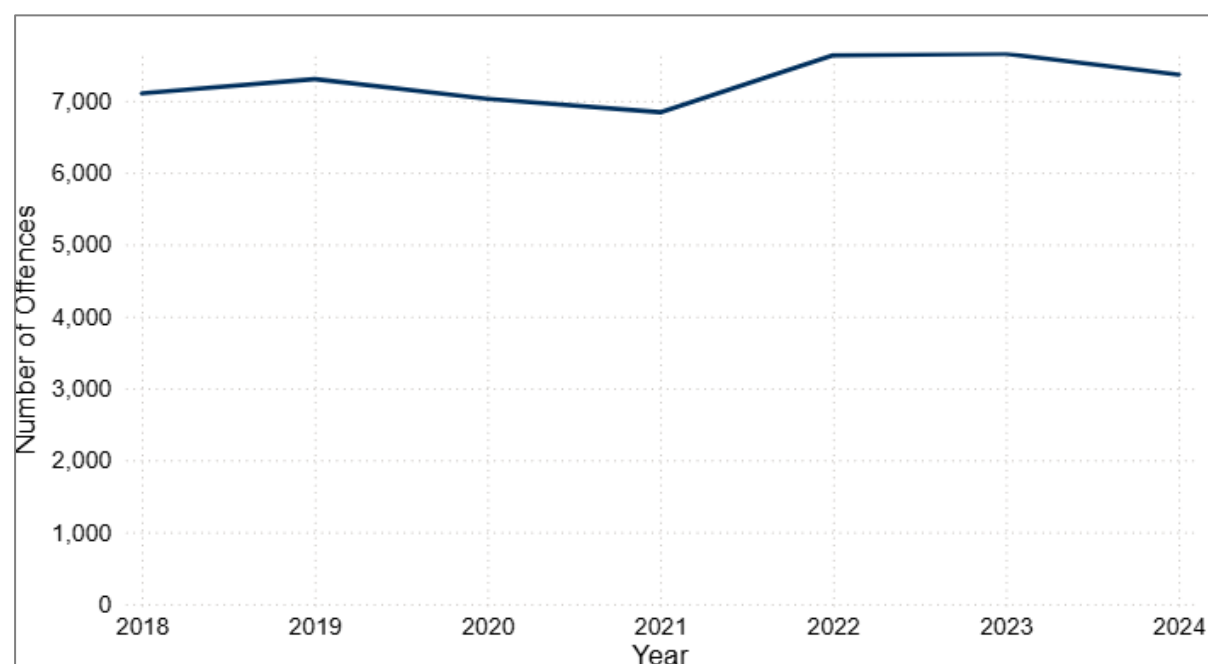
Note: Table produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data from Office for National Statistics.

3. Crime Overview

Police recorded crime in South Cambridgeshire saw a minor decrease in the last year (-4%, -288 offences), but remains slightly higher than 2021 levels (+8%, +525 offences).

Overall, South Cambridgeshire remains a relatively low crime area. The rate of offences in South Cambridgeshire in 2024 was 44.4 offences per 1,000 population; below the countywide rate of 64.7 offences per 1,000 population, and close to half the national rate for YE September 2024 of 88.1 offences per 1,000 population (excluding fraud and computer misuse) (ONS, 2025b, p. A7)

Figure 4: Long term trend in police recorded crime in South Cambridgeshire, 2018 to 2024



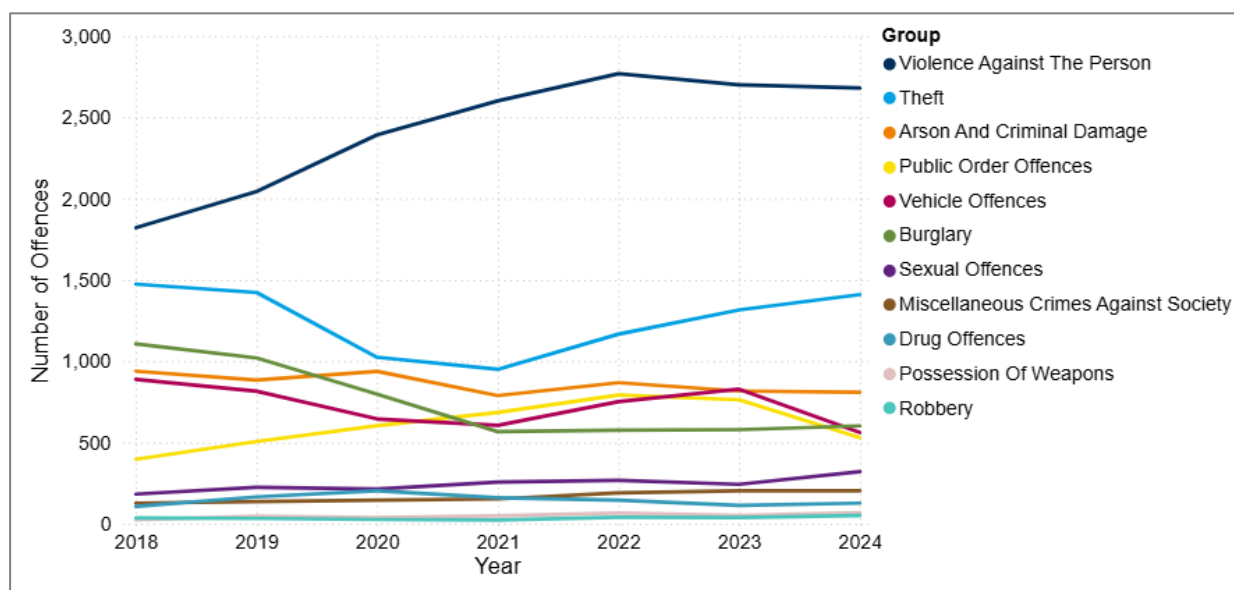
Note: Chart produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary.

Figure 5 shows the trend in police recorded offences by offence type.

Table 6 shows a breakdown of the changes in each offence type in the last year and compared to 2021. Notable findings include:

- Violence against the person (VAP) remained the most common crime type, accounting for 36% of offences in South Cambridgeshire in 2024.
- Theft remained the second most common crime type, accounting for 19% of offences in 2024.
- Following increases in VAP between 2018 and 2022, levels have since been relatively stable, with little change in the last year (-1%, -20 offences).
- Increases in theft since 2021 have continued into 2024 (+48% since 2021, +460 offences).
- Vehicle offences (-32%) and public order (-31%) have decreased by almost a third in the last year.
- Police recorded sexual offences remain relatively low but have increased by almost a third in the last year (+32%, +78 offences).
- Robbery remains very low, accounting for just 1% of offences in 2024.

Figure 5: Long term annual trend of police recorded offences in South Cambridgeshire, by crime group, 2018 to 2024



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

Table 6: Police recorded crime in South Cambridgeshire in 2024, and change compared to 2021 and 2023, by crime group

Crime type	2024	2023-24 count change (%)	2021-24 count change (%)	2024 share (%)
Violence Against the Person	2,680	-20 (-1%)	+79 (+3%)	36%
Theft	1,410	+94 (+7%)	+460 (+48%)	19%
Arson and Criminal Damage	809	-8 (-1%)	+20 (+3%)	11%
Burglary	603	+24 (+4%)	+36 (+6%)	8%
Vehicle Offences	561	-267 (-32%)	-45 (-7%)	8%
Public Order Offences	530	-233 (-31%)	-155 (-23%)	7%
Sexual Offences	321	+78 (+32%)	+64 (+25%)	4%
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	203	0 (0%)	+50 (+33%)	3%
Drug Offences	127	+14 (+12%)	-33 (-21%)	2%
Possession of Weapons	70	+18 (+35%)	+21 (+43%)	1%
Robbery	51	+12 (+31%)	+28 (+122%)	1%
All Crime	7,365	-288 (-4%)	+525 (+8%)	100%

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

Note 2: For offences where there is a low volume of crime, such as robbery, percentage changes will appear inflated.

4. Personal Loss

4.1. Summary

Whilst burglary saw a very small increase since last year, this is against an overall decrease for acquisitive crime associated with personal loss for the district. This decrease contrasts with a slight increase seen nationally, for both CSEW and police recorded crime. Despite the decrease seen in the last year, all offence types, apart from theft from a vehicle and bicycle theft, remained higher than counts recorded in 2021.

4.2. Technical Note

In order to focus on acquisitive crimes related to personal loss, the following section excludes crimes explicitly related to businesses, i.e. shoplifting, robbery of business property, as well as business and community burglary. Acquisitive crimes explicitly related to businesses will be analysed in the Crimes Against the Community section 12 of this report. It should be noted that some crimes against businesses may still be present in the following section: it will include vehicle crimes for vehicles owned by businesses as well as those owned by individuals.

In April 2023, residential burglary was split into 'residential burglary – home' and 'residential burglary – unconnected building', see A.5. Burglary Offences for technical notes.

4.3. National Context

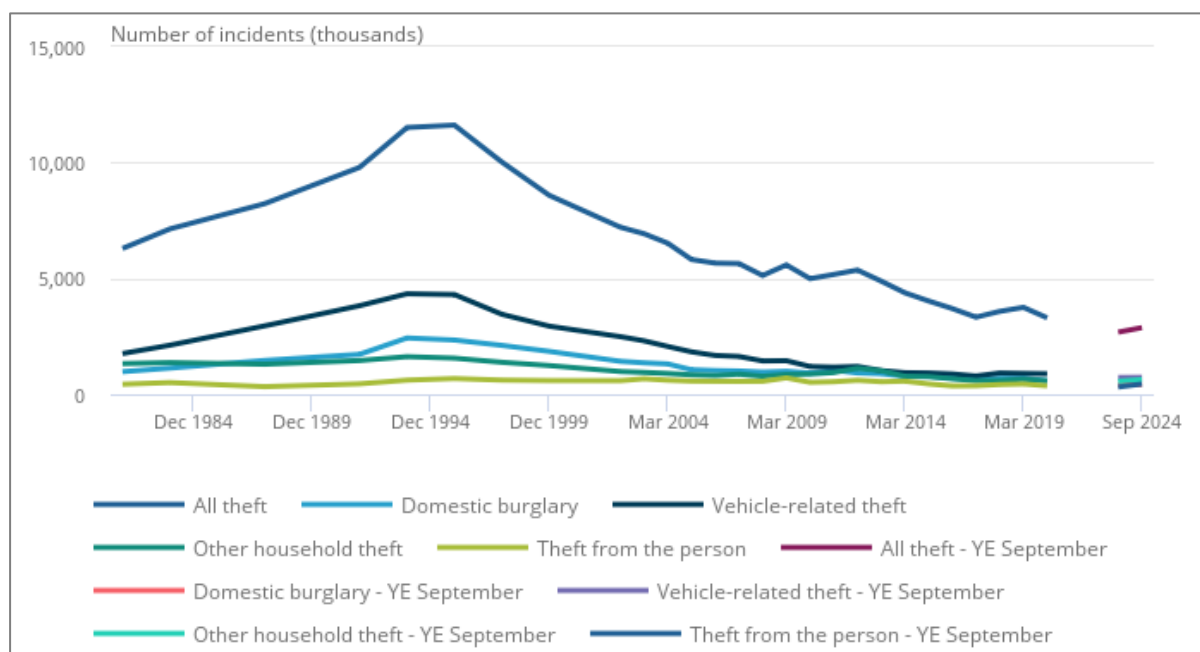
4.3.1. Crime Survey for England and Wales

The Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) can provide an indication of trends in victim-based offences, that are not necessarily reported to the police. Incidents of acquisitive crime, referred to as "theft" by the CSEW, includes domestic burglary, vehicle related theft, other household theft, theft from the person, bicycle theft, and other theft of personal property. CSEW estimates indicated a minor increase in the volume of theft, from 2.7 million in YE September 2023, to 2.9 million in YE September 2024 (+7%). This follows the long terms trend of decreases since a peak of 11.6 million offences in YE December 1995 (see Figure 6), and remains 13% lower than the pre-pandemic YE March 2020 (ONS, 2025b, p. A1; ONS, 2025a).

Whilst there has been little change in theft offences overall, there was a 42% increase in theft from the person and a 14% increase in other household theft

between YE September 2023 and YE September 2024. Vehicle related theft saw little change in the last year (+1%), and overall, has decreased since pre-pandemic YE March 2020; however, theft of vehicles has increased by 36% compared to YE March 2020.

Figure 6: Trend in CSEW estimates of theft, YE December 1981 to YE September 2024



Notes: See figure technical notes in Appendix B: Figure Technical Notes

Source: Figure 6 in Crime in England and Wales Bulletin for the year ending September 2024 (ONS, 2025a, p. 12).

4.3.2. Police recorded crime

National police recorded acquisitive crime (“theft”, which includes burglary, theft from the person, vehicle offences, bicycle theft, shoplifting, and all other theft offences) increased by 2% since the YE September 2023, reaching 1.8 million offences in YE September 2024. According to ONS, this increase was influenced by substantial increases in shoplifting, and theft from the person, of 23% and 22% respectively (ONS, 2025a).

In contrast, decreases were seen in bicycle theft (-10%), all other theft offences (-8%), vehicle offences (-6%), and burglary (-4%) (ONS, 2025b, p. A5a).

4.4. Local Context

There were 1779 offences relating to personal loss in 2024; this is a 21% decrease between 2023 and 2024 (-486 offences). This decrease was driven by multiple

subgroups within personal loss offences; the largest volume decreases included theft from a vehicle (-38%, -193 offences) and other theft (-23%, -195 offences).

More specific analysis for each offence group is as follows:

Theft offences

- Other theft accounted for the largest proportion of personal loss offences in 2024 with 38%; other theft had the same proportion of 38% in 2023 also. However, as previously mentioned, other theft offences have notably decreased by 23% (-195 offences) in the last year. Figures were still higher than 2021 (+8%, +52).
- Bicycle theft offences have fluctuated between 2021 and 2024; however, number of bicycle theft offences reached the lowest count since 2021.

Vehicle offences

- Theft from a vehicle offences have continued to decrease since 2022, with number of offences in 2024 the lowest since 2021. Between 2021 and 2024, offences have decreased by 26% (-114 offences).
- Theft from a vehicle offences in 2024 accounted for 18% of personal loss offences; this is a decrease from 23% in 2023.
- After a notable peak in 2023, interfering with motor vehicle offences have decreased from 151 offences in 2023 to 91 offences in 2024. This number of offences in 2024 is still higher than 2021 and 2022 counts.

Burglary

- Residential burglary saw an increase of 4% (+14 offences) in the last year; this increase is part of a period of incremental increases since 2021, where offences have increased from 349 to 384 in this period (+10%, +35 offences).
- Residential burglary accounted for 22% of the personal loss offences in 2024; this is an increase from 2023, where residential burglary accounted for 16% of offences. In 2024, 61% of residential burglary offences were in the home with 39% in an unconnected building.
- In 2024, South Cambridgeshire had the second highest rate per 1,000 population for residential burglary out of all 5 districts (2.3), after Cambridge with 3.1 (see section A.2. Population Estimates for technical notes).

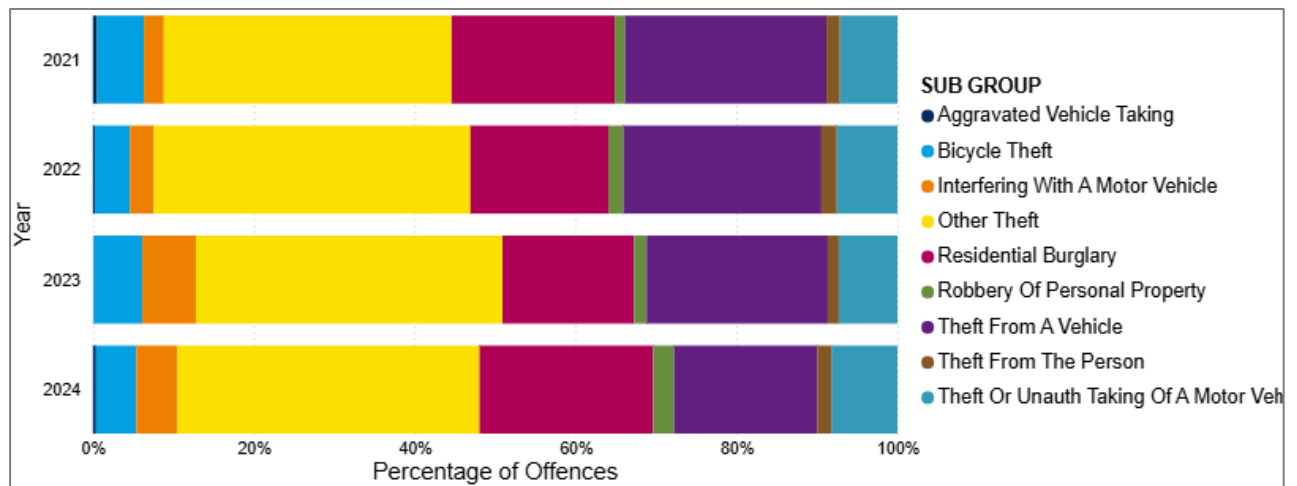
Table 7: Offences related to personal loss by subgroup, 2021 to 2024

Crime type	2021	2022	2023	2024	% share 2024	2023-24 % (volume) change	2021-24 % (volume) change
Other theft	616	838	863	668	38%	-23% (-195)	+8% (+52)
Residential burglary	349	365	370	384	22%	+4% (+14)	+10% (+35)

Crime type	2021	2022	2023	2024	% share 2024	2023-24 % (volume) change	2021-24 % (volume) change
Theft From a Vehicle	431	524	510	317	18%	-38% (-193)	-26% (-114)
Theft or unauthorised taking of a motor vehicle (including aggravated vehicle taking)	132	165	167	153	9%	-8% (-14)	+16% (+21)
Interfering with a motor vehicle	43	63	151	91	5%	-40% (-60)	+48 (+112%)
Bicycle theft	100	93	137	89	5%	-35% (-48)	-11% (-11)
Robbery of Personal Property	22	40	36	46	3%	+28% (+10)	+109% (+24)
Theft From the Person	29	41	31	31	2%	No change	+7% (+2)
Total	1722	2129	2265	1779	100%	-21% (-486)	+3% (+57)

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

Figure 7: Share of acquisitive offences related to personal loss, 2021 to 2024



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

5. Scams, Fraud and Cyber Crime

5.1. Summary

Although cyber crime offences have decreased in the last year, the number remains notably higher compared to 2019. Moreover, national data suggests that both fraud and cybercrime are still threatening offences, which have potentially increased from the vulnerability of the cost-of-living crisis. Based on CSEW prevalence estimates, it is predicted that approximately 8,800 people could have been victims of fraud in South Cambridgeshire in the YE September 2024. The term cyber crime and its inclusion in this section does potentially mask the cross-over with exploitation and sexual offences, hate crime, and domestic abuse. Cyber-enabled crimes that are high harm should be considered under those crime types.

5.2. National Context

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

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

When fraud is reported to the police, it is recorded and collected by National Fraud Intelligence Bureau (NFIB) from Action Fraud alongside Cifas and UK Finance. Police recorded fraud offences increased by 9% in the last year to 1.2 million offences (YE September 2024). As explained by ONS, these increases can be partly attributed to efforts made by UK Finance “to improve the volume of actionable intelligence shared with the National Fraud Intelligence Bureau” (ONS, 2025a, p. 14).

However, these offences are known to have levels of underreporting. It is estimated that less than 1 in 7 fraud offences are reported to either the police or Action Fraud (ONS, 2024b). Estimates based on the CSEW place the potential number of fraud incidents at 3.9 million for the YE September 2024. This estimate is 19% higher than the previous year (YE September 2023) but is close to the pre-pandemic YE March 2020 (+5%) (ONS, 2025b, p. A1; ONS, 2025a).

5.3. Local Fraud and Cyber Crime

5.3.1. Estimated prevalence of fraud

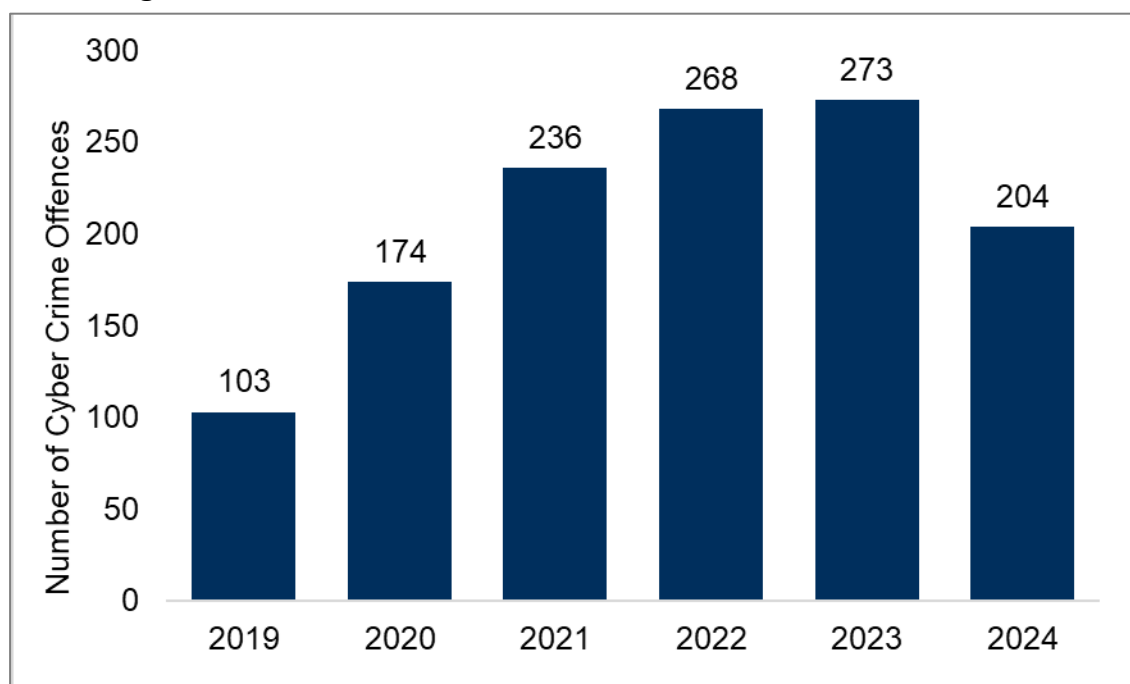
CSEW data showed 6.6% of respondents aged 16 and over reported being a victim of fraud in the YE September 2024 (ONS, 2025b, p. A3). Based on this estimate, this could mean an estimated 8,800 people in South Cambridgeshire were victims of fraud in the YE September 2024 (see A.2. Population Estimates for technical note and details about estimation calculation).

5.3.2. Police recorded cyber crime

The risk of harm associated with fraud and cybercrime offences is likely to vary notably between victims depending on the incident type but has the potential to be very high.

Following increases in cyber crime offences between 2019 and 2023, cyber crime offences in 2024 decreased by 25% compared to 2023 (-69 offences). This meant 2024 was lower than the number recorded in 2021 (-14%, 32 offences), but remained almost double the number of offences recorded in 2019 (+98%, +101 offences).

Figure 8: Annual trend in police recorded cyber crime offences in South Cambridgeshire, 2019 to 2024

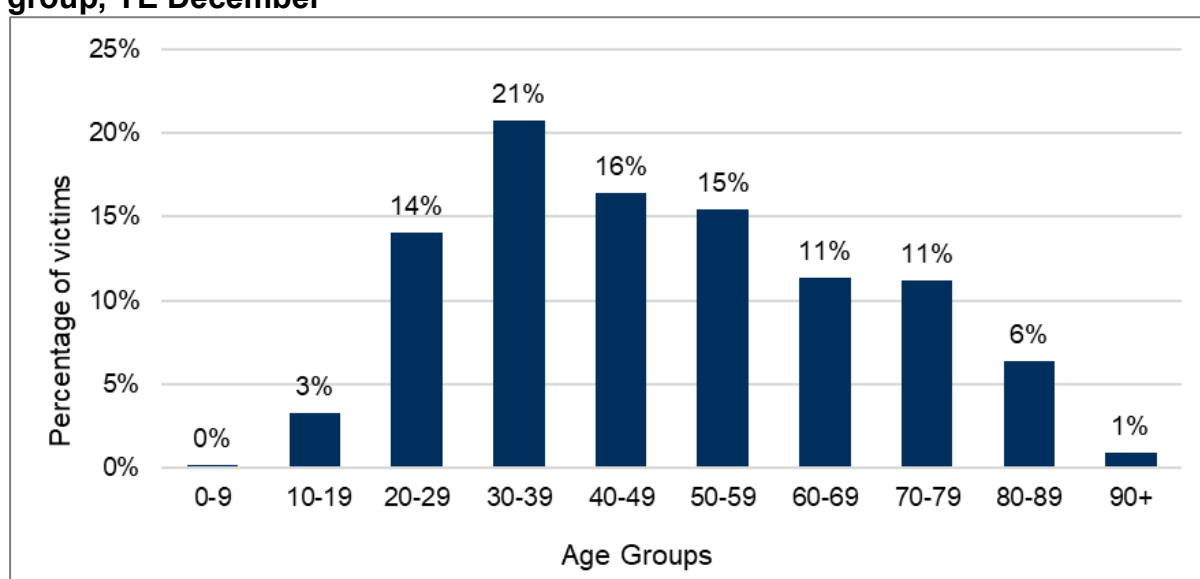


Note: Chart produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using CADET data provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary.

