

Serious Violence Needs Assessment for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough

January 2025

Final Version 1.2

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

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- Cambridgeshire Constabulary
- Cambridgeshire County Council
- Cambridge University Hospital (CUH)
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1. Executive Summary

The Serious Violence Duty, introduced through the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022 (the PCSC Act), makes councils and local services work together to share information and target interventions to prevent and reduce serious violence (Home Office, 2022a). The Duty requires a Public Health approach to serious violence at a local level. This includes the requirement to develop a Strategic Needs Assessment (SNA). The SNA needs to provide an understanding of how violence is affecting local communities and is used to help local areas in developing a local Serious Violence Duty Strategy.

This SNA is produced by the Policy and Insight Team, Cambridgeshire County Council, and funded by national Serious Violence Duty grant funding, provided through the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC) for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. It has been developed in partnership with local responsible authorities which submitted data and evidence in order to draw together a wide range of information to develop a local evidence base.

There are a range of factors that influence the likelihood of becoming both a victim and/or offender of violence in a person's lifetime. The impact that violence can have across a lifetime can be far reaching both to individuals and communities. Individuals can be victimised more than once such as in the case of domestic abuse, hate crime or stalking and harassment. The impact of repeated victimisation can be substantial.

It should be remembered that not all violent crime is considered to be 'serious violence'. Experiences range from single events of low harm violence such as a slap that leaves no visible bruising or reddening through to homicide.

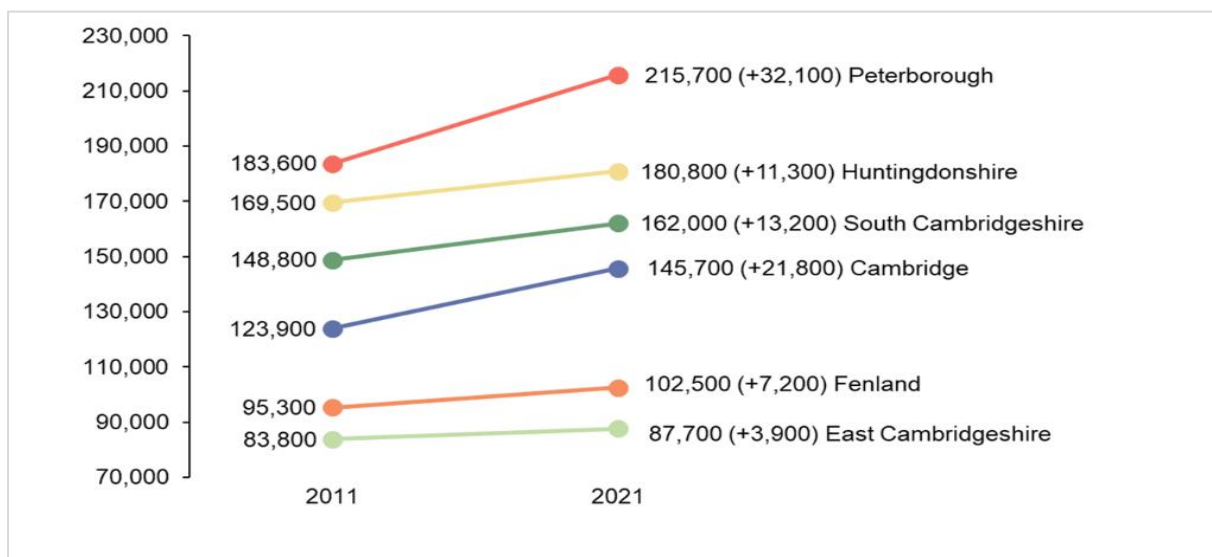
To understand serious violence in a local area, it does require consideration of the wider context of the area. This includes factors that make serious violence more likely and general experience of all violent crime. This SNA therefore has examined a range of factors and data to provide that context. Alongside police data, the SNA includes data on victims seen by health services and those who have offended and known to Youth Justice Service (YJS) or Probation. This should enhance the existing evidence locally and can be used to consider local priorities to tackle and prevent serious violence.

Cambridgeshire and Peterborough are covered by a single police force and Integrated Care Board (ICB). However, within the footprint, Cambridgeshire has two –tiers of local government with one County Council and five District Councils, and Peterborough is governed by a single Unitary Authority. The responsible authorities work collaboratively at the top level through a board (The Countywide High Harms Board) and have a number of joint working arrangements through thematic groups or partnerships. There are six community safety partnerships covering the district/city local authorities.

The county is considered to be generally rural in nature, with two large urban areas of Cambridge City and Peterborough City. It is an area of continued growth and has had large amounts of housing development and population growth. In fact, the Census 2021 release highlighted that between the 2011 and 2021 census, Cambridge City and Peterborough were amongst the fastest growing local authorities in England; this has been included in a summary of first Census results produced by CCC Policy and Insight Team (CCC PIT, 2022).

According to the 2021 Census, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough had a combined total population of 894,300 (Cambridgeshire - 678,600 and Peterborough - 215,700) (ONS, 2022). It should be noted that Cambridgeshire and Peterborough remain an area of continued population growth.

Figure 1: Usual resident population, Census 2011 compared with Census 2021



Source: From Census 2021 – first results report (CCC PIT, 2022).

1.1. Risk Factors

There are numerous factors that influence the level of risk individuals are exposed to throughout their lifetime. Examples include an individual's demographics such as age, gender and ethnicity and wider factors such as family circumstances. The research is not clear on whether these are predictors or merely indicators present due to the existing victimisation or other circumstances. The one consistent finding is the presence of multiple risk factors does increase the risk of offending.

Experiences of trauma in childhood (also known as adverse childhood experiences or ACEs) has also been shown to be associated with an increased risk of experiencing violence in life. This report draws on local data to describe what services can see of those factors. Further research and analysis would be beneficial in drawing out more detailed understanding of these factors and how they overlap and interact.

Currently the data is shared in such a way that each risk factor must be analysed separately. It would be worth considering in the future how data is recorded and analysed in order to understand the overlap and relationship between risk factors and also identify those most at risk within Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.

Analysis of data relating to assessments for children known to social care in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough revealed that the top three most frequently identified areas of concern were the mental health of the parent/carer, a parent being the victim of domestic abuse and emotional abuse of the child. Given that these factors could overlap in families, it indicates just how complex working with children and families can be and that trauma informed approaches are vital.

Mental health concerns about the child were the fifth most identified factor in assessments for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. Substance misuse concerns relating to parent/carer were in the top ten factors most commonly identified for both Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.

Use of local survey data from the health-related behaviours survey with children in year 8 and 10 in schools across the county, shows that between 10% and 14% of year 8 children reported experiencing aggression in the home that frightened them.

For a number of risk factors, both Peterborough and Fenland had rates worse than other local areas and often worse than the England average. This included educational attainment, unauthorised and persistent absenteeism, and deprivation. Peterborough and Cambridge City featured as the highest two local authorities (LAs) for drug offence rates and had the highest percentage of residents in treatment services for substance misuse.

1.2. What we know locally about current violence

Violence takes on a number of forms and can range from single incidents to ongoing abuse and involvement in gangs and overlap with other areas of criminality. The impact of violence, particularly more serious violence, on individuals and communities can be significant. Furthermore, the level of fear violence creates within communities can be substantial.

Long term, overall violence has been reducing both locally and nationally. However, there have been fluctuations. The latest CSEW (Crime Survey for England and Wales) report noted that despite long-term reductions in estimates of violent crime overall, there was a 49% increase in the sub-group of violence with injury compared to the previous year (year ending (YE) June 2024 compared with YE June 2023). According to the ONS, this was likely to have been due to the impact of COVID-19 social restrictions during the reporting period. The period ending June 2024 were similar to the YE March 2020 (ONS, 2024a).

In terms of volume of violent crime in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, the total number of violent crimes (violence against the person, robbery, and sexual offences) were 27820 between April 2023 and March 2024. This is a decrease of 4% compared to the previous year ending March 2023.

Geographically, there are pockets of violence, including more serious offences that occur within Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. It should be noted that crime does not occur uniformly across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough and that there are higher volumes of violent crimes in particular locations and communities. This report includes analysis at ward level and shows that there are higher rates in a selection of wards in Peterborough, Fenland and Cambridge City. Across more rural district areas of the County, violent crime rates are generally lower. The more densely populated areas with urban areas, such as town and city centres consistently record more violent crimes.

Whilst all violent crimes that are reported to the police are recorded (using the Home Office Counting Rules), not all violent crimes would be considered 'serious violence'. However, there is no agreed definition that is consistently used across agencies. Furthermore, not all crimes are reported to the police. Therefore, it is not possible to provide a definitive number of 'serious violent' crimes. Whilst Cambridgeshire Constabulary does have a marker for serious violence, it was unclear at the time of writing if this was being consistently applied. Agencies such as the police, Youth Justice Service and Probation are grappling with this issue of defining and recording currently. The approach most commonly adopted at this time is using a mixture of offence time and 'harm' or gravity score. A gravity score is designed to reflect the relative harm and impact of offending.

Police, Youth Justice Services (YJS) from Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, and Probation (which covers the whole geography) were able to provide datasets for analysis which has been included. Caution should be taken as the data provided is only part of the whole picture, and data quality and completeness remain an issue.

In terms of using specific police recorded crime types, violence with injury, rape, robbery and of course homicide are more obviously serious. However, specific crimes such as non-fatal strangulation or repeated violence without injury provide a clear pattern of seriousness in the cases of domestic abuse. For Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined, robbery of personal property accounted for 2% of total violence, rape accounted for 3%, and violence with injury accounted for 20%. Homicide accounted for less than 1% of total violence.

Analysis of a snapshot of suspects from the constabulary, along with the probation and YJS consistently shows that the majority of those that commit violence are male. Males accounted for 69% of police suspects; 94% of offenders known to probation and 87% (Cambridgeshire), and 96% (Peterborough) of children who offend known to YJS.

The difference between male and females in the police victim dataset was significantly smaller – just over half of victims (54%) recorded as female and 46% as male. The nature of the violence committed against men and women may be worth further investigation, as the data within this report contains domestic abuse and sexual offences which is known to have a higher proportion of victims that are women and girls.

2. Introduction

2.1. Purpose of Report

The Serious Violence Duty (SVD) is a statutory duty that was introduced as part of the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022.

The duty arose in response to increasing levels of serious violence in England and Wales over the past decade. As explained by the Home Office, the SVD is part of an overarching aim to use an evidence-informed, multi-agency approach to understanding the causes of serious violence as well as its impacts. This includes a focus on preventative measures as well as early intervention. (Home Office, 2022b).

The aim of the duty is to:

“...ensure relevant services work together to share information and allow them to target their interventions, where possible through existing partnership structures, collaborate and plan to prevent and reduce serious violence within their local communities.” (Home Office, 2022b, pp. 7, pt8).

As part of the SVD, a Serious Violence Needs Assessment (SVNA) must be carried out by specified authorities. The purpose of this SVNA is to identify the kinds of violence occurring in the area, and wherever possible, the causes of this violence (Home Office, 2022b). This evidence base will help inform the local strategy for tackling serious violence.

2.2. What is Serious Violence?

In a 2018 report outlining their Serious Violence Strategy, the Home Office explains that the scope of the strategy includes crimes such as knife crime, gun crime, homicide, and other forms of serious assault. It also includes areas of criminal activity where there is an inherent risk of serious violence, such as in gangs and county lines drug dealing. The report also references the use of corrosive substances as weapons. (Home Office, 2018, p. 14). However, the Home Office did not set a definition, and it was left to be locally agreed.

Whilst there is no universal definition of serious violence, a number of organisations have set their own definitions. Therefore, the Countywide High Harms Board left the Serious Violence Operational Delivery Group (SVODG) to agree a local definition, and the SVODG met on 29th August 2023 to create a definition.

The SVODG also recognised that “Cambridgeshire and Peterborough have a broad and varied demographic and geographic footprint across the county. Within this footprint, there are varying levels of both serious violence and factors that may

contribute to the prevalence of this violence and its impact or perceived impact on people and communities.”

Within this context, the Specified Authorities across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough came together and have developed a local serious violence definition that is based on the World Health Organisation definition and that recognises the complex, multifaceted and dynamic nature of serious violence:

Serious violence is the intentional use of physical force (with or without a weapon) or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group, or community, that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, adverse childhood/early life experiences and adversity.

2.3. What This Report Will Cover

This report draws together both locally and nationally available data and evidence from a range of sources. This is a complex process as not all organisations use the same definition of serious violence. Furthermore, there is wider violence within Cambridgeshire and Peterborough that helps to set the context that needed to be included. The current report includes analyses of where violence has occurred in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough up to financial year 2023/24, including analyses of specific kinds of offences indicative of more serious forms of violence. It also includes analyses of the prevalence of indicators of risk-factors for violence across the area.

As well as including analyses of violent crimes more generally, further analyses has been included on some of the more serious sub-types of violent offences, including violence with injury, rape offences, and robbery.

Due to concern regarding the prevalence of domestic abuse (NPCC, 2024; The Independent, 2024a; The Independent, 2024b) and hate crime (BBC, 2023; BBC, 2024a; BBC, 2024b; ITV News, 2024; The Guardian, 2024), violent offences which have been flagged as related to either of these have also been analysed.

Analyses on data from police recorded suspects, victims, probation services, and Youth Justice Service provides further context on some of the risk factors and demographic profiles of those involved in serious violence.

Analyses of the prevalence of risk factors for violence is intended to highlight which areas in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough present a risk of serious violence. It will also give an indication of the relevant drivers of any existing serious violence in those areas.

Unfortunately, some data was not available at the time of writing to Cambridgeshire County Council's Policy and Insight Team. It is recommended that going forward in order to more fully meet the statutory duty the responsible authorities consider

agreeing a minimum dataset(s) standard in order to more regularly share data and information to inform the strategy and interventions.

3. Risk Factors

There are many risk factors that a person might be exposed to during their life that can increase the risk of becoming either a victim or perpetrator of violence. Some of these risk factors relate to the environment an individual is living in, even from a young age. In order to mitigate or reduce the likelihood of someone's involvement in violence and to reduce the overall prevalence of violence, local areas need to develop their understanding of those risk factors.

The following section includes analyses of various risk factors which are known to be associated with violent behaviour, gang involvement and youth violence.

Known risk factors analysed in this report include:

- Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs).
- Education: low attendance/ participation to school/education, and low educational attainment.
- Deprivation: current experience of deprivation, or exposure to deprivation in childhood.
- Alcohol and substance misuse, exposure to alcohol and substance misuse, local drug activity and county lines.
- Exposure to violence, including in childhood; in the community or as a victim.

(Suffolk Office of Data & Analytics, 2023; Early Intervention Foundation, Home Office, 2015).

Data from a variety of sources have been used as indicators for the prevalence of these risk factors.

Where indicators are shown to have a higher prevalence, this will indicate a higher potential risk of violence. Where violence is not currently high in that area, it may indicate a need for monitoring for potential future levels of violence. It will also provide some insight into some of the drivers in areas where violence is prevalent. It is important to note that not violence occurs where people live. For example, it may occur at work or school or whilst travelling.

It is also important to note that the relationships between these risk factors and violent behaviour are complex. The presence of a risk factor does not necessarily indicate that an individual will exhibit violent behaviour. Likewise, the absence of a risk factor does not indicate zero risk of violence. These risk factors should be treated as indicators of where support is needed to reduce the risk of violence locally, rather than as a way to further stigmatise already vulnerable cohorts.

3.1. Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)

Research has identified a number of experiences that, known as Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs), that are defined as traumatic or stressful experiences that occur in childhood and can have an enduring impact on future health outcomes. These include physical, sexual, emotional abuse, neglect, exposure to domestic abuse, parental separation, growing up in a household where there are adults with mental health issues, drug or alcohol issues or who have spent time in prison.

Research examining ACEs, concluded that those who experienced four or more ACEs were

- Seven times more likely than those who have experienced none to have been involved in violence.
- 11 times more likely to have used illicit drugs, and
- 11 times more likely to have been incarcerated (Young Minds).

Therefore, when considering the needs of the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough population there needs to be an awareness of the mitigations to reduce impact of experiencing any of these risk factors.

Local research examining the prevalence of ACEs in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough has not been conducted. It has not been possible within this needs assessment to ascertain the exact number of children who have experienced four or more ACEs. Within this needs assessment the team have analysed the assessment factors identified (areas of concern) for children you were assessed by children's services in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough between April 2023 and March 2024.

Cambridgeshire recorded 4871 assessments associated with 4232 children. In the same period Peterborough recorded 2468 assessments associated with 2326. The figures below highlight those following areas of concern to be identified most frequently in the assessments. It should be noted that all assessments are included, and one assessment can identify multiple factors of need. Therefore, the numbers given are not unique children.

- For both Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, the top three most frequently identified areas of concern were Mental health: concerns about the mental health of the parent/carer, Domestic abuse: concerns about the child's parent(s)/ carer(s) being subject of domestic abuse and Abuse or neglect: Emotional abuse.
- The proportion of assessments identifying two of these three factors were higher in Peterborough compared with Cambridgeshire.
 - Domestic abuse (DA): concerns about the child's parent(s)/ carer(s) being subject of domestic abuse - Peterborough 50%, Cambridgeshire 47%

- Abuse or neglect: Emotional abuse - Peterborough 38%, Cambridgeshire 30%
 - Mental health: concerns about the mental health of the parent/carer – Cambridgeshire 59%, Peterborough 51%.
- Mental health concerns about the child was the fifth most identified factor in assessments for both Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. With Cambridgeshire recording 29% of assessments identifying this factor and Peterborough 22%.
- Substance misuse concerns for the parent/carer were in the top ten factors most commonly identified in assessments for both authorities.
 - Peterborough figures showed Alcohol misuse: Concerns about alcohol misuse by the parent/carer was recorded in 26% of assessments and Drug Misuse: Concerns about drug misuse by the parent/carer was noted in 21% of assessments.
 - Cambridgeshire figures showed that Drug misuse: Concerns about drug misuse by the parent/carer was noted in 25% and Alcohol misuse: Concerns about alcohol misuse by the parent/carer was noted in 23% of assessments.
- Abuse or neglect – neglect was noted in 36% of assessments for Peterborough and 28% of assessments for Cambridgeshire.

Assessments for Children's Social Care identify factors relating to the family (parents and carers) and the child as well. In relation to concerns directly relating to the Child, Mental Health concerns have already been highlighted above by the high proportion of assessments identifying this factor. The following factors relating directly to the child are highlighted below:

- DA: Concerns about the child being the subject of domestic abuse - Cambridgeshire 14%, Peterborough 13%. It is possible that some cases are attributed as Physical abuse as a factor rather than DA of the child. Given the much higher number of assessments that identified DA concerns for a parent/carer and the change in legislation to recognise children as victims in their own right, this is likely to be an underestimate.
- Self-harm: Concerns that services may be required or the due to suspected/actual self-harming child may be at risk of harm - Cambridgeshire 13%, Peterborough 9%.
- Drug misuse: Concerns about drug misuse by the child - Cambridgeshire 8%, Peterborough 4%.
- Missing: Concerns that services may be required or the child may be at risk of harm due to going/being missing – Cambridgeshire 6%, Peterborough 5%.
- Alcohol misuse: Concerns about alcohol misuse by the child - Cambridgeshire 4%, Peterborough 2%.

Assessments for Children's Social Care identify factors relating to risk from others. In particular, the three risk factors highlighted below are worth considering; even though the numbers are relatively small, these factors could potentially cause concerning high level of harm:

- Child criminal exploitation - concerns that services may be required or the child may be at risk due to child criminal exploitation - Peterborough 6%, Cambridgeshire 6%.
- Child sexual exploitation: Concerns that services may be required or the child may be at risk of harm due to child sexual exploitation - Peterborough 5%, Cambridgeshire 4%.
- Gangs: Concerns that services may be required or the child may be at risk of harm because of involvement in/with gangs – Cambridgeshire 3% and Peterborough 2% of assessments.

Table 1: Top 10 Factors Identified in Children's Social Care Assessments for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough and combined, 2023/24 (YE March), by number and percentage of assessments

Assessment Factors Description	Cambridgeshire Number	Cambridgeshire Percentage	Peterborough Number	Peterborough Percentage	Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Number	Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Percentage
4B Mental health: Concerns about the mental health of the parent/carer	2894	59%	1255	51%	4149	57%
3B Domestic abuse: Concerns about the child's parent(s)/carer(s) being the subject of domestic abuse.	2291	47%	1235	50%	3526	48%
17A Abuse or neglect – EMOTIONAL ABUSE: Concerns that services may be required or the child may be suffering or likely to suffer	1451	30%	933	38%	2384	32%

Assessment Factors Description	Cambridgeshire Number	Cambridgeshire Percentage	Peterborough Number	Peterborough Percentage	Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Number	Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Percentage
significant harm due to abuse or neglect.						
16A Abuse or neglect - NEGLECT: Concerns that services may be required or the child may be suffering or likely to suffer significant harm due to abuse or neglect.	1383	28%	886	36%	2269	31%
4A Mental health: Concerns about the mental health of the child	1412	29%	552	22%	1964	27%
1B Alcohol misuse: Concerns about alcohol misuse by the parent/carer	1113	23%	652	26%	1765	24%
2B Drug misuse: Concerns about drug misuse by the parent/carer	1234	25%	520	21%	1754	24%
18C Abuse or neglect – PHYSICAL ABUSE: Concerns that services may be required or the child may be suffering or likely to suffer significant harm	768	16%	657	27%	1425	19%

Assessment Factors Description	Cambridgeshire Number	Cambridgeshire Percentage	Peterborough Number	Peterborough Percentage	Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Number	Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Percentage
due to abuse or neglect by an adult						
5A Learning disability: Concerns about the child's learning disability.	1005	21%	329	13%	1334	18%
20 Other	850	17%	421	17%	1271	17%

Note: See Table 26 for full dataset in Appendix C: Appendix Tables

Source: Cambridgeshire data sourced from CCC Child Social Care Management System. Peterborough data provided by Peterborough City Council Business Intelligence.

3.2. Education

Education both in terms of attendance and academic achievement are protective factors for children and young people and over an individual's whole life course. It is important to note that these are interlinked and not always within the control of the child. It should also be noted that these datasets should be used as indicators only of potential risk factors.

The key finding in this section is that out of all the local authorities in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, Fenland has the highest risk based on education risk factor due to the following reasons:

- Fenland has the highest rate of unauthorised absence of 2.7%. This is the highest in Cambridgeshire (1.7%), is higher than Peterborough (2.3%), and is above the 2.4% rate in England.
- Fenland also has the highest rate of unauthorised absence rate for those who are FSM eligible at 4.7%. This is the highest in Cambridgeshire (3.8%), is higher than Peterborough (4.0%), and is in line with the rate of 4.7% in England.
- Fenland has the highest persistent absentee rate at 25.1%.
- Fenland has highest proportion of residents with no qualifications at 26%.

- Fenland is the only district where there are more residents with no qualifications (26%) than residents with degree level qualifications (19%).
- In addition, all wards in Fenland have at least a fifth of the population with no qualifications – wards within Fenland range from 21% to 38%.

Peterborough follows Fenland with the second highest risk:

- Peterborough has the second highest rate of unauthorised absence of 2.3% and the second highest rate of unauthorised absence for those who are FSM eligible at 4.0%.
- Peterborough has the second highest persistent absentee rate at 22.7%.
- Peterborough has the second highest proportion of residents with no qualifications at 22%.

3.2.1. Unauthorised absences

Educational attainment, and commitment to education is a known risk factor for violent crime (Early Intervention Foundation, Home Office, 2015). Data from this section is gathered from the Pupil Absence Statistics by the Department for Education and relates to the academic year 2022/23 (Department for Education, 2024a).

Unauthorised absence (UA) rates can serve as an indicator to the levels of commitment to education in each local authority in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. UA refers to an absence without the school's permission, inclusive of unexplained or unjustified arrivals after registration is done. See A.2. Absence Rate for how absence rates below are calculated.

Table 2 below shows that Cambridgeshire had an unauthorised absence rate of 1.7% in the academic year 2022/23, and this is lower than the rate in England at 2.4%. Peterborough had a slightly lower unauthorised absence rate of 2.3% compared to England at 2.4%, but notably higher than seen in Cambridgeshire.

- Fenland had the highest rate of UAs in the academic year 2022/23 (2.7%). This rate is higher than seen in Cambridgeshire (1.7%) and in England (2.3%).
- Huntingdonshire and Cambridge City each had a rate of 1.7%.
- Both East Cambridgeshire and South Cambridgeshire consistently saw the lowest rates of UAs with both at 1.3%.

Eligibility for free school meals (FSM) was used as an indicator to identify students experiencing deprivation, another known risk factor for criminal and violent behaviour (WHO, 2002). This gives an indication of the level of risk amongst cohorts with multiple risk factors, and the extent to which these interact. Unauthorised absence rates are also available within the sourced data for those who have been identified

as eligible for FSM pupils. These are pupils from families eligible to claim free school meals (FSM), who attend state-funded schools and who have claimed the free school meals within those schools. This characteristic is determined from the School Census (Department for Education, 2023a; Department for Education, 2024b).

In the academic year 2022/23, Table 2 below shows that Cambridgeshire's UA rate for those eligible for FSM was 3.8%. In Peterborough, the UA rate for those eligible for FSM was 4.0% - this is similar to Cambridgeshire. Both Cambridgeshire and Peterborough had lower unauthorised absence rates for those eligible for FSM than England (4.7%).

- When looking at Cambridgeshire districts, the highest UA rate was in Fenland (4.7%); this rate is the same as that seen for England (4.7%). All other districts are lower than the rate in England.
- Huntingdonshire and Cambridge City displayed similar UA rates for those eligible for FSM (3.9% and 3.8% respectively).
- East Cambridgeshire shows the lowest rate of UA for FSM pupils (3.2%).

Table 2: Unauthorised absence rates for students identified as eligible for free school meals (FSM) and total unauthorised absence rates in each district, Cambridgeshire, Peterborough, and England in academic year 2022/23

Geography	Total Unauthorised Absence Rate	Unauthorised Absence Rate - FSM eligible	Difference (% points)
Huntingdonshire	1.7%	3.9%	2.2
Peterborough	2.3%	4.0%	1.8
Fenland	2.7%	4.7%	2.0
South Cambridgeshire	1.3%	3.4%	2.1
East Cambridgeshire	1.3%	3.2%	1.9
Cambridge City	1.7%	3.8%	2.0
Cambridgeshire	1.7%	3.8%	2.2
Cambridgeshire & Peterborough	1.9%	3.9%	2.0
England	2.4%	4.7%	2.3

Notes: Numbers may not appear to add up due to rounding.

Source: Rates for districts (Department for Education, 2024c) and local authorities (Department for Education, 2024d) were sourced from the Department for Education statistics website.