5.3.3. Action Fraud

Data on fraud and cyber crime offences is available from Action Fraud down to the police force area level, in this case this is Cambridgeshire Constabulary. This public facing dashboard was created to Action Fraud dashboard holds 13 months of data only, so data was collated at the end of January 2025 and the data below contains figures for YE December 2024. Figure 9 below shoes breakdown by age group. The age group that accounted for the highest proportion were those aged 30-39 (21%). In terms of gender breakdown, where known, there was a slightly higher number of female victims (52%) than male victims (48%).

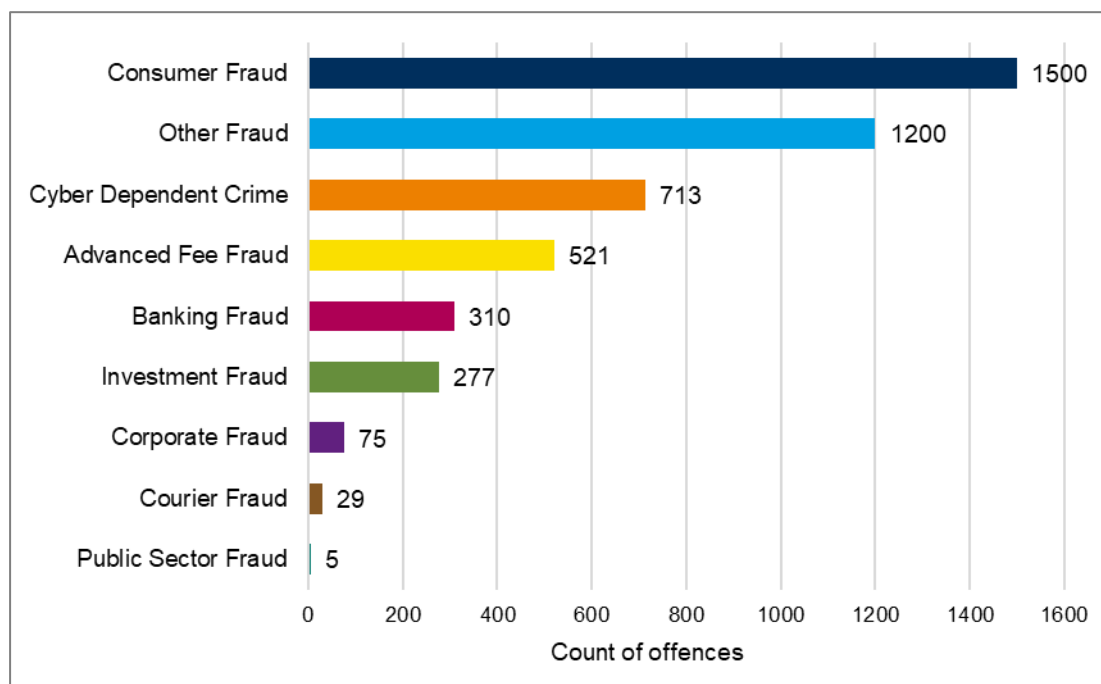
Figure 9: Individual victims of fraud and cyber crime offences recorded by Action Fraud in the Cambridgeshire Constabulary police force area, by age group, YE December



Note: Chart produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data sourced from NFIB Fraud and Cyber Crime Dashboard (Action Fraud, 2025)

Figure 10 below shows the crime groups according to the type of fraud committed. Consumer fraud is the most common type at 1.5 thousand offences.

Figure 10: Number of fraud and cyber crime offences recorded by Action Fraud for the Cambridgeshire Constabulary police force area, by crime category, YE December 2024



Note: Chart produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data sourced from NFIB Fraud and Cyber Crime Dashboard (Action Fraud, 2025)

6. Violence Against the Person

6.1. Summary

In South Cambridgeshire, violence against the person (VAP) offences have seen little change over the last 3 years. In the last year, VAP offences decreased by 1% (-20 offences). At a national level, CSEW estimates have increased but police recorded have slightly decreased.

There is an important overlap to note between VAP offences and domestic abuse (DA). VAP offences accounted for the highest proportion of DA marked offences in 2024, see Section 8 for more detailed analysis.

There has been an increase in possession of weapon offences since 2021 despite a small dip in 2023. In the last year, possession of weapon offences has increased by 41% (+20 offences). Knife crime offences saw no change in the last year (75 offences for both 2023 and 2024); this follows a notable decrease between 2022 and 2023 (-39%, -48 offences).

Some analysis from the Serious Violence Needs Assessment for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough has been included, but for further detail see the recently published document via Cambridgeshire Insight (CCC PIT, 2025). South Cambridgeshire remains relatively low in levels of violence compared to other Cambridgeshire districts.

6.2. Technical note

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

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

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

6.3. Overview

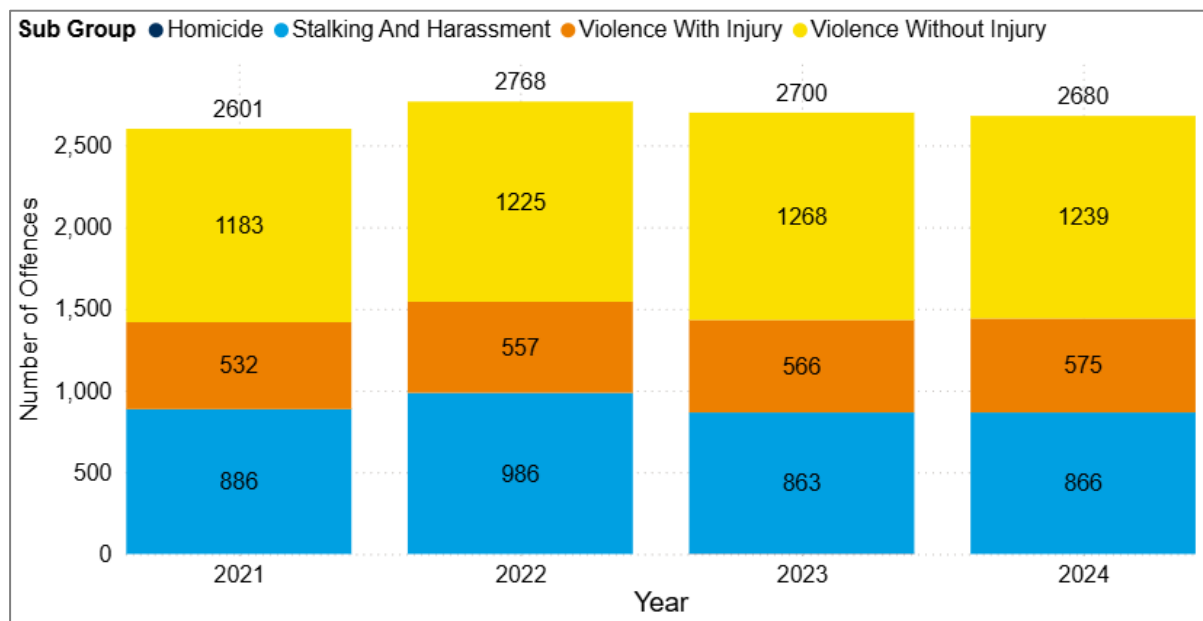
As indicated earlier in this report, recent CSEW estimates indicate a notable increase in violence with and without injury in England and Wales (+28%) in the last year (YE September 2023 to YE September 2024). This contrasts national police figures showing a small decrease in violence with injury (-5%), and little change in violence without injury (+<1%). Similarly, stalking and harassment also decreased by 9% (ONS, 2025b, p. A5a).

VAP offences in South Cambridgeshire have remained relatively stable between 2022 and 2024, with a 1% decrease between 2023 and 2024 (-20 offences). The VAP offence group is broken down into 4 subgroups: homicide, violence with injury, violence without injury and stalking and harassment. Violence without injury accounted for just under half of the total VAP offences (46%), followed by stalking and harassment (32%); these proportions were similar to that of 2023.

The breakdown of offence counts by subgroup between 2021 and 2024 is displayed in Figure 11. Similar to total VAP, all subgroups remained relatively stable. Violence

without injury saw the most notable volume change between 2023 and 2024 (-2%, -29 offences). Both violence with injury and violence without injury have exceeded 2021 numbers with an increase of 8% and 5% respectively. Whilst stalking and harassment has been relatively stable between 2023 and 2024 (0%, +3 offences), it has slightly decreased since 2021 (-2%, -20 offences).

Figure 11: Annual trend of police recorded violence against the person (VAP) offences by subgroup, 2021 to 2024



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

The rate of VAP offences in South Cambridgeshire was 16.1 per 1,000 population in 2024; this is lower than the countywide 2024 rate of 22.6 per 1,000 population (see section A.2. Population Estimates for technical notes). Also, it is notably lower than the national rate of 32.4 per 1,000 population over a similar period (YE September 2024) (ONS, 2025b, p. A6).

There is an important overlap to note between VAP offences and domestic abuse (DA). Violence offences marked as DA related increased by 3% between 2023 and 2024 (+25 offences), whilst all violence offences decreased by 1% (-20 offences).

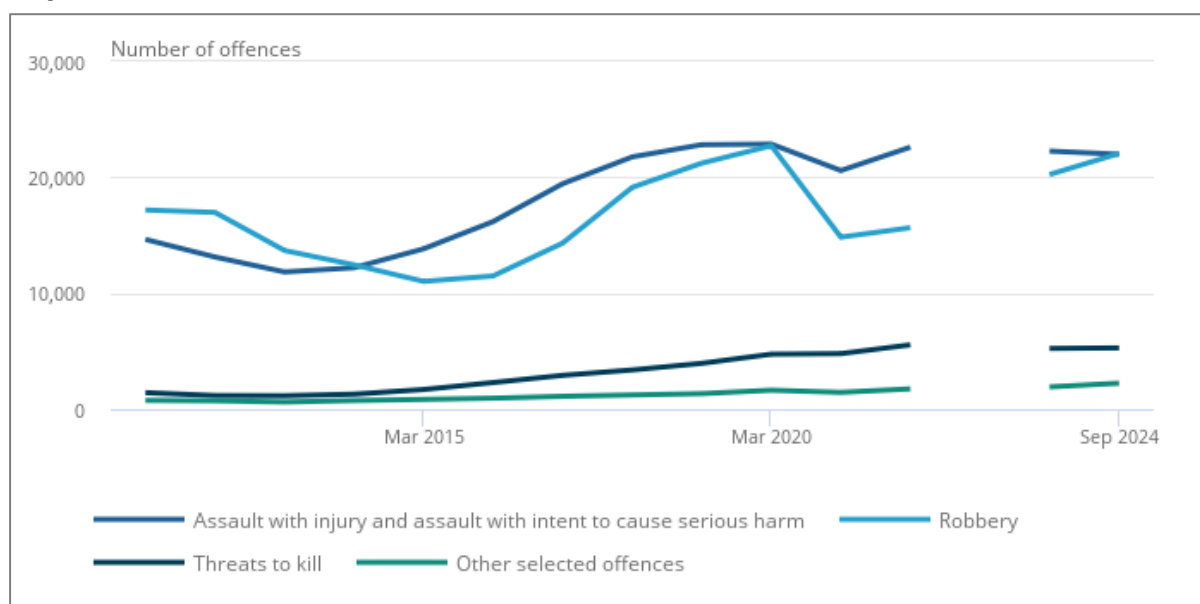
6.4. Weapon Offences

6.4.1. National picture of weapon offences

Nationally (England and Wales), knife-enabled crime has increased by 4% between YE September 2023 and YE September 2024, to a similar level recorded in the pre-pandemic year March 2020 (see Figure 12). The majority of these offences were either assault with injury/intent to cause serious harm (43%), or robbery offences

(43%) (ONS, 2025a, p. 5). Knife enabled robbery increased by 9% in the last year. It is also worth noting that whilst the number of knife enabled sexual assault and rape offences were relatively low, both saw notable increases in the last year (+27% and +19% respectively) (ONS, 2025b, p. B5).

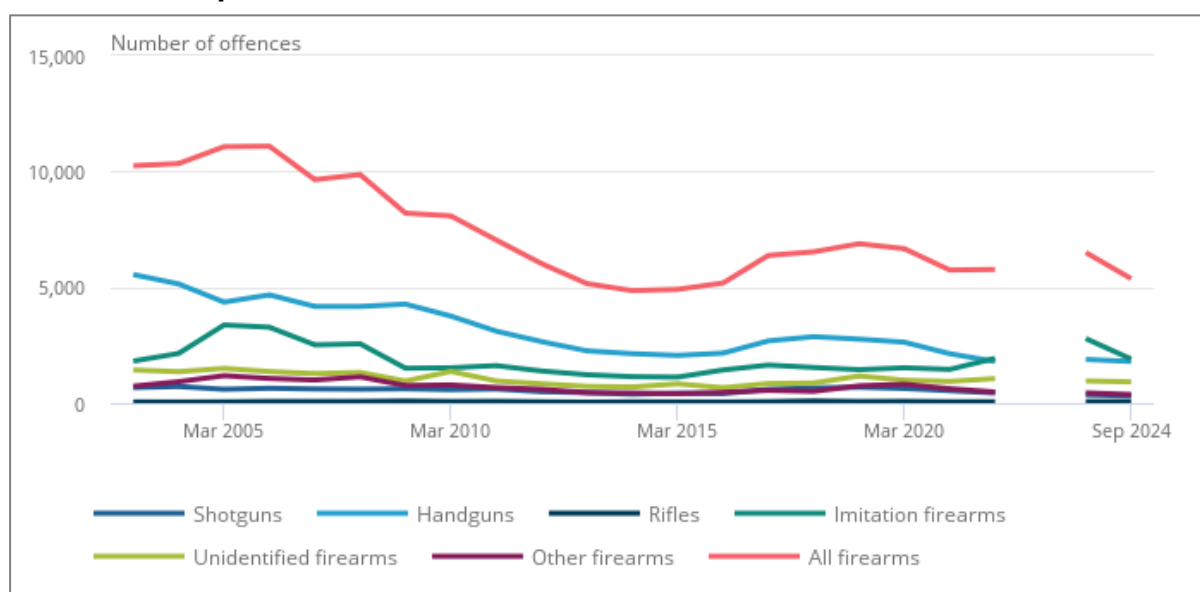
Figure 12: Police recorded knife enabled crime in England and Wales (excluding Greater Manchester Police), year ending March 2011 to YE September 2024



Source: Figure 3 in Crime in England and Wales quarterly bulletin for YE September 2024 (ONS, 2025a, p. 5).

The number of offences involving firearms which were recorded by the police decreased by 17% between YE September 2023 and YE September 2024. This was partially due a decrease in offences involving imitation firearms (-32%), which are now at the lowest level recorded since YE March 2016. The 2 most common types of weapons involved in YE September 2024 were imitation weapons (35%), and handguns (33%) (ONS, 2025a, p. 6).

Figure 13: Police recorded firearms offences in England and Wales, YE March 2003 to YE September 2024



Source: Figure 4 in Crime in England and Wales quarterly bulletin for YE September 2024 (ONS, 2025a, p. 6).

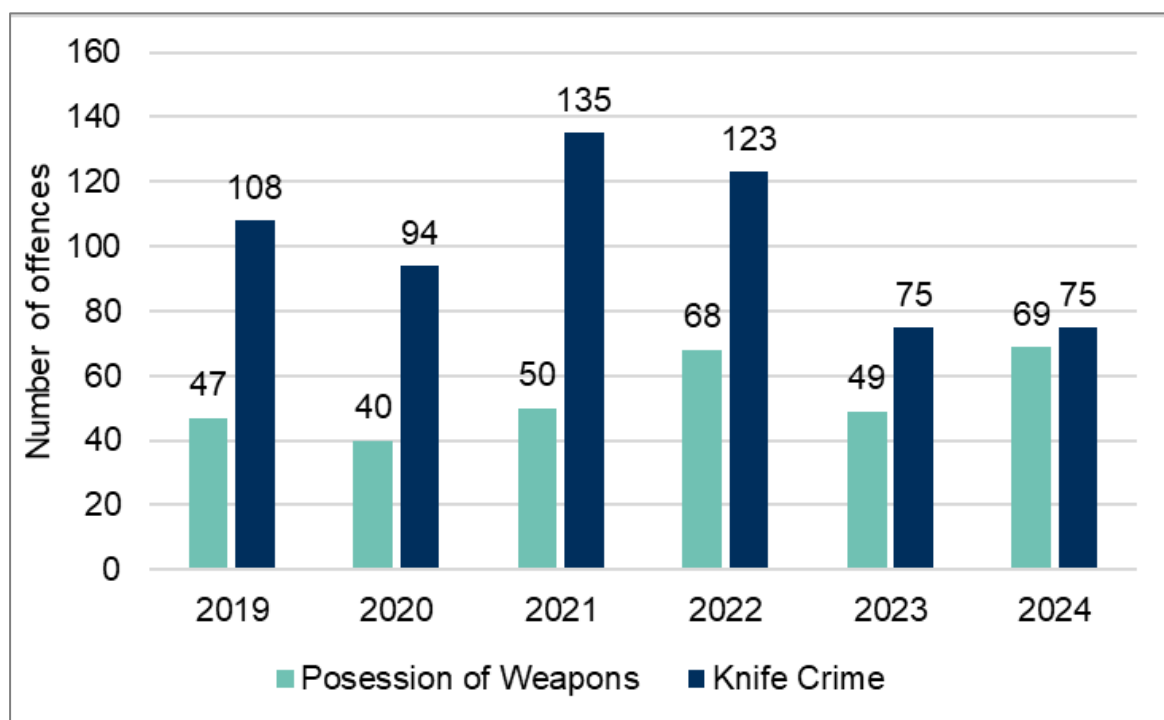
6.4.2. Local picture of weapon offences

Figure 14 below shows that possession of weapons offences has consistently remained notably lower than knife crime offences. However, in 2024 this gap was closed with a difference of 6 offences compared with a gap of 85 offences in 2021. For details on the types of offences classed as both possession of weapons and knife crime, see Appendix A.8. Knife crime and sharp instrument offences for more detail.

Possession of weapon offences have mostly fluctuated between 2019 and 2024. The overall trend appears to have subtly increased from 40 offences in 2020 to 69 offences in 2024, with a slight dip in 2023 (49 offences).

Knife crime offences have fluctuated between 2019 and 2024. The most notable decrease was seen between 2022 and 2023 (-39%, -48 offences). In the last year, knife crime offences have seen no change with 75 offences recorded in both 2023 and 2024.

Figure 14: Annual trend of possession of weapon offences and knife crime in South Cambridgeshire, 2019 to 2024



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

6.5. Serious Violence

The Policy and Insight Team at Cambridgeshire County Council has recently produced a countywide Serious Violence Needs Assessment (SVNA) detailing offences related to serious violence (sexual offences, violence against the person and robbery), victims and suspects as well as potential risk factors (CCC PIT, 2025).

A summary of the assessment and analysis relating to South Cambridgeshire has been provided below; however, the full report and summary dashboard can be viewed on Cambridgeshire Insight.

The report also includes analysis of various risk factors which are known to be associated with violent behaviour, gang involvement and youth violence. Some risks factors around themes such as education, deprivation, alcohol and substance misuse, exposure to violence and adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) as cited in the Serious Violence Needs Assessment (Suffolk Office of Data & Analytics, 2023; Early Intervention Foundation, Home Office, 2015). These risk factors can be valuable in instances where violence in an area may not be high, but it might indicate a need for monitoring. It is also noted that the relationships between risk factors and violent behaviour are complex; presence of risk factors do not necessarily mean an individual will then exhibit violent behaviour and vice versa. If there are no risk factors present, this does not indicate zero risk of violence (CCC PIT, 2025).

6.5.1. Violent Offences

Violent offences, for the purpose of the SVNA included VAP, robbery, and sexual offences. A subset of Table 7 in the SVNA has been used below to highlight the total number of violent offences in South Cambridgeshire and other Cambridgeshire districts in YE March 2023 and 2024. South Cambridgeshire recorded 2996 violent offences in YE March 2024, representing a slight decrease compared to YE March 2023, albeit relatively stable (-1%).

South Cambridgeshire had the lowest rate of violent crimes in YE March 2024 when compared to other districts in Cambridgeshire (18.1).

Table 8: Violent offences in Cambridgeshire districts, 2020/21 to 2023/24 (YE March)

Geography	2022/23	2023/24	2023/24 rate per 1000 population	2022/23 - 2023/24 % change
Cambridge	4,817	4787	32.5	-1%
East Cambridgeshire	1,928	1732	19.3	-10%
Fenland	3,878	3640	35.1	-6%
Huntingdonshire	4,616	4383	24.0	-5%
South Cambridgeshire	3,033	2996	18.1	-1%
Cambridgeshire Total	18,272	17538	25.4	-4%

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

In South Cambridgeshire, the highest rate was in Histon & Impington (25.1 per 1,000 population). The remaining wards ranged from 9.2 (Balsham) to 23.6 per 1,000 population (Melbourn).

6.5.2. Victims of Violent Offences

South Cambridgeshire had the lowest rate of victims per 1,000 population when compared with all local authorities in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough (13.1). Histon and Impington had the highest rate in South Cambridgeshire (19.1), followed by Longstanton (18.1).

Table 9: Number and rate per 1,000 of victims of all violent crimes for 2023/24 (YE March), by resident location district

Geography	Number of victims	Rate of victims per 1000 population
Peterborough	6,512	29.9
Fenland	2,498	24.1
Cambridge	2,665	18.1

Geography	Number of victims	Rate of victims per 1000 population
Huntingdonshire	3,054	16.7
East Cambridgeshire	1,204	13.4
South Cambridgeshire	2,166	13.1
Outside of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough and resident locations which were not able to be geocoded	1,635	N/A
Cambridgeshire Total	11,587	16.8
Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Total	18,099	19.9
Grand Total	19,734	N/A

Notes: Victims data provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary. Population data is mid-2022 population estimates calculated by CCC PIT (CCC PIT, 2024, p. District). Source: Table 14 in Serious Violence Needs Assessment produced by CCC PIT (CCC PIT, 2025, p. 62)

The gender split for victims of violent offences (including VAP, robbery, and sexual offence) across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough was fairly equal, with females accounting for a slightly higher proportion at 54% and males with 46%. There was no clear age category that accounted for the majority of victims.

6.5.3. Suspects of Violent Offences

Of all the 6 local authorities across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, South Cambridgeshire had the lowest rate per 1,000 of suspects associated with violent offences in the YE March 2024 (7.2). Longstanton had the highest rate in South Cambridgeshire (10.9), followed by Bassingbourn (9.8).

Table 10: Number and rate per 1,000 of suspects of all violence for 2023/24 (YE March), by resident location

Geography	Number of suspects	Rate of suspects per 1000 population
Peterborough	3,823	17.5
Fenland	1,586	15.3
Huntingdonshire	1,832	10.0
Cambridge	1,276	8.7
East Cambridgeshire	746	8.3
South Cambridgeshire	1,188	7.2
Outside of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough and resident locations which were not able to be geocoded	888	N/A
Cambridgeshire Total	6,628	9.6
Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Total	10,451	11.5
Total	11,339	N/A

Notes: Suspects data was provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary. Population data is mid-2022 population estimates calculated by CCC PIT (CCC PIT, 2024, p. District).

Source: Table 15 in Serious Violence Needs Assessment produced by CCC PIT (CCC PIT, 2025, p. 66)

The majority of suspects of violent offences (including VAP, robbery, and sexual offence) across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough were male, accounting for more than two thirds (69%) of suspects in YE March 2024. There was no clear age category that accounted for the majority of suspects.

7. Sexual offences

7.1. Summary

Police recorded sexual offences in South Cambridgeshire have increased in the last year (between 2023 and 2024) despite fluctuations between 2021 and 2023.

Similarly, there was also an increase in the proportion of historical offences. 32% of sexual offences in 2024 were rape offences in South Cambridgeshire, which is slightly lower than the 35% seen nationally over a similar period (YE September 2024). Whilst the volume remains relatively low, it should be remembered that police recorded crime does not reflect the true prevalence of the offences.

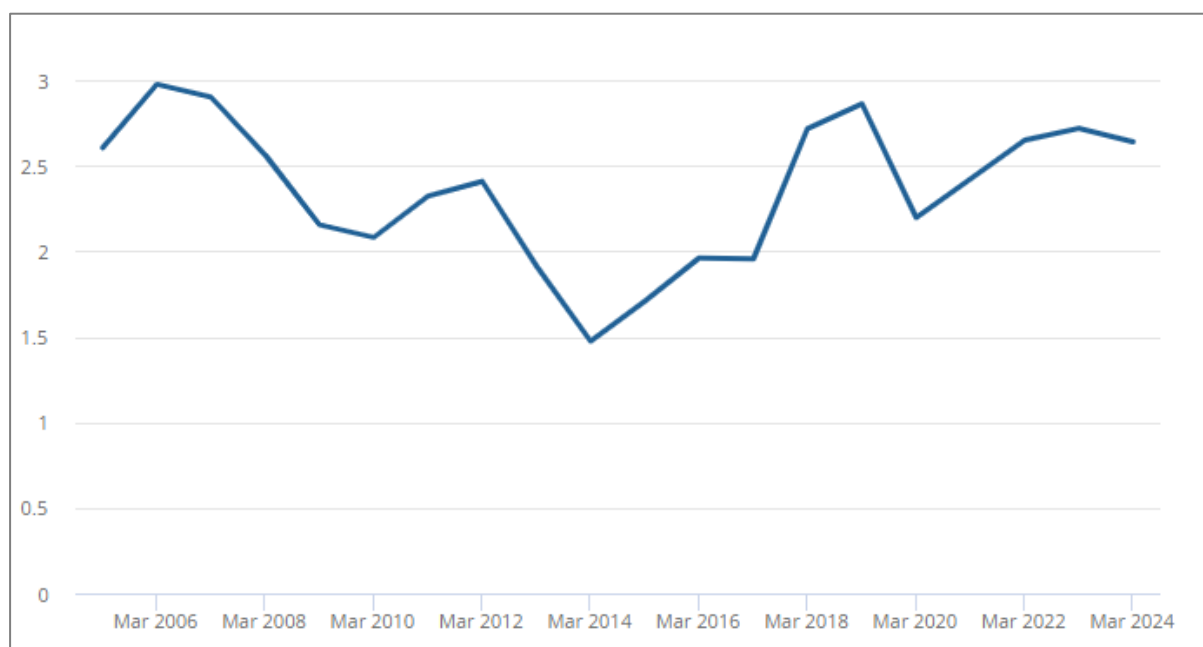
7.2. National Trend

Increases in police recorded sexual offences over the last decade have been said by ONS to be linked to improvements in police recording practices (ONS, 2025a). This continued in the YE September 2024, with a 5% increase compared to the previous year. More than a third of the sexual offences recorded in YE September 2024 were rape offences (35%), a 3% increase compared to the previous year. 21% of sexual offences in YE September 2024 were historical, having taken place more than a year prior to being recorded (ONS, 2025a, p. 9).

The CSEW's stand-alone self-completion module allows individuals to complete questions separate to the interviewer and the data provides important context to police data offences of this nature due to the number of offences that remain unreported to the police (ONS, 2024b). There was no change in the percentage of respondents (aged 16 and over) who reported experiencing actual or attempted sexual assault, between YE March 2023 and YE March 2024 (2.1%) (ONS, 2024e). There have been fluctuations in the percentage of reports for sexual offences (see Figure 15), so much so that the prevalence of these offences has returned to the

same level as YE March 2005 (2.5%) and with the lowest percentage in YE March 2014 at 1.5% (ONS, 2024e). The overall trend has increased since YE March 2014.

Figure 15: Prevalence estimates of sexual assault for those aged 16 to 59, Crime Survey for England and Wales YE March 2024



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

In a previous ONS bulletin about sexual offences for YE March 2022, it was noted that despite the volume of police recorded sexual offences increasing due to improvements in reporting, figures were still lower than CSEW estimates; therefore, there is a large proportion of offences being underreported (ONS, 2024b).

The Online Safety Act 2023 included amendments to the Sexual Offences Act 2003, which came into effect at the end of January 2024 (the start of the period analysed in local trend section) (Online Safety Act, 2023; Sexual Offences Act, 2003). The 2 amendments include the introduction of an offence known as virtual or online indecent exposure and the replacement of an offence informally known as 'revenge pornography' with the non-consensual sharing, or threatening to share, intimate film or images of, or what appears to be of someone (such as artificially created images) (College of Policing, 2024).

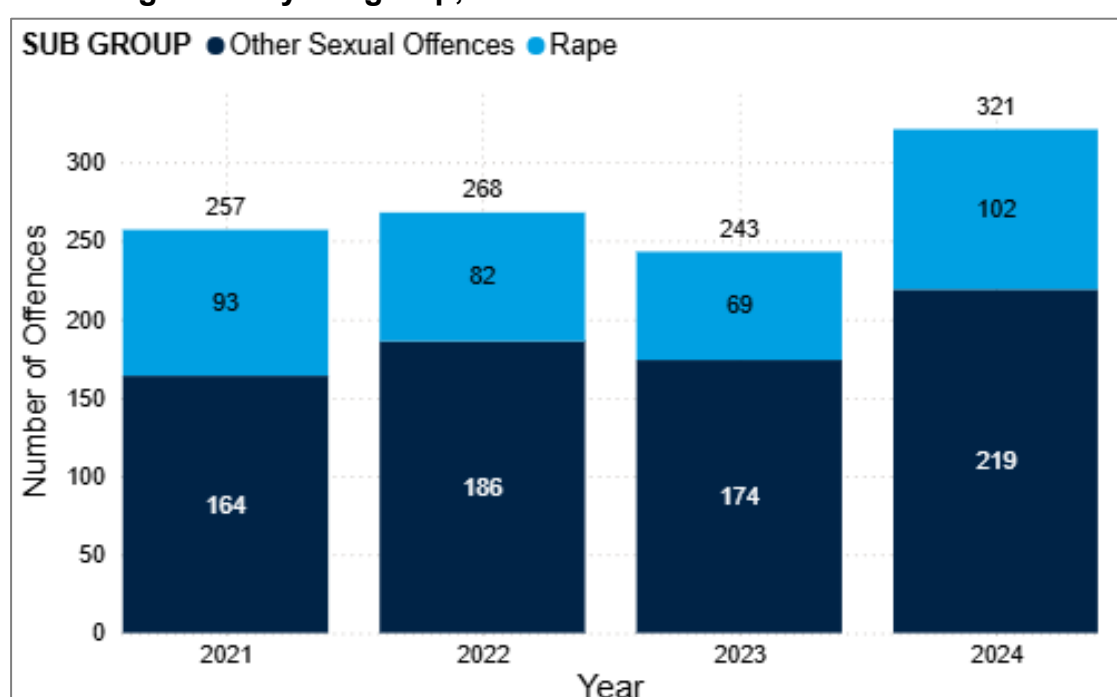
7.3. Local Trend

In 2024, the rate of sexual offences per 1,000 population was 1.9 in South Cambridgeshire, and this was lower than Cambridgeshire rate of 2.5 (see section A.2. Population Estimates for technical notes).

Despite a lower rate than Cambridgeshire, the number of sexual offences has increased in South Cambridgeshire, reaching the highest count since 2021. After a slight decrease from 268 offences in 2022 to 243 offences in 2023, offences increased to 321 in 2024. This represents a 32% increase (+78 offences). There were notable increases in both rape offences (+48%, +33 offences) and other sexual offences (+26%, +45 offences) between 2023 and 2024.

32% of sexual offences recorded in 2024 were rape offences; this is slightly lower than national police recorded crime whereby rape offences accounted for 35% over a similar time period (YE September 2024).

Figure 16: Annual trend of police recorded sexual offences in South Cambridgeshire by subgroup, 2021 to 2024



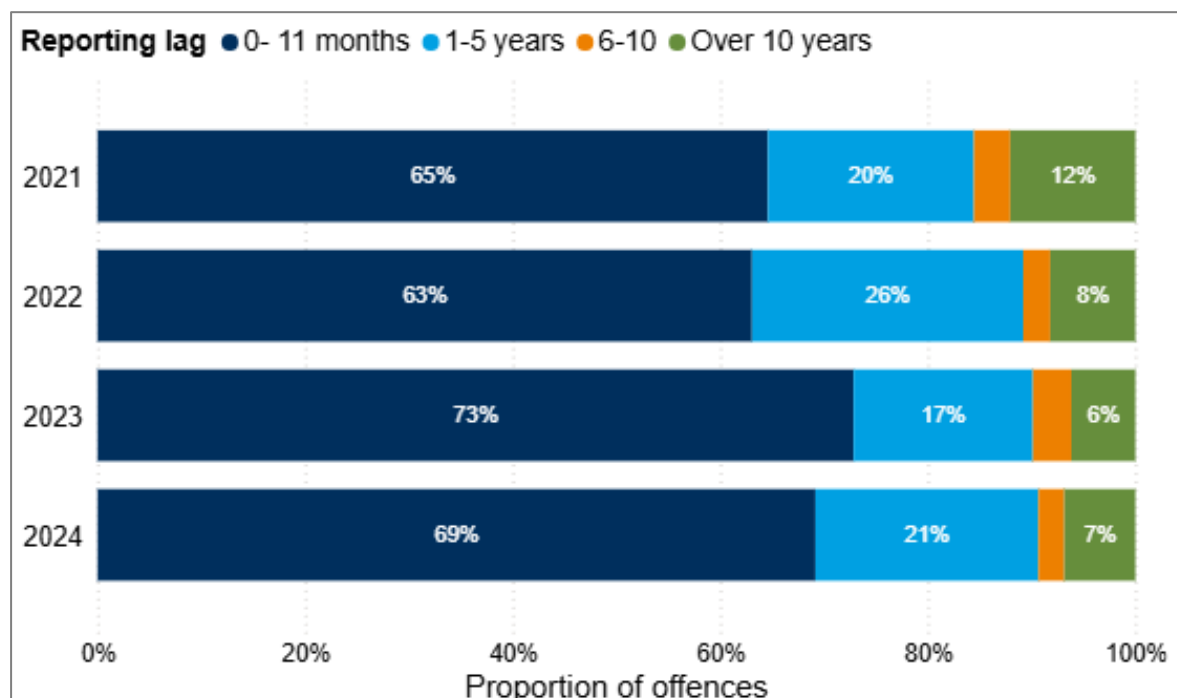
Note:

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

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

In 2023, 27% of offences occurred over a year prior to reporting; this proportion has increased to 31% in 2024. This is notably higher than the 20% proportion seen nationally over a similar period (YE September 2024). In 2024, 7% of sexual offences recorded had a reporting lag of 10 years or more.

Figure 17: Number of years between offence start date and offence recorded date for police recorded sexual offences in South Cambridgeshire, 2021 to 2024



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

8. Domestic Abuse

8.1. Summary

Nationally figures have seen a decrease in police recorded domestic abuse (DA); this is potentially due to changes in the Home Office counting rules. In contrast, both DA crimes and incidents in South Cambridgeshire have increased in 2024 after a downward trend between 2021 and 2023. Cambridgeshire Constabulary have noted that improvements recording, including the ability to report crimes online, has increased the number of non-crimed incidents recorded; this has been reflected in South Cambridgeshire. More intelligence is needed to determine whether the increase in DA flagged crimes is related to these improvements or if another underlying reason exists.

Both nationally and locally, VAP offences account for the highest proportion of DA marked offences. This proportion has, however, decreased in the last year. Locally, DA marked sexual offences have increased in proportion. Further detail around domestic abuse in the wider area can be found in the Violence and Women and Girls Needs Assessment for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough (CCC PIT, 2023).

8.2. National Context

Police recorded domestic abuse (DA) related offences have decreased by 6% between YE September 2023 and YE September 2024.

According to the ONS, the 6% decrease of overall domestic abuse related offences was primarily driven by the decrease in VAP offences, which was said to be likely related to changes in recording practices (ONS, 2025a).

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

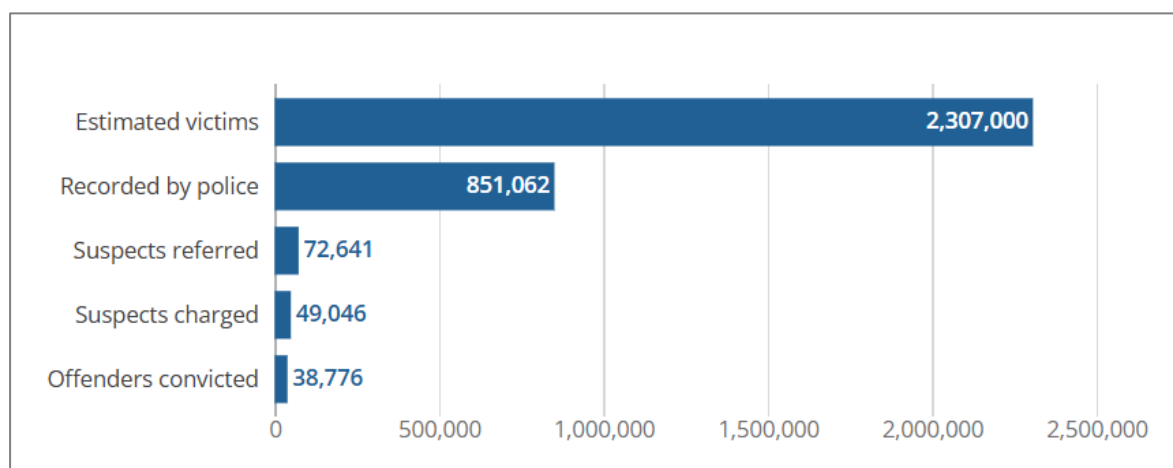
Data from the CSEW's stand-alone self-completion module (as previously mentioned see section 6.2) provides important context to police data offences of this nature due to the number of offences that remain unreported to the police (ONS, 2025a). According to the most recent data (for the YE September 2024 survey period), 4.5% of respondents aged 16 and over had experienced domestic abuse in the last year (ONS, 2025a).

More detailed data is available for the YE March survey periods. This data showed there was little change in the estimated prevalence of domestic abuse between YE March 2023 and YE March 2024 survey periods, from 4.4% to 4.8% (ONS, 2024e, p. S42). This is consistent with the possibility that the decreases seen in national police recorded offences may be driven by the changes in recording practices.

When broken down by the sex of respondents, the estimated prevalence of domestic abuse increases to 6.6% for women (YE March 2024); this is more than double the estimated prevalence for men (3.0%) (ONS, 2024e, p. S42).

Figure 18 below shows the higher number of estimated victims, as well as the high number of victims recorded by the police, relative to the number of suspects referred, charged and convicted in England and Wales in the YE March 2024. These numbers are not directly comparable as it does not follow specific cases through the criminal justice system. However, as explained by the ONS, looking at data from each stage of the criminal justice system can help to build a picture of what has been happening (ONS, 2024f, p. 3).

Figure 18: Domestic abuse data from incident to conviction, England and Wales, year ending March 2024



Source: Figure 1 in the Domestic Abuse in England and Wales overview for November 2024 (ONS, 2024f).

Note: **This data is not directly comparable** as it does not follow specific cases throughout the criminal justice system.

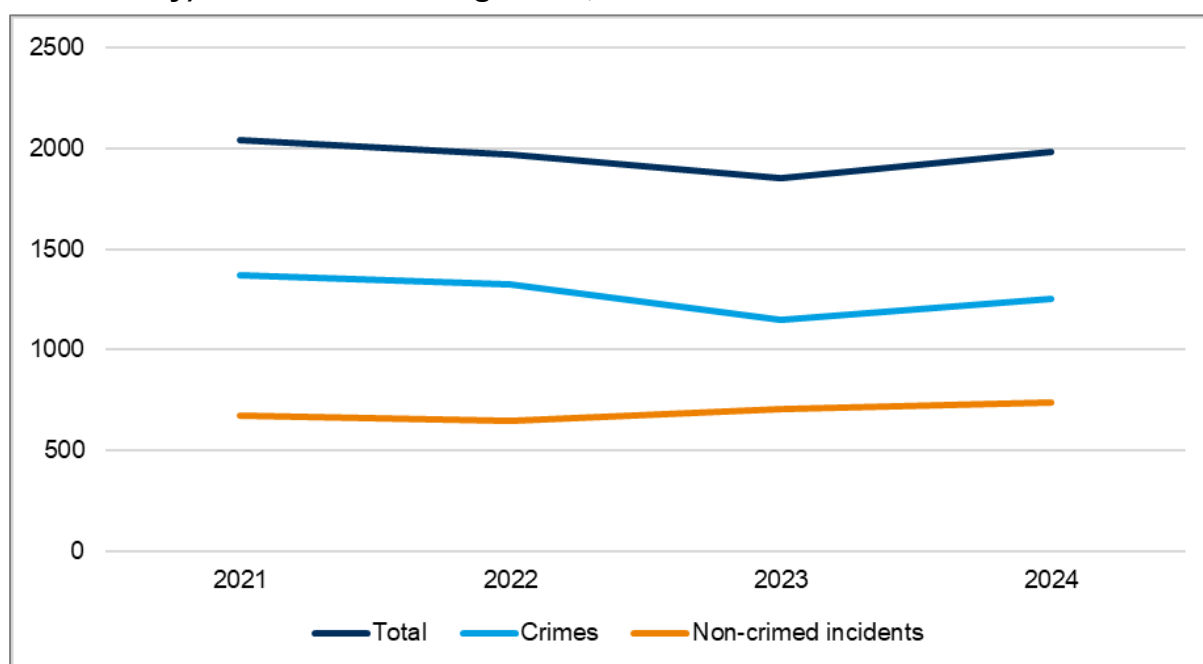
8.3. Local Context

Domestic abuse (DA) marked offences increased in the last year, from 1,146 offences in 2023 to 1,250 offences in 2024. This represents a 9% increase (+104 offences). Despite this, the number of offences is 9% lower than that recorded in 2021 (-120 offences).

DA incidents (non-crimed only) have fluctuated over the last 4 years (between 2021 and 2024). Incident numbers in 2024 are the highest seen across this period and are 10% higher than non-crimed incidents in 2021 (+66 offences). In the last year, incidents increased by 4% from 708 incidents to 736 (+28 incidents).

DA crimes saw a slight decrease in between 2022 and 2023 (-14%, -179 offences). This decrease is likely to have been impacted by the change in new Home Office counting rules introduced in April 2023 (see section 6.2). One of the Home Office rules is the 'finished incident' rule for conduct crimes. This is where unless there has been a gap of 3 months between incidents involving the same victim and perpetrator, a new crime will not be recorded, and details will be added to the previous crime (Home Office, 2024a).

Figure 19: Police recorded Domestic Abuse (DA) crimes and incidents (non-crimes only) in South Cambridgeshire, 2021 to 2024



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

The proportion of incidents that were 'crimed' remained similar to the previous year, 52% in 2023 and 53% in 2024. This is following a more notable change between 2022 and 2023 with a difference of 5 percentage points (from 57% to 52% respectively) – potentially an impact of the 'finished incident' rule, as mentioned above. A similar pattern was reflected in the proportion of recorded DA that were crimes, a notable change in proportions between 2022 and 2023 (from 67% to 62% respectively) and only a small change in the 2024 to 63%.

Figure 20: DA incidents and crimes recorded in South Cambridgeshire, 2021 to 2024

Incident category	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total police recorded DA (incidents & crimes)	2040	1971	1854	1986
Total DA marked crimes	1370	1325	1146	1250
Total DA incidents	1558	1501	1470	1571
Incidents that result in a crime being recorded	888	855	762	835
Incidents that remain as incident only	670	646	708	736
Proportion of incidents that were 'crimed'	57%	57%	52%	53%
Proportion of total recorded DA that were crimes	67%	67%	62%	63%

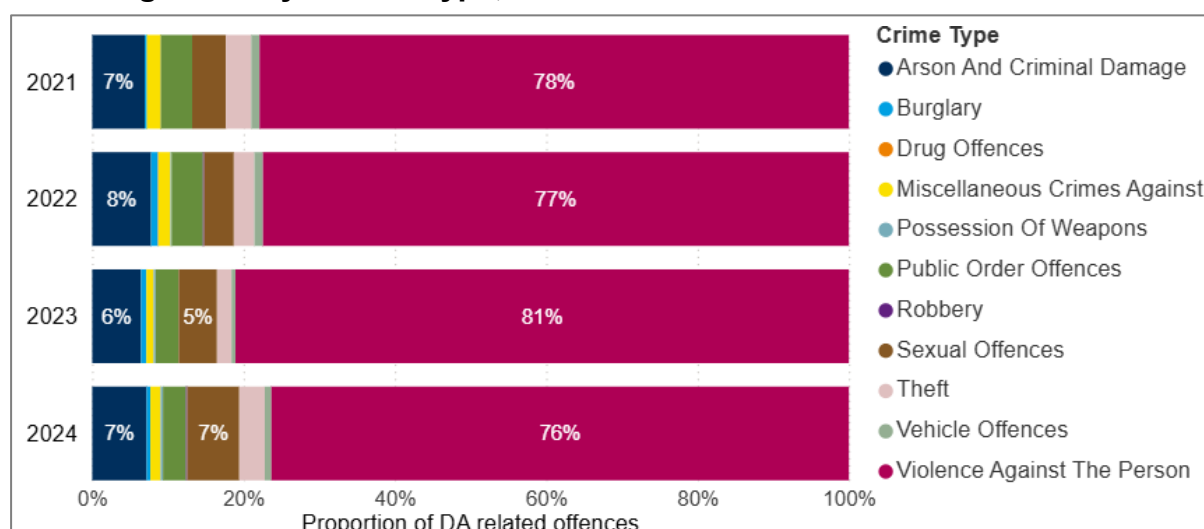
Note: Table produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary.

8.3.1. DA Crime Types

All DA marked crime types saw increases between 2023 and 2024, apart from burglary which saw a small decrease (from 8 offences to 6 offences). Violence against the person (VAP) offences have consistently accounted for the highest proportion of DA marked offences. However, this proportion has decreased in the last year from 81% in 2023 to 76% 2024 and has returned to a similar proportion of that seen in 2022 (77%).

The second largest proportioned crime types are 'arson and criminal damage' and 'sexual offences'; these both account for 7% in 2024. The proportion of DA marked sexual offences has continued to increase between 2021 and 2024, from 4% to 7%.

Figure 21: Domestic Abuse (DA) marked offences recorded in South Cambridgeshire by offence type, 2021 to 2024



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

8.3.2. Domestic Abuse Related Death Reviews

At the time of writing this report, there are 5 Domestic Abuse Related Death Reviews (DARDRs), formerly known as Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHRs) to note. 3 of which are in progress (died in 2022, 2023 and 2024), one waiting for trial (died in 2024) and one recently published in February 2025 (died in 2020). All of which are women, and all perpetrators were men, who were their intimate partners.

No reviews were published in 2024.

9. Exploitation and Vulnerability

9.1. Summary

Modern slavery, County lines and Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) can all be interlinked and continue to pose high risk to vulnerable individuals. The national and local insights highlight the risk to children. Local data still offers a limited picture due to limited available data and potential underreporting; therefore, the true prevalence continues to be hard to gauge. There were no police recorded modern slavery offences in South Cambridgeshire in 2024.

However, organised crime groups are known to move people within the UK, meaning local district boundaries are irrelevant to the trafficking and exploitation of people.

Across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough there are a number of partnership workstreams tackling these issues. The Partnership should ensure it is fully engaged with those existing mechanisms and look to identify any gaps in local knowledge or activity.