A pupil is a persistent absentee if they miss 10% or more of their possible sessions (Department for Education, 2024e, p. 1.4); this is inclusive of unauthorised and authorised absences. See A.2. Absence Rate for how persistent absentee percentages are calculated. Table 3 below shows that the percentage of persistent absentees in Cambridgeshire in the academic year 2022/23 is 18.5%. Peterborough

has a higher percentage of persistent absentees at 22.7%. Cambridgeshire is notably lower than the proportion of persistent absentees in England (21.2%) whereas Peterborough is higher.

- Fenland had the highest persistent absentee rate (25.1%).
- South Cambridgeshire had the lowest persistent absentee rate (16.3%).

Table 3: Persistent absentee rates by district, Cambridgeshire, and England in academic year 2022/23

Geography	Persistent Absentee Rate
Huntingdonshire	17.8%
Fenland	25.1%
South Cambridgeshire	16.3%
East Cambridgeshire	16.9%
Cambridge City	19.2%
Peterborough	22.7%
Cambridgeshire	18.5%
Cambridgeshire & Peterborough	19.8%
England	21.2%

Source: Calculated from data sourced from the Department for Education statistics website (Department for Education, 2024c).

Source: Unauthorised absence data for districts (Data set from Pupil absence in schools in England. Absence rates by characteristic and local authority district, 2024c) and local authorities (Data set from Pupil absence in schools in England. Absence by pupil characteristics - full academic years, 2024d), and persistent absentee data were all sourced from the Department for Education statistics website (Data set from Pupil absence in schools in England. Absence rates by characteristic and local authority district, 2024c).

3.2.2. Educational attainment

Data from Census 2021 provides the most recent and reliable indication of education level amongst residents at the ward level (NOMIS, 2022). Of all local authorities in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, residents were most highly educated in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire. Table 4 below shows that 56% of residents in Cambridge and 48% of residents in South Cambridgeshire had a level 4 qualification or above.

In addition, Cambridge had the lowest proportion of residents with no qualifications at 10%, and within the wards in Cambridge, the proportion of residents with no qualifications ranged from 2% to 17%. South Cambridgeshire is similar, and only 12% of residents had no qualifications. Within wards in South Cambridgeshire, the proportion of residents with no qualifications ranged from 7% to 18%.

In contrast, Fenland and Peterborough had the lowest levels of education: 26% of residents in Fenland and 22% of residents in Peterborough had no qualifications. Fenland is the only district where there are more residents with no qualifications (26%) than residents with degree level qualifications (19%). In addition, all wards in Fenland have at least a fifth of the population with no qualifications – wards within Fenland range from 21% to 38%. The wards with the highest proportion of no qualifications are Wisbech North (38%), Wisbech South (33%), Wisbech Walsoken and Waterlees (32%), and Wisbech Riverside (31%).

Wards within Peterborough range between 10% to 36% for residents who have no qualifications. The wards with the highest proportion of no qualifications are Peterborough North (36%), Peterborough Central (30%), Dogsthorpe (29%), Park (28%), and Peterborough East (28%).

Table 4: Percentage of residents with qualifications in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough districts, by education level, Census 2021

Geography	Apprenticeship	Level 1 and entry level	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4 or above	None	Other qualifications
Cambridge	3%	5%	7%	18%	56%	10%	2%
East Cambridgeshire	6%	10%	13%	16%	35%	17%	3%
Fenland	7%	13%	16%	16%	19%	26%	3%
Huntingdonshire	6%	11%	15%	18%	33%	16%	3%
South Cambridgeshire	5%	8%	12%	14%	48%	12%	2%
Peterborough	6%	12%	14%	15%	26%	22%	4%
Cambridgeshire Total	5%	9%	12%	17%	40%	15%	3%
Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Total	5%	10%	13%	16%	37%	17%	3%

Source: Highest level of qualification statistics sourced from NOMIS website (NOMIS, 2022).

3.3. Deprivation

Socioeconomic variables such as deprivation have been theorised to be associated with crime, including violent crime (de Courson, Frankenhuis, Nettle, & van Gelder, 2023); a theory that has been widely supported by data (Trust for London, 2024; The Health Foundation, 2024).

The English indices of deprivation measures relative deprivation (IMD) in small areas in England called lower-layer super output areas (LSOAs). The most recent release of the IMD was 2019. It is due to be updated and released sometime in 2025. The IMD is made up of seven domains, of which crime is one. The others are income, employment, education, health, barriers to housing and services and living environment (Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, 2019, pp. 4-5). At a local authority (LA) level Peterborough is the most deprived local authority (LA) area within Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, with South Cambridgeshire the least. From most deprived to least deprived the LAs are as follows:

- Peterborough (most deprived)
- Fenland
- Cambridge City
- Huntingdonshire
- East Cambridgeshire
- South Cambridgeshire (least deprived)

Cambridgeshire and Peterborough's lowest scoring domain (most deprived) is Barriers to housing and services. Whilst its highest scoring domain (least deprived) is living environment.

For more information on the district profiles for the IMD 2019 please download from [Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Insight – Poverty – Indices of Multiple Deprivation](#)

3.3.1. Homelessness and children

The number of households owed relief duty provides some indication of the level of homelessness, an extreme form of deprivation in an area. Information is also available on the number of households owed relief duty with and without children. This can provide some indication of the relative levels of deprivation experienced by children between districts.

No data was available nationally for Cambridge City, but it has been obtained locally from Cambridge City Council Housing Service for the latest financial year 2023/24. Nationally available data has been used for the other 5 districts. Caution should be taken when comparing between districts as the data provided by Cambridge City has been extracted after the national figures were collated and therefore, cases may have been added retrospectively.

- Peterborough remained as the district with the highest number of households owed relief duty. With a notable increase compared to 2022/23 to 627 (+75 households).
- Fenland saw a slight decrease of 11 households over this period (from 291 households to 280 households).
- Huntingdonshire had 290 households owed duty relief in 2023/24.
- East Cambridgeshire increased by 11 households over this period to 166 but remained the lowest.
- South Cambridgeshire noted 258 households owed relief duty in 2023/24, remaining stable with the previous financial year (+1 household).
- Cambridge City had 528 households owed relief duty in 2023/24, compared with 441 households in the previous financial year.

Fenland had a similar number of households owed duty relief to Huntingdonshire in 2023/24. However, the total number of households notably differ between the districts; according to Census 2021, it is estimated that Huntingdonshire has 76,880 households and Fenland has 44,083 households (ONS, 2023c).

Source for financial year 2023/24 (all districts excluding Cambridge City): Data from Homelessness Statistics Collection on Gov.uk website (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, 2024, p. A5R).

Source for financial year 2022/23 (all districts excluding Cambridge City): Data from Homelessness Statistics Collection on Gov.uk website: (Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities, 2023)

Source (Cambridge City): Data provided by Cambridge City Council Housing Service.

It cannot be determined whether these changes are due to changes in support or levels of deprivation, or whether they are due to changes to the barriers experienced by homeless households locally making them eligible/ineligible for relief duty. Whilst numbers remain low in East Cambridgeshire, the substantial increase in number could potentially be cause for concern. Furthermore, whilst the number in Peterborough did decline slightly, the number remains considerably higher in this local authority suggesting that this form of deprivation is a persistent issue.

In 2021/22 the local authority with the highest proportion of households owed relief duty, which had children was South Cambridgeshire (29%), closely followed by Peterborough (28%); and the lowest was in Cambridge (22%). In 2023/24 the proportion for South Cambridgeshire had decreased to 27%, but remained the highest, with other local authorities ranging from 17% (Peterborough) to 23% (Huntingdonshire). It should be noted that no data was available for Cambridge in 2023/24. (Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities, 2022, p. A5R)

Source: Data on households owed relief duty was sourced from Statutory Homelessness Statistics Collection on Gov.uk website (Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities, 2022, p. A5R; Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, 2024).

3.4. Employment

Employment data can be divided into 3 parts: economic inactivity, unemployment, and employment. Economic inactivity describes those who are not in work and who are not looking for work (ONS, 2024b). Unemployment describes those who are not in work but who are actively looking for work, and finally employment describes those in paid work (ONS, 2024b). The ideal progression is for those that are economic inactive to move to unemployment where they are seeking work and then ultimately to full employment. Economic inactivity is thus the most concerning of the 3 parts of employment data.

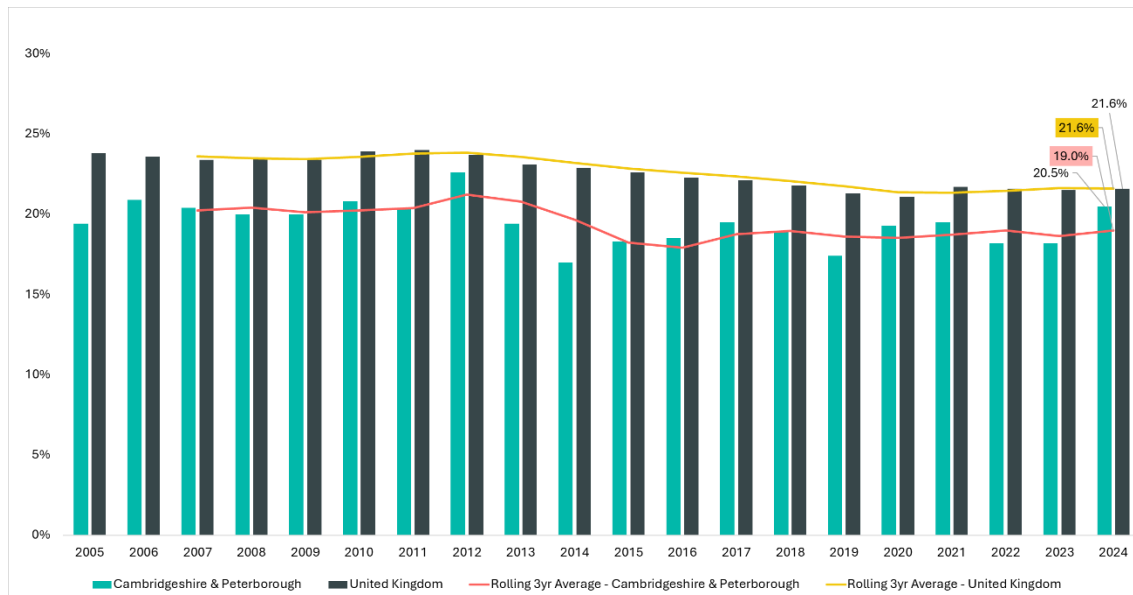
Employment data is analysed both on the regional and local authority level in the following subsections.

3.4.1. Regional level

At a regional level, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough (C&P) have been historically strong compared to the UK on economic inactivity, unemployment, and employment. However, the gap of strength between C&P and the UK has recently worsened in all three areas as described below, and this increases the region's risk.

Figure 2 shows that C&P have had a historically lower economic inactivity rate compared to the UK. However, recently C&P's economic inactivity rate has been growing, and the gap between C&P and the UK has been decreasing. For March 2024, C&P's economic inactivity rate of 18.5% was 3.0pp lower than the UK's economic inactivity rate of 21.5%. As of June 2024, C&P's economic inactivity increased to 20.5% and the UK's economic inactivity rate increased slightly to 21.6%. The margin decreased from 3.0pp to 1.1pp.

Figure 2: Economic Inactivity Rate (16-64 year olds) across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough compared to United Kingdom – Year Ending June, Annual population survey



Source: Data sourced from the Annual population survey (NOMIS, 2024a)

Figure 3 shows that the unemployment rate for C&P has also been historically lower than the UK. However, the unemployment rate for C&P has recently overtaken the UK. As of June 2024, the unemployment rate for C&P is 4.5% compared to a UK unemployment rate of 3.7%. This means there is now more competition among jobseekers for available job opportunities compared to the UK.

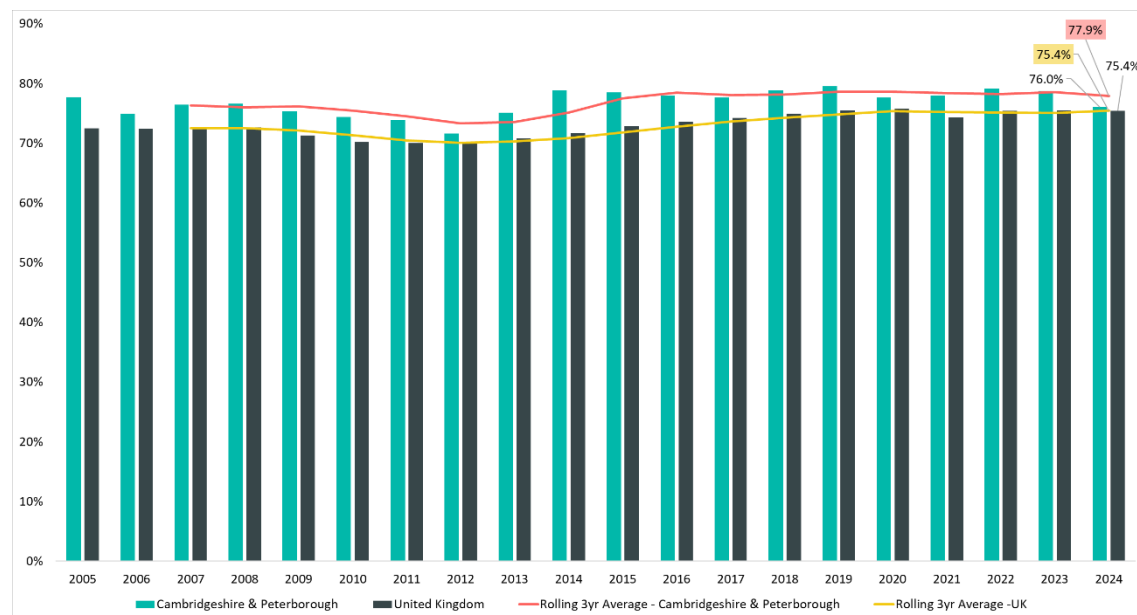
Figure 3: Unemployment Rate (16-64 year olds) across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough compared to United Kingdom – Year Ending June Annual population survey



Source: Data sourced from the Annual population survey (NOMIS, 2024a)

Lastly, Figure 4 shows that the employment rate for C&P has also been historically higher than the UK. However, the gap between the C&P and UK employment rates has decreased. For March 2024, C&P's employment rate of 77.7% was 2.3pp higher than the UK employment rate of 75.4%. As of June 2024, C&P's employment rate decreased to 76.0% and the UK employment rate remained the same at 75.4%. The margin decreased from 2.3pp to 0.6pp.

Figure 4: Employment Rate (16-64 year olds) across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough compared to United Kingdom – Year Ending June



Source: Data sourced from the Annual population survey (NOMIS, 2024a)

3.4.2. Local authority level

Claimant count data is another way to measure unemployment, and compared to the annual population survey, claimant count data has more robust and reliable local authority level data available. Claimant count data does not include universal credit claimants and measures the number of people claiming benefits for being unemployed (ONS, 2017).

Table 5 shows that that Peterborough has the highest claimant rates compared to C&P and the UK across all age groups. Within Cambridgeshire, Fenland has the highest claimant rates in all age groups among Cambridgeshire local authorities except for the 50-64 age group where Cambridge City has the highest rate.

Table 5: Claimant Rates by Age Group – September 2024

Geography	Number of claimants 16-64 Sept 2024	16-64 Sept 2024	16-24 Sept 2024	25-49 Sept 2024	50-64 Sept 2024
Cambridge	2,315	2.1%	1.0%	2.5%	2.5%
East Cambridgeshire	1,155	2.1%	2.5%	2.4%	1.4%
Fenland	2,345	3.8%	4.9%	4.6%	2.3%
Huntingdonshire	2,715	2.4%	3.1%	2.7%	1.5%
South Cambridgeshire	1,900	1.9%	1.8%	2.1%	1.4%
Cambridgeshire	10,430	2.4%	2.2%	2.7%	1.8%
Peterborough	8,395	6.1%	6.3%	6.8%	4.4%
Cambridgeshire & Peterborough	18,820	3.2%	3.1%	3.8%	2.3%
United Kingdom	1,767,185	4.2%	4.1%	4.9%	2.9%

Source: Data sourced from claimant count by sex and age dataset on NOMIS website (NOMIS, 2024b).

3.5. Alcohol and Substance Misuse

Alcohol and substance misuse has complex links with crime and violence: through early alcohol and substance misuse, the presence of substance abuse within the family, and the presence of gang activity and the supply of illicit drugs (Suffolk Office of Data & Analytics, 2023; Early Intervention Foundation, Home Office, 2015).

This section examines data sets from Change Grow Live (CGL) for those in treatment for substance misuse and from the police constabulary on drug offences.

For those in treatment of substance misuse, Peterborough and Cambridge are the local authorities of concern:

- Cambridge and Peterborough have the highest proportion of those in treatment at 39% and 25% respectively for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.
- Peterborough and Cambridge have also experienced increases in the number of people in treatment of +8% and +15% respectively between 2022/23 – 2023/24.

In terms of types of substances misused, opiates only (42%, 2005 service users) and alcohol only (32%, 1533 service users) are the most common substances for treatment.

For drug offences, Peterborough is the local authority with the most concern.

- Peterborough has consistently had the highest count of offences of the 6 local authorities, and this accounts for 39% of drugs offences in 2023/24.
- Peterborough also had the highest rate of offences at 3.3 offences per 1000 population in 2023/24.

As for wards across the 6 local authorities, Central in Peterborough, Huntingdon North in Huntingdonshire, and Market in Cambridge are the three wards of most concern:

- Central in Peterborough had a higher volume and rate of drug offences compared to other wards across the 6 districts with 256 offences and a rate of 17.4 offences per 1000 population.
- Huntingdon North had the second highest volume (104 offences) and third highest rate of 8.2 offences per 1000 population.
- Market in Cambridge had the second highest rate and third highest volume of offences, with 97 offences and a rate of 9.3 per 1000 population.

Below are the notable wards in each local authorities with their associated drug offences rate per 1000 population:

- Peterborough: Central (17.4), West (7.5), Park (5.7), North (5.0).
- Huntingdonshire: Huntingdon North (8.2), St Ives East (3.4).
- Cambridge: Market (9.3), Abbey (3.9), Petersfield (3.9).
- Fenland: Wisbech Riverside (5.7), Wisbech South (4.4), Wisbech Lattersey (3.8), March South (3.7).
- East Cambridgeshire: Ely East (3.7), Littleport (1.7).
- South Cambridgeshire: Histon & Impington (1.6).

3.5.1. Those in treatment

Change Grow Live (CGL) are the current provider of substance misuse services for adults in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. This data has been included to provide an indication of the level of treatment for substance misuse in the area.

- Of the 4774 people in treatment across Cambridgeshire in Peterborough in 2023/24 (YE March), Peterborough residents accounted for the largest proportion with 39%, and this is followed by Cambridge residents who accounted for 25% of people in treatment.

- Overall, in 2023/24 (YE March), most service users were in treatment for opiates (42%, 2005 service users). The next largest treatment group were for alcohol only (32%, 1533 service users).
 - Opiates were the most common treatment type in Cambridge (46%, 561 service users), East Cambridgeshire (48%, 76 service users), Fenland (39%, 235 service users) and Peterborough (46%, 859 service users).
 - Alcohol only was the most common treatment type in Huntingdonshire (44%, 375 service users) and South Cambridgeshire (40%, 37 service users).
- Increases in the total number of people in treatment were seen in the last year (2022/23 – 2023/24) in Cambridge (+15%), Huntingdonshire (+11%), and Peterborough (+8%). However, there was little-to-no change in East Cambridgeshire (+2%) and Fenland (0%), and a decrease in South Cambridgeshire (-6%).

Source: Data provided by Change Grow Live

3.5.2. Drug offences

Overall, there was a total of 1843 drug offences recorded by the Cambridgeshire Constabulary in 2023/24. As with other offences, they did not occur uniformly across the area, and there were some notable districts and wards that recorded a disproportionate number of offences.

Peterborough presents the highest concern of the districts with both the highest volume and rate of drug offences. The Market ward in Cambridge and Huntingdon North also present some concern with relatively high rates of drug offences. This is despite the count being notably lower compared to Central in Peterborough (256 in Central; 97 in Kings Hedge's; 82 in Huntingdon North). These were primarily possession of drug offences.

3.5.2.1. District analysis

Local drug activity is a known risk factor for violence; therefore, drug offences have been used as an indicator for relative levels of drug activity across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. Over the last four years, all areas recorded a decrease in the volume of crimes. However, compared to the previous year, there was a more mixed picture.

Peterborough has consistently had the highest count of offences of the 6 districts, accounting for 39% of drugs offences in 2023/24. Peterborough also had the highest rate of offences at 3.3 offences per 1000 population in 2023/24.

East Cambridgeshire and South Cambridgeshire had low counts compared to the other districts, accounting for 5% and 6% of drug offences in 2023/24 respectively.

All districts recorded a decrease when comparing 2023/24 to 2020/21. However, it was a more mixed picture when comparing with the previous year. Peterborough and East Cambridgeshire saw increases in the last year: from 602 to 723 in Peterborough (+20%) and a smaller volume increase from 68 to 88 in East Cambridgeshire (+29%). However, all 6 districts remained below the counts seen in 2020/21.

Table 6: Drug offences in Peterborough and Cambridgeshire Districts, financial years 2020/21 to 2023/24

Geography	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2023/24 rate	2022/23 - 2023/24 % change	2020/21 - 2023/24 % change
Cambridge	445	419	379	355	2.4	-6%	-20%
East Cambridgeshire	93	72	68	88	1.0	29%	-5%
Fenland	195	178	220	182	1.8	-17%	-7%
Huntingdonshire	435	413	461	381	2.1	-17%	-12%
South Cambridgeshire	203	144	139	114	0.7	-18%	-44%
Peterborough	774	674	602	723	3.3	20%	-7%
Cambridgeshire	1371	1226	1267	1120	1.6	-12%	-18%
Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Total	2145	1900	1869	1843	2.0	-1%	-14%

Source: Crime data was provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary. Rate is number of offences per 1000 population. Population data is mid-2022 population estimates calculated by CCC PIT (CCC PIT, 2024, p. District).

3.5.2.2. Ward analysis

Most notable wards across all districts in 2023/24:

Central in Peterborough had a notably higher volume and rate of drug offences compared to other wards across the 6 districts with 256 offences and a rate of 17.4 offences per 1000 population.

Huntingdon North had the second highest volume (104 offences) and third highest rate of 8.2 offences per 1000 population.

Market in Cambridge had the second highest rate and third highest volume of offences, with 97 offences and a rate of 9.3 per 1000 population.

3.5.2.3. Ward analysis by district in 2023/24

Peterborough

The rate of drug offences in Central (17.4) was notably higher than the other wards in the district; the next highest being West (7.5). Park (5.7) and North (5.0) also had slightly higher rates than seen in most other wards across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. Of the 22 wards in Peterborough, 16 had rates of less than 3.0 and 13 were less than 2.0. Central also saw an increase in the last year from 168 to 256 offences in 2023/24, and this is up from 181 offences in 2020/21.

Huntingdonshire

After Huntingdon North (8.2 per 1000 population, 104 offences), the wards rates in Huntingdonshire varied from 0 (Kimbolton, Great Paxton) to 3.4 offences per 1000 population (St Ives East). Of the 26 wards in Huntingdonshire, 15 had a rate under 2.0 per 1000 population.

Cambridge

After Market (9.3 per 1000 population, 97 offences), the other wards in Cambridge all had rates of 3.9 per 1000 population (Abbey, and Petersfield) or lower.

Fenland

In Fenland, the highest rates were in Wisbech Riverside (5.7 per 1000 population, 27 offences), and Wisbech South (4.4 per 1000 population, 39 offences). A relatively higher rate in Wisbech Lattersey (3.8) was inflated by the low population number with a count of 6 offences. March South had also had a relatively higher rate within the district of 3.7 per 1000 population, with the remaining wards seeing rates of 1.9 (Chatteris North & Manea) and below.

East Cambridgeshire

Drug offences in East Cambridgeshire were relatively low. The ward with the highest rate in East Cambridgeshire was in Ely East (22 offences) with 3.7 per 1000 population; the other wards had rates of 1.7 (Littleport) or lower.

South Cambridgeshire

The number of drug offences in South Cambridgeshire was slightly higher than East Cambridgeshire but still relatively low. Of the 26 wards in South Cambridgeshire, only 6 had a rate above 1.0 offences per 1000 population; the highest was Histon & Impington (18 offences) with 1.6 drug offences per 1000 population.

3.5.2.4. By Sub-type

Trafficking offences are an indicator of local risk due to the association of organised crime with violence. Drug trafficking offences were more concentrated in Peterborough compared to possession of drugs offences. Almost half of all drug trafficking offences across the 6 districts were in Peterborough in 2023/24 (49%) compared to 35% of possession of drugs offences. Areas with high offence rates are likely to have been influenced by the nature of the location such as high footfall or where good transport links exist.

When looking at the ward breakdown, most trafficking offences were in Central in Peterborough (131 offences, 8.9 per 1000 population), and this accounted for 21% of all drug trafficking offences across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. Possession of drugs offences, however, were more spread across wards.

Most offences in Huntingdon North and Market, which were flagged for having relatively high volume and rate of drug offences, were possession of drugs offences (82% and 84% respectively). In Central, approximately half of drug offences were drug trafficking offences (51%).

Source: Crime data provide by Cambridgeshire Constabulary. Population data is mid-2022 population estimates calculated by CCC PIT (CCC PIT, 2024).

3.6. Exposure to Violence in Childhood

The Public Health team at Cambridgeshire and Peterborough local authorities commissions the health-related behaviour survey (HRBS) to understand behaviours of local children. This survey covers a range of questions related to health and wellbeing. It is conducted every two years and is completed by students in year 8 and year 10 in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough secondary schools (Learn Together Cambridgeshire, n.d.). The following section includes an analysis of questions relating to students' exposure to violence from the most recent survey results in 2022.

3.6.1. Exposure to violence

Exposure to violence in the family has been highlighted as a potential risk factor for violent behaviour (Early Intervention Foundation, Home Office, 2015).

Students were asked whether there had been any physical aggression (e.g. hitting, punching, slapping) in the home in the last month that had frightened them.

East Cambridgeshire had the highest percentage of year 8s who had experienced aggression in the home that had frightened them (14%, other districts ranging from

10-12%), and also the highest percentage experiencing it at least once per week (5%, other districts ranging from 2-3%).

Huntingdonshire had the highest percentage of year 10s who reported aggression in the home that had frightened them (10%), although this was similar to other districts for the percentage of year 10s that experienced this at least once per week (district range of 2-3%).

Students were also asked whether they had been hit by their past or current boyfriend or girlfriend.

- Fenland had the highest percentage of year 8s who reported being hit by either their past or current girlfriend or boyfriend at 8%, reducing to 5% for year 10s.
- Huntingdonshire had the highest percentage of year 10s who reported experiencing this, at 7%, up from 5% for year 8s.
- In Peterborough 6% of year 10s (compared to 4% of year 8s) reported being hit by their past or current girlfriend or boyfriend.
- East Cambridgeshire had the lowest percentage for year 10s, at 3%, down from 5% for year 8s.
- Cambridge had the lowest for year 8s at 3%, increasing to 5% for year 10s.
- In South Cambridgeshire, the percentage was similar for year 8s (4%) and year 10s (5%).

Source: Data provide by Public Health from Health Related Behaviours Survey 2022

3.6.2. Weapons

Students were asked whether they carry weapons or anything else for protection when going out.

There were no clear patterns with regards to the questions concerning weapons in the HRBS survey when comparing districts, and the percentages were similar across age groups. There was a marginally higher concern amongst year 10s in Peterborough compared to year 8s. There was also marginally higher percentage of year 8s in East Cambridgeshire reporting being threatened with weapons compared to year 10s within the district.

Huntingdonshire and South Cambridgeshire had the highest percentage of students who said they carry weapons or anything else for protection when going out; 12% of year 8s and 10% of year 10s in South Cambridgeshire, and 11% of both year 8s and 10s in Huntingdonshire.

In comparison only 7% of year 8s in Peterborough, which has been shown to have a higher rate of violent crime, reported carrying weapons or anything else for protection, though the percent was similar for year 10s (9%).

3% of year 8s in Fenland and Cambridge said they usually or always carry weapons or anything else for protection, whereas in Peterborough it was 1%. For year 10s, the percentage was very similar across districts. Peterborough at 3%, compared to the 2% in other districts.

Students were also asked whether they had ever been threatened with a weapon.

East Cambridgeshire had the highest percentage of year 8s who had been threatened at least once per month or so, at 8% (versus 5% of year 10s), whereas Fenland had the highest percentage of year 10s who had been threatened at least once per month or so (8%).

Districts were relatively similar with the percentage of students who reported being threatened with weapons most weeks or most days. East Cambridgeshire and Peterborough had the marginally higher percentage of year 8s who reported being threatened most weeks or more (3%, versus 2% in other districts). However, 1% of year 10s in East Cambridgeshire reported being threatened with weapons this often. 3% of year 10s in Fenland and Peterborough were threatened most weeks or more, and 2% in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire.

Source: Data provide by Public Health from Health Related Behaviours Survey 2022

3.7. Other Risk Factors

There are other risk factors for violence which were not analysed in this report due to data and resource limitations, some of which are detailed here.

Inequality has been associated violence (WHO, 2002). Inequality differs from deprivation in that it specifically refers to the level of disparity between individuals in a population, whereas deprivation, or poverty, refers to an absolute level of deprivation. A geographical area could theoretically be relatively affluent on average but have high levels of inequality. The effect of local levels of inequality could not be investigated in this needs assessment, but should be considered as a potential driver for violence locally due to the effect that this can have on cognition. Furthermore, the effect of the increasing connectivity brought by social media should be considered as something that could also potentially influence perceptions of inequality. However, investigating this relationship would be complex, and was outside the scope of this Needs Assessment.

Individual differences, such as impulsivity and sensation seeking have been associated with a higher likelihood violent behaviour (Early Intervention Foundation, Home Office, 2015). Data on individual differences such as these was not available

to the authors, and so it was not possible to investigate this for this needs assessment.

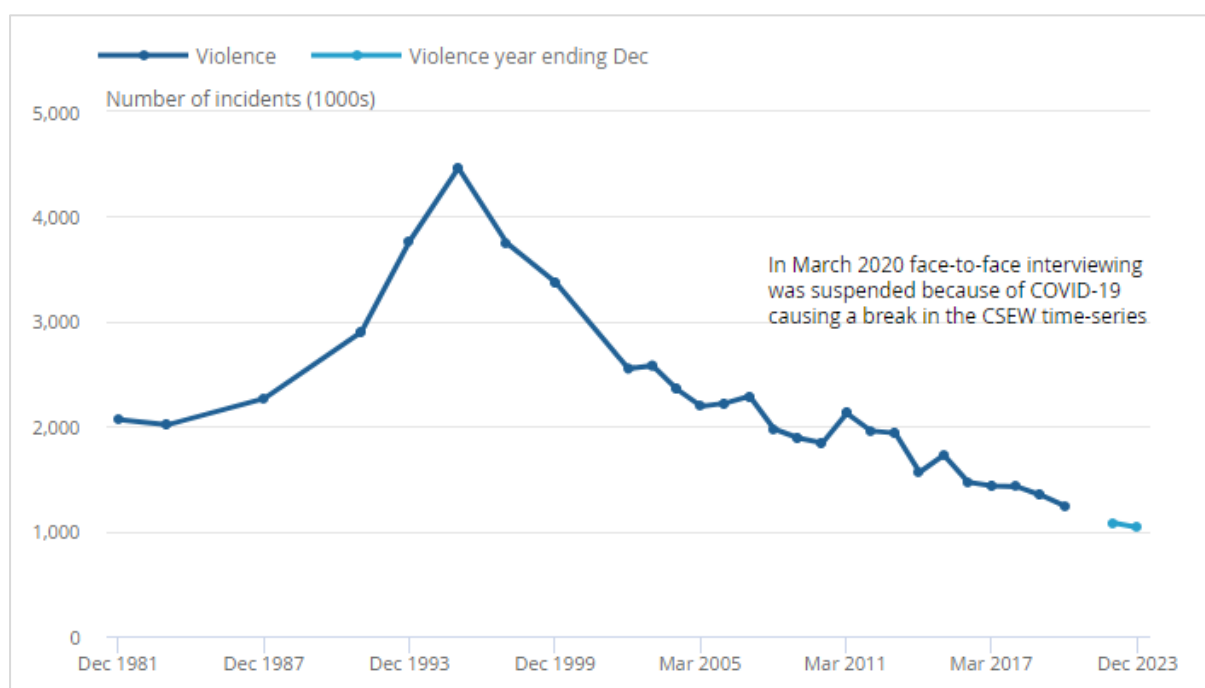
4. National Picture of Violence

CSEW estimates show a long-term downward trend in violent crime nationally over the last two decades (see Figure 5) (ONS, 2024c). The CSEW estimate of violent incidents (including violence with and without injury) for YE June 2024 reporting period was 26% higher than the estimate from the YE June 2023 survey (though this was not statistically significant). Notably, the violence with injury sub-category saw a significant increase of 49% over this period. According to the ONS, this is likely to have been influenced by social restrictions due to COVID-19, which overlapped with the reporting period for the YE June 2023 survey (July 2021 to May 2023). Despite this increase compared to last year's survey, the violence with injury estimate for YE June 2024 survey was similar to that for the YE March 2020 survey (-5%) (ONS, 2024a; ONS, 2024d, p. A1).

In contrast to the CSEW data, police recorded violent offences (including homicide, death or serious injury by unlawful driving, violence with injury, violence without injury, and stalking and harassment) decreased by 5% compared to YE June 2023 (a 3% reduction when only looking at violence with and without injury only). When looking at violence with injury offences only, these also saw a 5% reduction in the last year; further contrasting the large increase seen in CSEW data. However, police recorded violence with injury in YE June 2024 was close to that seen in YE March 2020 (+1%) (ONS, 2024a; ONS, 2024d, p. A5a).

This minor reduction in police recorded violent offences in the last year follows a period of increases, which arose after a review by HMICFRS in 2014 highlighted the under-recording of these kinds of offences (HMICFRS, 2014; ONS, 2024c). As explained by the ONS, this apparent stabilization of figures may indicate that the inflationary impact of the recording changes following the HMICFRS report is levelling off. However it could also be partially explained by further changes in counting rules that came into effect mid-2023, leading to a reduction in conduct offences, such as stalking and harassment, being recorded (see A.4. Changes in Home Office counting rules) (ONS, 2024a).

Figure 5: CSEW long term annual estimates of violent offences in England and Wales



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

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

Research undertaken by the National Violence Surveillance Network (NVSN), using data from 219 Emergency Departments (and similar units) across England and Wales, provides more context to the national picture for violence with injury (the latest report analysing data up to 2023). According to the NVSNs estimates, the pandemic period in 2020 coincided with a decrease in violence related Emergency Department attendances by almost a third (32%), relative to 2019. Substantial increases were seen over the next 2 years (23% in 2021, followed by a 12% increase in 2022; compared to their respective previous years). However, with a 14% decrease in 2023 compared to 2022, violence related attendances appear to have resumed the long-term downward trend seen nationally; with the 2023 count representing a decrease of two-thirds since 2001 (Sivarajasingam, et al., 2024).

When looking at demographic breakdown, the 14% decrease since 2022 was largely driven by a decrease in attendances males (a decrease of 18%, compared to females seeing only a 5% reduction). Despite this decrease, the rate of males treated for violence related injury (3.1 per 1000 residents) was almost twice as high as the rate for females (1.6 per 1000 residents) in 2023. The age category with the highest rate was those aged 18-30 (4.73 per 1000 residents); with males in this age group seeing the highest rate, of 6.03 per 1000 residents (Sivarajasingam, et al., 2024).

5. Violence in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough

The level of violence in any given area is hard to determine for a number of reasons. Victims of violent crimes may not need to, wish to, or be able to seek medical attention even if it is needed. They may be unwilling or unable to report to the police or may not seek a criminal justice outcome.

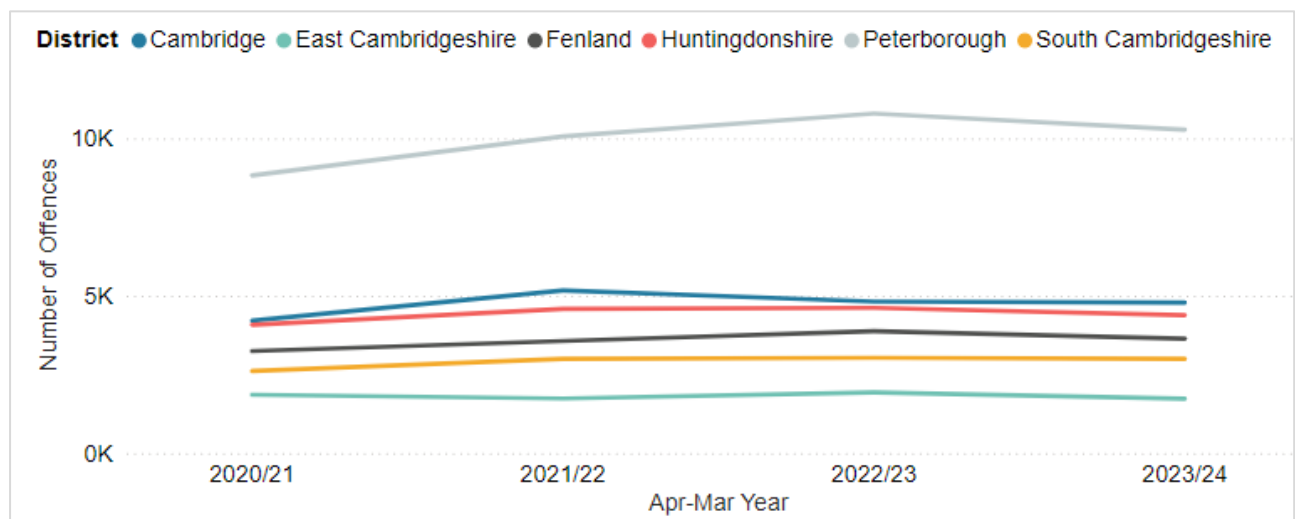
In general, responsible bodies such as the police and local authorities use the most widely available data to them in order to track the level, prevalence and harm caused by violence. These data sources include but are not limited to police recorded crime, attendance at emergency departments, referrals to social care or other local authorities (such as domestic abuse Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferences). For wider understanding about regional and national levels of crime police recorded crime and the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) data is routinely published. Self-reported victimisation through the CSEW provides insights that the police recorded statistics cannot but is not available at a local level.

Police recorded crime is routinely analysed for patterns in relation to trends over time and location of offences. Whilst not all crime is reported to the police and recording practices by the constabulary do change over time, it can still provide local insight into violent crime. The following section provides insights from analysing police recorded violence based on data provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary to district and ward level.

5.1. All Violent Crime

The following section includes an analysis of police recorded violent crimes in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. For this analysis, “violent crimes” includes violence against the person (VAP), robbery, and sexual offences, for the last 4 financial years (2020/21 to 2023/24).

Figure 6: Violent crimes in Peterborough and Cambridgeshire districts, financial years 2020/21 and 2023/24



Source: Crime data was provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary.

Both Peterborough and Cambridgeshire saw an increase in total violence (according to police recorded crime) between 2022/21 and 2023/24 of 5% and 4%, respectively. With Peterborough recording a total of 10282 offences and Cambridgeshire 17538 offences between April 2023 and March 2024.

5.1.1. District analysis

Of the three crime groups, VAP is the largest as it is a main group due to the inclusion of a large number of specific offences within it.

Peterborough has consistently had the highest number of violent crimes over the 4 financial years analysed (2020/21 to 2023/24), accounting for 37% of all VAP offences across the 6 districts in 2023/24. Peterborough also had the highest rate in 2023/24, of 47.1 per 1000 population, with the next highest district rate being Fenland, with 35.1 per 1000 population. South Cambridgeshire and East Cambridgeshire both had low rates, at 18.1 and 19.3 per 1000 population respectively.

All districts decreased in the last year, with East Cambridgeshire seeing the largest percentage decrease, at 10%, whilst Cambridge and South Cambridge only saw minor decreases (both -1%). Despite these decreases, the count for 2023/24 remained higher than that recorded in 2020/21 for all districts except for East Cambridgeshire, which decreased by 7% over this period. The largest percentage increase since 2020/21 was in Peterborough (+17%).

Table 7: Violent offences, including violence against the person (VAP), robbery, and sexual offences, in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough districts, 2020/21 to 2023/24

Geography	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2023/24 rate per 1000 population	2022/23 - 2023/24 % change
Cambridge	4212	5175	4817	4787	32.5	-1%
East Cambridgeshire	1859	1738	1928	1732	19.3	-10%
Fenland	3244	3566	3878	3640	35.1	-6%
Huntingdonshire	4080	4584	4616	4383	24.0	-5%
South Cambridgeshire	2613	2998	3033	2996	18.1	-1%
Peterborough	8825	10071	10792	10282	47.1	-5%
Cambridgeshire Total	16008	18061	18272	17538	25.4	-4%
Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Total	24833	28132	29064	27820	30.7	-4%

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

Violence with injury accounts for only a fifth of the violence against the person offences in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. However, this ranges from 19% in South Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, to 24% in East Cambridgeshire. In all districts violence without injury accounted for the largest proportion of VAP offences. Ranging from 41% in Fenland, to 47% in Cambridge City.

The three LAs with the lowest volume of violent crime (East Cambridgeshire, South Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire) recorded the highest proportions of stalking and Harassment (29%, 28% and 28% respectively). Less than 1% of VAP offences were homicides in all district areas.

Table 8: Share of violent offences in Peterborough and Cambridgeshire districts in 2023/24, by crime group and sub-group

Crime group (sub group)	Cambridge	East Cambridgeshire	Fenland	Huntingdonshire	South Cambridgeshire	Peterborough	Cambridgeshire	Cambridgeshire & Peterborough
Robbery	4%	1%	1%	1%	2%	3%	2%	2%
Robbery Of Business Property	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	0%	<1%
Robbery Of Personal Property	4%	1%	1%	1%	1%	3%	2%	2%
Sexual Offences	8%	9%	9%	9%	9%	8%	9%	8%
Other Sexual Offences	5%	5%	6%	6%	6%	5%	6%	6%
Rape	3%	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	3%	3%
Violence Against the Person	87%	90%	89%	89%	90%	90%	89%	89%
Homicide	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	0%	<1%
Stalking And Harassment	20%	29%	26%	28%	28%	24%	25%	25%
Violence With Injury	20%	24%	22%	20%	19%	19%	21%	20%
Violence Without Injury	47%	37%	41%	42%	42%	46%	43%	44%
All Violent Crimes	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Crime data was provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary.

5.1.2. Ward Analysis

Most notable wards across all districts in 2023/24:

As described above Peterborough had the highest rate of offences (47.1 per 1000 population), followed by Fenland (35.1) and Cambridge (32.5).

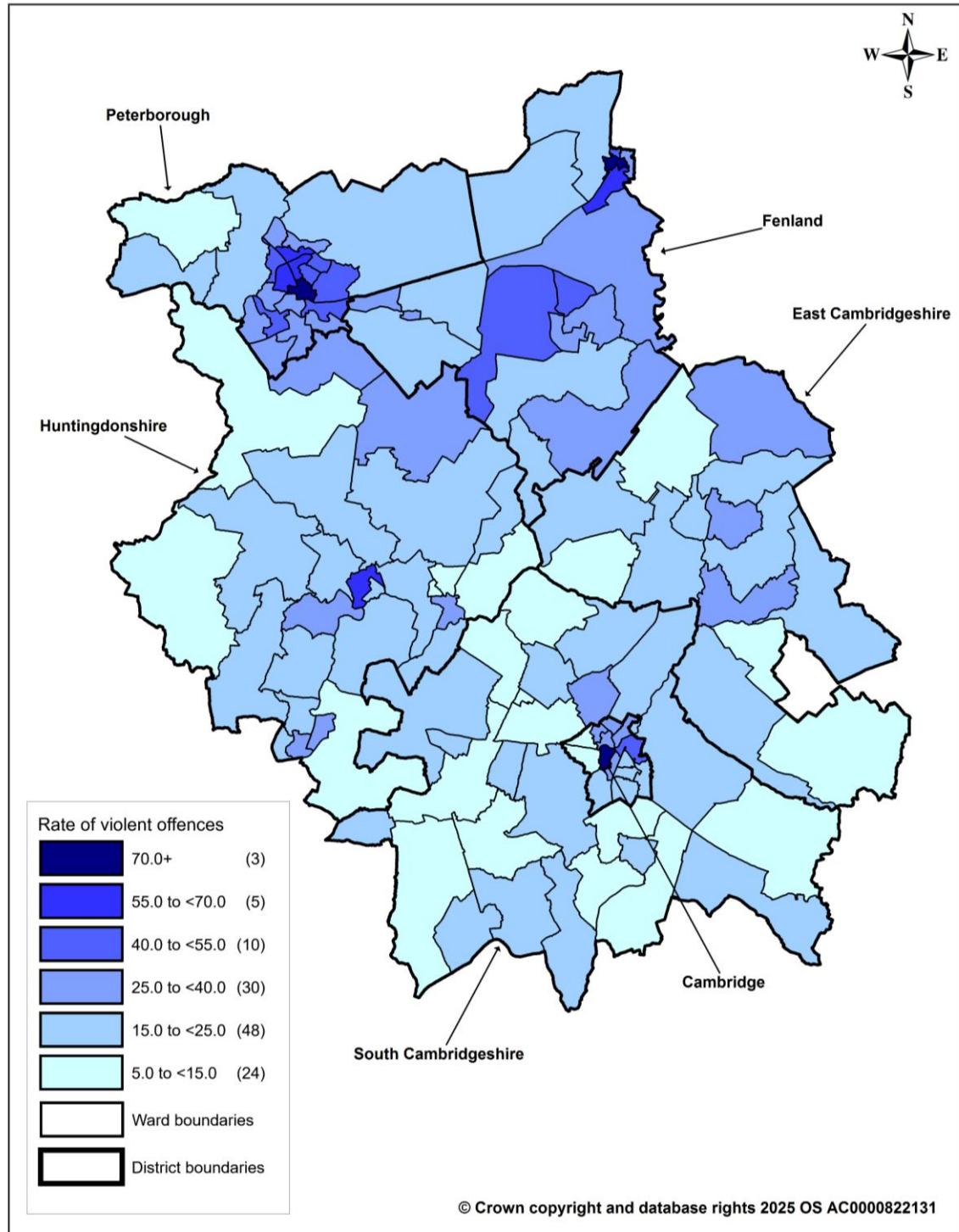
In 2023/24, there were 2 wards within Cambridgeshire and Peterborough with rates of violent crime exceeding 100 offences per 1000 population:

1. Central ward in Peterborough (121.4 offences per 1000 population),
2. The Market ward in Cambridge (105.0 offences per 1000 population).

Source: Crime data was provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary.

5.1.3. Ward analysis by district in 2023/24

Figure 7: Rate of violent crimes (including violence against the person, robbery, and sexual offences) per 1,000 population in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough wards, April 2023 to March 2024



Source: Crime data was provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary.

Peterborough

In Peterborough wards, the rate in the majority of wards was more than 30.0 offences per 1000 population (17 out of 22), with Central (121.4 per 1000 population), Ravensthorpe (69.2), Paston & Walton (59.3), North (57.0), and East (53.1) all having rates over 50.0 offences per 1000 population. Only 1 ward, Barnack (14.7), had a rate less than 20.0 offences.

Fenland

In Fenland, 15 of the 18 wards had rates exceeding 20.0 offences per 1000 population. The ward with the highest rate was Wisbech Riverside (360 offences, 76.2 offences per 1000 population). Wisbech South had the highest count (543 offences), but second highest rate due to the high population count in this ward (61.2 offences per 1000 population). Wisbech North also had a relatively high rate of 52.1 offences per 1000 population, but lower count (163 offences), inflated by the low population count in this ward. The remaining wards ranged from 19.1 to 46.1 per 1000 population. March North had a relatively high count (396 offences); and a rate (46.1 offences per 1000 population) higher than the district rate (35.1 per 1000 population), but deflated by the high population count in this ward.

Cambridge

In Cambridge, after the Market ward (105.0), the next highest rate was in Abbey (46.7 per 1000 population), the remaining wards rates ranged from 7.9 per 1000 population (Newnham), to 39.5 per 1000 population (King's Hedges). Of the 14 wards in Cambridge City, 3 had rates lower than 20.0 offences per 1000 population.

Huntingdonshire

In Huntingdonshire, the ward with the highest rate was Huntingdon North (57.9), the remaining 25 wards ranging from 9.1 (Great Staughton), to 33.3 (St Ives South). Of the 26 wards in Huntingdonshire, 22 were lower than 30.0 per 1000 population, and 16 were lower than 20.0 per 1000 population.

East Cambridgeshire

In East Cambridgeshire, 11 of its 14 wards had fewer than 20.0 violent offences per 1000 population. The highest rates were Soham South (29.9), Littleport (29.5), and Ely East (29.0). The remaining ward rates ranged from 12.4 (Woodditton) to 18.3 (Bottisham and Stretham).

South Cambridgeshire

In South Cambridgeshire, the highest rate was in Histon & Impington (25.1 per 1000 population). The remaining wards ranged from 9.2 (Balsham), to 23.6 per 1000 population (Melbourn). The rate in 17 of the 26 wards in South Cambridgeshire were below 20.0 violent offences per 1000. Cambourne (19.4 offences per 1000 population) had a relatively high count of offences (238 offences), but was only

slightly above the district rate of 18.1 offences per 1000 population, due to the high population number in this ward.

Source: Crime data was provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary.

5.2. Violence With Injury

5.2.1. District analysis

Violence with injury represents one of the more violent sub-categories of VAP offences, except for homicide which remains very low in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. It accounted for 19% of all violent offences in 2023/24 across the 6 districts. For East Cambridgeshire, violence with injury accounted for the higher proportion of violent offences, at 23% in 2023/24.

Peterborough has consistently had the highest volume of violence with injury offences over the last 4 years, accounting for 36% of all violence with injury offences across the 6 districts in 2023/24. Peterborough also had the highest rate in 2023/24, of 9.2 per 1000 population, and South Cambridgeshire the lowest, at 2.5 per 1000 population. The remaining districts ranged from 4.7 to 7.6 per 1000 population.

East Cambridgeshire and South Cambridgeshire were the only districts that saw increases in the last year, but remained the lowest volume and rate of offences across the 6 districts. Despite the other 4 districts seeing decreases in the last year, all 6 remained higher in volume of offences compared to 2020/21. The largest percentage increase between 2020/21 and 2023/24 was in Cambridge (+32%), and the lowest in Huntingdonshire (+12%).

Considering the high volume and rate of offences, in addition to the 25% increase since 2020/21, Peterborough presents the highest concern for violence with injury offences across the 6 districts. However, it should be noted that it did see the largest percentage decrease in the last year, of 6%, and the rate was in line with the national rate for YE June 2024, of 9.1 per 1000 population (ONS, 2024d, p. A7).