9.2. Modern Slavery – The National Picture

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.

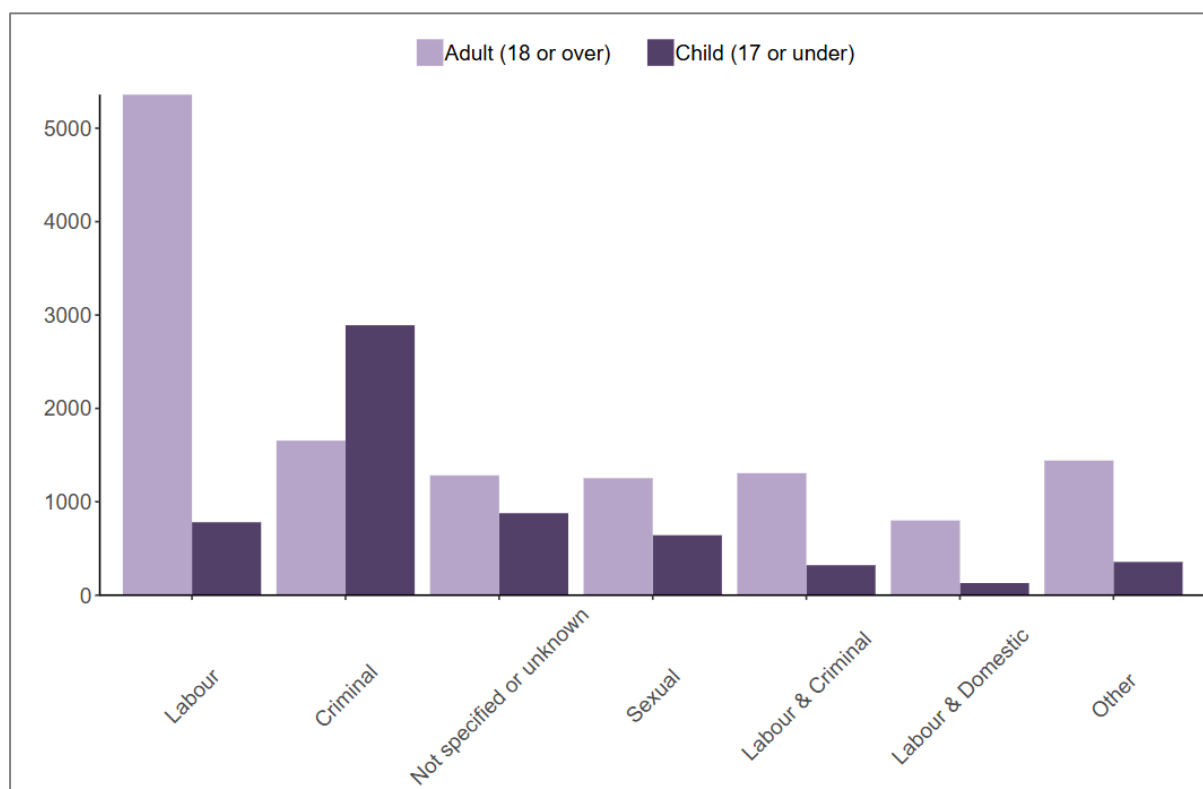
The end of year summary for 2024 had recently been released at the time of writing this report (Home Office, 2025a). Below are some of the findings:

- There was a notable increase in referrals to NRM in 2024, representing a 13% increase compared to 2023.
- Of the referrals made, 68% were adults (18 or over) at the time of referral; this is a slight increase on the 65% recorded in 2023.
- 74% of referrals were male in 2024. Males have consistently accounted for the largest proportion of referrals.
- The most common type of exploitation referred was labour exploitation at 32%.
- Labour exploitation was most commonly reported in adults (41%), whereas children were most often referred for criminal exploitation (48%), see Figure 22 below.
- The most common nationality referred was UK, with almost a quarter of all potential victims (23%). Followed by Albanian (13%) and the third was Vietnamese (11%).

Sources: (Home Office, 2025a) and (Home Office, 2025b).

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

Figure 22: Number of NRM referrals, by exploitation type and age at referral, 2024



Source: Figure 7 in Modern slavery: National Referral Mechanism and Duty to Notify statistics UK, end of year summary 2024 (Home Office, 2025a).

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

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

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

9.3. Modern Slavery – The Local Picture

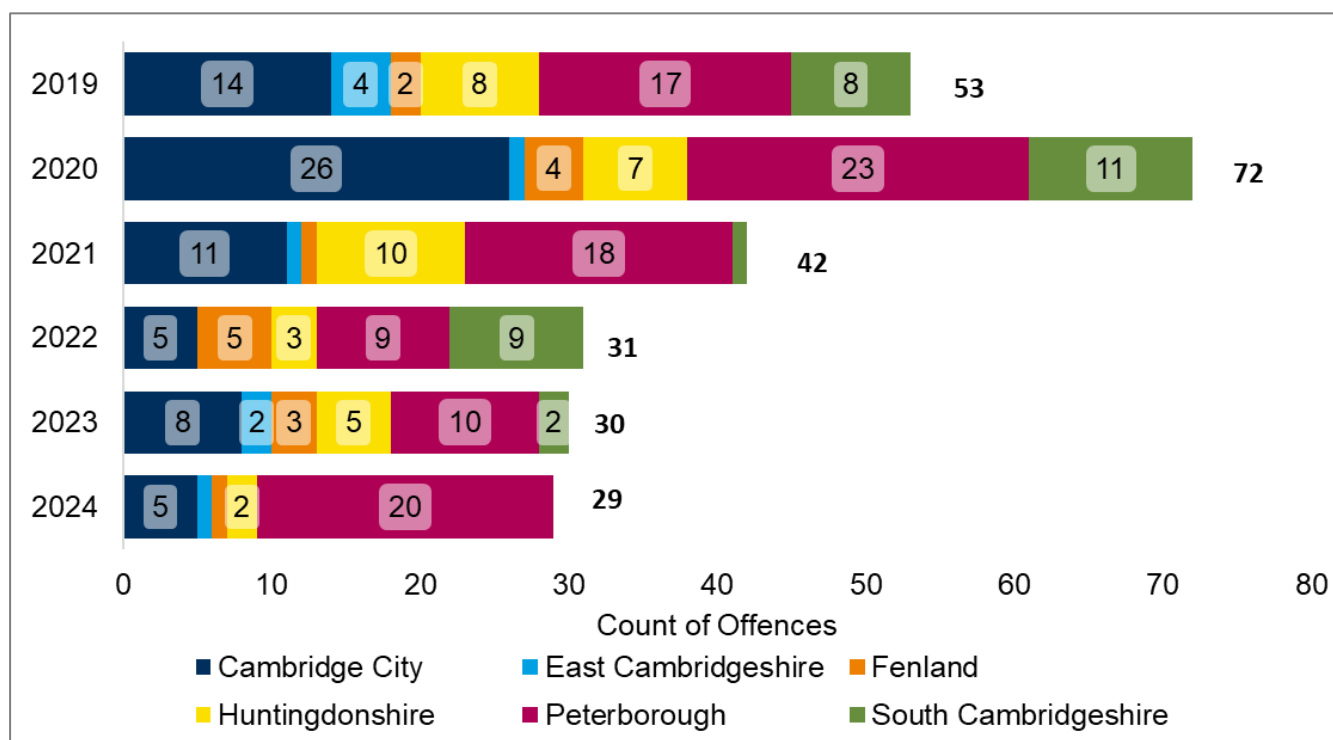
Whilst district level data is not available, data is available on the NRM referrals made where Cambridgeshire Constabulary was the first responder. The Cambridgeshire Constabulary police force area covers both Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. As previously mentioned, the latest end of year summary available is for 2024. The latest end of year summary available is for 2023. Note that this does not necessarily reflect that Cambridgeshire Constabulary was the responsible police force. See technical notes on the NRM process in Appendix A.7. NRM data.

- Of the 63 NRM referrals made by Cambridgeshire Constabulary in 2024, more than three quarters were males, accounting for 76% of referrals, a similar proportion recorded in 2023 (77%).
- When looking at ages (at time of referral), 65% were adults (18 and over). Adult males accounted for almost half of the total referrals (48%).
- Almost half of referrals were from the UK (54%). The next most common nationalities were Albanian (8%), and Vietnamese (8%).
- The most common exploitation type was “criminal exploitation” (56%).
- The next most common exploitation type was “labour and criminal exploitation” (16%).

Of the 63 referrals where Cambridgeshire Constabulary were first responders, 89% were investigated by Cambridgeshire Constabulary; this is 56 referrals. In total, Cambridgeshire Constabulary investigated 159 referrals in 2024. There was one referral from the South Cambridgeshire District Council.

Another source of data on modern slavery is police recorded modern slavery offences. The overall number of modern slavery offences in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough has seen little change between 2022 and 2024. The total for 2024 represents a 67% decrease compared to the peak seen in 2020. The total for South Cambridgeshire has been variable between 2019 and 2024 but has remained relatively low in number. Following the peak of 11 modern slavery offences recorded in 2020, and 9 in 2022, none were recorded in South Cambridgeshire in 2024. However, these numbers should not be taken as a true representation of the levels of modern slavery offending in South Cambridgeshire, or across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 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.

Figure 23: Police recorded modern slavery offences by district, 2020 to 2024 (YE December)



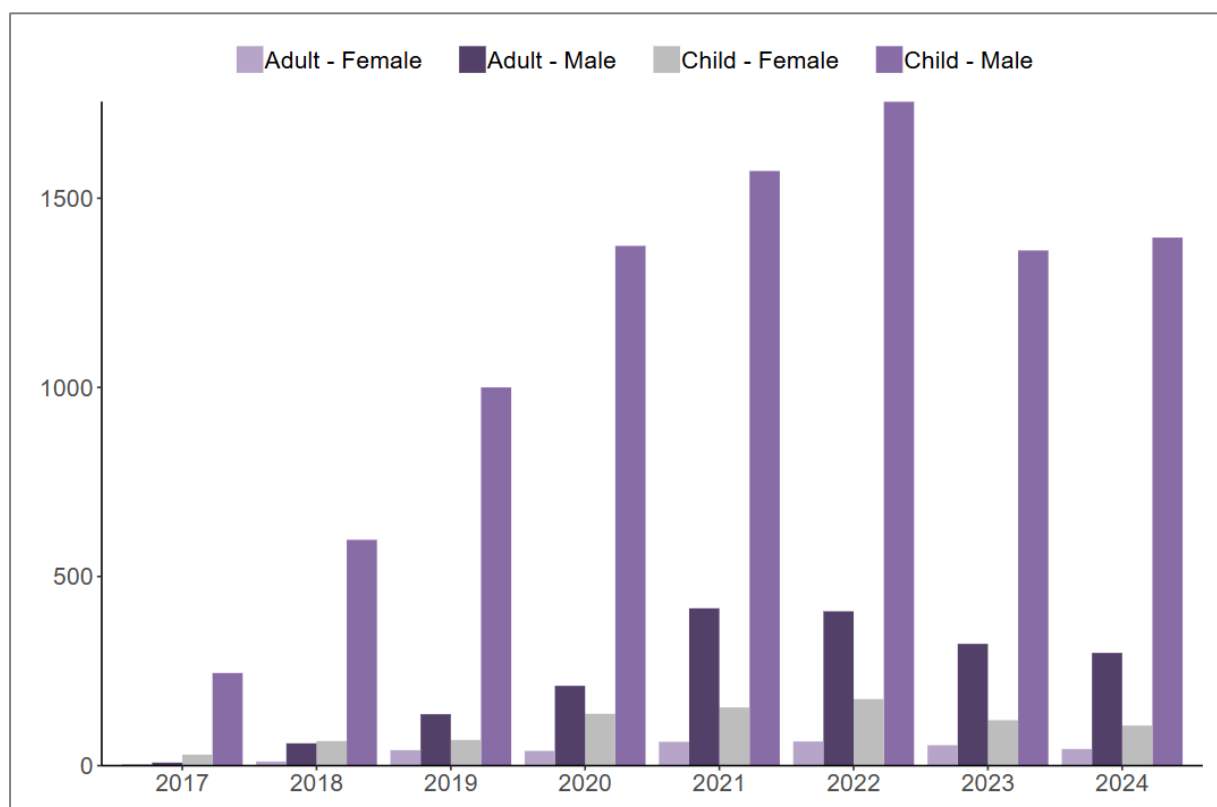
Note: Chart produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using CADET data provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary.

9.4. County Lines

County Lines refers to a model of offending whereby gangs and organised crime groups move drugs into supply areas within the UK via the exploitation of vulnerable individuals. These individuals are recruited and coerced into the drug supply chain (NCA, 2019). The latest strategic assessment published by the National Crime Agency highlights that a large proportion of British victims of modern slavery are exploited within county lines activity. Across the UK, the NCA suggested that heroin and crack cocaine are the drugs most commonly supplied by county lines (NCA, 2024).

The NRM referral system flags referrals that relate to county lines. In 2024, 10% of all referrals received were flagged as county lines. The majority of these referrals were for male children (76%), as shown in Figure 24, this cohort have consistently accounted for the majority of county lines flagged referrals (Home Office, 2025a).

Figure 24: Number of NRM referrals flagged nationally as county lines, by age group at exploitation and gender, 2017 to 2024



Source: Figure 8 in Modern slavery: National Referral Mechanism and Duty to Notify statistics UK, end of year summary 2024 (Home Office, 2025a).

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

Training on County Lines provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary to local organisations in the last year has highlighted the importance of gathering information from third party sources as cases involving modern slavery and county lines are often complex. Partners are encouraged to communicate any information they have on modern slavery or county lines activity to the police.

9.5. Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

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

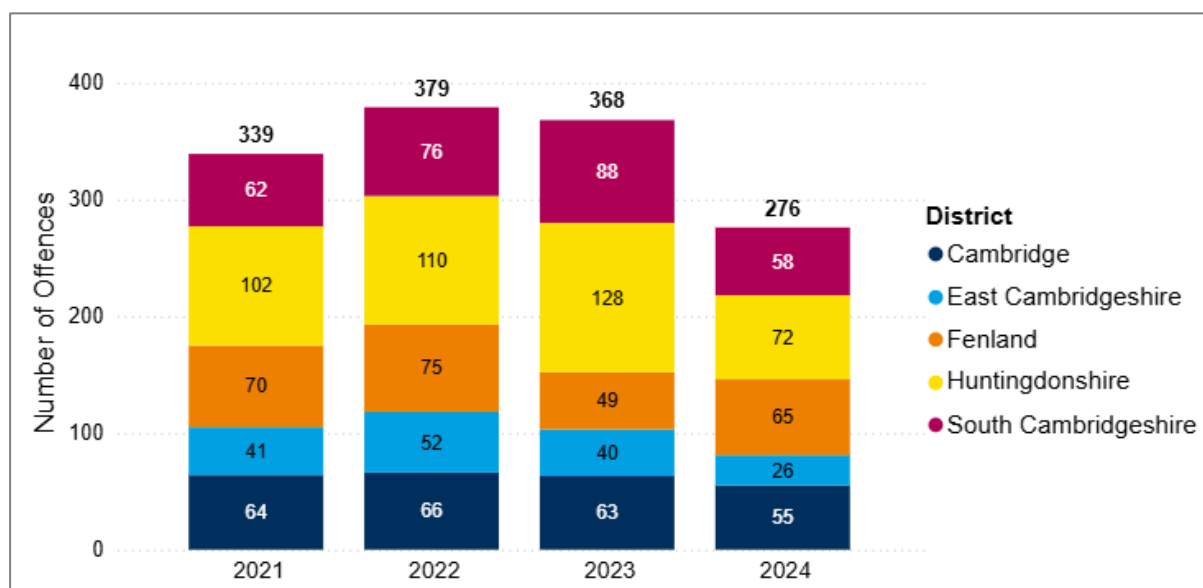
A national report on child sexual abuse and exploitation (CSAE) was released in January 2024 by the Vulnerability Knowledge & Practice Programme. Some of the key findings from this report (relating to offences recorded nationwide in 2022) are listed below. It should be noted that the report flags that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

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

CSE is a marker that can be applied to any offence that fits the criteria for CSE by police. It is worth noting that like other markers that can be applied there is a potential level of inconsistency in the application of the marker. It would be worth investigating how reliable the marker is as an accurate reflection of CSE crimes within the local police data.

In South Cambridgeshire, following increases between 2019 and 2023, offences flagged as CSE decreased by approximately a third from 88 in 2023 down to 58 in 2024 (-34%, -30 offences). Any police recorded offence can be marked as CSE related. When broken down by crime type, the majority of CSE offences were consistently either “Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society” (48% in 2024), or “Other sexual offences” (41% in 2024). However, due to the nature of these crimes, and the levels of underreporting as suggested in the Vulnerability Knowledge & Practice Programme report, this decrease in recorded CSE should be treated with caution.

Figure 25: Annual trend of police recorded child sexual exploitation (CSE) offences in Cambridgeshire, by district, 2021 to 2024 (YE December)



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

10. Substance Misuse

10.1. Summary

A 12% increase in drug offences in the last year (2023 to 2024) was driven exclusively by possession of drug offences (+27%, +22 offences) with trafficking offences continuing to decrease (-25%, -8 offences). Despite the overall increase in the last year, drug offences remained 23% below the number recorded in 2019.

The most common treatment types have consistently been for alcohol, and opiates; accounting for 40% (38) and 32% (30) of people in South Cambridgeshire in 2024, respectively.

The 28% decrease between 2021 and 2024 was reflected in all treatment types, except for those in treatment for both non-opiates and alcohol which increased slightly by 6% (+1). Despite this decrease, the 95 clients in treatment in 2024 remain slightly above the 81 clients in treatment in 2019 (+17%, +14).

10.2. National Trends

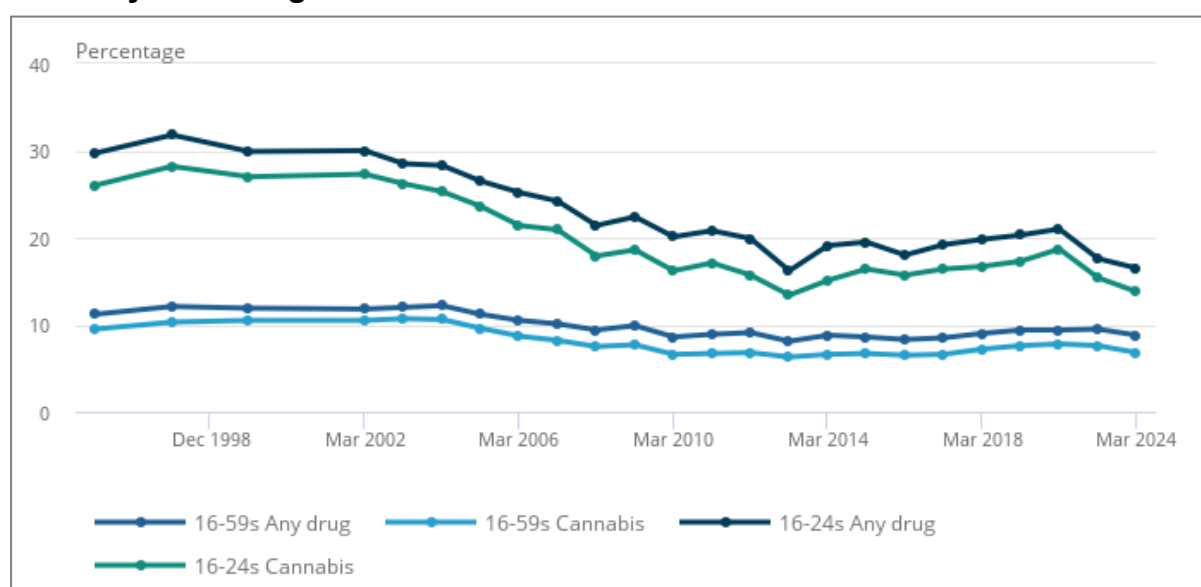
Nationally, police recorded drug offences have seen little change between YE September 2023 and YE September 2024 (+1%). When broken down by subgroup, drug trafficking offences increased by 9%, whilst drug possession offences

decreased by 2%. Possession of drugs offences accounted for 70% of drug offences in YE September 2024 (ONS, 2025b, p. A5a).

The Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) provides a useful indicator of national patterns in drug use as many instances of drug use will not be acknowledged within police recorded offences. The latest published Drug Misuse bulletin by ONS is for YE March 2024 (ONS, 2024g).

As shown in Figure 26, estimates from the CSEW has indicated that there has been an overall decrease in drug use amongst 16 to 24 year olds since December 1995 except for a temporary increase between March 2013 and March 2020 (ONS, 2024g).

Figure 26: Annual trend in estimates of drug use prevalence in England and Wales from the Crime Survey for England and Wales, year ending December 1995 to year ending March 2024



Source: Figure 1 in Drug Misuse in England and Wales report for the year ending March 2024 (ONS, 2024g, p. 2).

Note: "Data for 1995, 1997 and 1999 are for YE December. All other years are for YE March." (ONS, 2024g, p. 2).

Marginal but statistically significant decreases were seen in the estimated prevalence of some drug types in the last year amongst 16 to 59 year olds, including nitrous oxide (1.3% to 0.9%), crack cocaine (0.1% to <0.1%), and cannabis (7.6% to 6.8%) (ONS, 2024g, p. 1.02).

Amongst 16- to 24-year-olds, marginal but statistically significant decreases were seen in the prevalence of ecstasy (2.4% to 2.2%), amphetamines (0.8% to 0.3%), and nitrous oxide (4.2% to 3.3%). There was a small but statistically significant increase in the use of mephedrone (<0.1% to 0.2%). A small but statistically significant increase was seen in the use of magic mushrooms for both 16 to 24 year

olds (1.9% to 2.3%), and 16 to 59 year olds (0.8% to 1.1%) (ONS, 2024g, pp. 1.02, 1.08).

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

10.3. Drug and Alcohol Needs Assessment

The Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Public Health Intelligence Team published a Drugs and Alcohol Needs Assessment for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough in March 2023 (C&P PHI Team, 2023).

In terms of the impact of drug use, the report found that rates of death from drug use are lower in Cambridgeshire compared to England, and while mortality rates in England have been increasing, mortality rates in Cambridgeshire have been decreasing. Hospital admissions due to drug poisoning have been decreasing nationally, and Cambridgeshire has a lower rate than the England (C&P PHI Team, 2023, p. 5). Lastly, drug-related crime in Cambridgeshire is lower than England; however, Cambridge City has experienced higher average rates compared to England (C&P PHI Team, 2023, p. 6).

As far as demographics, service users in Cambridgeshire are more likely to be in regular employment and have more likely to be living with children than the average in England (C&P PHI Team, 2023, p. 6).

The report points to connections between substance misuse, domestic abuse, and mental health. The report states that “participants in the engagement work also often reported having experienced domestic abuse or other crime, and homelessness” (C&P PHI Team, 2023, p. 7).

Furthermore, 70% of people who entered drug treatment in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough in 2021-2022 noted a mental health treatment need, and 75% received mental health treatment from a GP. Mental health support and counselling were reported as an unmet need in the support that provided by services (C&P PHI Team, 2023, p. 7).

The report mentioned feedback on poor access to mental health support and how the pathways between substance misuse and mental health were not working well together. The report recommended a review of pathways and the joint working agreements (C&P PHI Team, 2023, pp. 14-15). In terms of the substance misuse pathway, recommendations were made to reduce wait times before support and to

reduce duplication and the need to “tell your story” multiple times (C&P PHI Team, 2023, p. 13).

It is recommended that the Partnership strengthen communication links between its delivery group and these service providers in order to exchange relevant information. Communication does not need to in-person through delivery group attendance but can be electronic and asynchronous to reduce labour intensity.

It is also recommended that the Partnership’s problem solving group (PSG) engages with service providers to update their knowledge on any changes to referral pathways and to understand interconnections between service provider pathways to ensure that pathways work well together. In addition, it is recommended that the Partnership’s PSG seek upskilling opportunities from service providers to increase professional judgement and to be better equipped to look out for needs. The report recommended that given that there is considerable expertise and knowledge in drug and alcohol services, there should be more training on substance misuse and harm reduction delivered (C&P PHI Team, 2023, p. 15).