Table 9: Violence with injury offences in Peterborough and Cambridgeshire districts, 2020/21 to 2023/24

Geography	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2023/24 rate per 1000 population	2022/23 - 2023/24 % change	2020/21 - 2023/24 % change
Cambridge	733	1079	983	971	6.6	-1%	+32%
East Cambridgeshire	339	322	392	419	4.7	+7%	+24%
Fenland	682	755	819	790	7.6	-4%	+16%
Huntingdonshire	765	914	903	859	4.7	-5%	+12%
South Cambridgeshire	475	557	552	582	3.5	+5%	+23%
Peterborough	1602	1971	2116	1999	9.2	-6%	+25%
Cambridgeshire	2994	3627	3649	3621	5.3	-1%	+21%
Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Total	4596	5598	5765	5620	6.2	-3%	22%

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

5.2.2. Ward analysis

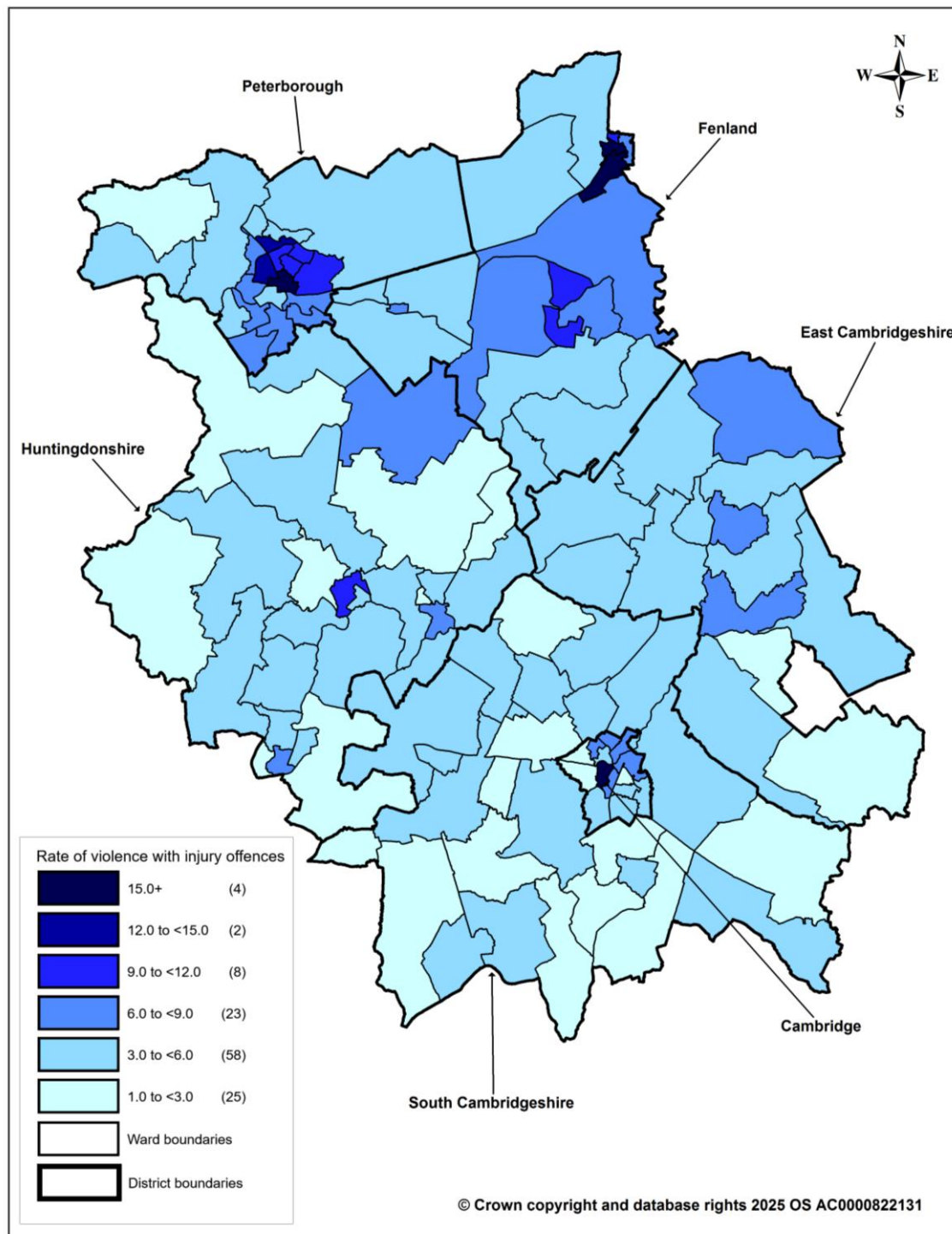
The wards with the highest rates of violence with injury offences in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough in 2023/24 were:

1. The Market ward in Cambridge (28.6 offences per 1000 population).
2. Central ward in Peterborough (28.1 offences per 1000 population),

Rates in all other wards remained below 20.0 offences per 1000 population, the majority having rates under 10.0.

5.2.3. Ward analysis by district

Figure 8: Rate of violence with injury offences in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough wards, April 2023 to March 2024



Source: Crime data was provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary.

Cambridge

The Market ward accounted for almost a third of violence with injury offences in Cambridge in 2023/24. There was small decrease in volume the last year (-11%), but

the count of offences remained more than double that seen in 2020/21 (+116%). After Market, ward rates were low, ranging from 1.2 (Castle) to 8.5 (King's Hedge's) in the Cambridge district.

Peterborough

The Central ward accounted for more than a fifth of the violence with injury offences in Peterborough in 2023/24. There was a small decrease in the last year (-14%), but the volume of offences increased by more than half between 2020/21 and 2023/24 (+54%). Three other wards in Peterborough, Ravensthorpe (13.9), Paston & Walton (12.7), and North (11.2) had rates of more than 10.00 per 1000 population, the remaining wards in the district ranging from 2.5 to 9.6.

Fenland

Of the 18 wards in Fenland, 3 had rates of more than 10.0 offences per 1000 population in 2023/24; Wisbech Riverside (19.0), Wisbech South (17.0), and Wisbech North (10.9). The remaining wards in the district ranged from 3.4 (Doddington & Wimblington), to 9.2 (March North and March South). Wisbech South saw an increase in offences of 25% in the last year; up 39% compared to 2020/21.

Huntingdonshire

The ward with the highest rate of violence with injury offences in Huntingdonshire was Huntingdon North, with 11.0 offences per 1000 population.

East Cambridgeshire

Rates of violence with injury offences were low across all East Cambridgeshire wards; with Littleport seeing the highest rate (7.1 offences per 1000 population), which had increased in volume by a third in the last year (+33%), but remained close to 2020/21 levels (+3%). The remaining ward rates ranged from 2.5 (Burwell) to 6.8 (Soham South).

South Cambridgeshire

Rates of violence with injury offences in 2023/24 were also low across all South Cambridgeshire wards, the highest was Bassingbourn at 5.5.

Source: Crime data was provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary. Population data is mid-2022 population estimates calculated by CCC PIT (CCC PIT, 2024).

5.3. Rape offences:

Whilst the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) self-completion module provides a more reliable measure of long-term trends for sexual offences than police recorded crime data it is not available at a local level. The latest estimates from the CSEW for year ending (YE) June 2024 reported that 2.2% of people aged 16 years and over had experienced sexual assault (including attempted offences) (ONS,

2024a). Furthermore, the CSEW also showed that over the past ten years there has been an increase in sexual assaults. The national CSEW insights provide invaluable context for the police recorded crime figures because fewer than one in six victims of rape or assault by penetration report the crime to the police (ONS, 2021).

It is important when reading the analysis of the police data to keep in mind this substantial level of under-reporting. The findings provide useful indications of what is known locally about rape but in no way captures the whole picture of the prevalence or experience of victims of this high harm crime.

5.3.1. District analysis

Rape offences have been analysed separately due to the seriousness of the offence type, but account for only a small proportion of violent offences across the 6 districts. In 2023/24 rape accounted for 3% of violent offences in most districts but accounted for 2% in Peterborough and South Cambridgeshire (and 2% overall across all the districts).

Peterborough has consistently had the highest volume of rape offences over the last 4 years, accounting for 32% of all rape offences across the 6 districts in 2023/24. Both Peterborough and Fenland have the highest rate of rape offences, at 1.1 offences per 1000 population. South Cambridgeshire has the lowest rate of offences, at 0.4 per 1000 population.

Only Cambridge and Fenland saw increases in the last year, of 4% and 3%, respectively. They also saw notable increases since 2020/21, with an 18% increase in Cambridge, and a 40% increase in Fenland.

East Cambridgeshire and Peterborough saw notable percentage decreases in the last year, of 19% and 20% respectively, remaining below the volume of offences seen in 2020/21 (-10% in East Cambridgeshire, and -16% in Peterborough).

Considering the relatively high rate of offences in Fenland, and the notable increase seen over the last 4 years, Fenland presents a notable concern with regards to rape offences. Considering the high volume and rate of offences in Peterborough, rape offences remain a concern in Peterborough. However it should be noted that rape offences have decreased in Peterborough since 2021/22, and both the Fenland and Peterborough rate are in line with the national rate (for YE June 2024) of 1.1 per 1000 population (ONS, 2024d, p. A7).

Table 10: Rape offences in Peterborough and Cambridgeshire districts, financial years 2020/21 to 2023/24

Geography	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2023/24 rate per 1000 population	2022/23 - 2023/24 % change	2020/21 - 2023/24 % change
Cambridge	115	155	131	136	0.9	+4%	+18%
East Cambridgeshire	61	49	68	55	0.6	-19%	-10%
Fenland	81	94	110	113	1.1	+3%	+40%
Huntingdonshire	125	139	134	127	0.7	-5%	+2%
South Cambridgeshire	72	101	74	69	0.4	-7%	-4%
Peterborough	273	322	288	230	1.1	-20%	-16%
Cambridgeshire total	454	538	517	500	0.7	-3%	+10%
Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Total	727	860	805	730	0.8	-9%	0%

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

5.3.2. Ward analysis

Across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, some of the wards with the highest rates of rape offences were:

- Wisbech Riverside in Fenland (2.8 offences per 1000 population).
- Central in Peterborough (2.7 per 1000 population).
- Wisbech South in Fenland (2.6 per 1000 population)
- Brampton in Huntingdonshire (2.0 per 1000 population).

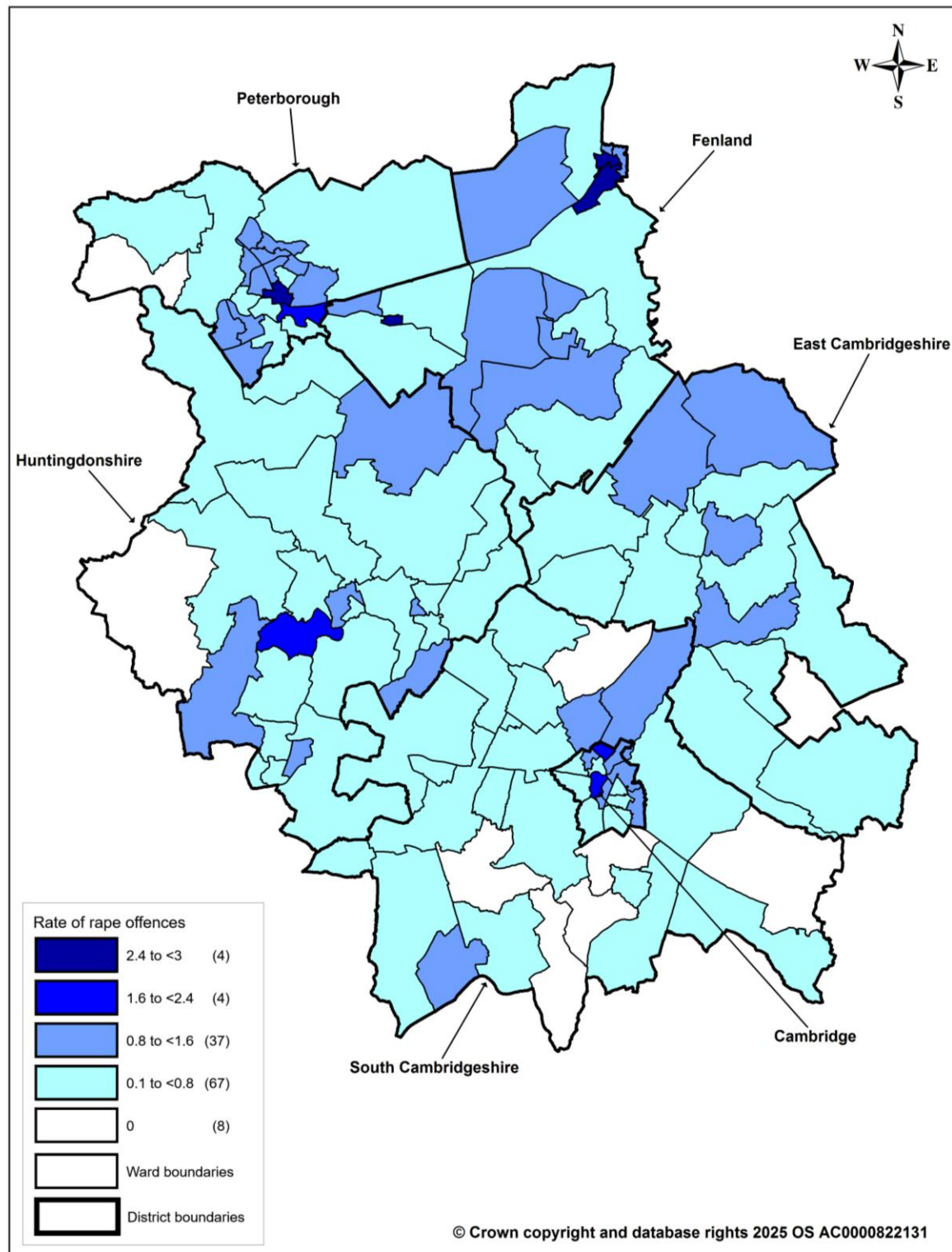
Central Ward in Peterborough had the highest ward count of offences across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough (40 offences). It accounted for 17% of the rape offence in Peterborough in 2023/24.

Wisbech South had the highest count of offences in Fenland, accounting for a fifth of the rape offences in Fenland in 2023/24 (20%).

All other wards had a rate of less than 2 rape offences per 1000 population.

Source: Crime data was provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary. Population data is mid-2022 population estimates calculated by CCC PIT (CCC PIT, 2024).

Figure 9: Number of rape offences in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough wards, April 2023 to March 2024



Source: Crime data was provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary.

Note: Despite the high rate in Whittlesey Lattersey, it should be noted that this has been inflated due to smaller population size.

5.4. Robbery

A person commits robbery if in the course of stealing or attempting to steal from someone, they use force or the threat of force. Thereby making robbery an acquisitive crime which is inherently violent in nature, though only accounts for a small proportion of violent offences across the 6 districts (2% in 2023/24). This percentage is higher in Cambridge (4%), and Peterborough (3%). Police recorded crime, as analysed in this report, covers both robbery of personal property and business property.

National data as released by the ONS showed that nationally police recorded robbery rose in the year ending June 2024 compared to the previous period by 6% (ONS, 2024a). However, figures remained below the number of offences recorded prior to the COVID 19 pandemic. Nationally, robbery accounts for a very small proportion of total crime.

5.4.1. District analysis

Peterborough has consistently had the highest volume of robbery offences over the last 4 financial years, accounting for 42% of robbery offences across the 6 districts in 2023/24. Cambridge had the second most, accounting for a further 31%. Furthermore, Cambridge has seen notable increases over this period, increasing by more than two-thirds between 2020/21 and 2023/24 (+69%). South Cambridgeshire has almost doubled over this period, but remains very low in number, accounting for only 7% of robbery offences in 2023/24 across the 6 districts.

Whilst Cambridge and Peterborough have the highest rates, they are in line with the national rate (for YE June 2024) of 1.4 per 1000 population (ONS, 2024d, p. A7).

Table 11: Robbery offences in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough districts, 2020/21 to 2023/24

Geography	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2023/24 rate per 1000 population	2023/24 % share
Cambridge	122	180	184	206	1.4	31%
East Cambridgeshire	24	15	19	17	0.2	3%
Fenland	40	60	48	48	0.5	7%
Huntingdonshire	50	59	51	64	0.3	10%
South Cambridgeshire	24	28	42	46	0.3	7%
Peterborough	269	298	294	281	1.3	42%
Cambridgeshire Total	260	342	344	381	0.6	58%

Geography	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2023/24 rate per 1000 population	2023/24 % share
Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Total	529	640	638	662	0.7	100%

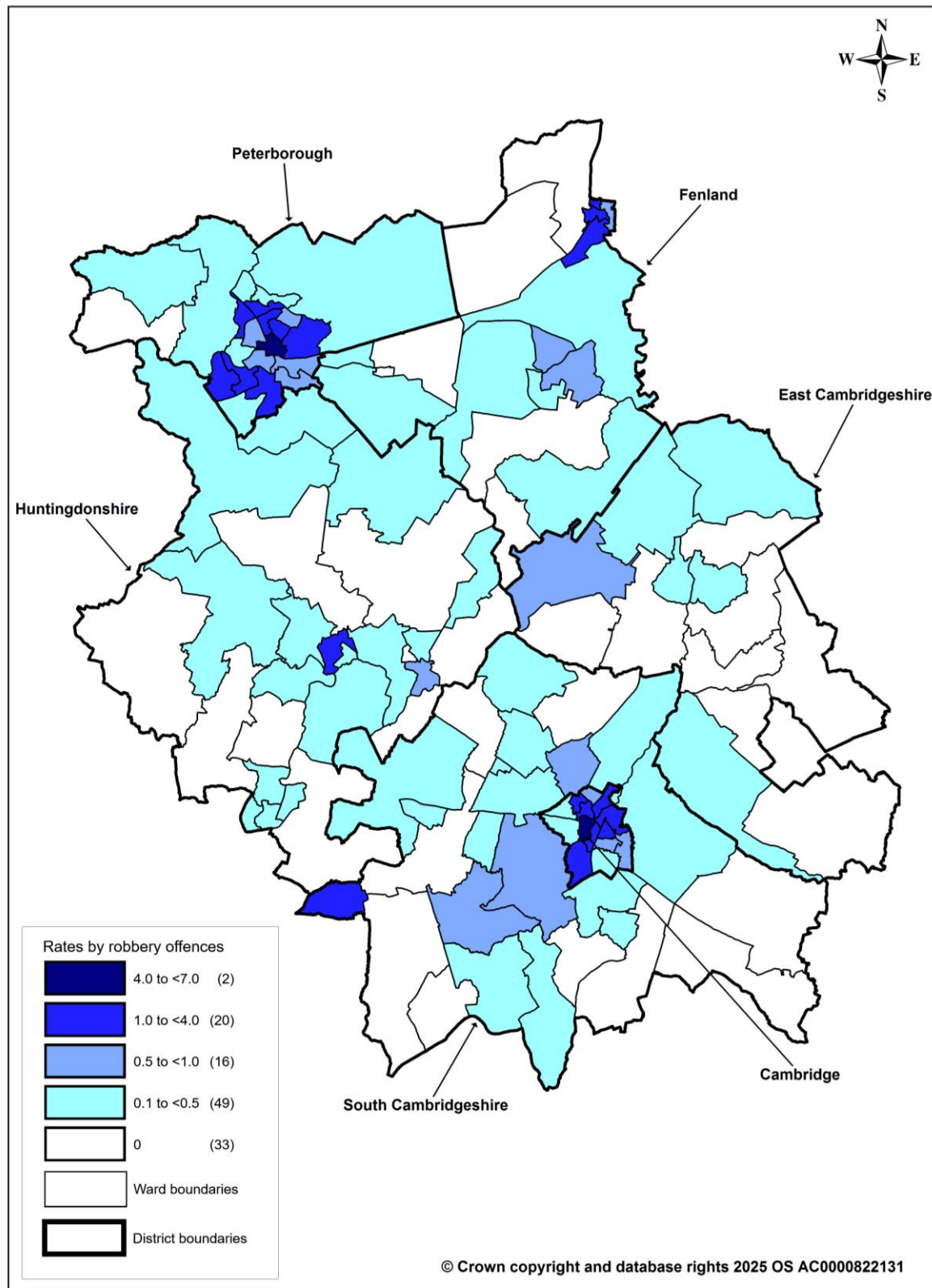
Source: Crime data was provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary. Population data is mid-2022 population estimates calculated by CCC PIT (CCC PIT, 2024, p. District).

5.4.2. Ward analysis

Central in Peterborough had both the highest rate and volume of robbery offences across all Cambridgeshire and Peterborough wards, with a rate of 6.6 robbery offences per 1000 population (97 offences in 2023/24).

The second highest rate and volume was Market in Cambridge, with 53 offences, and a rate of 5.1 per 1000 population in 2023/24. Both of these wards cover city centre areas with high footfall which include retail centres.

Figure 10: Number of robbery offences in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough wards, April 2023 to March 2024



Source: Crime data was provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary

5.5. Crimes with additional markers

The Home Office counting rules lay out how crimes are recorded by the police and what offence is the correct one to record in each circumstance. Alongside that there are a number of 'markers' that can be applied locally to crime that indicate particular factors, or risk factors. These include whether a person is considered vulnerable and if the crime is considered to be related to domestic abuse or if the motivating factor was hate. These can be analysed to provide indicative insight into areas of concern. For this report analysis includes those crimes that have a domestic abuse (DA) or a hate crime marker.

5.5.1. Domestic Abuse

Any crime can be assessed as DA related and have a DA marker applied, irrespective of the offence type. The following analysis includes any of the violent crimes (robbery, sexual offences, violence against the person), that have been marked by the police as DA related. However, it should be noted that within the police data the use of the domestic abuse marker is incomplete or sometimes applied incorrectly. There is a sustainable implication for the capacity needed just to carry out analysis where there are data issues. As well as the implications to the robustness of the findings and the ways in which the insight can be used to tackle these high harm crimes.

More detailed analysis of Domestic Abuse is available in the local Violence Against Women and Girls Needs Assessment (CCC PIT, 2023), available from [VAWG-needs-assessment-2023-v1.1-final.pdf](#).

District analysis

Peterborough consistently had the highest count of DA marked violent crimes over the last 4 years, with 3004 offences in 2023/24, accounting for 36% of DA violent crimes within the 6 districts. Peterborough also had the highest rate of DA offences compared to other districts, with 13.8 per 1000 population in 2023/24. Fenland had the second highest rate, with 10.7 per 1000 population.

East Cambridgeshire had the second lowest rate (6.9 per 1000 population), but the highest percentage of violent crimes accounted for by DA, at 36%. Cambridge had the lowest proportion of violent crimes accounted for by DA, with 24%.

All districts have seen decreases in the number of domestic abuse (DA) marked violent crimes in the last 4 years (2020/21 to 2023/24), with Fenland seeing the largest percentage decrease, of 20%. South Cambridgeshire saw the smallest decrease, of 9%.

Huntingdonshire had the second highest count (1369 in 2023/24), but Fenland had the second highest rate, with 10.7; the other districts ranging from 6.0 (South Cambridgeshire) to 7.9 (Cambridge) per 1000 population.

Table 12: Domestic abuse (DA) related violent crimes (violence against the person, robbery, and sexual offences) in Peterborough and Cambridgeshire districts, financial years 2020/21 to 2023/24

Geography	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2023/24 rate per 1000 population	2023/24 % of violent crimes that are DA
Cambridge	1421	1511	1226	1165	7.9	24%
East Cambridgeshire	760	674	706	615	6.9	36%
Fenland	1332	1291	1322	1110	10.7	30%
Huntingdonshire	1717	1716	1550	1369	7.5	31%
South Cambridgeshire	1099	1096	1061	996	6.0	33%
Peterborough	3478	3596	3408	3004	13.8	29%
Cambridgeshire Total	6329	6288	5865	5255	7.6	30%
Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Total	9807	9884	9273	8259	9.1	30%

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

5.5.2. Hate crime

There are many motivating factors for why violent hate crimes are committed. These include targeting a person specifically because of race, religion, disability, sexual orientation and/or transgender identity or because of what the offender believes to be their race, religion, disability, sexual orientation and/or transfer identity. The Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) is responsible for asking the court to increase the sentence the offender receives to reflect that hate was a motivating factor (Crown Prosecution Service).

Hate Crime markers can be applied to any crime where the victim or witness perceives that the crime was motivated by or was associated with hate for the victim based on a protected characteristic. The following analysis includes any of the violent crimes (robbery, sexual offences, violence against the person), that have marked by the police as hate crime related.

District analysis

Peterborough consistently had the highest number of violent hate crimes over the last 4 years, with 260 in 2023/24, accounting for 39% of all hate crimes within the 6 districts. Cambridge accounted for the second most, at 23%. Peterborough and Cambridge City also had the highest rates, at 1.2 and 1.0 offences per 1000 population respectively. The other 4 districts ranged from 0.3 to 0.6 offences per 1000 population.

In financial year 2023/24, hate crimes accounted for 2% of violent crimes in East Cambridgeshire, Fenland, Huntingdonshire, and South Cambridgeshire; and 3% of violent crimes in Cambridge and Peterborough.

All districts except for Cambridge City (+3%) saw decreases in violent hate crimes in the last year, with South Cambridgeshire seeing the largest percentage decrease (-43%), and Fenland seeing the smallest (-12%). Despite these decreases, all districts except East Cambridgeshire remained higher in 2023/24 compared to 2020/21. Peterborough saw the largest percentage increase since 2020/21, at 35%, with Fenland seeing the smallest increase of 18%. East Cambridgeshire however saw a decrease of 24%.

Table 13: Violent crimes (violence against the person, robbery, and sexual offences) in Peterborough and Cambridgeshire districts that were hate crimes, financial years 2020/21 to 2023/24

Geography	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2023/24 rate per 1000 population	2023/24 % of violent crimes that are hate crimes
Cambridge	121	156	149	153	1.0	3%
East Cambridgeshire	41	23	39	31	0.3	2%
Fenland	57	76	76	67	0.6	2%
Huntingdonshire	78	85	108	93	0.5	2%
South Cambridgeshire	50	80	109	62	0.4	2%
Peterborough	193	253	309	260	1.2	3%
Cambridgeshire Total	347	420	481	406	0.6	2%
Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Total	540	673	790	666	0.7	2%

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

6. Police Recorded Victims and Suspects of Violent Crimes

The following section is an analysis of victims and suspects known to Cambridgeshire Constabulary and linked to a violent crime recorded from April 2023 to March 2024. For this analysis, “violent crimes” includes violence against the person (VAP), robbery, and sexual offences.

Individuals can of course be linked to more than one crime; both the victim and suspect data sourced for this needs assessment reflected this. Within the sections below we note the methodology to account for multiple records for the same individuals arise in the data. This was done in order to avoid counting them more than once and potentially skewing the findings. Crimes that occur within Cambridgeshire and Peterborough may be associated with victims or suspects that are not resident in the area. This is why the tables will show figures of those resident outside of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough for completeness.

6.1. Victims known to the Constabulary

Police recorded victim records have been shared by Cambridgeshire Constabulary for inclusion in this needs assessment.

The analysis in the following section is based on data held by Cambridgeshire Constabulary on victims who were linked to police recorded crimes from April 2023-March 2024. As the data is based on the date crimes were recorded, this data does include some victims of crimes which had occurred prior to April 2023 (i.e. historic sexual offences). For this analysis, victim records linked to “violent crimes” (violence against the person (VAP), robbery, and sexual offences) have been extracted.

It is possible for the same victim to experience multiple offences in a given period. For the purposes of this analysis, unique victims tables have therefore been created, extracting victim information from the earliest offence recorded in the given period used for analysis.

It should also be noted that this data is also inclusive of crimes which occurred within institutions such as prisons. As such cautions should be taken when interpreting the geographic analysis and consideration given to the context of some areas. In October 2024, a progress review was carried out at HMP Peterborough (Men's) since a full inspection in January 2024 (HM Chief Inspector of Prisons, 2024). Both the full inspection and progress review raised concerns about violence and an increase in assaults between prisoners from the date of inspection to the recent review.

Within the data set received from the Constabulary, there were a total of 19,734 victims associated with at least one violent crime in the period April 2023-March 2024, which also had sufficient resident address data to geocode.

Of this number, 1635 victims were recorded with either a resident location situated outside of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, or the provided resident location was unable to be geocoded.

The table below shows the number of victims per district and a rate of victims per 1000 population (see Table 14). To be clear, these figures and population rates should be considered the minimum number of victims due to the method used to create a unique victims data set outlined above (where the earliest offence recorded in the period was extracted).

The total rate for victims of violent crimes in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough was 19.9, and for Cambridgeshire alone it was slightly lower at 16.8. Peterborough had the highest rate in comparison to all other Cambridgeshire districts at 29.9, followed by Fenland at 24.1.

East Cambridgeshire (13.4) and South Cambridgeshire (13.1) both had notably lower rates than Cambridgeshire (16.8) and Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined (19.9). Huntingdonshire victim rates aligned with Cambridgeshire rate.

Table 14: Number and rate per 1,000 of victims of all violent crimes (violence against the person (VAP), robbery, and sexual offences) for 2023/24 (YE March), by resident location district

Geography	Number of victims	Rate of victims per 1000 population
Peterborough	6512	29.9
Fenland	2498	24.1
Cambridge	2665	18.1
Huntingdonshire	3054	16.7
East Cambridgeshire	1204	13.4
South Cambridgeshire	2166	13.1
Outside of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough and resident locations which were not able to be geocoded	1635	N/A
Cambridgeshire Total	11587	16.8
Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Total	18099	19.9
Grand Total	19734	N/A

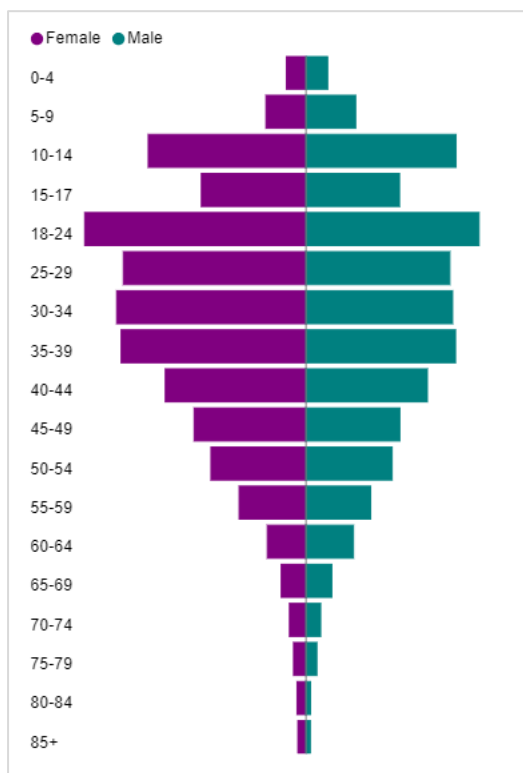
Source: Victims data provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary. Population data is mid-2022 population estimates calculated by CCC PIT (CCC PIT, 2024, p. District).

6.1.1. Age and Gender

Victim demographics from the unique victim tables for all violent crimes have been displayed below in tornado chart below (see Figure 11).

The proportion of female victims (54%) was slightly higher than the proportion of male victims (46%) of all violence. Proportions of age groups within each gender were similar, with no notable differences. Overall, the age group with the highest proportion is 18-24 (13%), although it should be noted that this is the largest age category and therefore this could be a reason as to why this age group is slightly larger in proportion. A third of the victims were aged between 25 and 39 (33%). This includes crimes that are marked as domestic abuse.

Figure 11: Victims of violent crimes (violence against the person (VAP), robbery, and sexual offences) by age and gender (where known) for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough in 2023/24 (YE March)



Note: There were 5 victims for whom the 'age at time of crime recorded' was between -6 and -1, these have been excluded from the chart.

Source: Victims data was provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary

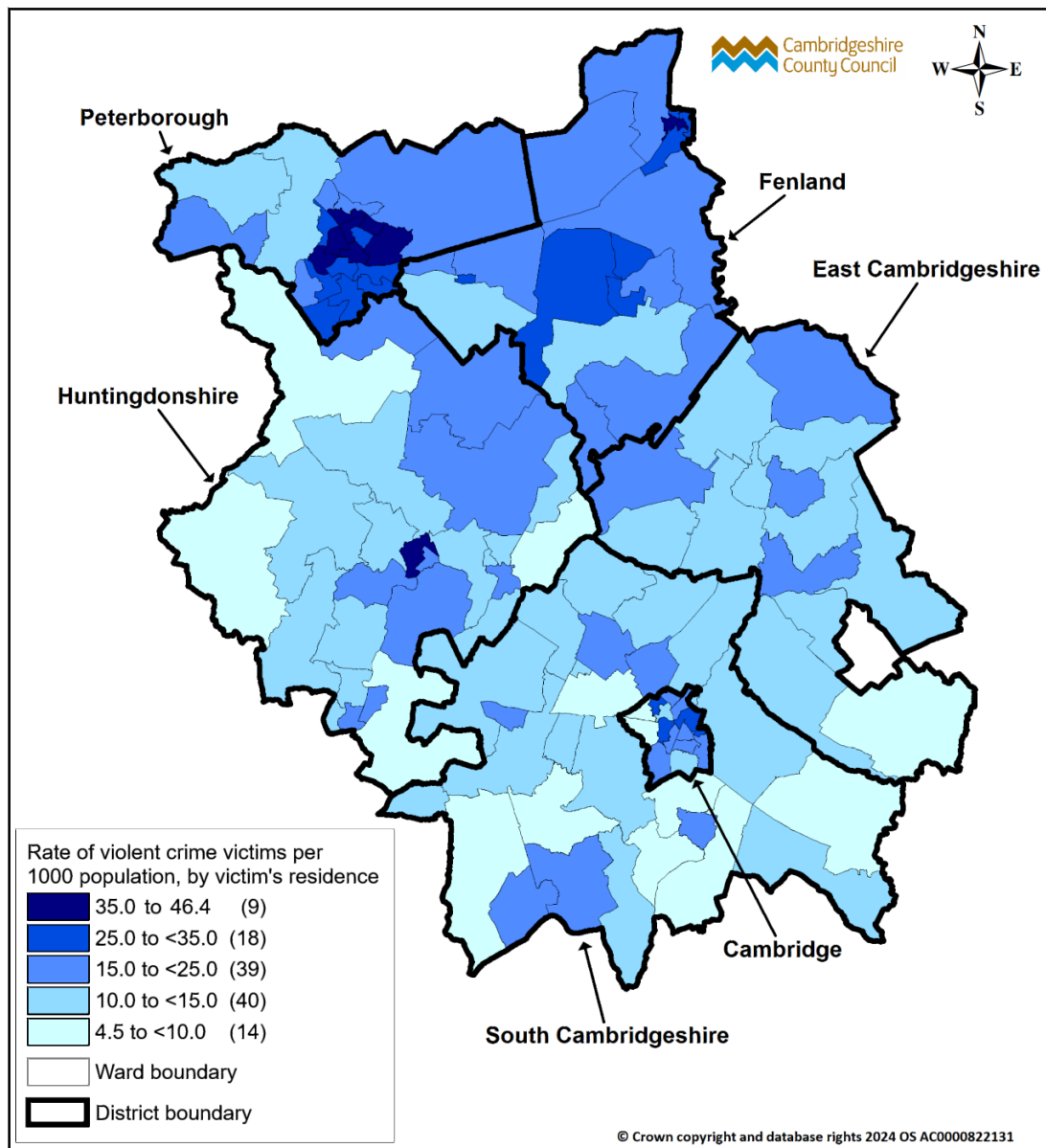
6.1.2. Ward Analysis

Figure 12 displays the rate of victims of all violent crimes per 1,000 population at a more granular level (ward) in order to illustrate the variation of victims within the districts. As illustrated in this map levels of victimisation were notably higher in the urban wards within Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.

- Wisbech Riverside had the highest rate in all wards across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough (46.3).

- The subsequent highest rates are from Peterborough wards, West (40.8) and Ravensthorpe (39.4).
- Histon and Impington had the highest rate in South Cambridgeshire (19.1). Notably higher than the overall South Cambridgeshire (13.1).
- Cambridge had quite a notable range of rates between each ward from Newnham with a rate of 4.5 to Abbey with a rate of 31.0.
- Similar disparity was shown in Huntingdonshire with the lowest rate in Kimbolton ward (4.6) to the highest in Huntingdon North (36.2).

Figure 12: Map showing victim rate (police recorded crime) per 1,000 population for all violent crimes (violence against the person (VAP), robbery, and sexual offences) in 2023/24 (YE March) by ward



Source: Victims data was provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary. Population data is mid-2022 population estimates calculated by CCC PIT (CCC PIT, 2024).

6.2. Suspects Associated With Violent Crimes Known to the Constabulary

Police recorded suspect records have been shared by Cambridgeshire Constabulary for inclusion in this needs assessment.

The analysis in the following section is based on data held by Cambridgeshire Constabulary on suspects who were linked to police recorded crimes from April 2023- March 2024. As the data is based on crimes recorded in April 2023-March 2024, the data does include some suspects for crimes which had occurred an extended period prior to April 2023 (i.e. historic sexual offences).

For this analysis, suspect records linked to “violent crimes” (violence against the person (VAP), robbery, and sexual offences) have been extracted. Where records indicate a suspect has been eliminated, these records have been excluded.

It is possible for the same suspect to be linked to multiple crimes. Therefore, unique suspects tables have been created to provide more accurate insights into suspect demographics. The same methodology was applied as to victims records outlined above, extracting suspect information from the earliest offence recorded in the given period used for analysis.

There were 11,339 suspects for violent crimes in the period April 2023-March 2024 which had sufficient data to geocode based on their resident address. 888 of which either had a resident location situated outside of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, or the provided resident location was unable to be geocoded.

The total rate of suspects of violent crimes in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough was 11.5 (10451 suspects), and for Cambridgeshire alone it was lower at 9.6 (6628 suspects).

Peterborough had the highest rate in comparison to all other Cambridgeshire districts at 17.5 (3823 suspects), followed by Fenland at 15.3 (1586 suspects). Both were above Cambridgeshire (9.6) and Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined (11.5).

South Cambridgeshire had the lowest rate of suspects in all districts at 7.2 (1188 suspects).

Table 15: 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	3823	17.5
Fenland	1586	15.3
Huntingdonshire	1832	10.0
Cambridge	1276	8.7
East Cambridgeshire	746	8.3
South Cambridgeshire	1188	7.2
Outside of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough and resident locations which were not able to be geocoded	888	N/A
Cambridgeshire Total	6628	9.6
Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Total	10451	11.5
Total	11339	N/A

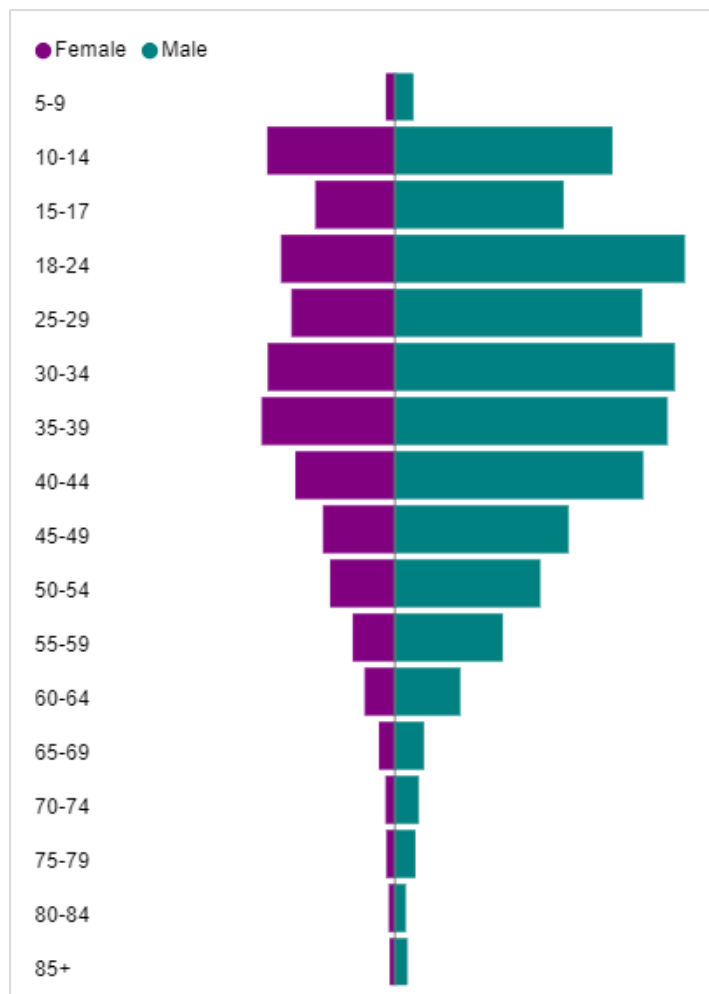
Source: Suspects data was provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary. Population data is mid-2022 population estimates calculated by CCC PIT (CCC PIT, 2024, p. District).

6.2.1. Age and Gender

Suspect demographics have been displayed below (see Figure 13).

The proportion of male suspects for all violence was 69% and the proportion of females was 31%. Proportions of age groups within each gender were similar, with no notable differences. Overall, the age groups with the highest proportions were 18-24, 30 to 34 and 35 to 39 (all with 12%). Although, it should be noted that 18 to 24 is the largest age category and therefore this could be a reason as to why this age group is slightly larger in proportion.

Figure 13: Suspects of violent crimes (violence against the person (VAP), robbery, and sexual offences) by age and gender (where known) for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough in 2023/24 (YE March)



Note: Suspects below the age of 5 have been removed from the analysis. In the data provided, 9 suspects had an age at time of crime as between 0 to 4.

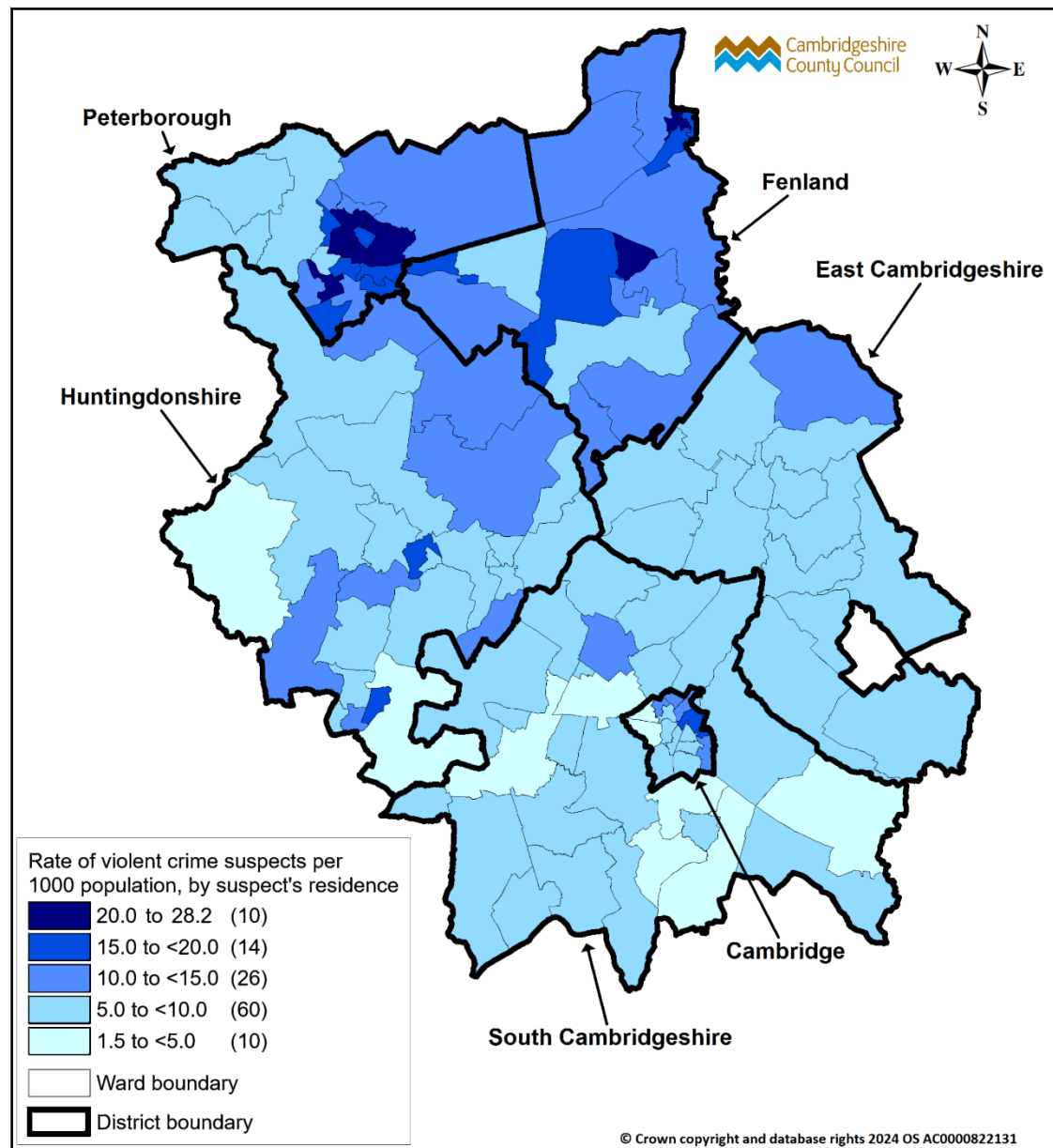
Source: Suspects data was provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary.

6.2.2. Ward Analysis

Figure 14 displays the rate of suspects of all violent crimes per 1,000 population at a more granular level (ward) in order to illustrate the variation of suspects resident within the districts. As illustrated in this map suspect rates were notably higher in the urban areas of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.

- Ravensthorpe had the highest rate in all wards across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough (28.2).
- Wisbech North had the second highest rate (26.2). Followed by Wisbech Riverside (25.4), both of which are situated in Fenland.

Figure 14: Map showing suspect rate (police recorded crime) per 1,000 population for all violent crimes (violence against the person (VAP), robbery, and sexual offences) in 2023/24 (YE March) by ward



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

7. Offenders

7.1. Adult Offenders Known to Probation

This section focuses on adult offenders who are currently open to the probation service for violent offences, inclusive of violence, sexual offences, and robbery, see A.1.3. Violence Crime Types in appendix for more detail on types of crimes which fall under violence. Offence types used align with HM Prison and Probation Service (HMPPS) general reporting. When referring to the 'current cohort' in this section, this is based on a snapshot of the open caseload with a violent offence as of 17/10/2024, and includes those in custody, community or on license. Data was provided from the Probation Service through the collation of case management data, offender assessment system data (OASys) and Office of National Statistics (ONS) postcode data. District has been determined by using the postcode of the offender's current residential address.

Analysis below is inclusive of both male and female offenders; this is due to the smaller number of female offenders (6% across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough cohort).

There were 1179 offenders in the current cohort in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. Data provided by Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Probation Service (CPPS) details each case event with an end date after (and inclusive of) 1st April 2021. There are 1206 violent offence events currently open; therefore, some of the violent offenders within the current cohort are serving concurrent sentences for multiple violent offences.

Further analysis has identified that there are 147 offenders (12%) within Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, who also have a non-violent offence running concurrently with the current violent offence. This is similar to the proportion in Peterborough (12%), and Cambridgeshire (13%).

7.1.1. Demographics

See A.3. Population Estimates for notes on how rates were calculated.

Peterborough

Peterborough has 452 violent offenders currently open to probation - this is a rate per 1,000 of 2.8. This is higher than the total rate for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough of 1.6.

Offenders aged between 25 to 29 account for the highest proportion in Peterborough (15%); ages 20 to 29 account for a quarter of the cohort in Peterborough (25%).

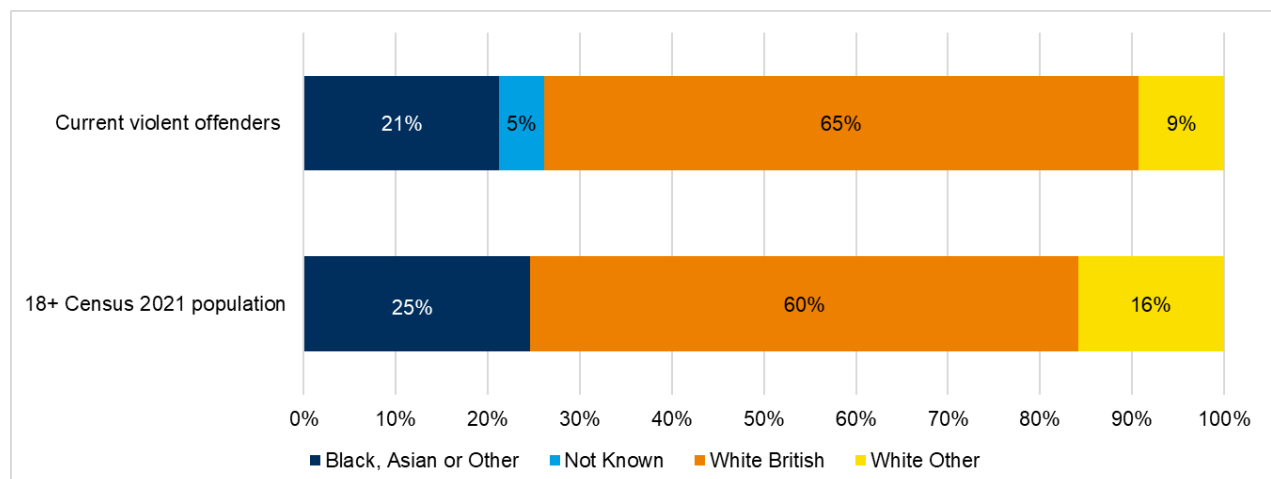
In Due to some smaller numbers, ethnic groups have been grouped into wider categories. Ethnicity was not known for 22 offenders (5%). Black, Asian and Other make up 21% of the current violent offenders cohort in Peterborough. In comparison with the 18+ Peterborough population (25%), Black, Asian and Other offenders are underrepresented. This is a similar picture for White Other, accounting for 9% of the current violent offenders cohort and 16% of the 18+ Peterborough population.

Figure 15 and Figure 16, ethnic groups within the current violent offenders cohort are shown alongside the relevant (Cambridgeshire or Peterborough) 18+ population estimates from the latest Census (ONS, 2023a). Ethnicity was not known for 20 offenders (4%).

The highest proportion of offenders were White/ White British (65%). In comparison to the 18+ Peterborough population from Census 2021, where those who are White/ White British account for 63%, offenders are overrepresented within the current violent offenders cohort.

Due to some smaller numbers, ethnic groups have been grouped into wider categories. Ethnicity was not known for 22 offenders (5%). Black, Asian and Other make up 21% of the current violent offenders cohort in Peterborough. In comparison with the 18+ Peterborough population (25%), Black, Asian and Other offenders are underrepresented. This is a similar picture for White Other, accounting for 9% of the current violent offenders cohort and 16% of the 18+ Peterborough population.

Figure 15: Proportions of ethnic groups in current violent offenders cohort and the 18+ Census population in Peterborough



Source: Offender data provided by Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Probation Service (CPPS). Census population data sourced from ONS website (ONS, 2023a).

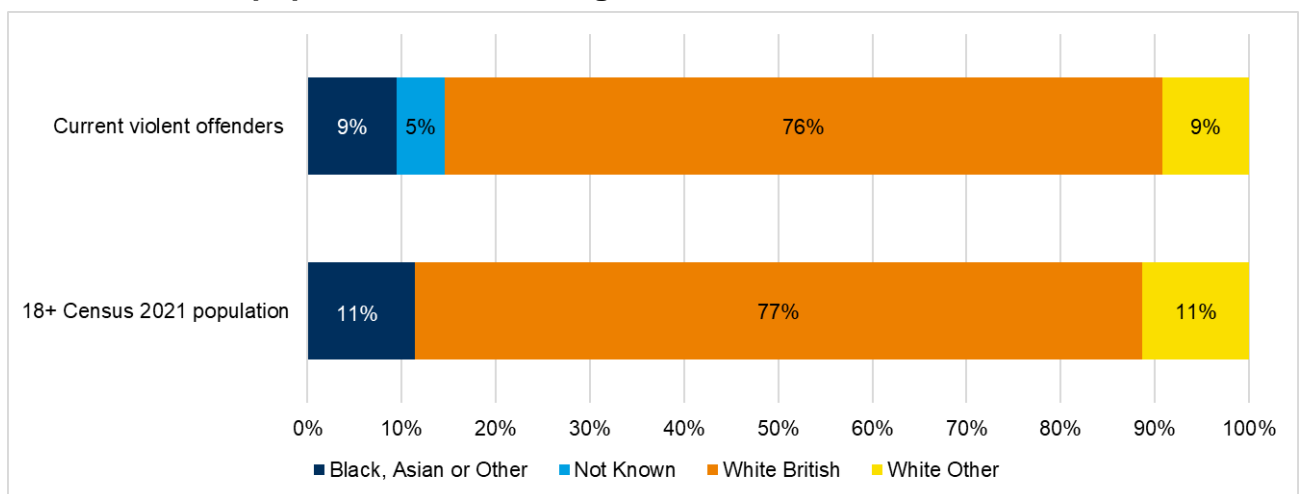
Cambridgeshire

Cambridgeshire has 727 violent offenders currently open to probation - this is a rate per 1,000 of 1.3. This is slightly lower than the total rate for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough of 1.6.

Offenders aged between 35 to 39 account for the highest proportion of the cohort in Cambridgeshire (16%), followed by offenders aged between 30 to 34 (14%). Therefore, those aged between 30 to 39 account for almost a third of the cohort in Cambridgeshire (30%).

Due to some smaller numbers, ethnic groups have been grouped into wider categories. Ethnicity was not known for 37 offenders (5%). White British are slightly underrepresented in Cambridgeshire (76%) in comparison to the 18+ Cambridgeshire population from Census 2021 (77%). White British account for the largest proportion of offenders in Cambridgeshire. White Other are slightly underrepresented (9%) in comparison to the 18+ Cambridgeshire population (11%).

Figure 16: Proportions of ethnic groups in current violent offenders cohort and the 18+ Census population in Cambridgeshire



Source: Offender data provided by Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Probation Service (CPPS). Census population data sourced from ONS website (ONS, 2023a).

Some key points about districts within Cambridgeshire:

- Fenland has the highest rate of offenders in Cambridgeshire (1.9), followed by Huntingdonshire at 1.4.
- The proportion of offenders aged between 18 to 29 in Cambridge City was 30% - this is the highest proportion across all districts. This is notably higher than the proportion seen in both Cambridgeshire (25%), but also Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined (26%).

Table 16: Current violent offenders on probation by District and a rate per 1,000 of 18+ population

Geography	Total Count of Current Violent Offenders	Rate per 1,000 18+ population
Cambridge City	166	1.3
East Cambridgeshire	68	1.0
Fenland	161	1.9
Huntingdonshire	208	1.4
South Cambridgeshire	124	1.0
Cambridgeshire	727	1.3
Peterborough	452	2.8
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	1179	1.6

Source: Offender data provided by Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Probation Service (CPPS). Population data is mid-2022 population estimates calculated by CCC PIT (CCC PIT, 2024).