10.4. Local Treatment Services

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

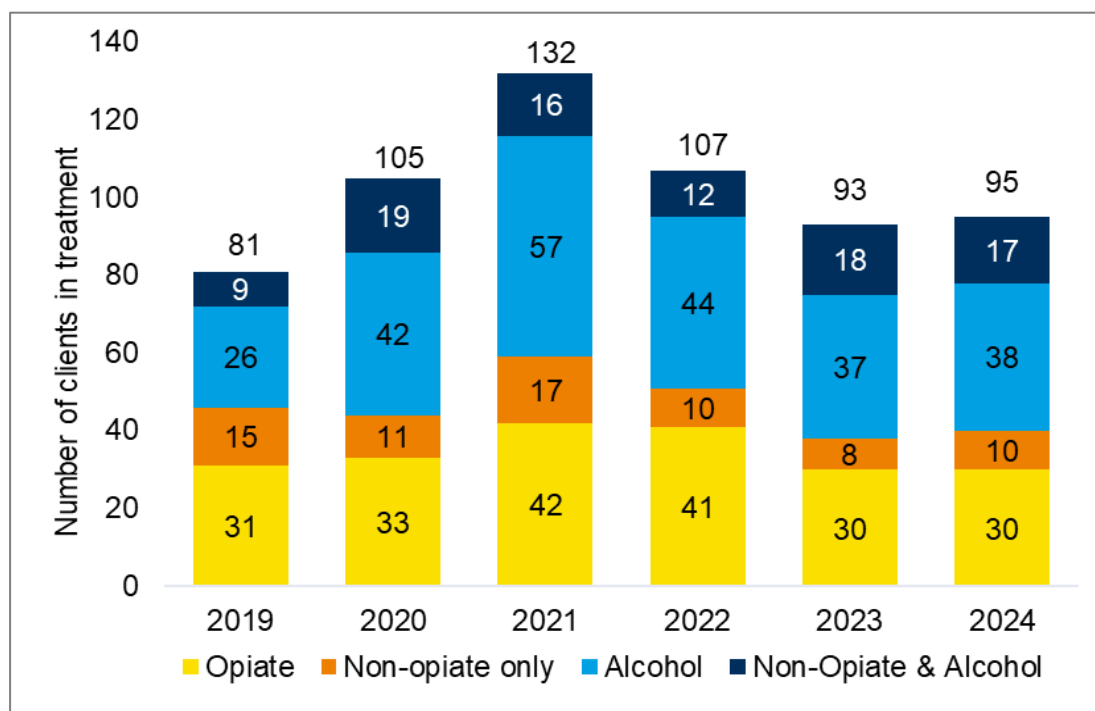
Figure 27 shows the number of South Cambridgeshire residents in treatment for substance misuse between 2019 and 2024, by the substance type they are receiving treatment for.

- The most common treatment types have consistently been for alcohol, and opiates; accounting for 40% (38) and 32% (30) of people in South Cambridgeshire in 2024, respectively.
- There was little change in the number of people in treatment for substance misuse in the last year, meaning that the decreases since the peak of 132 people in 2021 has been sustained.

- The 28% decrease between 2021 and 2024 was reflected in all treatment types, except for those in treatment for both non-opiates and alcohol which increased slightly by 6% (+1).
- Despite this decrease, the 95 clients in treatment in 2024 remain slightly above the 81 clients in treatment in 2019 (+17%, +14). There has been an increase in the number of people in treatment for alcohol (+46%, +12), and both non-opiates and alcohol (+89%, +8) (since 2019 (see Figure 27).

It should be noted that cannot be concluded whether these statistics reflect true trends in the number of people mis-using these substances in South Cambridgeshire, or whether they only reflect trends in the number of people accessing treatment.

Figure 27: Number of South Cambridgeshire residents in treatment for substance misuse, by substance type, 2019 to 2024



Note: Chart produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data provided by Change Grow Live (CGL).

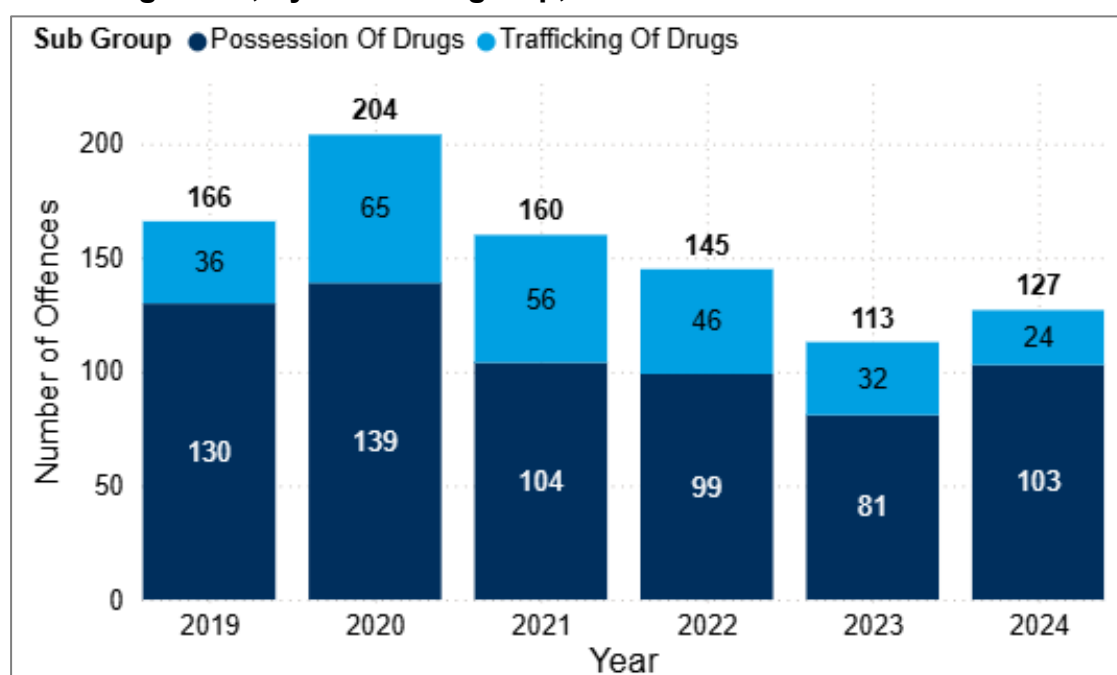
10.5. Local Police Recorded Drug Offences

Police recorded drug offences peaked in 2020 at 204 offences, up 23% compared to 2019 (+38 offences). This increase compared to 2019 was primarily driven by an increase in drug trafficking offences (+81%, +29 offences), which accounted for almost a third (32%) of drug offences in 2020.

Since this peak, drug offences decreased by almost half by 2023 (-45%, -91 offences); this was reflected in both offence subtypes. A 12% increase in drug offences in the last year (2023 to 2024) was driven exclusively by possession of drug offences (+27%, +22 offences) with trafficking offences continuing to decrease (-25%, -8 offences). By 2024, drug trafficking offences were 63% lower compared to 2020 (-41 offences) and accounted for 19% of drug offences.

Despite the overall increase in the last year, drug offences remained 23% below the number recorded in 2019.

Figure 28: Annual trend in police recorded drug offences in South Cambridgeshire, by crime subgroup, 2019 to 2024



11. Offending

11.1. Summary

For the probation cohort, there were 217 individuals residing in South Cambridgeshire who were open to the service on 11/08/2024. In terms of age, the highest proportion were between 30 to 39 years old (29%). In terms of ethnicity, the majority of the probation cohort in South Cambridgeshire were White British at 76%.

For the Youth Justice Service (YJS) cohort, there was a total of 84 children who offend who received 102 outcomes in 2024. This is the third highest number of children who offend compared to other Cambridgeshire districts with Huntingdonshire having the highest at 102 children who offend. South Cambridgeshire also has the fourth highest number of First Time Entrants (FTEs),

the third highest number of Out of Court Disposals (OOCs), and the third highest number of Court Sentences compared to other Cambridgeshire districts in 2024.

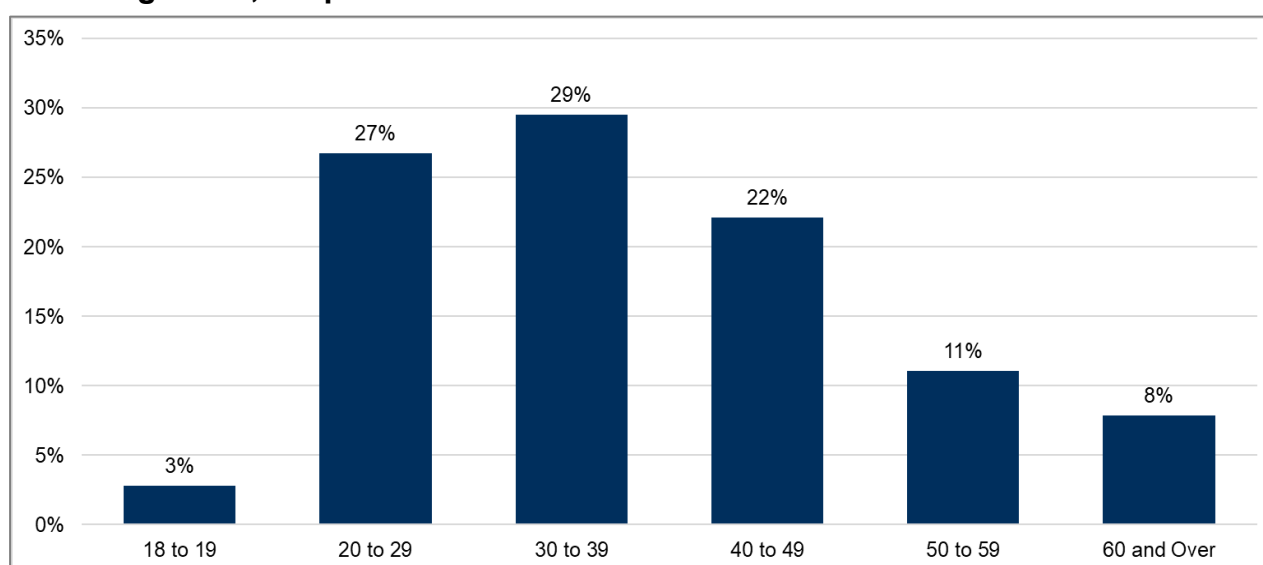
11.2. Adult Offenders

11.2.1. Probation Cohort Profile

The Probation Service provided a caseload profile for individuals residing in South Cambridgeshire who were open to the service on 11/08/2024; in this instance, there were 217 people.

Due to the small numbers within the current cohort, it is best to approach figures with caution and with the understanding that subgroups within the cohort are small. Both male and female offenders are included in the analysis below; separate analysis has not been done due to a small number of female offenders. In Figure 29, the age groups of the current South Cambridgeshire probation cohort are presented. The majority of the cohort are between 20-49 years old (78%). The highest proportion of the caseload were between 30 to 39 years old (29%).

Figure 29: Proportion of age groups on probation residing in South Cambridgeshire, snapshot as of 11/08/2024



Note: Chart produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data provided by Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Probation Service (CPPS).

6% of the cohort in South Cambridgeshire either refused or had no noted ethnicity recorded. Of those whose ethnicity was recorded (204), the majority were White British (76%), and White British were under-represented in comparison to White British in the total South Cambridgeshire Census 18+ population (81%) (ONS,

2023a). Proportions of other ethnic groups are small and therefore have not been included in this report.

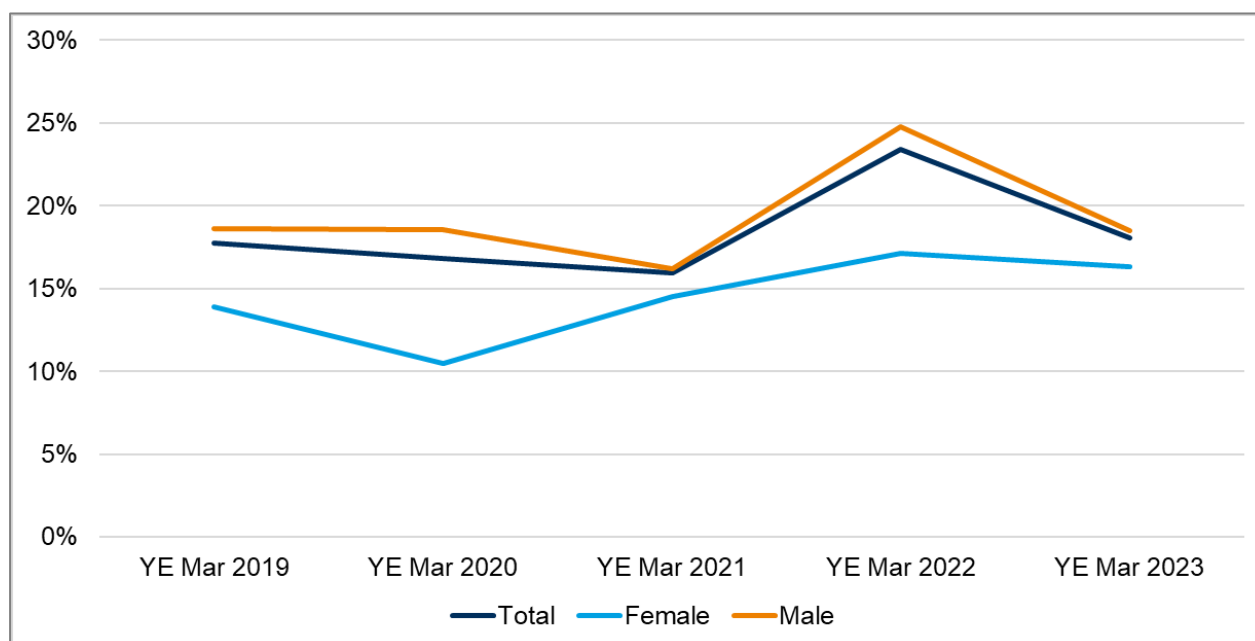
11.2.2. Proven Reoffending Statistics

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) March 2023 (Ministry of Justice, 2025a) (see technical note in Appendix A.6. Proven Reoffending Statistics for details on calculating statistics and caveats). The geography relates to the most recent known address of the offender, based on the postcode provided on the date they received a caution or conviction.

Out of a cohort of 438 offenders in YE March 2023, 18% of offenders in South Cambridgeshire cohort reoffended; this is a lower proportion than across Cambridgeshire (25%). The majority are male offenders at 79%, and female make up 21% of the cohort.

Figure 30 below shows that the proportion of males who reoffend is consistently higher than the proportion of females. Since YE March 2020, the proportion of female reoffenders has slightly increased, appearing to have potentially stabilised, with a small difference between YE March 2022 and YE March 2023 (from 17% to 16%). Whilst the proportion of male reoffenders continues to be notably high than female offenders, the proportion has fluctuated between YE March 2019 and YE March 2023. The proportion appears to have reached a peak in YE March 2022 at 25%.

Figure 30: Proportion of offenders who reoffended by sex in South Cambridgeshire, April 2018 to March 2023



Note: Chart produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data from Ministry of Justice – Proven Reoffending Statistics (Ministry of Justice, 2025a).

11.2.3. Integrated Offender Management (IOM)

The data was not received in relation to IOM, we recommend that the Partnership follows up in order explore this further.

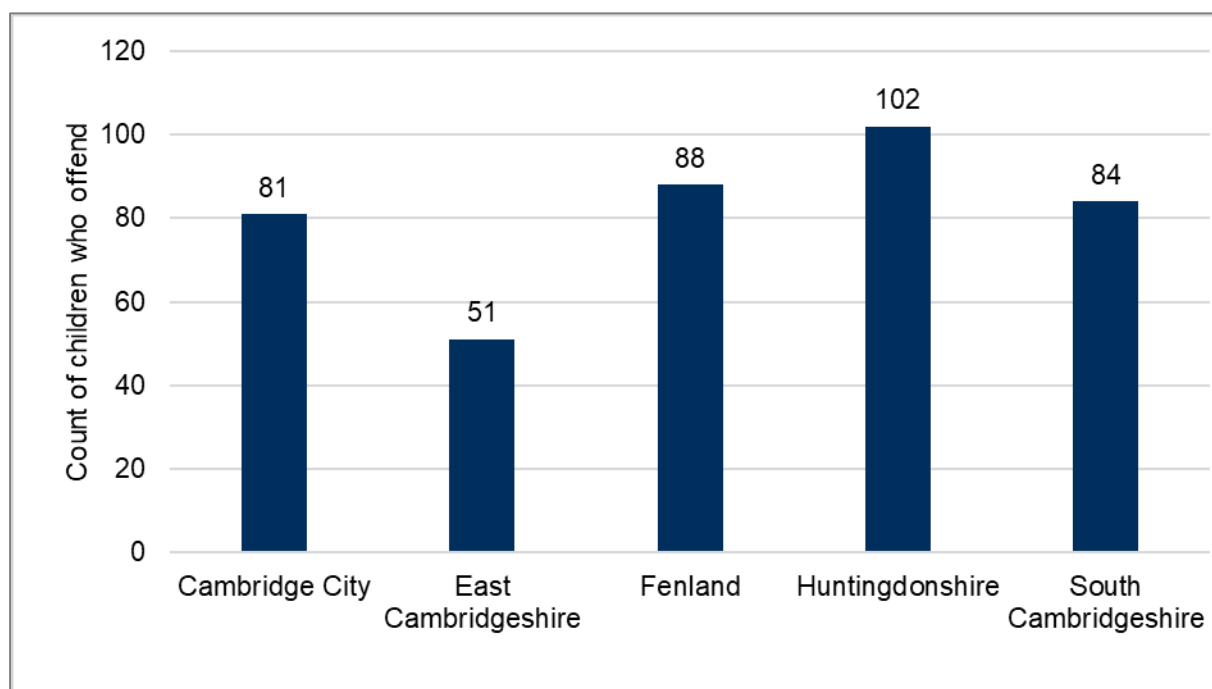
11.3. Youth Justice Service (YJS) Cohort Profile

84 children who offend received a total of 102 outcomes in South Cambridgeshire during the YE December 2024.

There was a total of 84 children who offend in the YE December 2024. The number of children who offend in a year represent open cases and not new cases each year. The total of 84 children who offend received a total of 102 outcomes. This can be broken down into 71 children receiving 77 Out of Court Disposals (OOCs), 8 First Time Entrants (FTEs), and 15 children receiving 17 Court Sentences.

Figure 31 below shows that South Cambridgeshire has the third highest number of children who offend in YE December 2024 compared to the other districts in Cambridgeshire. Huntingdonshire is the highest at 102 children who offend with East Cambridgeshire being the lowest at 51 children who offend.

Figure 31: Count of children who offend by district in Cambridgeshire, from January 2024 to December 2024



Note: Chart produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data sourced from CCC Child Youth Justice Management System.

Table 11 shows the outcomes by Cambridgeshire districts. South Cambridgeshire has the fourth highest outcomes in all areas with 102 outcomes. Huntingdonshire has the highest outcomes in the period with 136. East Cambridgeshire has the lowest with 59 outcomes.

Table 11: The number of children who offend, by Cambridgeshire district of residence, and outcome, from January 2024 to December 2024

Outcome Type	Cambridge City	East Cambridgeshire	Fenland	Huntingdonshire	South Cambridgeshire
First Time Entrants	16	3	11	14	8
Out of Court Disposals	76	49	89	103	77
Court Sentences	21	7	10	19	17
Total Outcomes	113	59	110	136	102

Note: Table produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data sourced from CCC Child Youth Justice Management System.

Table 12 below shows the Out of Court Disposals (OOCs) administered in South Cambridgeshire for YE December 2024. Community Resolutions represents the largest proportion of the cohort at 75%.

There has been a 4% decrease of OOCs from 80 to 77 between YE December 2022 and YE December 2024. Between YE December 2022 and YE December 2023, there was a 6% increase, but between YE December 2023 to YE December 2024, there was a 9% decrease.

Table 12: Out of Court Disposals by outcome for children who offend, in South Cambridgeshire, from January 2024 to December 2024

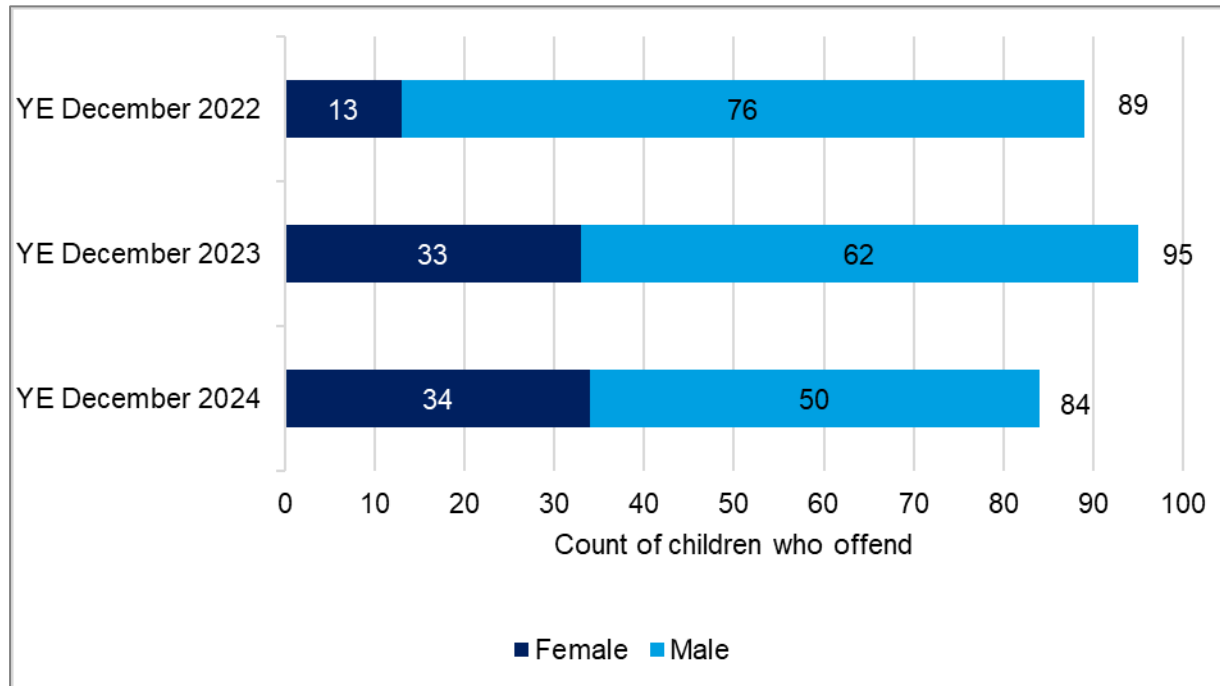
OOCs by Outcome	2024	2024 - Percentage of total OOCs
Community Resolution	58	75%
Outcome 21	6	8%
Outcome 22	7	9%
Youth Caution	<5	<5%
Youth Restorative Disposal	<5	<5%
Total	77	100%

Note: Table produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data sourced from CCC Child Youth Justice Management System.

As far as Court Sentences, Referral Orders represent the highest proportion of Court Sentence outcomes at 41% (7 out of 17). There has been a 13% increase in Court Sentences in South Cambridgeshire from 15 to 17 between YE December 2022 and YE December 2024. However, there has been no change of 17 since YE December 2023.

Figure 32 also shows that children who offend are predominately male. There has been a 34% (76 to 50) decrease in males since YE December 2022, and there has also been a 19% decrease in males from 62 to 50 since YE December 2023. Females, however, have seen a 162% increase from 13 to 34 since YE December 2022. There has been a slight 3% increase from 33 to 34 since YE December 2023.