7.1.2. Risk Factors

This section analyses data from the offender assessment system (OASys). Assessments are undertaken to help the practitioner towards risk analysis and appropriate intervention measures; they are based on the judgement of the professional. Once these risks and needs are identified, the assessment can be useful in developing sentencing plans (HM Inspectorate of Probation, 2020).

The analysis in this section is based on the offender's most recent assessment; assessments are linked to the offender's profile. There is a proportion of assessments with no data available for analysis (16% of the Cambridgeshire cohort and 20% of the total Peterborough cohort); if the offender is in custody, the assessment may have been completed by the prison. Although the data is available for the practitioner to use within OASys system, there is an issue linking systems in order to access the full data which is completed by other practitioners in other services. In other cases, those that are identified as low risk of serious harm only require the basic risk and management plans and will therefore not have a full assessment. However, this reason is unlikely given the nature of offences within the analysed current violent cohort.

Mental Health Concerns

Within the assessment, there are three indicators for mental health: vulnerability concerns, suicide concerns and self-harm concerns.

Both Cambridgeshire and Peterborough had individually similar proportions of violent offenders with identified vulnerability (22%) and self-harm concerns (8%). However, suicide concerns in Cambridgeshire (13%) were slightly higher than proportions in Peterborough (10%).

- Cambridge City had the highest proportion of both vulnerability concerns and self-harm concerns. Over a quarter of violent offenders having been identified with concerns for vulnerability (29%) and 12% highlighting self-harm concerns.
- Fenland had the lowest proportions across all indicators of mental health concerns than the rest of Cambridgeshire. 16% for vulnerability concerns, 6% for self-harm concerns and 10% for suicide concerns.

Table 17: Proportion of violent offenders currently on probation as of 17/10/2024 with identified mental health concerns

Geography	Vulnerability Concerns	Self-Harm Concerns	Suicide Concerns	Total Violent Offenders
Cambridge City	29%	12%	14%	166
East Cambridgeshire	28%	10%	22%	68
Fenland	16%	6%	10%	161
Huntingdonshire	21%	6%	12%	208
South Cambridgeshire	20%	7%	11%	124
Cambridgeshire	22%	8%	13%	727
Peterborough	22%	8%	10%	452
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	22%	8%	12%	1179

Source: Offender data provided by Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Probation Service (CPPS).

Links to Offending

As part of the assessment, offenders are assessed against eight criminogenic needs and two contributing factors to offending behaviour; these can also be referred to as links to offending (LTOs). Offenders are scored based on a series of responses to questions such as those displayed in Table 18; this score determines if an offender reaches a certain threshold for the need to be addressed through interventions within sentence management plans.

Table 18: Criminogenic needs and the types of questions asked during the assessment

Criminogenic Needs	Questions include
Accommodation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Fixed Abode (NFA) or transient • Location of accommodation • Links to offending behaviour or risk of serious harm
Education, Training and Employment (ETE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployment • Employment history • Attitudes • Work-related skills • Links to offending behaviour
Relations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family relationships and childhood • Partner and any previous relationships • Parental responsibilities • Domestic violence • Links to offending behaviour
Lifestyle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities encouraging offending • Influences from criminal peers • Risk taking behaviour • Links with offending behaviour
Emotional Wellbeing (EMW)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulties coping • Current psychological problems • Social isolation and attitudes towards themselves
Financial (see technical note - A.1.2. Financial - Link to Offending)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management of income • Financial situation • Illegal earnings as income • Financial issues linked to offending behaviour
Drugs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current drug misuse • Level of main drug use • Motivation to tackle drugs • Drugs as a major part of lifestyle • Links to offending behaviour
Alcohol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current alcohol misuse and binge drinking • Previous misuse • Motivation to tackle alcohol use • Links to offending
Thinking and Behaviour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interpersonal skills • Impulsivity, temper control • Problem recognition and solving

Criminogenic Needs	Questions include
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness of consequences and other's views • Links to offending
Attitudes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pro-criminal attitudes • Attitudes to supervisions and society • Motivation to reduce offending • Links to offending behaviour

Source: As advised by Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Probation Service (CPPS).

The criminogenic need fields within the current analysed dataset are specifically the authors judgement as to whether there is a direct link to offending; this will not mean there is necessarily a sufficient threshold to demand intervention or that it can determine the level of risk a person presents. It will offer an indication of the types of needs displayed within the cohort.

16% of the Cambridgeshire cohort and 20% of the total Peterborough cohort were not assessed for links to offending. The below analysis will only include those who were assessed.

- Within the current cohort of violent offenders, 4% had all 10 identified links to offending across Cambridgeshire. This is slightly higher in Peterborough with 6% of the cohort.
- 45% of the current violent offenders in Peterborough had between 7 and 10 identified LTOs.
- 38% of Cambridgeshire violent offenders had between 7 and 10 identified LTOs.
- The proportion of the current cohort of non-violent offenders in Cambridgeshire who had between 7 and 10 identified LTOs was 41%.
- The proportion of the current cohort of non-violent offenders in Peterborough who had between 7 and 10 identified LTOs was 41%.

Some key points to highlight:

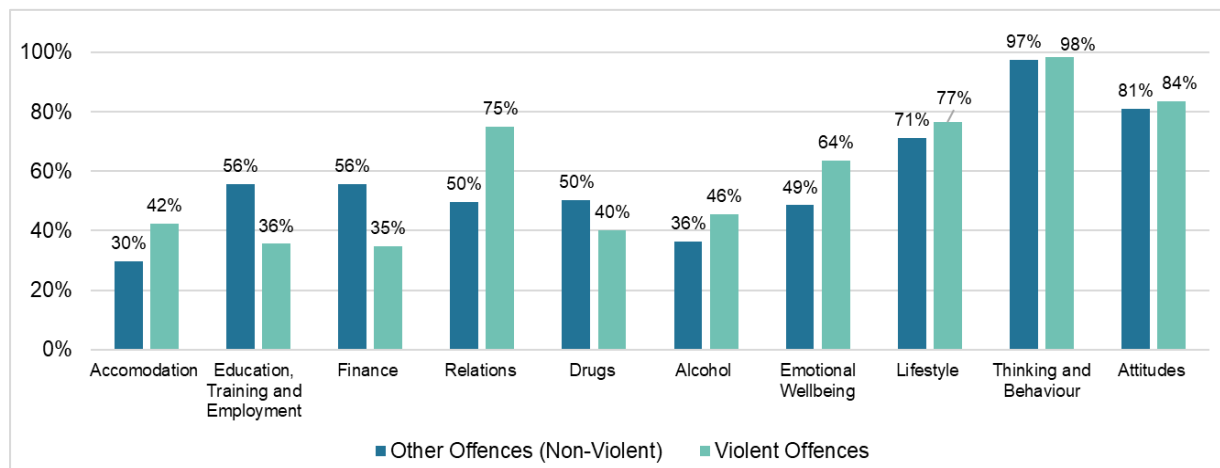
- Thinking and behaviour is the highest identified link to offending in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough (98% and 99% respectively).
- Attitudes is the second highest; 82% of cohort in Cambridgeshire and 87% of cohort in Peterborough.
- The third highest is lifestyle (Cambridgeshire, 76% and Peterborough, 78%).

Further analysis of LTOs within the current 'other' offences cohort compared to current violent offences cohort is shown in Figure 17. 'Other' offences refer to every other offence which isn't sexual offences, violent offences or robbery. The proportions within the graph are indicative of those who were assessed.

Similarities in both groups are shown in the top 3 highest LTOs (thinking and behaviour, attitudes and lifestyle). For the current violent cohort, 75% met the threshold for relations LTO in comparison to 50% of the other offences cohort. Finance and education, training and employment (ETE) were the subsequent highest proportions for the current non-violent offences cohort (both 56%). This is compared to 36% identified ETE need and 35% identified finance for the current violent offenders cohort; these were the lowest identified needs within the current violent cohort of offenders.

Note: Offenders in the current violent cohort may appear in the current non-violent cohort if they are serving concurrent sentences for a violent and non-violent offence.

Figure 17: Proportion of identified needs in current violent offenders and current non-violent offenders on probation in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough



Source: Offender data provided by Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Probation Service (CPPS).

Employment Status

Employment data is derived from the offenders most recently recorded employment status.

- Of the current violent offenders in Cambridgeshire, 45% were unemployed, 8% were unavailable to work and 34% were employed (full time or part time).
- Of the current violent offenders in Peterborough, 56% were unemployed, 10% were unavailable to work and 26% were employed (full time or part time).
- Peterborough had the highest proportion of offenders who were unemployed at 56% compared to other districts. Cambridge City was the second highest with 54%.
- Peterborough had the lowest proportion of offenders who were employed (full time or part time) at 26%.

- South Cambridgeshire was the only district where there was a higher proportion of offenders who were full time or part time employed (43%) compared to those who were unemployed (35%).

Source: Offender data provided by Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Probation Service (CPPS).

7.2. Children Who Offend Known to Youth Justice Services (YJS)

For the analysis of the Youth Justice Service data the following definition was already in use and has been kept for this report.

The Youth Justice Board (YJB) defines serious youth violence (SYV) as any drug, robbery, or violence against the person offense with a gravity score of five or more. Serious violence can also be defined as:

- Any offense of most serious violence or weapon-enabled crime where the victim is aged 1–19.
- Interpersonal harm through homicide, serious violent assault, and/or robbery, where the victim(s) and perpetrator(s) are young people.
- Any violence and exploitation affecting young people and adults, including domestic abuse, homicide, grievous bodily harm (GBH), and actual bodily harm.
- Serious physical violence or the threat of such violence towards another person (s).

Below are key findings between for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough serious offences for the year ending March 2024:

- Peterborough has a higher proportion of children who commit serious violence offences (25%) compared to in Cambridgeshire (11%).
- Both cohorts are predominantly males; however, Cambridgeshire does have a higher proportion of female children who commit serious violence offences (13%) compared to Peterborough (4%).
- Children who commit serious violence offences age group are different between the 2 areas. Peterborough has a higher 15+ group at 83% compared to Cambridgeshire at 58%.
- Peterborough has a higher percentage of Asian, Black and Other ethnic group of 49% compared to Cambridgeshire at 19%. This is also the case for 31% White Other in Peterborough compared to 13% White Other in Cambridgeshire.
- As far as offence types, a higher proportion of more serious offences occurred in Peterborough. 58.7% of serious violence offences in Cambridgeshire were of Offence Gravity 3 and 35.9% were of Offence Gravity 6-8, and 36.0% of

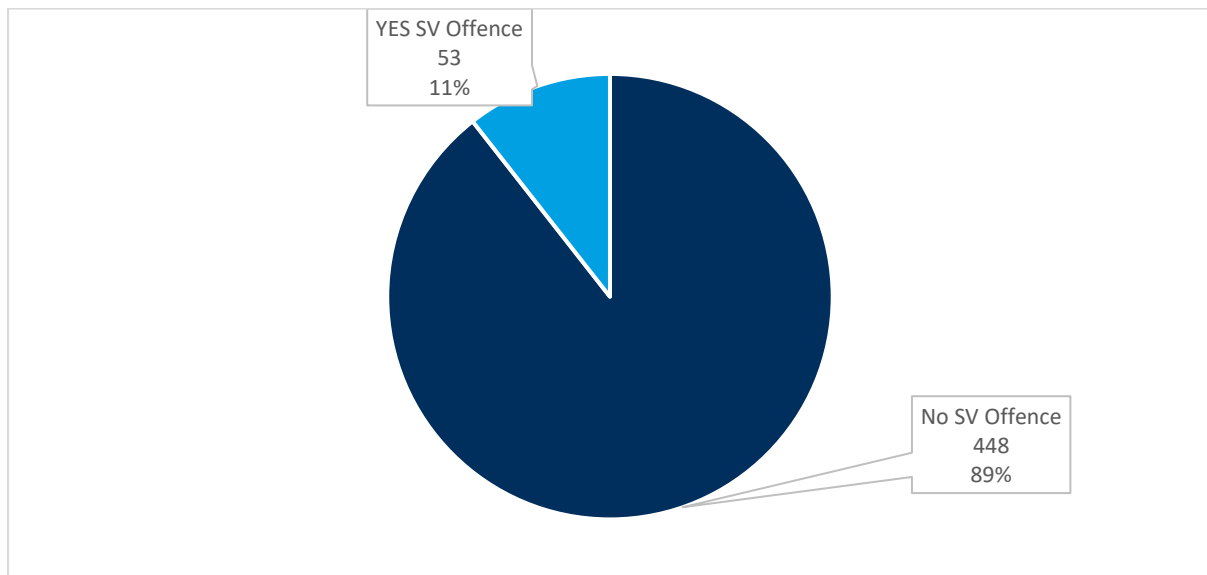
serious violence offences in Peterborough were of Offence Gravity 3 and 46.9% were of Offence Gravity 6-8.

7.2.1. Cambridgeshire Youth Justice Service (YJS) Serious Violence Cohort

There was a total of 501 children who committed an offence in the April 2023 to March 2024 period in Cambridgeshire.

Figure 18 below shows that of the 501 children who committed an offence in this period, 53 children (11%) committed a serious violence offence, and 448 children (89%) did not commit a serious violence offence.

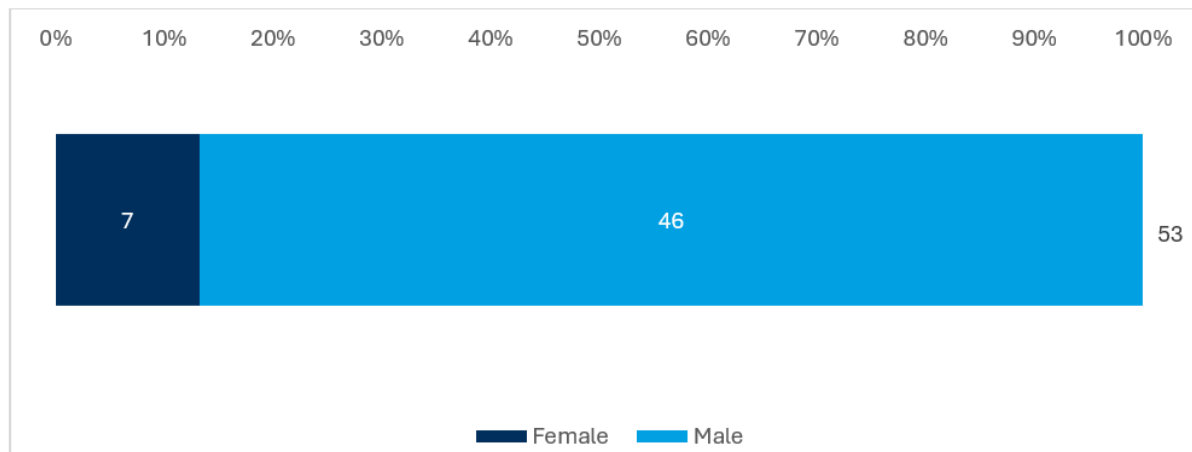
Figure 18: Cambridgeshire Children Who Commit Serious Violence Offences - April 2023 to March 2024



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

Of the 53 children who offend who did commit a serious violence offence, most children were male. Figure 19 below shows that 46 were male (87%) and 7 were female (13%).

Figure 19: Cambridgeshire Children Who Commit Serious Violence Offences by Gender - April 2023 to March 2024.



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

Table 19 below shows that age 14 and 17 represents the most common ages at a combined 46% of the cohort. Children aged 10-14 represent 42% the cohort, and children aged 15+ represent 58%.

Table 19: Cambridgeshire Children Who Commit Serious Violence Offences by Age - April 2023 to March 2024

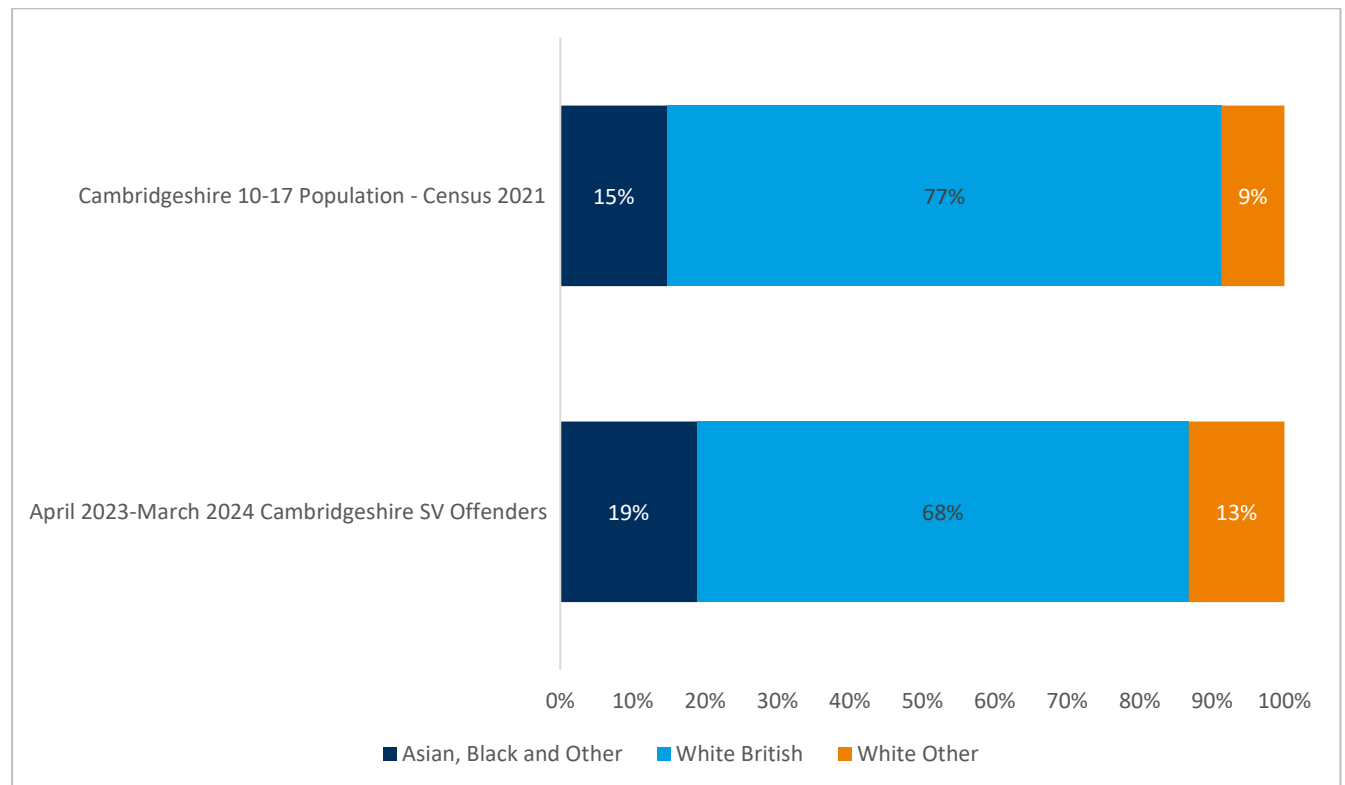
Age	Number of children	Percentage of cohort
10 to 13	10	19%
14	12	23%
15	11	21%
16	8	15%
17+	12	23%
Total	53	100%

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

Figure 20 shows that the 3 ethnic groups are White British at 68%; Asian, Black and Other at 19%; and White Other at 13%.

White British at 68% are under-represented compared to 77% White British population in the Cambridgeshire 10-17 population. In contrast, Asian, Black and Other at 19% and White Other at 13% are over-represented compared to 15% Asian, Black and Other and 9% White Other in the Cambridgeshire 10-17 population.

Figure 20: Percentage Share Comparison of Ethnic Group of Cambridgeshire Children Who Commit Serious Violence Offences - April 2023 to March 2024.



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

Table 20 shows the highest number of children who commit serious violent offences for Cambridgeshire is knife/offensive weapon related with a combined percentage of 56.6%. Grievous Bodily Harm also accounted 11.3% of the offences. 58.5% of serious violence offences were of Offence Gravity 3, and 30.2% were of Offence Gravity 6.

Table 20: Serious Violence offences by type - Cambridgeshire

2023-2024 Serious Violence offences by type Cambridgeshire	Offence Gravity	Number of offences	% of Serious Violence offences
Attempt to choke / suffocate / strangle in order to commit or enable / assist commission of an indictable offence	7	<5	<9.4%
Choke / suffocate / strangle to render unconscious / incapable of resistance with intent to commit indictable offence	7	<5	<9.4%
Intentional strangulation	7	<5	<9.4%
Attempt robbery	6	<5	<9.4%
Concerned in supply of cocaine	6	<5	<9.4%
Conspire to commit robbery	6	<5	<9.4%
Possess with intent to supply a controlled drug of Class A - Crack Cocaine	6	<5	<9.4%
Possess with intent to supply a controlled drug of Class A - Heroin	6	<5	<9.4%
Possess with intent to supply a controlled drug of Class A - Other	6	<5	<9.4%
Robbery	6	<5	<9.4%
Wound / inflict grievous bodily harm without intent	6	6	11.3%
Threaten a person with an offensive weapon / bladed article / corrosive substance in a private place	5	<5	<9.4%
Threaten a person with an offensive weapon in a public place	5	<5	<9.4%
Threats to kill	5	<5	<9.4%
Assault by beating	3	<5	<9.4%
Possess an imitation firearm in a public place - Firearms Act 1968	3	<5	<9.4%
Possess an offensive weapon in a public place	3	8	15.1%
Possess article with blade / point on school premises	3	<5	<9.4%
Possess article with blade / sharply pointed article on school premises	3	<5	<9.4%
Possess knife blade / sharp pointed article in a public place - Criminal Justice Act 1988	3	11	20.8%
Possess knife blade or sharply pointed article	3	<5	<9.4%
Threaten a person with a blade / sharply pointed article in a public place	3	<5	<9.4%
Threaten a person with an offensive weapon in a public place	3	<5	<9.4%
Total	N/A	53	N/A

Note: Percentages and counts for groups consisting of fewer than 5 children have been suppressed to retain confidentiality of personal data.

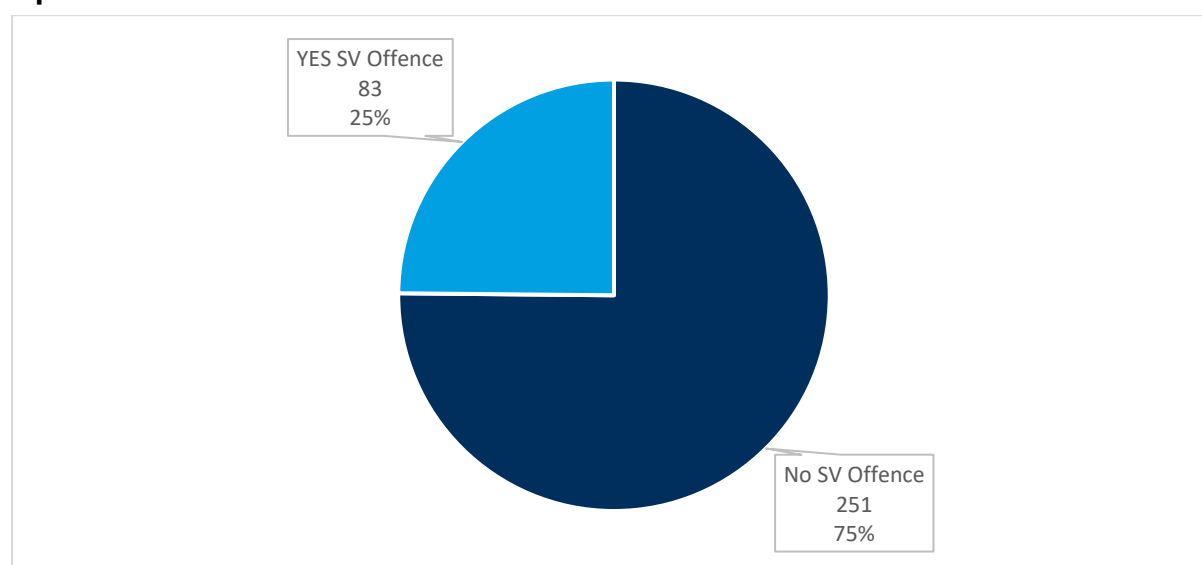
Source: Data sourced from CCC Child Youth Justice Management System.

7.2.2. Peterborough Youth Justice Service (YJS) Serious Violence Cohort

There was a total of 334 children who committed an offence in the April 2023 to March 2024 period in Peterborough.

Figure 21 below shows that of the 334 children who committed offences, 83 children (25%) committed a serious violence offence, and 251 children (75%) did not commit a serious violence offence.

Figure 21: Peterborough Children Who Commit Serious Violence Offences - April 2023 to March 2024



Source: Data provided by Peterborough City Council Business Intelligence.

Of the 83 children who did commit a serious violence offence, most children were again male (95%).

Table 21 below shows that aged 17+ represents the most common age at 52% of the entire 10-17 cohort. Children aged 10-14 represent 17% of the cohort, and children aged 15+ represent 83%.

Table 21: Peterborough Children Who Commit Serious Violence Offences by Age April 2023 to March 2024

Age	Number of children	Percentage of cohort
10 to 13	8	10%
14	6	7%
15	11	13%
16	15	18%
17+	43	52%
Total	83	100%

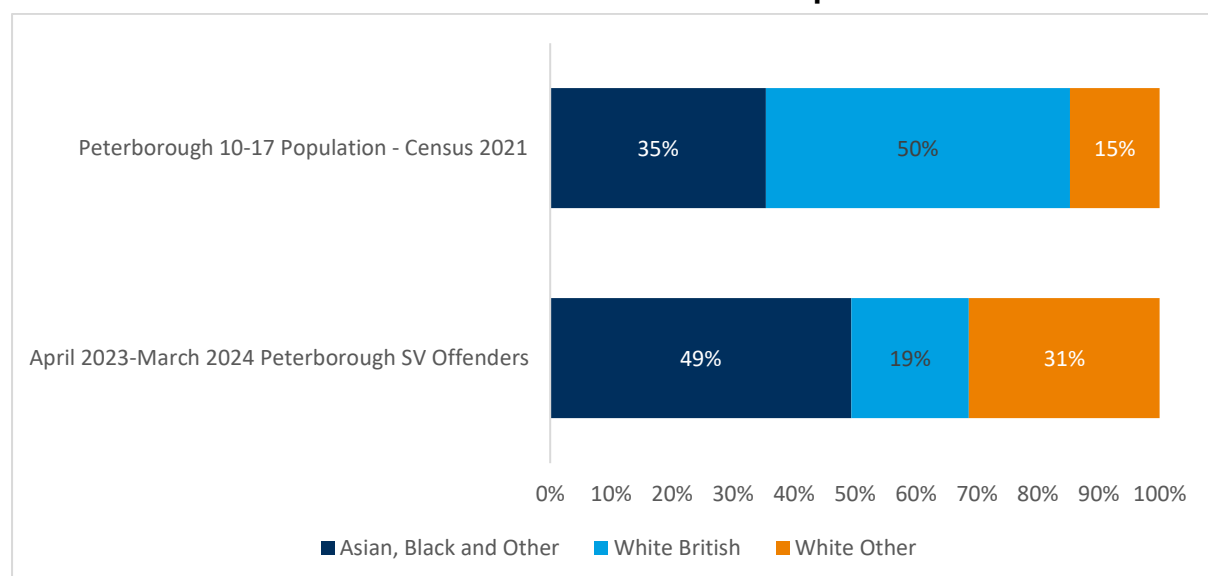
Source: Data provided by Peterborough City Council Business Intelligence.

Figure 22 shows that the 3 ethnic groups are Asian, Black and Other 49%; White Other 31%; and White British at 19%.

White British at 19% are under-represented compared to the 50% White British in the Peterborough 10-17 population.

In contrast, Asian, Black and Other at 49% are over-represented compared to 35% Asian, Black and Other in the Peterborough 10-17 population. White Other at 31% are also overrepresented compared to 15% White Other in the Peterborough 10-17 population.

Figure 22: Percentage Share Comparison of Ethnic Group of Peterborough Children Who Commit Serious Violence Offences - April 2023 to March 2024



Source: Children who offend data provided by Peterborough City Council Business Intelligence. Census population data sourced from ONS website (ONS, 2023a).

Table 22 below shows that the highest number of serious violent offences for Peterborough are Robbery at 21.7%. Knife/offensive weapon related offences also accounted for 44.6% of the offences. 36.1% of serious violence offences were of Offence Gravity 3, and 38.6% were of Offence Gravity 6.

Table 22: Serious Violence offences by type - Peterborough

2023-2024 Serious Violence offences by type Peterborough	Offence Gravity	Number of offences	% of Serious Violence offences
Murder - victim one year of age or older	8	<5	<6.0%
Intentional strangulation	7	<5	<6.0%
Intentional suffocation	7	<5	<6.0%
Section 18 - wounding with intent	7	<5	<6.0%
Attempt robbery	6	<5	<6.0%
Concerned in supply of heroin	6	<5	<6.0%
Concerned in the supply of a class A drug - other	6	<5	<6.0%
Possess with intent to supply a controlled drug of Class A - Heroin	6	6	7.2%
Possess with intent to supply a controlled drug of Class A - Other	6	<5	<6.0%
Robbery	6	18	21.7%
Wound / inflict grievous bodily harm without intent	6	<5	<6.0%
Assisting offender (murder only)	5	<5	<6.0%
Possess a firearm with intent to cause fear of violence	5	<5	<6.0%
Possess an imitation firearm with intent to cause fear of violence	5	<5	<6.0%
Possess an offensive weapon in private place	5	<5	<6.0%
Threaten a person with an offensive weapon / bladed article / corrosive substance in a private place	5	<5	<6.0%
Threaten a person with an offensive weapon in a public place	5	<5	<6.0%
Threats to kill	5	6	7.2%
Aid / abet the possession of an offensive weapon in a public place	3	<5	<6.0%
Possess a firearm without a certificate	3	<5	<6.0%
Possess ammunition for a firearm without a certificate	3	<5	<6.0%
Possess an imitation firearm in a public place - Firearms Act 1968	3	<5	<6%
Possess an offensive weapon in a public place	3	5	6.0%
Possess article with blade / point on school premises	3	<5	<6.0%
Possess article with blade / sharply pointed article on school / further education premises	3	<5	<6.0%
Possess article with blade / sharply pointed article on school premises	3	<5	<6.0%
Possess knife blade / sharp pointed article in a public place - Criminal Justice Act 1988	3	10	12.0%
Possess knife blade or sharply pointed article	3	<5	<6.0%
Threaten a person with a blade / sharply pointed article in a public place	3	<5	<6.0%
Threaten a person with a blade / sharply pointed article on school premises	3	<5	<6.0%
Use another to look after / hide / transport an offensive weapon / knife / blade - Violent Crime Reduction Act 2006	3	<5	<6.0%
Total	N/A	83	N/A

Note: Percentages and counts for groups consisting of fewer than 5 children have been suppressed to retain confidentiality of personal data.

Source: Data provided by Peterborough City Council Business Intelligence.

8. Assault Victims Presenting to Health Services

8.1. Emergency Departments (ED) Arrivals

Emergency Department data is important in understanding the prevalence of violence, particularly when combined with police data. Victims of violence where the injury requires medical attention may interact with a number of health care providers. The Cardiff Model for Violence Prevention was established upon the discovery that the majority of violent incidents which are seen within emergency departments are not known to the police. Therefore, by combining both emergency department data and police data, it is likely it will provide a more accurate picture of violence occurring in local areas and help to establish appropriate ways to prevent it (Security, Crime, and Intelligence Innovation Institute, 2023). This model encourages a public health approach to violence.

Cambridge University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust (CUH), North West Anglia Foundation Trust (NWAFT) and East of England Ambulance Trust have provided data on assault-related arrivals or callouts which will contribute to the picture of violence in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. These Hospital trust cover three EDs (CUH – Cambridge/ Addenbrooke's, NWAFT – Peterborough and Hinchingsbrooke) located within Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. However, it should be noted that patients using these services may or may not be local residents. Likewise, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough residents may use other EDs outside of the county, such as King's Lynn Hospital in Norfolk.

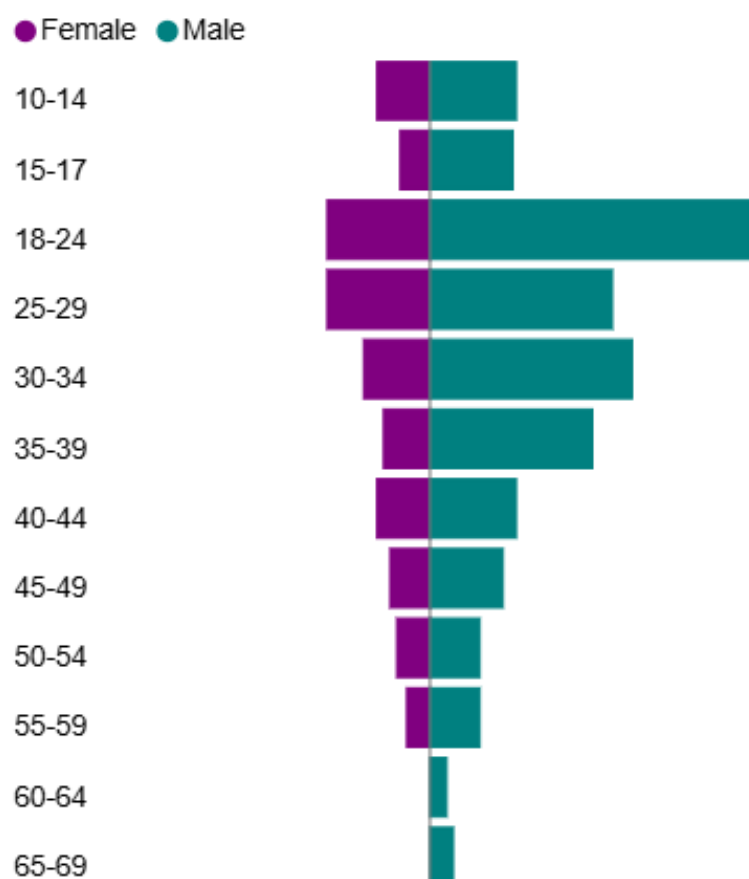
8.1.1. Cambridge University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust (CUH)

Data on arrivals at CUH Emergency Department (ED) gives insight into the nature of some of the assaults occurring in Cambridgeshire. CUH is based in Cambridge City, but patients could come from anywhere in the surrounding area. It is also a Major Trauma Centre serving patients from across the Eastern Region (East of England Trauma Network, 2023). The anonymised data provided has formed the basis of the below analysis, which is inclusive of arrivals between July 2023 and June 2024. There were 589 assault related arrivals to this ED during this period.

- The highest proportion of arrivals were aged between 18 to 24, accounting for 22% of arrivals (128 arrivals).

- 70% of arrivals were male, and 30% were female.
- For females, 18-24 year olds and 25-29 year olds accounted for 18% each.
- Whereas for males 18-24 year olds accounted for just under a quarter of arrivals (24%), with those aged 30-34 accounting for the next highest proportion of male arrivals, at 15%.
- Females had a higher proportion of arrivals aged between 40 to 49 (16%), compared to males (12%).

Figure 23: Assault-related arrivals at CUH ED by age and gender (where known), between July 2023 and June 2024



Source: Data provided by Cambridge University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust

Note: Counts below 5 have been suppressed in Figure 23.

Weapon type was recorded for 80% of assault related arrivals between this period.

- The most common weapon category was “punch with fist”, accounting for 34% of all assault related arrivals (198 arrivals).
- 6% of arrivals were recorded as “stabbed/cut with knife”.
- Fewer than 5 arrivals were recorded as “gunshot wound”.

Table 23: Assault related arrivals at CUH Emergency Department, by weapon category, July 2023 to June 2024

Weapon category	Number of assault related arrivals	% of assault related arrivals
Punch with fist	198	34%
Unknown	118	20%
Blunt force / pushed	76	13%
Blunt Object Specify	75	13%
Stabbed / cut with knife	33	6%
Kick with foot	27	5%
Stabbed / cut with other sharp object	15	3%
Stabbed / cut with glass / bottle	12	2%
Hit with head (head butt)	11	2%
Injury from mammal	7	1%
Burn	5	1%
Crushing injury	<5	Suppressed
Poisoning / overdose	<5	Suppressed
Gunshot wound	<5	Suppressed
Asphyxia	<5	Suppressed
Fall	<5	Suppressed
Injury due to projectile	<5	Suppressed
Grand Total	589	100%

Note: Counts and percentages for weapon categories where there were fewer than 5 arrivals have been suppressed.

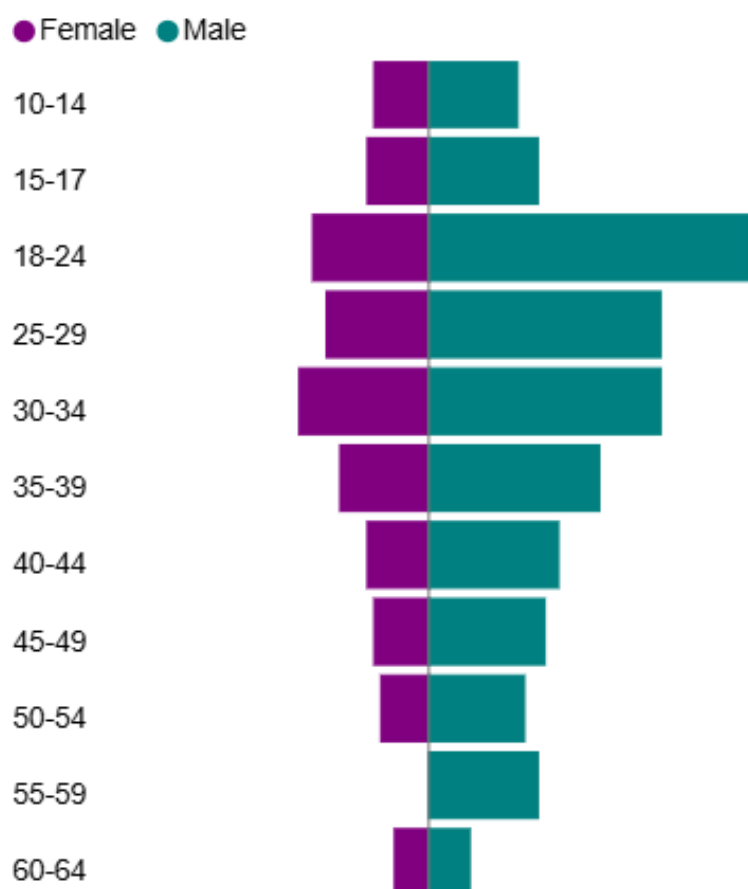
Source: Data provided by Cambridge University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust

8.1.2. North West Anglia Foundation Trust (NWAFT)

North West Anglia Foundation Trust (NWAFT) anonymised data has been provided for Hinchingsbrooke and Peterborough City hospitals. Differences in recording methods mean that the NWAFT and CUH data are not directly comparable. The below analysis is inclusive of NWAFT assault-related arrivals to the emergency departments across both hospitals between April 2023 and March 2024, of which there were 372 recorded.

- 32% were female (119 arrivals) and 68% were male (252 arrivals).
- Highest proportion of arrivals to NWAFT was between ages 18 to 24 (17%, 65 arrivals).
- Arrivals aged 18-34 accounted for 45% of all arrivals in the period. After 18-24 year olds the following ages accounted for the next two highest categories
 - Those aged 30 to 34 accounted for 14% (53 arrivals).
 - Those aged 25 to 29 accounted for 13% (49 arrivals).

Figure 24: Assault-related arrivals at NWAFT hospital's ED by age and gender (where known), between April 2023 and March 2024



Source: Data provided by North West Anglia NHS Foundation Trust (NWAFT)

Note: Counts below 5 have been suppressed in Figure 24.

Each arrival had the ability to record up to 5 assault methods, meaning multiple assault methods could be recorded for each arrival. The breakdown of the number and percentage of arrivals by the assault methods recorded are provided in Table 24 below. The assault method used was unknown for 12% of assault related arrivals.

- The most common assault method recorded was fist/punch, which was cited as an assault method for 64% of assault related arrivals.
- Knives were cited as an assault method for 3% of assault related arrivals.

Table 24: Method of assault for assault related arrivals at North West Anglia Foundation Trust (NWAFT) Hospitals, April 2023 to March 2024

Assault method	Number of assault related arrivals	% of assault related arrivals
Fist/punch	239	64%
Feet/kicked	67	18%
Other	49	13%

Assault method	Number of assault related arrivals	% of assault related arrivals
Not known	43	12%
Head butt	13	3%
Knife	13	3%
Bar/pole	8	2%
Glass	8	2%
Baseball bat	6	2%
Bottle	5	1%
Human bite	5	1%
Chemical	<5	Suppressed
Hammer	<5	Suppressed
Total number of arrivals	372	N/A

Note: In this dataset, it was possible to record multiple assault methods for each arrival, meaning the sum of all assault methods will exceed 100%. NWAFT hospitals include Peterborough City Hospital and Hinchingsbrooke Hospital. Counts and percentages for assault methods where there were fewer than 5 arrivals have been suppressed.

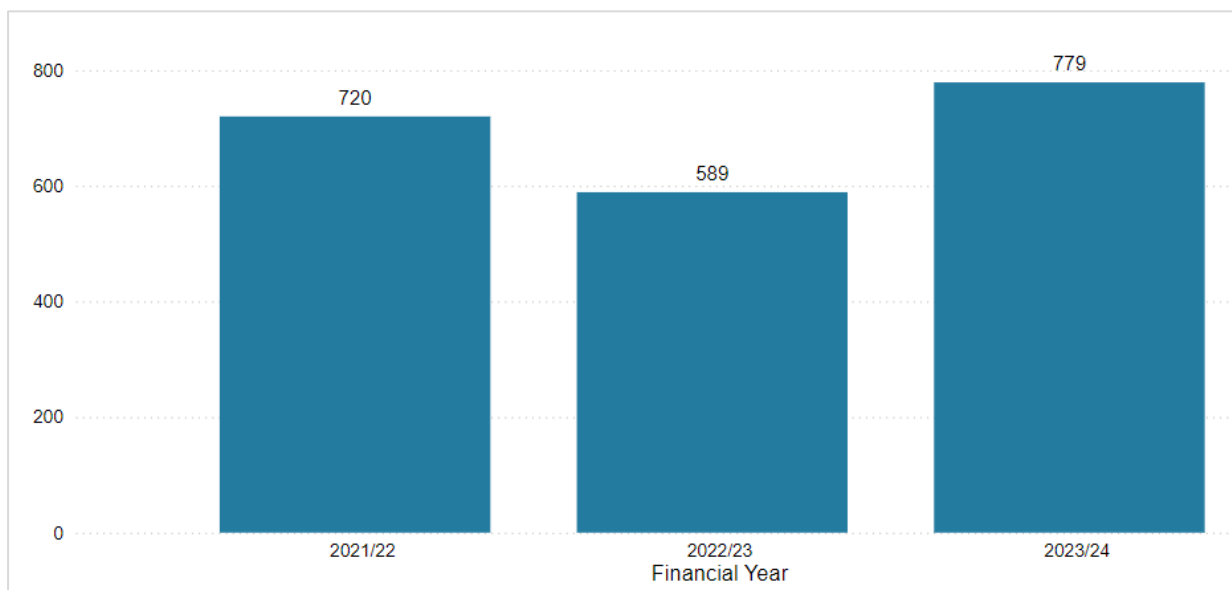
Source: Data provided by North West Anglia NHS Foundation Trust (NWAFT)

8.2. East of England Ambulance Trust Call-Outs

Anonymised data regarding East of England Ambulance Trust callouts for assault has been provided. The data includes both calls and incidents, for the purpose of this section incidents will be analysed. Incidents are categorised as callouts whereby there was an on-scene response, or the call went through Hear and Treat pathway. This pathway is where the condition does not need an ambulance to attend as it may be less serious, therefore patients can be given treatment advice by a paramedic (Scottish Ambulance, n.d.).

Throughout YE March 2024, there were 779 assault related callouts. This is a 32% increase on the previous year (YE March 2023, +190 callouts) and an 8% increase on the YE March 2022 (+59 incidents).

Figure 25: Annual trend of assault-related ambulance callouts in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, from 2021/22 to 2023/24 (YE March)



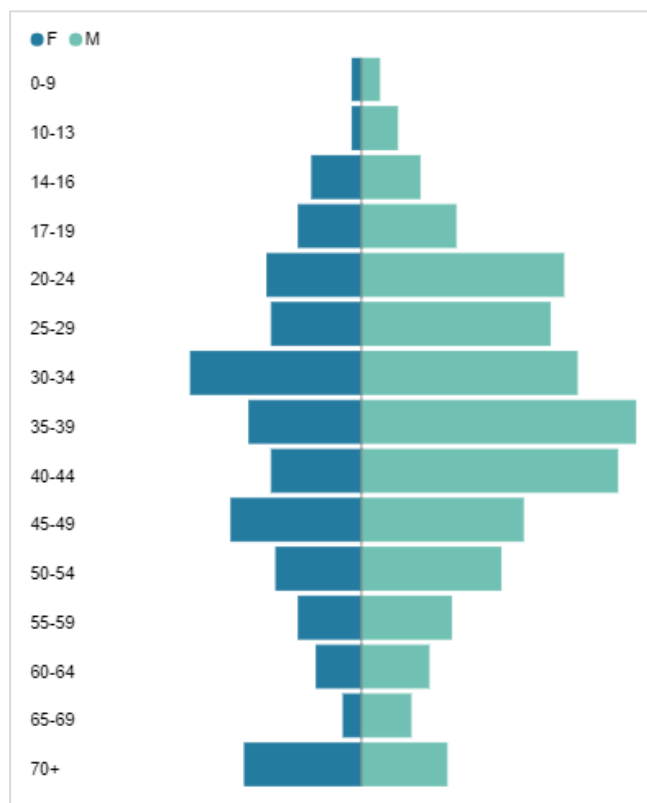
Source: Data provided by East of England Ambulance Trust

In YE March 2024, the highest proportion of callouts were located in Peterborough (43%). The rate of callouts in Peterborough was 1.5 callouts per 1000 population; this is higher than the overall Cambridgeshire and Peterborough rate of 0.9 callouts per 1000 population. Fenland had the second highest rate, at 1.2. The other districts had lower rates compared to the overall Cambridgeshire and Peterborough rate (ranging between 0.3 to 0.8 callouts per 1000 population).

Figure 26 displays the proportion of callouts by gender and age, for the 686 incidents where both age and gender were known. Of these, 63% were male and 37% were female. Of this same cohort, the most common age groups were those aged 30-34, and 35-39, both accounting for 13% each (25% overall due to rounding).

- For females, the most common age group was those aged between 30 to 34 (15%), whilst for males, the highest proportion were aged between 35 to 39 (14%).
- 12% of females were aged 65+, this is notably higher than the proportion of males aged 65+ (7%).

Figure 26: Number of assault related ambulance callouts responded to in YE March 2024, by age and gender



Source: Data provided by East of England Ambulance Trust

The data provided includes day of response and time of response, which were analysed in the form of 1 hour slots.

The highest proportion of incidents were responded to on a Sunday (20%) followed by Saturday (19%). Throughout the week, incidents were responded to most between 8:00pm and 8:59pm (8%), followed by 9:00pm to 9:59pm (7%). Response times between 8:00pm and 11:59pm made up over a quarter of incidents (27%). Analysis into the time of day on Sunday saw the highest proportion of incidents were responded to between 1:00am and 1:59am (11%), followed by 12:00am to 12:59, and 3:00am to 3:59am (both 8%). Saturday saw slightly different times, with the highest proportion between 8:00pm and 8:59pm (10%), followed by between 11:00pm and 11:59pm (9%).

Source: Data provided by East of England Ambulance Trust

9. Tackling Serious Violence

Below are some examples of interventions or resources for the partners to consider when deciding on local interventions for reducing and preventing violence.

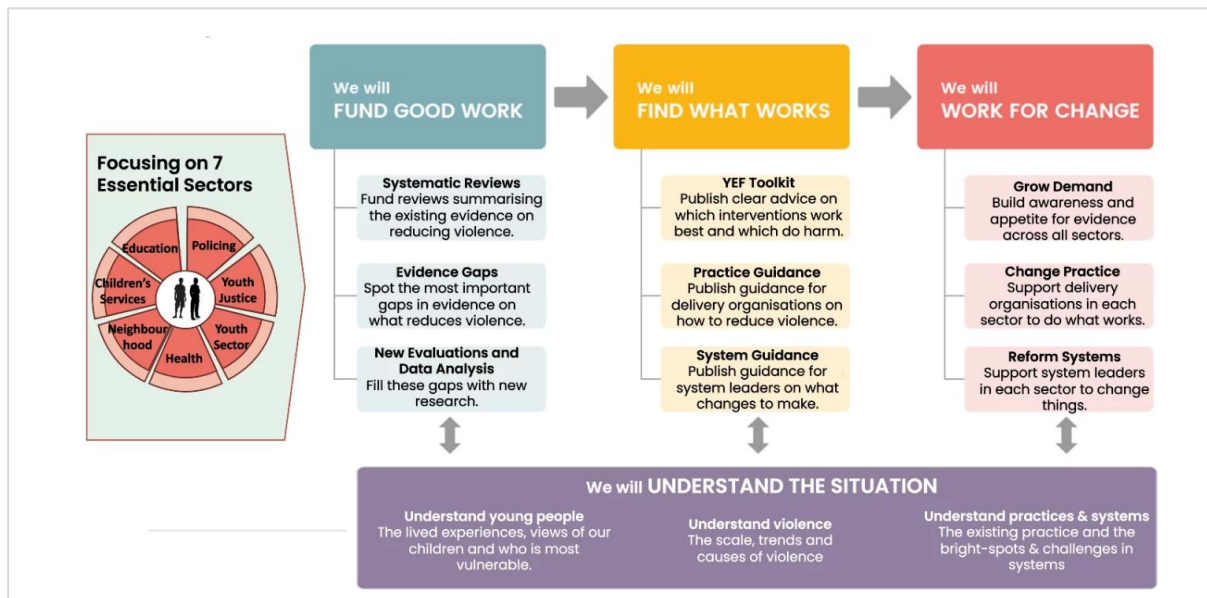
9.1. Youth Endowment Fund – Effectiveness of Intervention

The Youth Endowment Fund is a charity which is focussed on using evidence based approaches to preventing children and young people from becoming involved in violence. As well as enabling the review of existing evidence, they fund further research to close information gaps, create guidance, build awareness, and support delivery and reform in a variety of sectors (see Figure 27). Their toolkit (see [Youth Endowment Fund Toolkit](#)) provides an overview on the effectiveness of various interventions for preventing serious youth violence, including the cost, and the quality of the evidence supporting it. At the time of writing this needs assessment, the Youth Endowment Fund Toolkit indicates that the approaches with the highest estimated impact, which also have a relatively high quality of evidence to support their effectiveness, include:

- Focussed deterrence: “A strategy that combines communicating the consequences of violence, with support for developing positive routes away from it”.
- Social skills training: “Aims to develop children’s ability to regulate their behaviour and communicate effectively.” (Youth Endowment Fund, n.d.,a)

Further approaches which have a high estimated impact, but with moderate to low evidence quality (requiring further research), include: CBT, trauma-specific therapies, sports programmes, and case workers placed in emergency departments to support children and young people who arrive with violence related injuries.

Figure 27: The Youth Endowment Fund strategy: how they are working to prevent youth violence



Source: From the Youth Endowment Fund website (Youth Endowment Fund, n.d., c)

9.2. Child First Approach

The youth justice system uses a Child First approach. As explained by the youth justice resource hub, this approach has a substantial evidence base (Case & Browning, 2021; Youth Justice Board for England and Wales, 2022).

The approach recognises that adults must take responsibility for the positive development of children and prioritises the best interests of children. According to the youth justice resource hub, addressing children's unmet needs and creating opportunities for children that align with their strengths is an effective prevention strategy for offending. The approach highlights the importance of helping them to build a prosocial identity, with a focus on their future; the importance of active engagement from the child; and the importance of minimising criminogenic stigma resulting from the child's contact with the justice system (see Figure 28) (Youth Justice Board for England and Wales, 2022).

Figure 28: The Child First approach. The guiding principle for the youth justice system

Child First means that all youth justice services...	
As children	Prioritise the best interests of children and recognising their particular needs, capacities, rights and potential. All work is child-focused, developmentally informed, acknowledges structural barriers and meets responsibilities towards children.
Building pro-social identity	Promote children's individual strengths and capacities to develop their pro-social identity for sustainable desistance, leading to safer communities and fewer victims. All work is constructive and future-focused, built on supportive relationships that empower children to fulfil their potential and make positive contributions to society.
Collaborating with children	Encourage children's active participation, engagement and wider social inclusion. All work is a meaningful collaboration with children and their carers.
Diverting from stigma	Promote a childhood removed from the justice system, using pre-emptive prevention, diversion and minimal intervention. All work minimises criminogenic stigma from contact with the system.

Source: Youth Justice Resource Hub (Youth Justice Board for England and Wales, 2022, p. 3).