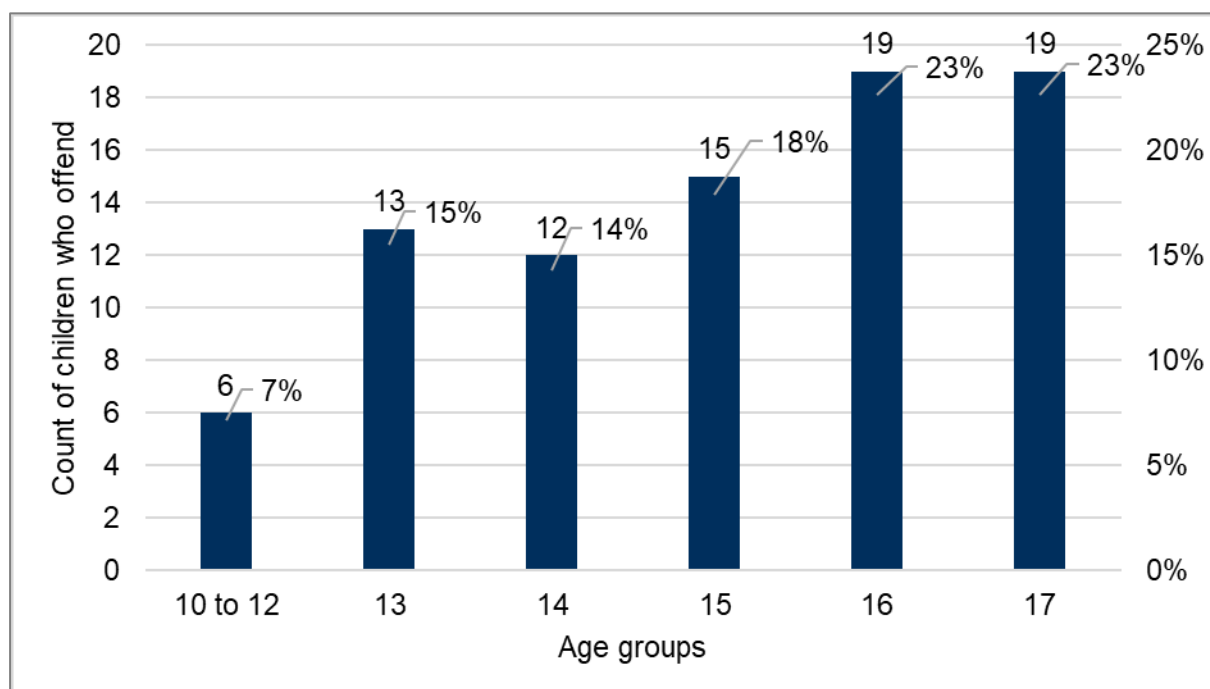
Figure 32: Children who offend in South Cambridgeshire by gender, from January 2024 to December 2024



Note: Chart produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data sourced from CCC Child Youth Justice Management System.

Figure 33 below shows that age 16 and 17 represents the most common ages at 46% of the cohort. Children aged 10-14 represent 36% of the cohort, and children aged 15+ represent 64%.

Figure 33: Children who offend in South Cambridgeshire by age group, from January 2024 to December 2024



Note: Chart produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data sourced from CCC Child Youth Justice Management System.

In terms of ethnicity, the top 2 ethnic groups are White British at 65% and White Other at 20%.

White British at 65% is under-represented compared to 77% White British for the overall South Cambridgeshire 10-17 population and 77% White British for the overall 10-17 Cambridgeshire population. In contrast, White/Other Nationals YJS cohort at 20% is overrepresented compared to the 7% White British for the overall South Cambridgeshire 10-17 population and 11% White British for the overall 10-17 Cambridgeshire population. Proportions of other ethnic groups are small and therefore have not been included in this report.

Table 13 shows the percentage of children who offend who were children in care in each district in Cambridgeshire. South Cambridgeshire had 6 children in care which represented 7% of the children who offend cohort; the district with the largest proportion is Fenland at 10%.

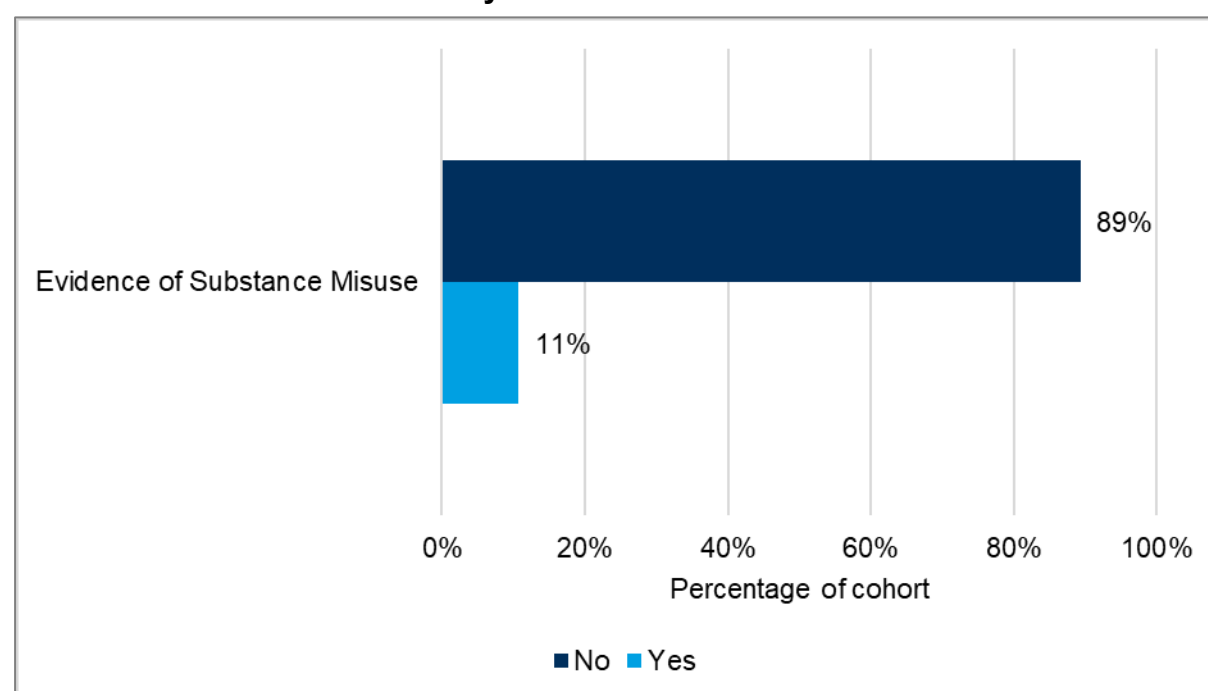
Table 13: Children in care who offend, by district of residence in Cambridgeshire, from January 2024 to December 2024

District	Children in care	Total cohort (Including children in care)	% of total cohort who were children in care
Cambridge City	<5	81	<6%
East Cambridgeshire	<5	51	<10%
Fenland	9	88	10%
Huntingdonshire	8	102	8%
South Cambridgeshire	6	84	7%

Note: Table produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data sourced from CCC Child Youth Justice Management System.

Figure 34 shows that 11% of children of the South Cambridgeshire cohort had evidence of substance misuse. Less than 5% had contact with mental health services. (Information taken from main recording Assessment for Youth justice team Assetplus).

Figure 34: Children who offend in South Cambridgeshire, and evidence of substance misuse from January 2024 to December 2024



Note: Chart produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data sourced from CCC Child Youth Justice Management System.

Table 14 below shows that Violence Against the Person (VAP) accounts for the highest proportion of total offences for the current period at 35% (53 of 151). VAP has also accounted for the highest proportion of total offences for the previous 2 years at 35% for YE December 2022 and 33% for YE December 2023.

The offence type of Theft and Handling Stolen Goods saw the largest increases with a 1700% increase from 1 to 18 since YE December 2022 and a 200% increase from 6 to 18 since YE December 2023. Drug offences had a 40% increase from 5 to 7 since YE December 2022; however, there has been a 53% decrease from 15 to 7 since YE December 2023.

The overall number of offences committed has seen 47% increase since YE December 2022 and a 19% increase since YE December 2023.

Table 14: Offences by type for children who have offended, in South Cambridgeshire, 2022 to 2024 ((years ending December)

Offence Type	2022 offence count	2023 offence count	2024 offence count	2024 - Percentage share of total offences
Violence Against the Person	36	42	53	35%
Theft And Handling Stolen Goods	<5	6	18	12%
Motoring Offences	5	14	16	11%
Public Order	15	14	15	10%
Criminal Damage	12	8	13	9%
Sexual Offences	8	14	12	8%
Drugs	5	15	7	5%
Vehicle Theft / Unauthorised Taking	<5	<5	<5	<4%
Other	5	<5	<5	<4%
Robbery	<5	<5	<5	<4%
Racially Aggravated	8	<5	<5	<4%
Non-Domestic Burglary	<5	<5	<5	<4%
Breach Of Bail/Breach of Statutory Order	0	<5	<5	<4%
Domestic Burglary	<5	<5	<5	<4%
Arson	<5	0	0	0%
Total	103	127	151	100%

Note: Table produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data sourced from CCC Child Youth Justice Management System.

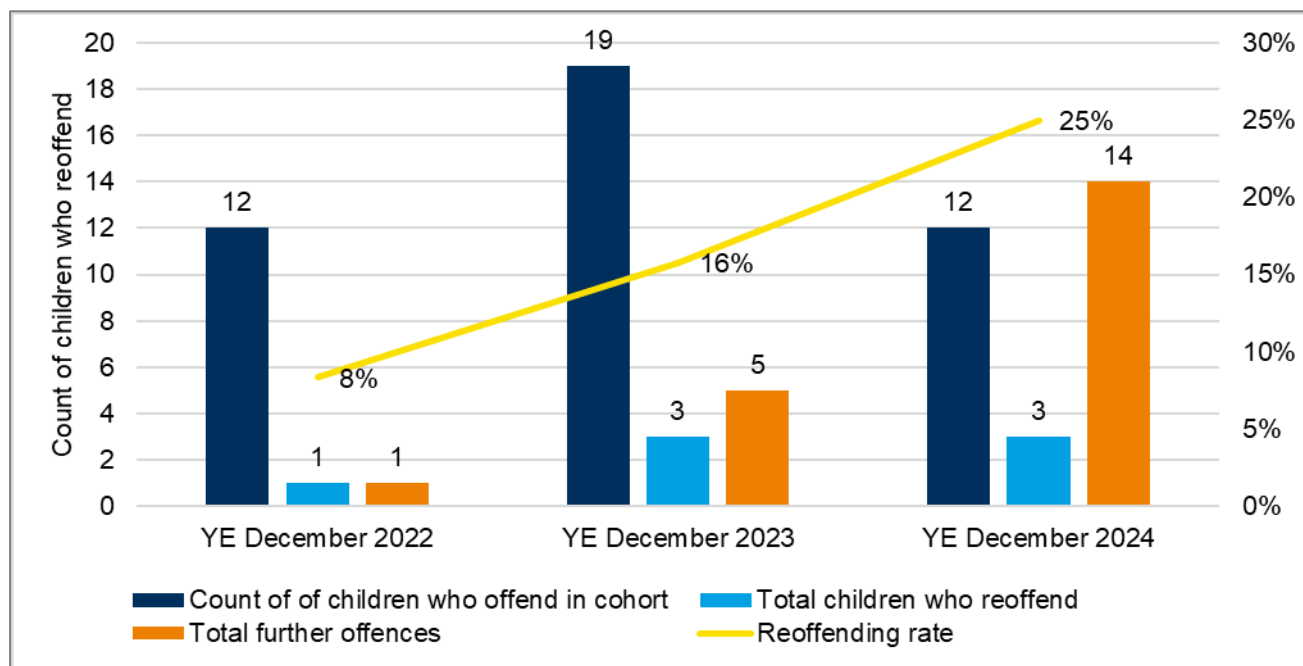
11.3.1. Children who have reoffended

3 children who reoffended committed 14 further offences in South Cambridgeshire in YE December 2024.

There were 3 children who reoffended, and these children committed 14 further offences in the YE December 2024.

Figure 35 shows that numbers of children who reoffend have been very small. However, it is notable that the number of further offences committed by children who reoffend has increased since YE December 2023 by 180% from 5 to 14.

Figure 35: Children who reoffend in South Cambridgeshire, from January 2022 to December 2024



Note: Chart produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data sourced from CCC Child Youth Justice Management System.

Given that the number of children who reoffend is very small, further age, ethnicity, and geographic analysis would draw limited and possibly misleading conclusions on trends.

12. Crimes that impact the community

12.1. Summary

Crimes that impact the community include offences relating to commercial loss, ASB, deliberate fires, public order, criminal damage and hate crime in this analysis, and whilst some offending has high visibility in the community, it does not all come with the same risk of harm.

- Both ASB and offences relating to commercial loss saw notable increases in the last year; shoplifting was the main driver of the increase for offences relating to commercial loss.
- Criminal damage offences have remained relatively stable between 2021 to 2024, noting little change between the years.
- Whilst hate crime and public order decreased in the last year, counts for both are now lower than those seen in 2021.

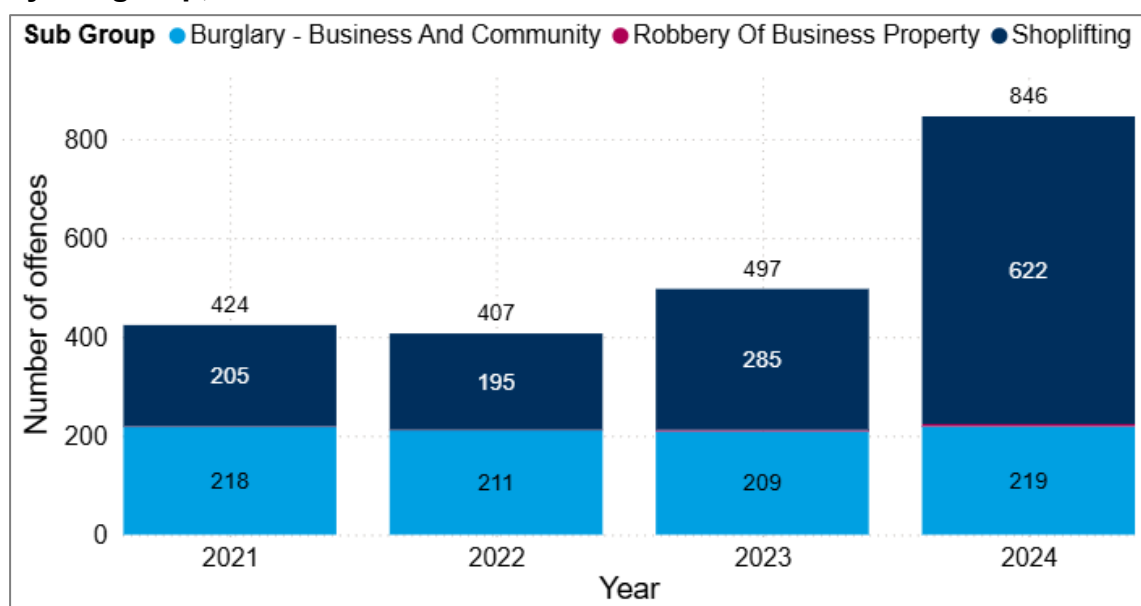
12.1. Commercial Loss

The following section includes an overview of offences for which the subgroup relates to commercial loss. This includes business and community burglary, robbery of business property, and shoplifting offences. These figures do not include all offences against businesses; for example, vehicle crimes involving vehicles owned by organisations are not included in these figures.

Offences relating to commercial loss have notably increased in the last year (+70%, +349 offences). This is double the number of commercial loss offences recorded in 2021 (+100%, +422 offences).

- Robbery of business property offences remained low between 2021 and 2023, with between 1 to 3 offences recorded annually; in 2024, there were 5 offences recorded.
- Business and community burglary has remained stable and has ranged between 209 to 219 offences over the last 4 years.
- The increase in commercial loss offences was mostly driven by shoplifting offences. The number of shoplifting offences in South Cambridgeshire reached 622 in 2024 – this is over double the number of offences from 2023 at 285 (118%, +337 offences). This is 203% higher than the 205 offences recorded in 2021 (+417 offences).
- Shoplifting accounted for 74% of commercial loss offences in 2024 whilst business and community burglary accounted for 26%.

Figure 36: Annual trend of police recorded offences related to commercial loss by subgroup, 2021 to 2024



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

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

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

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

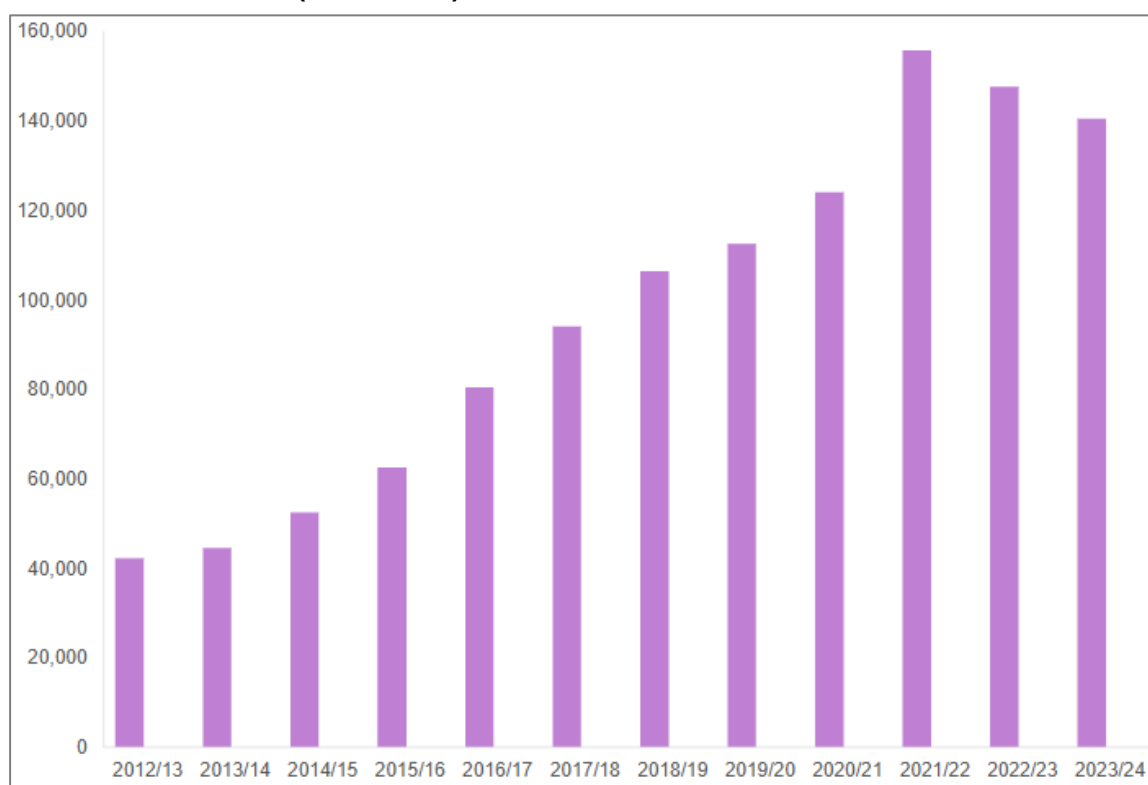
12.2. Hate Crime

12.2.1. National Context

A hate crime is defined as ‘any criminal offence which is perceived, by the victim or any other person, to be motivated by hostility or prejudice towards someone based on a personal characteristic’ (Home Office, 2024c). The police can apply a hate crime related marker to any offence where it appears to be motivated by 1 or more of the 5 monitored hate crime characteristics: race or ethnicity, religion or beliefs, disability, sexual orientation, and transgender identity. Improvements in police crime recording and improvements in the identification of what constitutes a hate crime should be considered in the interpretation of hate crime trend data (Home Office, 2022).

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

Figure 37: Annual trend of police recorded hate crime in England and Wales, 2012/13 to 2023/24 (YE March)



Source: Figure 1 in the Hate crime, England and Wales, year ending March 2024 bulletin (Home Office, 2024c).

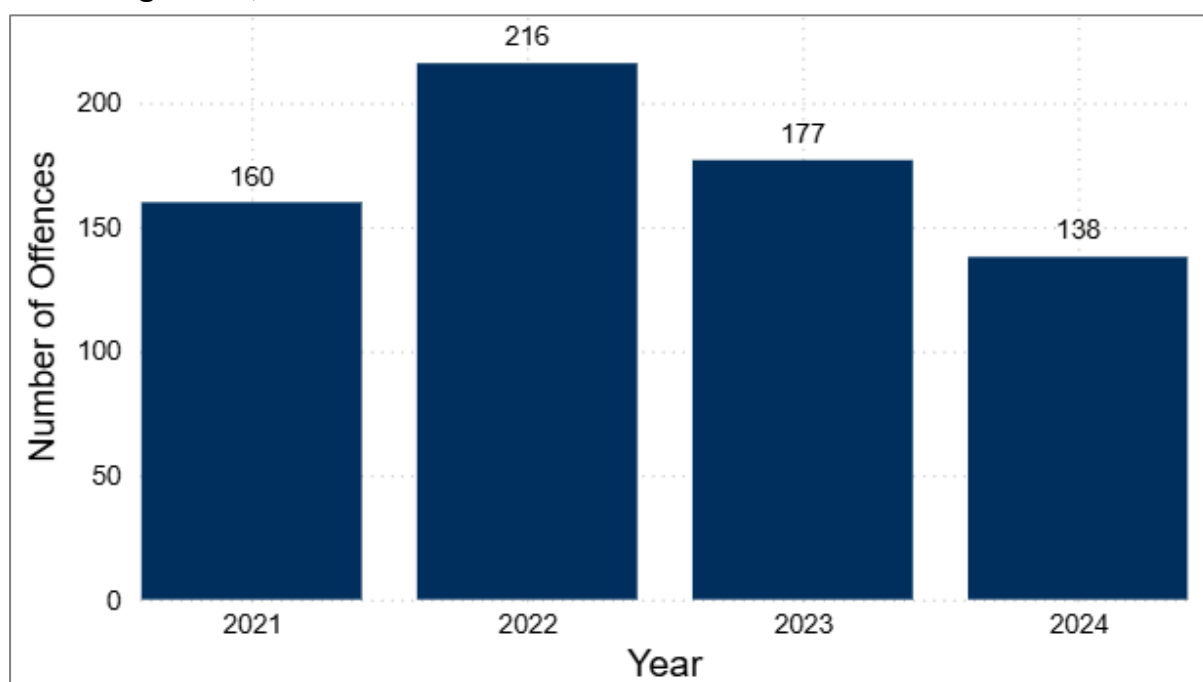
It is important to note that hate crimes may have multiple motivating factors; in the YE March 2024, the Home Office estimated 6% of hate crimes to have involved more than one motivating factor. An estimation that was based on the data supplied by 31 forces (Home Office, 2024c).

12.2.2. Local Context

Figure 38 below shows that there were 138 hate crime marked offences in South Cambridgeshire in 2024; this is the lowest number of hate crime marked offences since 2021. This is a rate of 0.8 per 1,000 population and is the lowest out of all Cambridgeshire districts ranging from (0.9 to 2.5) (see section A.2. Population Estimates for technical notes).

Hate crime marked offences in South Cambridgeshire saw a 22% decrease between 2023 and 2024 (-39 offences); this decrease is notably sharper than the 5% decrease seen nationally over a similar period (YE March 2024). It appears there was a peak in hate crime marked offences in 2022 with 216 offences; a similar peak was also seen nationally in YE March 2022, as seen above in **Error! Reference source not found.**

Figure 38: Annual trend of hate crime marked offences in South Cambridgeshire, 2021 and 2024



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

12.3. ASB

12.3.1. National Trend

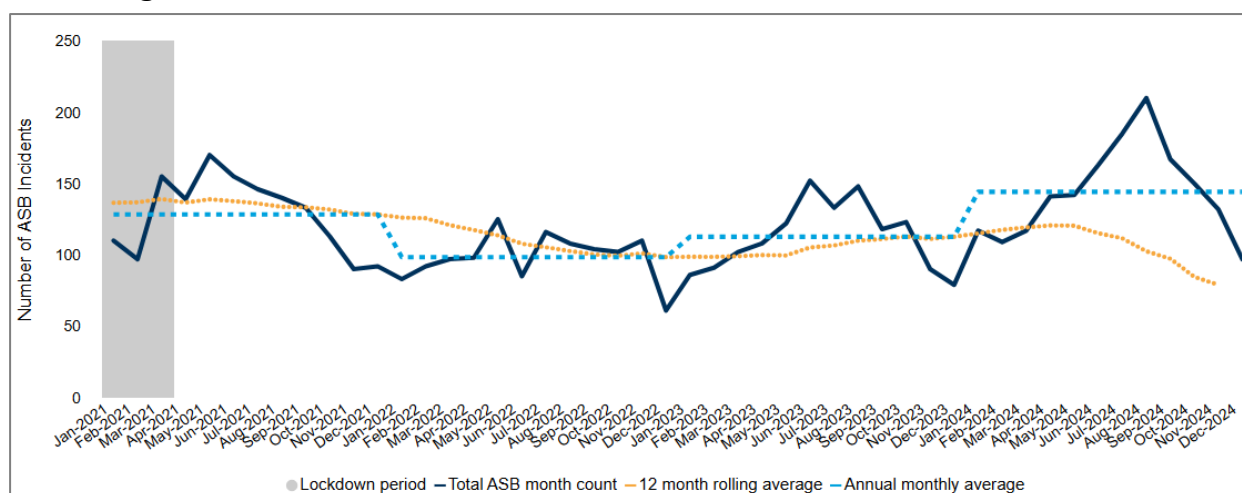
There was approximately 1 million ASB incidents recorded by the police in England and Wales in the YE September 2024. There is little change compared to previous year (<-1% between YE September 2023 to YE September 2024, including British Transport Police figures). ASB figures remained 21% lower than the 1.3 million recorded in YE March 2022 (ONS, 2025b, p. D4). Similarly, in the most recent CSEW (for the YE September 2024 survey period), 36% of respondents had personally experienced or witnessed anti-social behaviour in their local area; this is close to the 34% recorded the previous year.