9.3. 13-18 A&E Discharge Pathway

A&E Navigators are a high impact, evidenced based intervention that places a case worker in the Emergency Department (ED) to support children and young people who attend with violent injuries or are at risk of violence. Children and young people are assessed and supported to access services which focus on reducing and preventing violence. Case workers also deliver the 'teachable moment messages' to help break the cycle of violence. This intervention has gained increased traction and popularity, with different models of delivery in place across the UK since the publication of the Serious Violence Duty (2022).

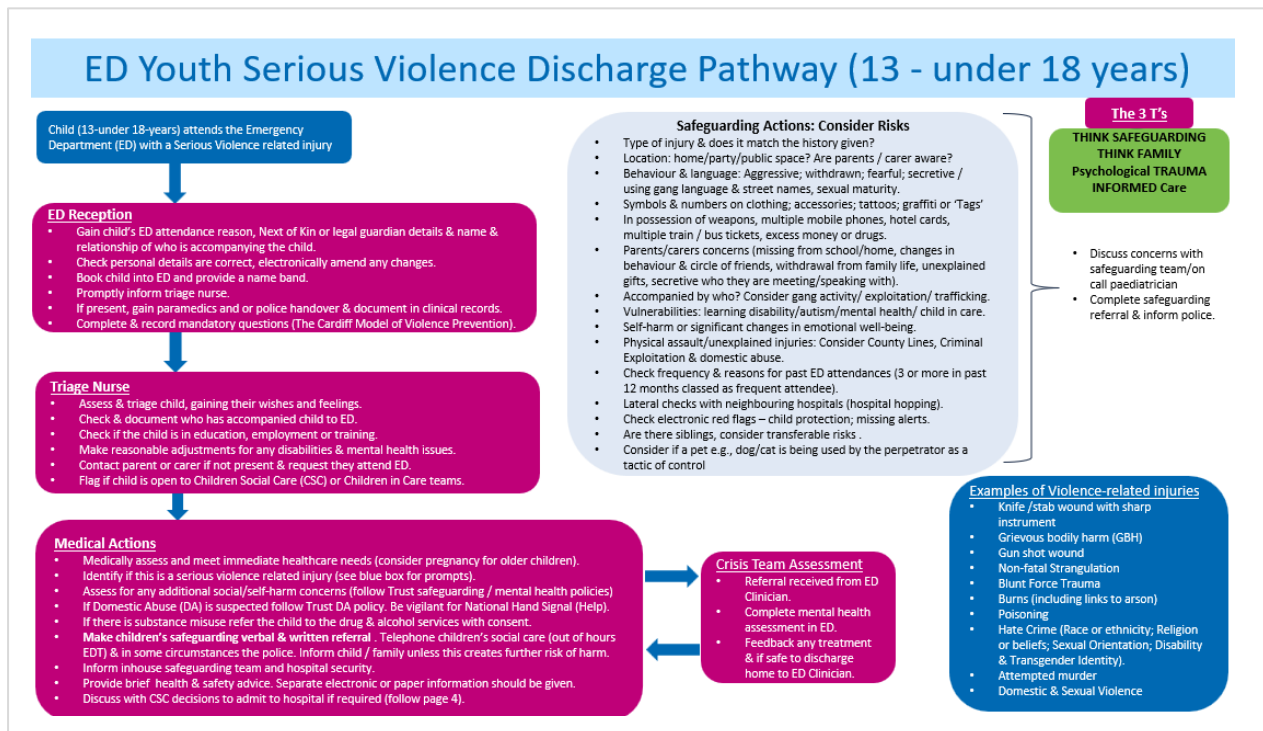
In recognising each region has their own local themes and issues linked to youth violence, Cambridgeshire & Peterborough have co-designed bespoke interventions which meets the needs of our local community. Focusing on the Home Office key success measure "a reduction in hospital admissions for assaults with a knife or sharp object", the Emergency Departments anonymised data and pilot study demonstrated there was not the footfall to require the A&E Navigator role. Interventions were best placed within the communities where key workers could build trusting relationships with the child and young person and deliver targeted support.

Focused on sustainable change and improved outcomes for children and young people a new Serious Youth Violence Discharge Pathway was co-produced. The design was led and based on previous pathway work conducted by a member of the

Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Integrated Care Board (ICB) Safeguarding People team. Due to the high-pressured environment of ED, the pathway needed to be easy to follow, clearly setting out professionals' roles and responsibilities. It is acknowledged that services are stronger working together as Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Integrated Care System, so this pathway involves multiple services which aim to safeguard, reduce youth violence and risk of re-injury and hospital admission. The child and young person will journey through Health Care Services, Children Social Services, Victim & Witness Hub, and following a robust risk assessment will be offered, if deemed safe a place, at Anglian Ruskin University Trusted Adult Scheme.

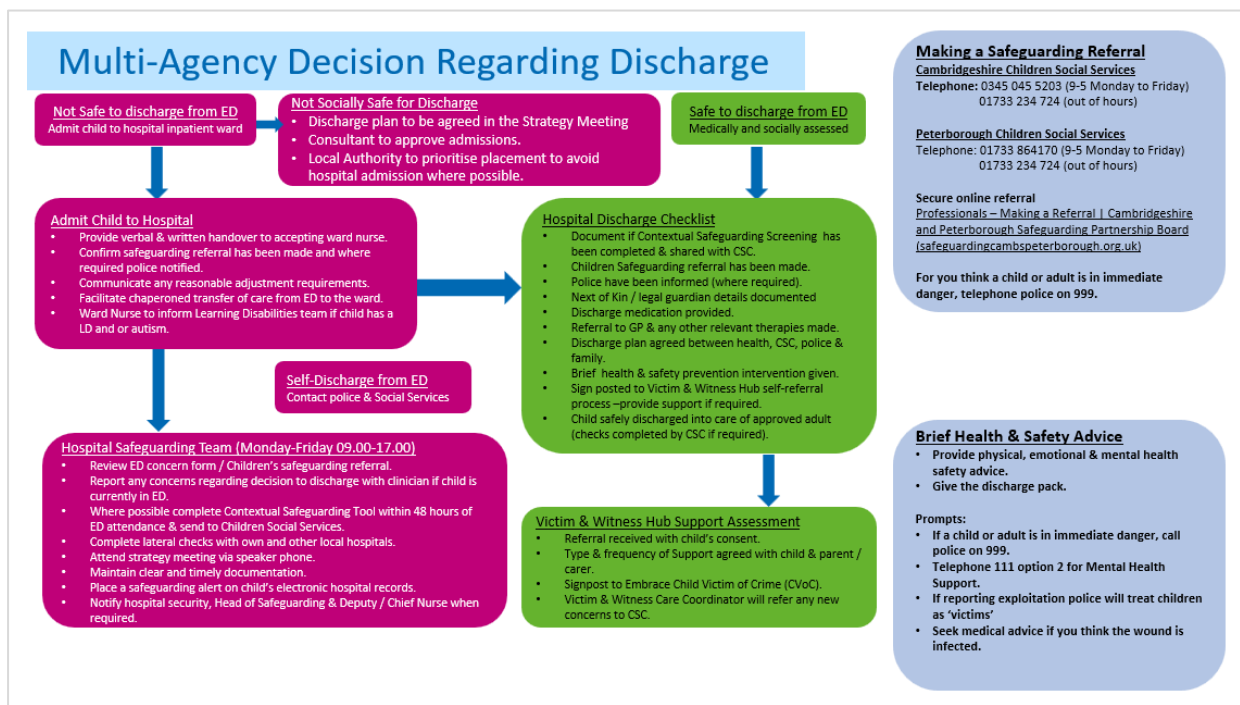
The Trusted Adult Scheme provides a safe space for young people to be able to gain support and engage in diversion activities such as street art and music. One of the current projects is teaching children and young people how trauma impacts on their bodies and mental health. Their learning and coping strategies are captured within a piece of Street Art. Emotional support and well-being is being provided by trauma informed yoga. There is also support available in getting children and young people back into education or employment. This has proved successful with some now enrolled in university or engaging in work experience. Anonymised hospital data and young people's online surveys will evaluate the pathway and key success measures set by the Home Office.

Figure 29: Stage 1 – The Emergency Department Youth Serious Violence Discharge Pathway



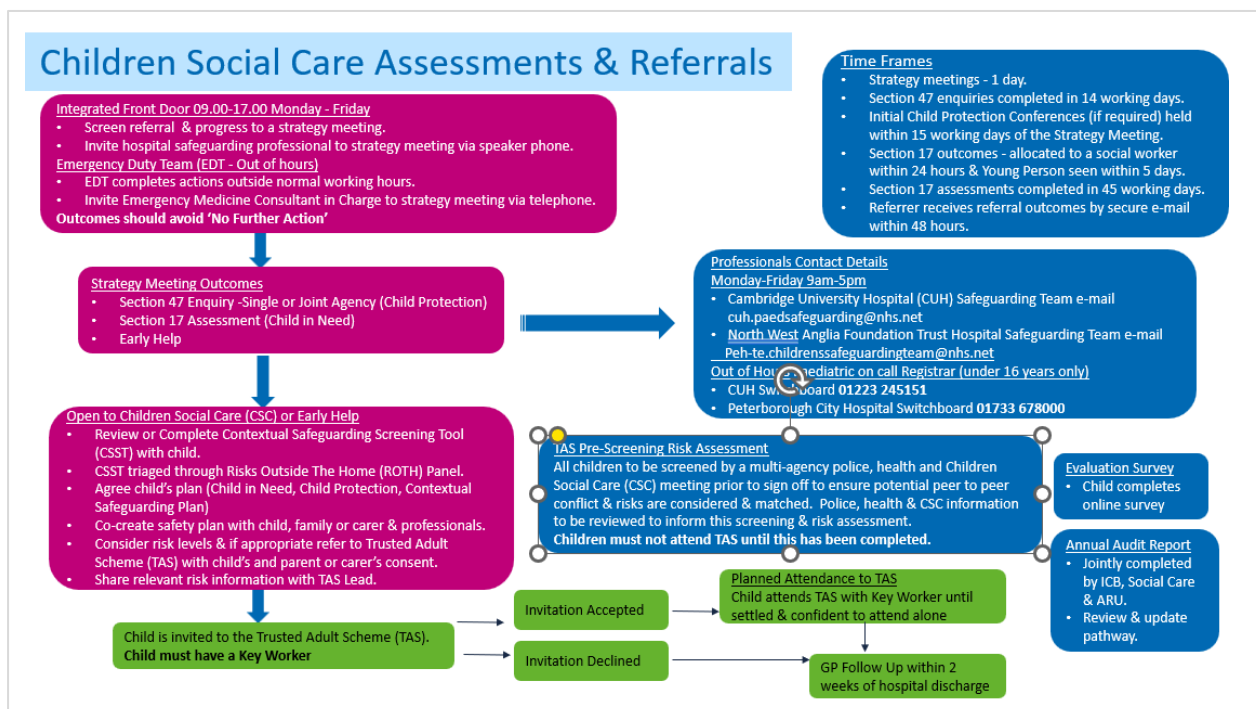
Source: Provided by Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Integrated Care System, NHS Cambridgeshire and Peterborough

Figure 30: Stage 2 - The Multiagency Decision Regarding Discharge



Source: Provided by Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Integrated Care System, NHS Cambridgeshire and Peterborough

Figure 31: Stage 3 – Children Social Care Assessments and Referrals



Source: Provided by Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Integrated Care System, NHS Cambridgeshire and Peterborough

10. Glossary

Table 25: A glossary of terms and acronyms used in this document

Term/acronym	Definition
A&E	Accident and Emergency – a department in a hospital (i.e. formerly known as an Emergency Department).
ACEs	Adverse Childhood Experiences
C&P	Cambridgeshire and Peterborough
CBT	Cognitive behavioural therapy
CCC PIT	Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team
CGL	Change Grow Live
Child Criminal Exploitation	“...where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, control, manipulate or deceive a child or young person under the age of 18 into any criminal activity (a) in exchange for something the victim needs or wants, and/or (b) for the financial or other advantage of the perpetrator or facilitator and/or (c) through violence or the threat of violence. The victim may have been criminally exploited even if the activity appears consensual. Child criminal exploitation does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur through the use of technology.” (Department for Education, 2023b, p. 154).
Child Sexual Exploitation	“...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.” (Department for Education, 2023b, pp. 154-155).
Claimant Rate	$\frac{\text{number of claimants}}{\text{population of claimant area (16 – 64)}}$
CPS	Crown Prosecution Service
CPPT	Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Probation Trust
CSEW	Crime Survey for England and Wales. A survey which follows trends in crime, in quarterly reports published by the Office for National Statistics.
CUH	Cambridge University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust
DA	Domestic Abuse
Economic Inactivity Rate	$\frac{\text{number people who are neither in employment nor unemployed (aged 16 – 64)}}{\text{total population (aged 16 – 64)}}$
ED	Emergency Department
Employment Rate	$\frac{\text{number of people in employment (aged 16 – 64)}}{\text{total population (aged 16 – 64)}}$
EMW	Emotional Wellbeing
ETE	Education, training and employment

Term/acronym	Definition
Financial Year	A 12 month period covering April to March
FSM	Free School Meals
GBH	Grievous bodily harm
Hate Crime	“A hate crime is any criminal offence which is perceived by the victim, or anybody else, to be motivated by hostility or prejudice towards someone’s: race, religion, sexual orientation, transgender identity, disability. These aspects are known as ‘protected characteristics’. A hate crime can include verbal abuse, intimidation, threats, harassment, assault and damage to property. A hate incident is behaviour which isn’t a crime but which is perceived by the victim, or anybody else, to be motivated by hostility or prejudice based on the 5 protected characteristics.” (HM Government)
HMICFRS	His Majesty’s Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services
HMP	His Majesty’s Prison; often precedes the name of a location of a prison. E.g. HMP Peterborough is a Prison in Peterborough.
HRBS	Health related behaviour survey
ICB (Integrated Care Board)	“Integrated care boards in England are responsible for developing plans to meet the health needs of the population, they manage the NHS budget and arrange the provision of health services in the area.” (ONS, 2023b)
IMD	The Indices of Multiple Deprivation. Measures relative deprivation in small areas (LSOAs) in England, by combining deprivation levels in several domains (Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, 2019, pp. 4-5)
LA	Local Authority
LSOA (Lower Super Output Area)	An LSOA is a geographical area, usually comprising of between 400 to 1200 households, and a resident population of between 1000 and 3000 people (ONS, 2023b)
LTOs	Links to offending
NFA	No Fixed Abode
NPCC	National Police Chief’s Council
NWAFT	North West Anglia Foundation Trust
OASys	Offender Assessment System
ONS	Office for National Statistics
PIT	Policy and Insight Team (Cambridgeshire County Council)
Relief Duty	“Homelessness relief is action taken to help resolve homelessness. Where, for example, an eligible applicant has sought help from the local housing authority (LHA) when they are already homeless or if homelessness prevention work has not been successful, they will be owed the relief duty (clause 5). The relief duty requires LHAs to take reasonable steps to help secure accommodation for any eligible person who is homeless. This help could be, for

Term/acronym	Definition
	example, the provision of a rent deposit or debt advice.” (Department for Communities & Local Government, 2016)
SNA	Strategic Needs Assessment
SVD	Serious Violence Duty
SVNA	Serious Violence Needs Assessment
SYV	Serious youth violence
UA	Unauthorised absence
Unemployment Rate	$\frac{\text{number of unemployed people (aged 16+)}}{\text{economically active population (aged 16+)}}$
VAP	Violence against the person
Ward	Wards (or electoral wards), are geographical areas used to elect local authority councillors (ONS, 2023b)
WHO	World Health Organisation
YE	Year ending
YJB	Youth Justice Board
YJS	Youth Justice Service

Appendix A: Technical Notes

A.1. Probation

A.1.1. District

The location was determined using the postcode provided by the Probation Service. This postcode is the person on probation's current or most recently known residential address. The district was established by using the Policy and Insight Team's internal updated address lookup from Address Base Premium.

A.1.2. Financial - Link to Offending

As advised from Probation Service, 'financial' is now optional within the assessment for links to offending, therefore the relevant questions may have only be addressed in a smaller number of assessments where it has been led by the assessor's view towards finance being a factor which the assessor has drawn from other information available to them.

A.1.3. Violence Crime Types

The following crime types are categorised under violence, categorised by the Policy and Insight Team. There were 70 specific offences listed in the current violence cohort that the team have broadly categorised in the following way, see examples below.

Mapped Violence Category	Examples of Offences
Stalking and harassment	Stalking involving fear of violence, breach of restraining order
Possession of weapons	Threaten with an offensive weapon in a public place, possessing a firearm without a firearm certificate
Violence - Other	Common assault and battery, making threats to kill, kidnapping, putting people in fear of violence
Violence with injury	Assault occasioning actual bodily harm, attempted murder, wounding
Racially or religiously aggravated assault or harassment	Racially or religiously aggravated - common assault, putting people in fear of violence, harassment
Murder	Murder

A.2. Absence Rate

Absence Rate Cohort

“Absence information is collected and disseminated at enrolment level rather than pupil level.” (Department for Education, 2024e, p. 1.5)

Therefore, if the pupils have moved between schools during the year they are still captured, they will be recorded more than once as they will have recorded attendance at multiple schools. This ensures the schools are held accountable for pupil absences.

“Overall Absence Methodology

An enrolment’s overall absence rate is the total number of overall absence sessions as a percentage of the total number of possible sessions available to that enrolment, where overall absence is the sum of authorised and unauthorised absence and one session is equal to half a day.

To calculate school, local authority and national level overall absence rates, the total absences and possible sessions for all enrolments within the relevant areas are included.

Overall absence rate = (Total overall absence sessions) / Total sessions possible) X 100 (Department for Education, 2024e, p. 3.1)”

“Persistent Absence Methodology

A pupil is classified as a persistent absentee if they miss 10% or more of their own possible sessions. Therefore if an enrolment’s overall absence rate is 10% or higher they will be classified as persistently absent.

To calculate school, local authority and national level persistent absence rates, all persistently absent enrolments within the relevant areas are included.

Persistent absence rate = (Number of enrolments classed as persistent absentees / Number of enrolments) X 100 (Department for Education, 2024e, p. 3.2)”

A.3. 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, p. District). These are available at from the Cambridgeshire Insight website: <https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/population/population-forecasts/>

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

A.4. Changes in Home Office counting rules

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

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

A.5. Police data processing methodology

A.5.1. Crimes

Data on offences recorded by Cambridgeshire Constabulary was geocoded by the CCC PIT Community Safety team using location data provided by the Constabulary.

Offences were filtered to only include violence against the person (VAP), robbery, sexual offences, and drug offences.

For the analysed period (2020/21 to 2023/24), 98.84% of offences were identified as occurring at a location within Cambridgeshire or Peterborough. 0.01% were identified as occurring outside of Cambridgeshire or Peterborough. A small number of offences (1.15%) could not be geocoded, due to a combination of missing eastings and northings, and either missing postcode information, or a postcode that could not be matched to a point location estimate on our database.

Of the data that was able to be geocoded, 97.87% was geocoded using eastings and northings to 2023 ward boundaries, and district boundaries. The remaining 2.13% of the police recorded offences analysed in this report was geocoded using easting and northing estimates, based on postcodes provided by the Constabulary.

The date of each offence refers to the date the offence was recorded by the police, rather than the date the offence took place.

Data was aggregated at the ward level, to create ward offence counts for each financial year, for each crime sub-type, and marker status (for domestic abuse and

hate crime) included in the analysis. District figures were based on the sum of the constituent ward totals.

A.5.2. Victims and Suspects data

Victim and suspects records provided to the CCC PIT by Cambridgeshire Constabulary are dated using the recorded date of the associated crimes. For the current report, analysis was carried out on victims and suspect records that were associated with either violence against the person offences, sexual offences, or robbery offences recorded between the period 01/04/2024 to 31/03/2024.

Separate datasets were created for each crime group, and records removed where an individual appeared more than once, keeping the first offence recorded only.

Victim and suspect records were geocoded using easting and northings for each individual's home address to district boundaries.

Appendix B: Figure Technical Notes

Figure 5: CSEW long term annual estimates of violent offences in England and Wales

The following technical notes were provided by ONS for Figure 6 in their CSEW report for the year ending December 2023 (shown in Figure 5 in this report):

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

Appendix C: Appendix Tables

Table 26: Factors Identified in Children's Social Care Assessments for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough and combined, 2023/24 (YE March)

Assessment Factor Description	Cambridgeshire Number	Cambridgeshire Percentage	Peterborough Number	Peterborough Percentage	Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Number	Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Percentage
4B Mental health: Concerns about the mental health of the parent/carer	2894	59%	1255	51%	4149	57%
3B Domestic abuse: Concerns about the child's parent(s)/carer(s) being the subject of domestic abuse.	2291	47%	1235	50%	3526	48%
17A Abuse or neglect – EMOTIONAL ABUSE: Concerns that services may be required or the child may be suffering or likely to suffer significant harm due to abuse or neglect.	1451	30%	933	38%	2384	32%
16A Abuse or neglect - NEGLECT: Concerns that services may be required or the child may be suffering or likely to suffer significant harm due to abuse or neglect.	1383	28%	886	36%	2269	31%
4A Mental health: Concerns about the mental health of the child	1412	29%	552	22%	1964	27%
1B Alcohol misuse: Concerns about alcohol misuse by the parent/carer	1113	23%	652	26%	1765	24%
2B Drug misuse: Concerns about drug misuse by the parent/carer	1234	25%	520	21%	1754	24%
18C Abuse or neglect – PHYSICAL ABUSE: Concerns that services may be required or the child may be suffering or likely to suffer significant harm due to abuse or neglect by an adult	768	16%	657	27%	1425	19%

Assessment Factor Description	Cambridgeshire Number	Cambridgeshire Percentage	Peterborough Number	Peterborough Percentage	Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Number	Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Percentage
5A Learning disability: Concerns about the child's learning disability.	1005	21%	329	13%	1334	18%
20 Other	850	17%	421	17%	1271	17%
14A Socially unacceptable behaviour: Concerns that services may be required or the child may be at risk due to their socially unacceptable behaviour	820	17%	317	13%	1137	15%
3A Domestic abuse: Concerns about the child being the subject of domestic abuse.	697	14%	332	13%	1029	14%
15A Self-harm: Concerns that services may be required or the due to suspected/actual self-harming child may be at risk of harm	616	13%	231	9%	847	12%
7A Young carer: Concerns that services may be required or the child's health or development may be impaired due to their caring responsibilities	399	8%	232	9%	631	9%
6B Physical disability or illness: Concerns about a physical disability or illness of the parent/carer.	429	9%	153	6%	582	8%
2A Drug misuse: Concerns about drug misuse by the child	382	8%	101	4%	483	7%
18B Abuse or neglect – PHYSICAL ABUSE: Concerns that services may be required or the child may be suffering or likely to suffer significant harm due to abuse or neglect by another child.	274	6%	195	8%	469	6%
24A Child criminal exploitation - concerns that services may be required or the child may be at risk of harm due to child criminal exploitation	281	6%	154	6%	435	6%

Assessment Factor Description	Cambridgeshire Number	Cambridgeshire Percentage	Peterborough Number	Peterborough Percentage	Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Number	Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Percentage
5B Learning disability: Concerns about the parent/carer's learning disability.	272	6%	157	6%	429	6%
6A Physical disability or illness: Concerns about a physical disability or illness of the child.	304	6%	117	5%	421	6%
10A Missing: Concerns that services may be required or the child may be at risk of harm due to going/being missing	306	6%	114	5%	420	6%
4C Mental health: Concerns about the mental health of another person in the family/household.	314	6%	104	4%	418	6%
19C Abuse or neglect – SEXUAL ABUSE: Concerns that services may be required or the child may be suffering or likely to suffer significant harm due to abuse or neglect by an adult.	254	5%	158	6%	412	6%
2C Drug misuse: Concerns about drug misuse by another person living in the household.	298	6%	94	4%	392	5%
3C Domestic abuse: Concerns about another person living in the household being the subject of domestic abuse.	202	4%	129	5%	331	5%
11A Child Sexual Exploitation: Concerns that services may be required or the child may be at risk of harm due to child sexual exploitation	214	4%	112	5%	326	4%
19B Abuse or neglect – SEXUAL ABUSE: Concerns that services may be required or the child may be suffering or likely to suffer significant harm due to abuse or neglect by another child.	210	4%	99	4%	309	4%

Assessment Factor Description	Cambridgeshire Number	Cambridgeshire Percentage	Peterborough Number	Peterborough Percentage	Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Number	Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Percentage
1C Alcohol misuse: Concerns about alcohol misuse by another person living in the household.	223	5%	71	3%	294	4%
1A Alcohol misuse: Concerns about alcohol misuse by the child	212	4%	56	2%	268	4%
13A Gangs: Concerns that services may be required or the child may be at risk of harm because of involvement in/with gangs	139	3%	46	2%	185	3%
5C Learning disability: Concerns about another person in the family/household's learning disability.	118	2%	31	1%	149	2%
6C Physical disability or illness: Concerns about a physical disability or illness of another person in the family/household.	46	1%	26	1%	72	1%
12A Trafficking: Concerns that services may be required or the child may be at risk of harm due to trafficking	34	1%	32	1%	66	1%
9A UASC: Concerns that services may be required or the child may be at risk of harm as an unaccompanied asylum seeking child.	58	1%	<5	0%	58	1%
9A Separated Migrant Child: Concerns that services may be required or the child may be at risk of harm as a separated migrant child.	25	1%	27	1%	52	1%
23A Abuse linked to faith or belief - concerns that services may be required or the child may be at risk due to abuse linked to faith or belief	14	0%	23	1%	37	1%

Assessment Factor Description	Cambridgeshire Number	Cambridgeshire Percentage	Peterborough Number	Peterborough Percentage	Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Number	Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Percentage
8E Privately fostered: concerns that services may be required or the child may be at risk as a privately fostered child - UK children making alternative family arrangements	26	1%	10	0%	36	0%
22A Female genital mutilation - concerns that services may be required or the child may be at risk due to female genital mutilation	9	0%	12	0%	21	0%
8F Privately fostered: concerns that services may be required or the child may be at risk as a privately fostered child – other	10	0%	<5	0%	11	0%
8C Privately fostered: concerns that services may be required or the child may be at risk as a privately fostered child - overseas children who intend to stay	6	0%	<5	0%	8	0%
8B Privately fostered: concerns that services may be required or the child may be at risk as a privately fostered child - overseas children who intend to return	<5	0%	<5	0%	<5	0%
Total Number of Assessments	4871	100%	2468	100%	7339	100%

Source: Cambridgeshire data sourced from CCC Child Social Care Management System. Peterborough data provided by Peterborough City Council Business Intelligence.

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