12.3.2. Local Trend

In 2024, there were 1,730 ASB incidents recorded in South Cambridgeshire; this is a 28% increase on 2023 (+378 incidents). This is a 12% increase since 2021 (+190 incidents). Figure 39 shows the increase in the annual monthly average of ASB incidents from 113 in 2023 to 144 in 2024. A peak of 210 incidents was recorded in August 2024; this was the highest monthly count between 2021 to 2024.

Despite this increase, the rate of ASB incidents in East Cambridgeshire of 10.4 per 1,000 population for 2024 remains below the countywide rate of 12.6 per 1,000 population (see section A.2. Population Estimates for technical notes).

Figure 39: Monthly trend in police recorded ASB incidents in South Cambridgeshire, 2021 to 2024

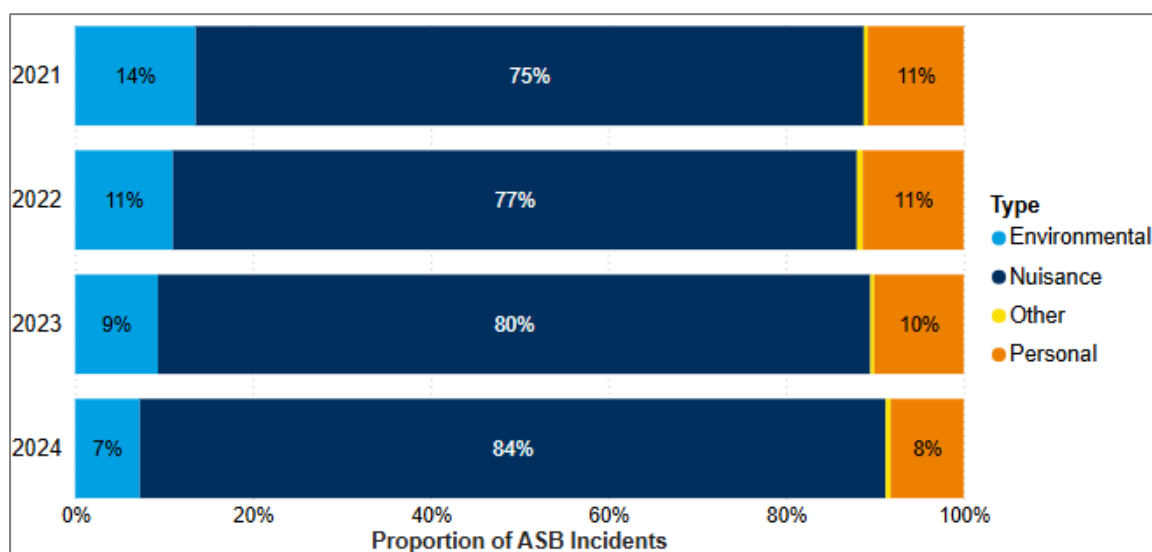


Note: Chart produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary.

12.3.3. ASB Type

Both environmental and personal ASB have decreased in proportion since 2021, whilst nuisance ASB has increased. Nuisance ASB accounted for 84% of the ASB incidents in South Cambridgeshire in 2024, consistently accounting for the largest proportion of ASB incidents in the last 4 years.

Figure 40: Police recorded ASB by incident type in South Cambridgeshire, 2021 to 2024



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

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

12.3.4. 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. Key words included "youth/s", "young", "teenage/teenager/s", and "kids". It should be noted that this is not a perfect measure. It may include some incidents where young people were present or victims, but the incident itself was not directly attributable to young people. Despite this limitation, it represents the best available indicator of police recorded youth related ASB.

A breakdown of youth related and non-youth related ASB is shown in Table 15. Youth-related ASB saw an increase between 2023 and 2024 (+14%, +47 incidents), albeit a small percentage increase than ASB with no youth keyword (+33%, +331 incidents). The proportion of youth-related ASB has slightly decreased over the same period from 25% to 22%.

Table 15: Annual trend of total ASB incidents broken down by non youth-related and youth-related ASB in South Cambridgeshire, 2021 to 2024

ASB type	2021	2022	2023	2024	2023-24 change % (count)	2021-24 change % (count)
No youth key word	1203	892	1011	1342	+33% (+331)	+12% (+139)
Youth key word	337	289	341	388	+14% (+47)	+15% (+51)
All ASB	1540	1181	1352	1730	+28% (+378)	+12% (+190)
Proportion of ASB that was youth ASB	22%	24%	25%	22%	N/A	N/A

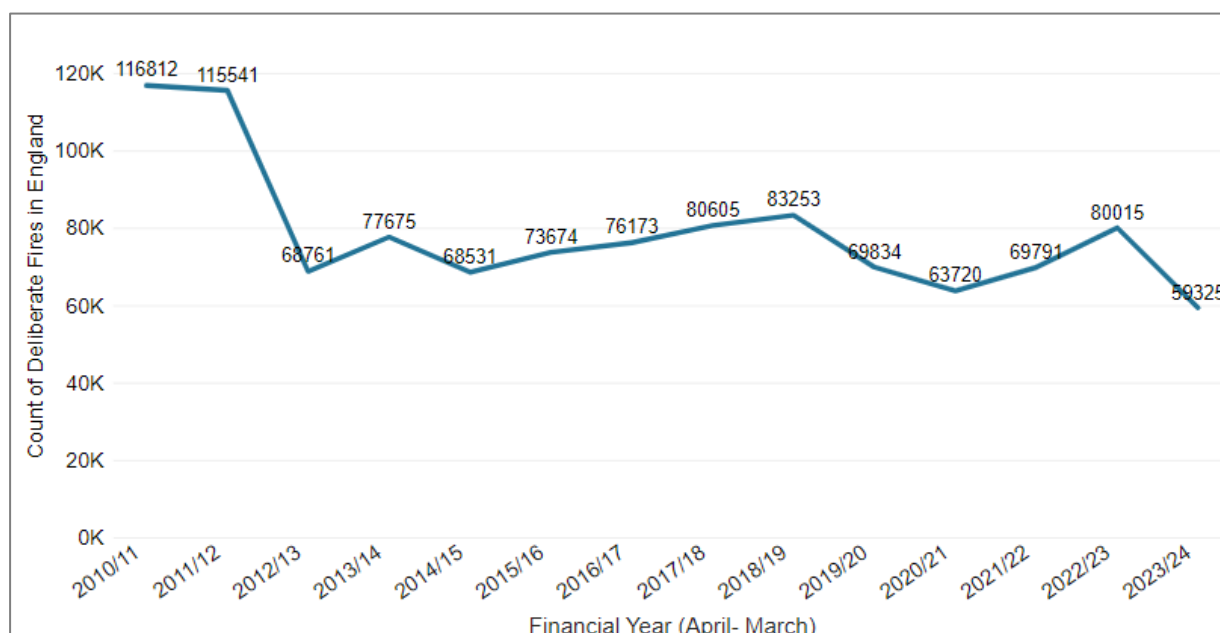
Note: Table produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary.

12.4. Fires

12.4.1. National Context

Long term national data from the Fire and Rescue Service (FRS) is available for YE March, up to YE March 2024. This data shows that over the last ten years the total number of deliberate fires, whilst fluctuating, have remained relatively stable, but has seen a notable decrease in the last year (-26%), from 80,015 in YE March 2023, down to 59,293 in YE March 2024. More recent data available for the years ending September 2023 and 2024 showed that this decrease has continued but is showing signs of slowing with an 11% reduction from 62,732 in YE September 2023 to 55,825 in YE September 2024 (Home Office, 2024e).

Figure 41: Deliberate fires attended by fire and rescue services in England annually between 2010 and 2024 (YE March)

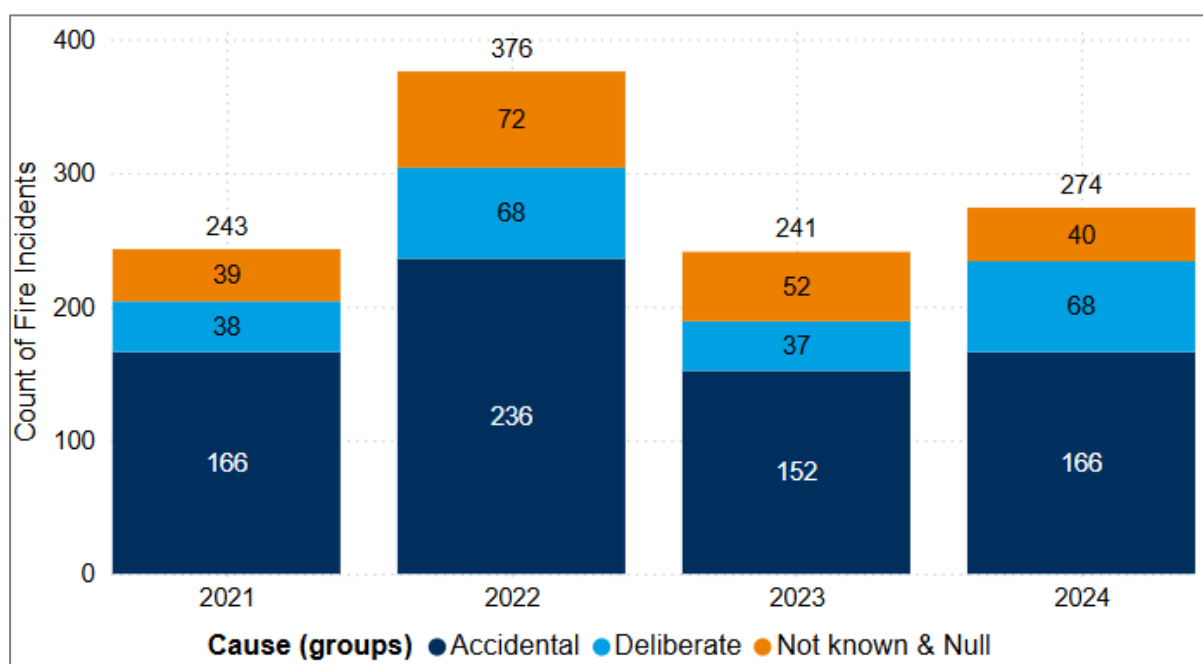


Note: Chart produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data sourced from “Fire statistics table 0401; Deliberate fires attended by fire and rescue services in England, by incident type and fire and rescue authority” in Fire and rescue incident statistics for England, year ending September 2024 data tables (Home Office, 2024e).

12.4.2. Local Context

Figure 42 below show that there were 274 fires recorded in South Cambridgeshire in 2024; this was a 14% increase on the previous year (+33 incidents). Deliberate fires accounted for a quarter of all fires in South Cambridgeshire (25%); this is a notable increase in proportion compared to 2023 (15%).

Figure 42: Annual trend of fires in South Cambridgeshire by cause, 2021 to 2024

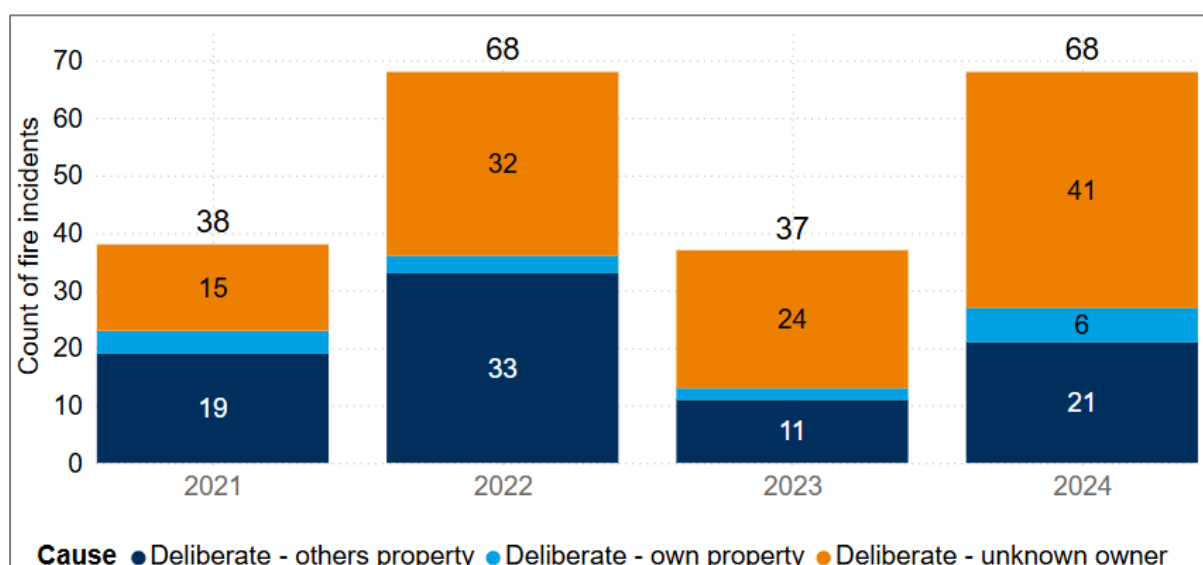


Note: Chart produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data provided by Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue Service.

Further analysis on deliberate fires follows as these types of fires are more associated with risk taking behaviour.

- The number of deliberate fires has fluctuated between 2021 and 2024, so much so that 2021 and 2023 saw similar counts (38 and 37 respectively) and 2022 and 2024 saw the same count (68 for both). This does represent an increase from 2023 to 2024 (+84%, +31 fires).
- In 2024, the highest proportion of deliberate fires were to 'unknown owner' with 60%, followed by 'other's property' (31%).

Figure 43: Annual trend of deliberate fires in South Cambridgeshire by cause, 2021 to 2024



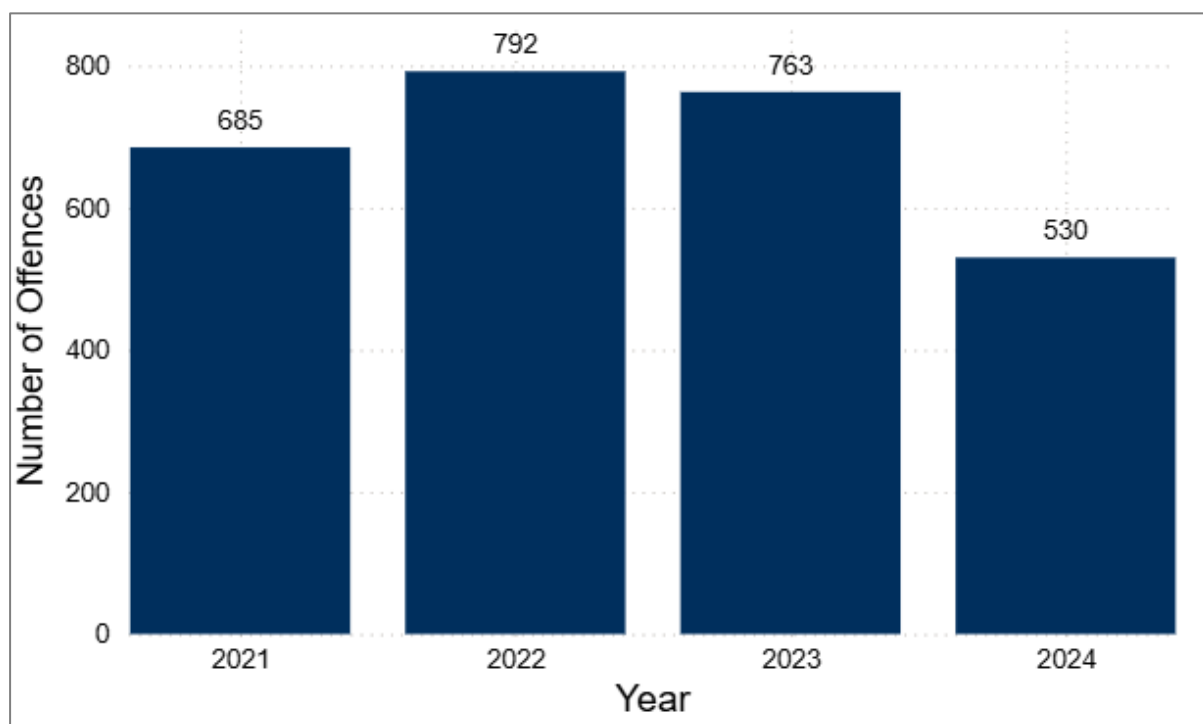
Note: Chart produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data provided by Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue Service.

12.5. Public Order

Figure 44 below shows that public order offences have seen a notable decrease between 2023 and 2024 (-31%, -233 offences). With 530 offences in 2024, this is the lowest recorded count in South Cambridgeshire between 2021 and 2024.

In 2024, South Cambridgeshire had a rate of 3.2 per 1,000 population; this is lower than the countywide rate of 4.8 per 1,000 population (see section A.2. Population Estimates for technical notes).

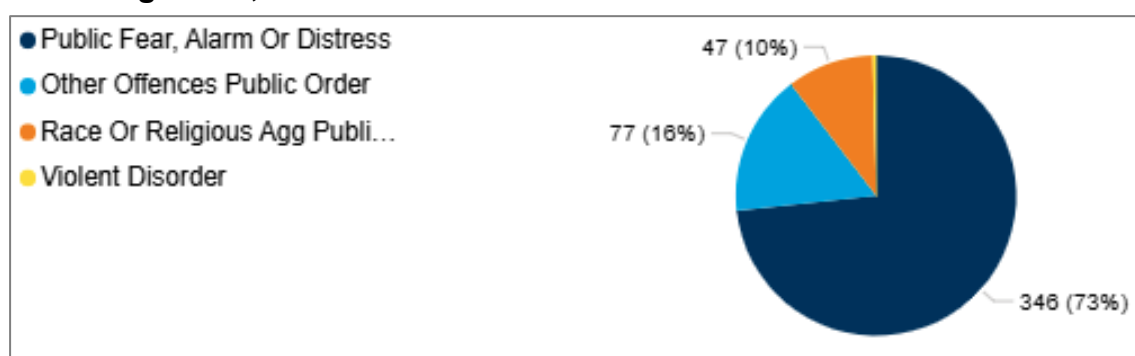
Figure 44: Annual trend of police recorded public order offences in South Cambridgeshire, 2021 to 2024



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

Figure 45 below shows that in 2024, the majority of public order offences were 'public fear, alarm or distress' (77%). 10% were public order offences grouped as 'race or religious aggravated public fear'.

Figure 45: Police recorded public order offences by subgroup in South Cambridgeshire, 2024



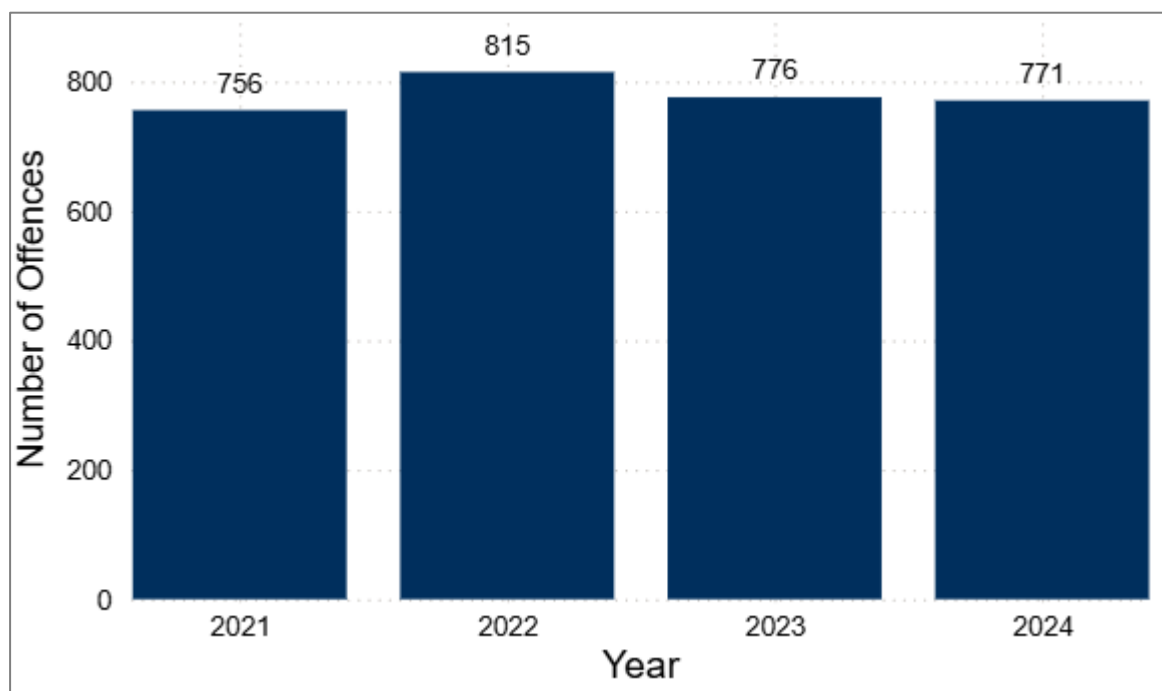
12.6. Criminal Damage

Figure 46 below shows that criminal damage has remained relatively stable over the past 4 years. 815 offences in 2022 were the highest annual count over the period (2021 to 2024). There were 771 criminal damage offences recorded in 2024; this

represented a 1% decrease when compared to 2023 (-5 offences) and a 2% increase on 2021 (+15 offences).

In 2024, the rate was 4.6 offences per 1,000 population in South Cambridgeshire. This is the lowest rate in the county in 2024 (ranging from 5.0 to 8.1) and lower than the county wide rate of 6.1 (see section A.2. Population Estimates for technical notes).

Figure 46: Annual trend of police recorded criminal damage offences in South Cambridgeshire, 2021 to 2024



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

As previously mentioned, 'arson and criminal damage' offences have consistently accounted for the second highest proportion of DA marked offences between 2021 and 2024. In 2024, these offences accounted for 7% of the total marked DA offences.

13. Glossary

Table 16: A glossary of terms and acronyms used in this report

Term/acronym	Definition
ASB (Anti-Social Behaviour)	“Antisocial behaviour is defined as 'behaviour by a person which causes, or is likely to cause, harassment, alarm or distress to persons not of the same household as the person' (Antisocial Behaviour Act 2003 and Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011).” (Cambridgeshire Constabulary, n.d.)
ASB categories: personal, environmental and nuisance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal antisocial behaviour is when a person targets a specific individual or group. • Environmental antisocial behaviour is when a person's actions affect the wider environment, such as public spaces or buildings. • Nuisance antisocial behaviour is when a person causes trouble, annoyance or suffering to a community (Cambridgeshire Constabulary, n.d.).
Accidental Fires	Where the motive for the fire is thought to be accidental or is unknown.
Arson	The criminal act of deliberately setting fire to property.
CCC PIT	Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team
Claimant rate	$\frac{\text{number of claimants}}{\text{population of claimant area (16 – 64)}}$
County Lines	“A term used to describe gangs and organised criminal networks involved in exporting illegal drugs into 1 or more importing areas [within the UK], using dedicated mobile phone lines or other form of 'deal line'. They are likely to exploit children and vulnerable adults to move [and store] the drugs and money and they will often use coercion, intimidation, violence (including sexual violence) and weapons.” (Home Office, 2023b)
CPIH	Consumer Prices Index including owner occupiers' housing costs

Term/acronym	Definition
CSE (Child Sexual Exploitation)	<p>“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)</p>
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	<p>“A (police recorded) report of a domestic incident, which occurs in either a public or private place.”</p> <p>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)</p>
Domestic Abuse Related Death Review (DARDR)	<p>Formerly known as a Domestic Homicide Review (DHR).</p> <p>“A Domestic Homicide Review is a multi-agency review which seeks to identify and implement lessons learnt from deaths which have, or appear to have, resulted from domestic abuse. Their aim is to better protect victims in future and prevent further tragedies – by highlighting to the police and other agencies what can be done in future to</p>

Term/acronym	Definition
	<p>strengthen the response.” (Home Office, Farris, L., 2024)</p> <p>The name was changed in order to “better recognise deaths from domestic abuse related homicides”. (Home Office, Farris, L., 2024)</p>
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
Hate Crime	<p>“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)</p>
HMICFRS	Her Majesty’s Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services
Modern Slavery	<p>“Modern slavery is a complex crime that covers all forms of slavery, trafficking and exploitation. Trafficking includes transporting, recruiting or harbouring an individual with a view to them being exploited. Modern slavery crimes may involve, or take place alongside, a wide range of abuses and other criminal offences such as grievous bodily harm, assault, rape or child sexual abuse. Victims of modern slavery can be men, women and children of any age across the world. There is an assumption that victims of modern slavery are often trafficked to the UK from other countries, but residents of the UK are also among the victims that are exploited in the UK and other countries.” (ONS, 2020)</p>
National Referral Mechanism (for Modern slavery) (NRM)	<p>“The National Referral Mechanism (NRM) is a framework for identifying and referring potential victims of modern</p>

Term/acronym	Definition
	slavery and ensuring they receive the appropriate support”. Only staff at designated first responder organisations can make online NRM or Duty to Notify (DtN) referral. An NRM referral is made for those under 18, and for adults who have consented to be referred. A DtN referral is for those who have not consented to a NRM referral (Home Office; UK Visas and Immigration, 2022)
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. 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
YJS	Youth Justice Service

Appendix A: Technical Notes

A.1. Census 2021

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

A.2. Population Estimates

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

The estimate number of victims of fraud offences in South Cambridgeshire cited in section Section 5.3.1 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. Crime in England and Wales quarterly bulletins

Further technical notes, including information on the strengths and limitations of CSEW data is available on the ONS website: [Crime in England and Wales - Office for National Statistics](#).

CSEW data

Technical notes for the CSEW data used in this report are shown below:

Further notes for data obtained from YE September appendix tables are on the Notes A1-A4 tab, also available for download from the ONS website: [Crime in England and Wales: Appendix tables - Office for National Statistics](#).

- “Change in CSEW fraud was statistically significant at the 5% level.” (ONS, 2025a, p. 3)

- “The CSEW is primarily an interviewer-administered face-to-face victimisation survey in which people (aged 16 years and over) resident in households in England and Wales are asked about their experiences of selected crimes in the 12 months before the interview. It tracks long-term crime trends from year ending (YE) December 1981 to YE September 2024.
- The latest figures are based on interviews between October 2023 and September 2024, covering crimes that occurred between October 2022 and August 2024.
- The interview-administered questions give headline estimates of CSEW crime and include theft, robbery, criminal damage, fraud, computer misuse, and violence with or without injury. They are reported as both incidents (the estimated number of crimes) and prevalence (the estimated proportion of the population that were victims).
- Questions on domestic violence and sexual assault are included but may underestimate these crimes, as victims might not disclose them to an interviewer. Therefore, domestic abuse and sexual assault are better measured through a self-completion section of the survey and reported separately. While sexual assault estimates from the interviewer-administered questions are excluded from CSEW headline crime, domestic violence is included as it is a form of violence with and without injury.” (ONS, 2025a, p. 19)
- “The survey excludes crimes against commercial or public sector bodies, tourists, or those living in communal establishments (such as care homes, student halls of residence and prisons). The survey does not cover “victimless” crimes, such as drug possession and other crimes against the state.” (ONS, 2025a, p. 2)

Police data

Technical notes for the national police recorded data used in this report are shown below:

- “The Home Office collects crime data from the 43 police forces in England and Wales, plus the British Transport Police. These data are sent monthly for each crime on their notifiable offence list. These figures are updated continuously and represent a snapshot taken on 13 December 2024, covering data up to September 2024.

The National Data Quality Improvement Service (NDQIS) tool now helps automatically flag offences involving knives, domestic abuse, and child sexual abuse. By March 2024, 42 police forces had switched to NDQIS for knife or sharp instrument offences, 37 forces for domestic abuse-related offences and 31

for child sexual abuse-related offences. Since April 2024, 28 police forces have started to use NDQIS for identifying offences that have an online element. Further forces will adopt this tool in the future, including for hate crime data.

For more information on NDQIS methodology, please see our [Police recorded offences involving knives or sharp instruments: methodology changes.](#) (ONS, 2025a, p. 19)

- “Police recorded crime are not designated as accredited official statistics.” (ONS, 2025a, p. 3)
- “PRC data include crimes against individuals (including children), households, businesses, and society.” (ONS, 2025a, p. 3)
- “PRC figures are actual counts, not estimates, so they are not tested for significance.” (ONS, 2025a, p. 3)
- “Police recorded crime figures cover a wider range of offences and populations (for example, residents of institutions, tourists, and crimes against commercial bodies) but do not capture all crimes. Figures are restricted to a subset of [notifiable offences](#) that have been reported to and recorded by the police. Changes in recording practices have affected the reliability of these figures, particularly for violent crime, making them better indicators of police activity than crime trends. For further information, see [Section 19: Data sources and quality.](#)” (ONS, 2025a)

Further notes for data obtained from YE September appendix tables are on the Notes A5-A7 tab, also available for download from the ONS website: [Crime in England and Wales: Appendix tables - Office for National Statistics.](#)

A.4. Fraud and Cybercrime Data

Some of the data on fraud and cyber crime offences used in this report were obtained from a public facing dashboard created to Action Fraud (see Figure 9 and Figure 10). This dashboard holds 13 months of data only. Data covering the period 1st January 2024 to 31st December 2024 used in this report was retrieved from the dashboard on 24th January 2025 (Action Fraud, 2025).

The following data note is provided by action fraud:

"These figures are based on a rolling 12 months of data from Action Fraud. Only fraud and cyber crime offences amounting to a crime under the Home Office Crime Recording rules are included. Victim is indicated as an individual based on selection during the reporting process and this has not been verified." (Action Fraud, 2025)

The following data notes refer to the group crime categories:

- "The NFIB have grouped crime codes according to the types of fraud committed. This is based on professional judgement and does not align to the groupings recorded by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). For more information relating to different types of fraud and cyber crime please see the Action Fraud and NFIB A-Z of fraud section on the Action Fraud website." (Action Fraud, 2025)
- Figures of 1000 and above have been rounded to the nearest 100, due to rounding present on the NFIB dashboard.

A.5. Burglary Offences

In April 2023 residential burglary was split into "Residential burglary-home" and "Residential burglary – unconnected build". Examples of offences which would be classified under the new residential burglary – unconnected build would be sheds/outbuildings/garden offices which are within the residential property boundary but are not connected to the main home. Both of these subtypes have been included in the total for residential burglary figures for YE December 2024 to ensure consistency with previous years and comparability. As this change was only introduced in April 2023, there is not currently enough data to do separate analyses for the 2 new subtypes of residential burglary, however, this will be possible in the future.

A.6. 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, 2025b)

Caveats explained within the 'Proven Reoffending Geographic Data Tool':

"1. Annual figures have been produced by aggregating the 4 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 5 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, 2025a).

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, 2024).

A.7. NRM data

“Data was taken from a live case management system on 8 January 2025, and figures may change if data is updated.” (Home Office, 2025b)

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, 2025a).

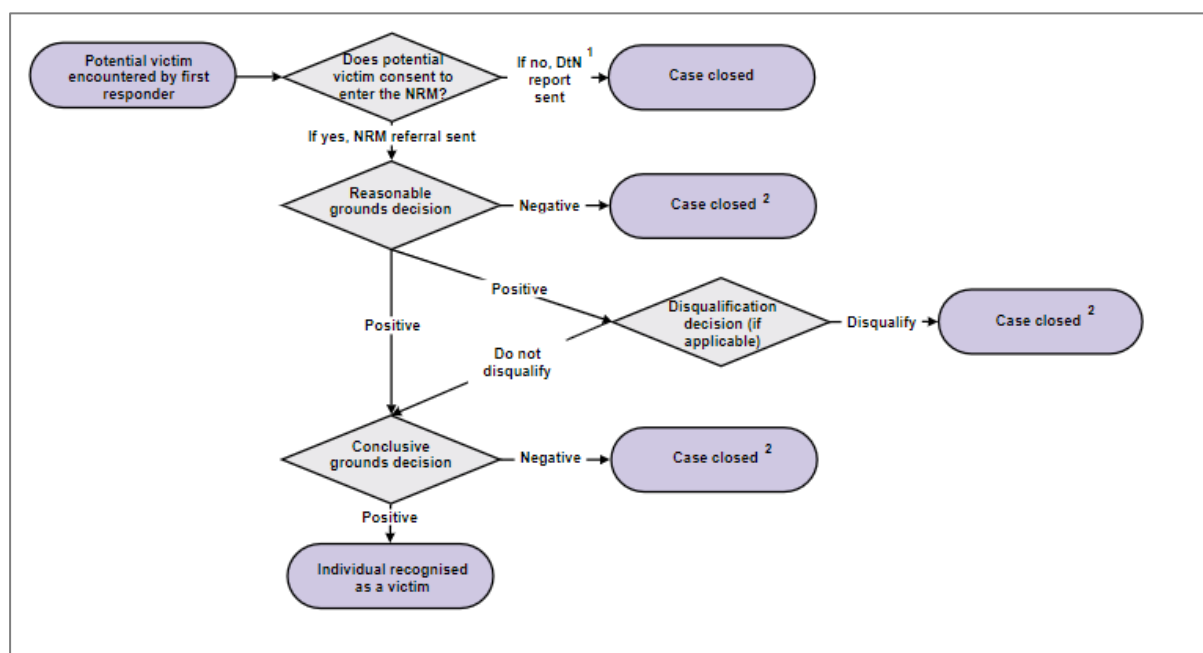
County lines

“County lines referrals were classified as a subtype of labour exploitation prior to October 2019. Since January 2020, a ‘flag’ within the NRM digital casework system identifies county lines referrals.” (Home Office, 2025a)

Victim identification process

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

Figure 47: Victim identification flowchart for the National Referral Mechanism (NRM)



Source: Figure 2 in Modern Slavery: National Referral Mechanism and Duty to Notify statistics UK, end of year summary 2024 (Home Office, 2025a)

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

“Notes:

1. The DtN is only open to adults in England and Wales (as opposed to the NRM which covers the UK). Consent is not needed for children to enter the NRM.
2. Decisions may be reconsidered, which may mean some cases are reopened after being closed.
3. Some cases may not follow this flowchart. For instance, some may be suspended, and others may be devolved pilot cases which can receive combined reasonable and conclusive grounds decisions.” (Home Office, 2025a).

A.8. 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, 2024c).

Appendix B: Figure Technical Notes

Figure 1: Long term trend in CSEW estimates of offences in England and Wales, YE December 1981 to YE September 2024

1. “Data on the chart cover different time periods: 1981 to 1999 data are for calendar years; from year ending (YE) March 2002 onwards data are for the 12 months before the interview.
2. Fraud and computer misuse estimates are available from YE March 2017.
3. Annual estimates for YE March 2021 and YE March 2022 are not available, as there was a break in the CSEW because of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.” (ONS, 2025a, p. 3).

Figure 6: Trend in CSEW estimates of theft, YE December 1981 to YE September 2024

1. “Data on the chart cover different time periods: 1981 to 1999 data are for calendar years; from year ending (YE) March 2002 onwards data are for the 12 months before the interview.
2. Annual estimates for YE March 2021 and YE March 2022 are not available, as there was a break in the CSEW because of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.” (ONS, 2025a, p. 12).

Figure 12: Police recorded knife enabled crime in England and Wales (excluding Greater Manchester Police), year ending March 2011 to YE September 2024

1. “Greater Manchester Police found they were under-counting knife-enabled crime in December 2017. Therefore, data from Greater Manchester Police are excluded to allow for comparison over time.
2. Data before YE March 2020 have been adjusted for police forces using the National Data Quality Improvement Service (NDQIS) tool. For details, see our

methodology note Police recorded offences involving knives or sharp instruments: methodology changes.

3. Other selected offences include rape, attempted murder, homicide, and sexual assault.” (ONS, 2025a, p. 5)

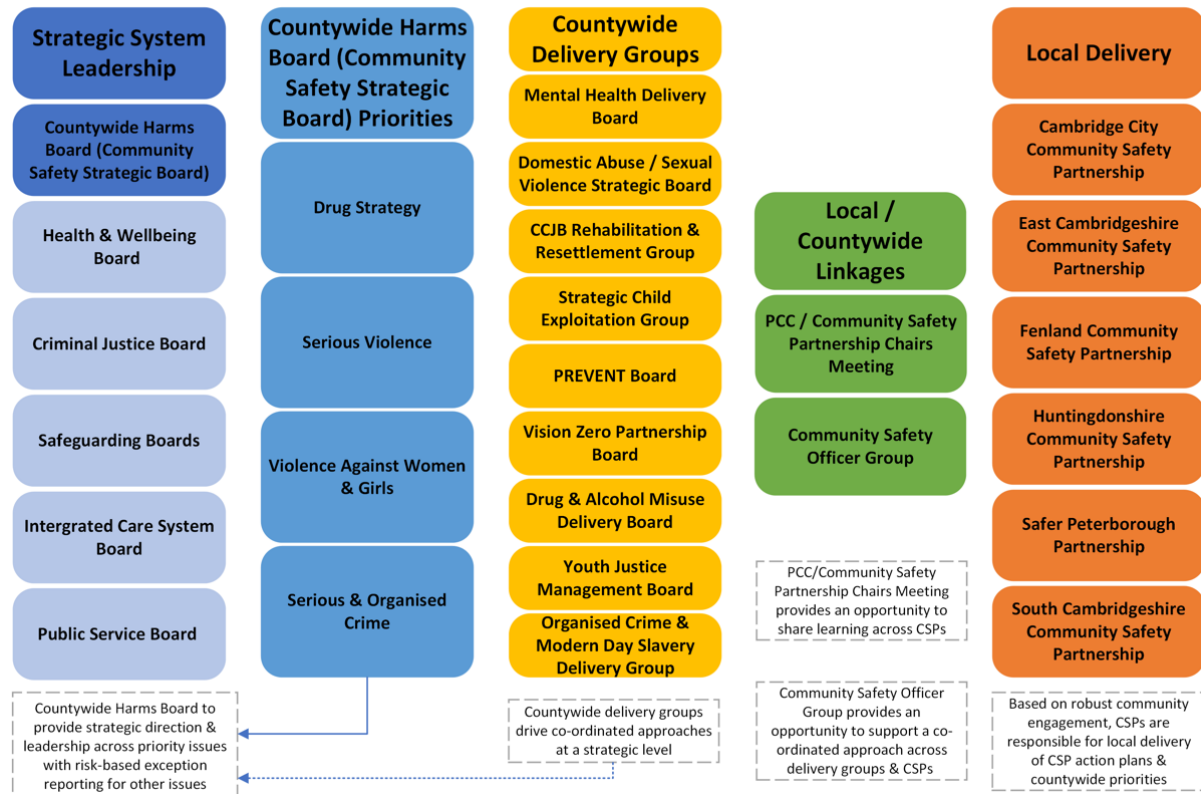
Figure 13: Police recorded firearms offences in England and Wales, YE March 2003 to YE September 2024

1. “Excludes conventional air weapons, such as air rifles, and offences recorded by the British Transport Police. Includes crimes where a firearm was fired, used as a blunt instrument or used as a threat.
2. Imitation firearms include replica weapons and low-powered guns that fire small plastic pellets, such as BB guns and soft air weapons.
3. Other firearms include CS gas and pepper spray, stun guns and other weapons.”

More detailed data on offences involving firearms are available for YE March 2024 in our Offences involving the use of weapons: data tables. (ONS, 2025a, p. 6)

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

Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Countrywide Agreement 2022 - 25



Appendix D: CSP OPCC Activity Review

References

- Action Fraud. (2025). *NFIB Fraud and Cyber Crime Dashboard*. Retrieved January 24, 2025, from <https://www.arcgis.com/apps/dashboards/0334150e430449cf8ac917e347897d46>
- British Retail Consortium. (2024). *Crime Survey 2024*. Retrieved from <https://brc.org.uk/media/3q0miv5a/crime-survey-report-2024.pdf>
- C&P PHI Team. (2023, March). *Drugs and Alcohol Needs Assessment for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough: summary report*. Retrieved from Cambridgeshire Insight: <https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/Overarching-report-on-drugs-and-alcohol-in-Cambridgeshire-and-Peterborough-FINAL.pdf>
- 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, April 22). *Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Mid-2022 Estimates*. Retrieved 2024, from <https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/population/population-forecasts/>
- CCC PIT. (2025). *Serious Violence Needs Assessment for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough*.
- College of Policing. (2024). *Sharing photographs or film of people in an intimate state*. Retrieved 03 20, 2025, from <https://www.college.police.uk/guidance/sharing-photographs-of-people-intimate-state#:~:text=These%20changes%20came%20into%20force%20on%2031%20January%202024.>
- 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/>
- Early Intervention Foundation, Home Office. (2015). *Preventing gang and youth violence. A review of risk and protective factors*. Retrieved from

<https://www.eif.org.uk/report/preventing-gang-and-youth-violence-a-review-of-risk-and-protective-factors>

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/>

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. (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. (2023b). *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. (2024a). *Crime Recording Rules for Front line officers and Staff 2024/25*. Retrieved from <https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/66cf3d7a0b53069322597c25/crime-recording-rules-for-frontline-officers-and-staff-august2024.pdf>

Home Office. (2024c). *Hate crime, England and Wales, year ending March 2024*. Retrieved from <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/hate-crime-england-and-wales-year-ending-march-2024/hate-crime-england-and-wales-year-ending-march-2024>

Home Office. (2024e). *FIRE0401: Deliberate fires attended by fire and rescue services in England, by incident type and fire and rescue authority. Fire Statistics Data Tables*. Retrieved from <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/fire-statistics-data-tables#incidents-attended>

Home Office. (2025a). *Modern slavery: National Referral Mechanism and Duty to Notify statistics UK, end of year summary 2024*. Retrieved from

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/modern-slavery-nrm-and-dtn-statistics-end-of-year-summary-2024/modern-slavery-national-referral-mechanism-and-duty-to-notify-statistics-uk-end-of-year-summary-2024#national-referral-mechanism-referrals>

Home Office. (2025a). *Modern slavery: National Referral Mechanism and Duty to Notify statistics UK, end of year summary 2024*. Retrieved from <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/modern-slavery-nrm-and-dtn-statistics-end-of-year-summary-2024/modern-slavery-national-referral-mechanism-and-duty-to-notify-statistics-uk-end-of-year-summary-2024#national-referral-mechanism-referrals>

Home Office. (2025a). *Modern slavery: National Referral Mechanism and Duty to Notify statistics UK, end of year summary 2024*. Retrieved from <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/modern-slavery-nrm-and-dtn-statistics-end-of-year-summary-2024/modern-slavery-national-referral-mechanism-and-duty-to-notify-statistics-uk-end-of-year-summary-2024#national-referral-mechanism-referrals>

Home Office. (2025b). *Modern Slavery: National Referral Mechanism and Duty to Notify Statistics: Data tables*. Retrieved from <https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?src=https%3A%2F%2Fassets.publishing.service.gov.uk%2Fmedia%2F67c5b8ef16dc9038974dbd91%2Fmodern-slavery-national-referral-mechanism-and-duty-to-notify-statistics-uk-end-of-year-summary-2024.ods&wdOrigin=BROWSEL>

Home Office. (2025b). *Modern Slavery: National Referral Mechanism and Duty to Notify Statistics: Data tables*. Retrieved from <https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?src=https%3A%2F%2Fassets.publishing.service.gov.uk%2Fmedia%2F67c5b8ef16dc9038974dbd91%2Fmodern-slavery-national-referral-mechanism-and-duty-to-notify-statistics-uk-end-of-year-summary-2024.ods&wdOrigin=BROWSEL>

Home Office, Farris, L. (2024, February 5). *Fatal domestic abuse reviews renamed to better recognise suicide cases*. Retrieved from <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/fatal-domestic-abuse-reviews-renamed-to-better-recognise-suicide-cases>

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. (2024). *Guide to Proven Reoffending Statistics*. Retrieved from https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/66a11b9dfc8e12ac3edb0420/Technical_guide_to_proven_reoffending.pdf

Ministry of Justice. (2025a). *Proven Reoffending Geographical Data Tool*. Retrieved from https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?src=https%3A%2F%2Fassets.publishing.service.gov.uk%2Fmedia%2F6793d02ee863a0e7724f4b44%2FPRSQ_Geographic_data_tool_April_2012_to_March_2023.xlsx&wdOrigin=BROWSELINK

Ministry of Justice. (2025b). *Proven Reoffending Statistics January 2023 to March 2023*. Retrieved from <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/proven-reoffending-statistics-january-to-march-2023/proven-reoffending-statistics-january-to-march-2023>

NCA. (2019). *County Lines Drug Supply, Vulnerability and Harm 2018*. Retrieved from <https://www.nationalcrimeagency.gov.uk/who-we-are/publications/257-county-lines-drug-supply-vulnerability-and-harm-2018/file>

NCA. (2024). *National Strategic Assessment 2024 for Serious and Organised Crime*. Retrieved from https://www.nationalcrimeagency.gov.uk/images/campaign/NSA/2024/NSA_2024_Website_-_PDF_Version_1.pdf

Online Safety Act. (2023). *Online Safety Act*. Retrieved from <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2023/50>

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. (2023a). *Age and Ethnic Group - Census 2021*. Retrieved from <https://www.ons.gov.uk/datasets/create/filter-outputs/62d66a10-2a1e-43c1-8f99-9334d0e278de>

ONS. (2023b). *Area type definitions Census 2021*. Retrieved from <https://www.ons.gov.uk/census/census2021dictionary/areatypedefinitions>

ONS. (2024a, December 23). *Gross Domestic Product: Quarter on Quarter growth: CVM SA %*. Retrieved from <https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/grossdomesticproductgdp/timeseries/ihyq/quarter-on-quarter-growth-cvm-sa>

ONS. (2024b). *Crime in England and Wales: Year ending March 2024*. Retrieved from

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingmarch2024>

ONS. (2024c, January 25). *Crime in England and Wales: year ending December 2023*. Retrieved from <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingdecember2023>

ONS. (2024d). *Crime in England and Wales: Other related tables. Year ending March 2024*. Retrieved from <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/data-sets/crimeinenglandandwalesotherrelatedtables>

ONS. (2024e). *Crime in England and Wales: Annual supplementary tables. Year ending March 2024*. Retrieved from <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/data-sets/crimeinenglandandwalesannualsupplementarytables>

ONS. (2024f, November 27). *Domestic abuse in England and Wales overview: November 2024*. Retrieved from <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/domesticabuseinenglandandwalesoverview/november2024>

ONS. (2024g, December 12). *Drug misuse in England and Wales: year ending March 2024*. Retrieved from <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/articles/drugmisuseinenglandandwales/yearendingmarch2024>

ONS. (2025a, January 30). *Crime in England and Wales: year ending September 2024*. Retrieved from <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingseptember2024>

ONS. (2025b, January 30). *Data set. Crime in England and Wales: Appendix tables. Year ending September 2024 edition of this dataset*. Retrieved from <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/data-sets/crimeinenglandandwalesappendixtables>

ONS. (2025c, February 13). *GDP first quarterly estimate, UK: October to December 2024*. Retrieved from <https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/grossdomesticproductgdp/bulletins/gdpfirstquarterlyestimateuk/octobertodecember2024>

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

Sexual Offences Act. (2003). *Sexual Offences Act*. Retrieved from <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2003/42/part/1/crossheading/other-offences>

Suffolk Office of Data & Analytics. (2023, September). *Serious Violence Duty Strategic Needs Assessment*. Retrieved from https://www.suffolkobservatory.info/wp-content/uploads/2024/01/SVD_Strategic-Needs-Assessment_Report.pdf

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/>