



COMMUNITY SAFETY STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT END OF YEAR REVIEW – CAMBRIDGE CITY 2017/18

VERSION 1.0
DECEMBER 2017

Section 1: Executive Summary

KEY FINDINGS

There is no single measure of crime and disorder and therefore a number of data sources are used to provide a fuller understanding of Crime and Community Safety in Cambridge City.

The two key national datasets used tell a slightly different story. The Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) shows that many of the high-volume crimes, such as lower harm violent crime, criminal damage and most types of theft, were either estimated to be at levels similar to the previous year or to have fallen (year ending September 2017). Police recorded data though has recorded a significant increase. These two main datasets actually report on slightly different aspects of crime, e.g. CSEW reports more consistently on less serious violence over time, where the police data is subject to recording changes. For example, stalking and harassment are now classified as “violence without injury” and there are difference in the time periods that each source refers to.¹

“The increase in police recorded crime from the previous year reflects a range of factors including continuing improvements to crime recording and genuine increases in some crime categories, especially in those that are well-recorded.” Source: ONS

The body of evidence is building to greater understand the impact of a variety of factors that make both victims and perpetrators vulnerable. This in turn is enabling a multi-agency approach to be adopted in prevention, intervention, recovery and rehabilitation.

Emerging local Trends

Violence:

- Police recorded violence continues to increase. The largest increase remains in the violence without injury category which has also seen the greater changes to recording standards. Concern remains over violence with injury and in particular where a weapon has been used. Police data overall remains at a similar volume to the previous year, whilst A&E data shows a small increase.

¹ <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/methodologies/methodologicalnotewhydothetwodatasourceshowdifferingtrends>

- Use of violence as a means of exploitation has also been raised as a concern both through data and case studies.
- Violence associated with the night-time economy has not been explored at this time and it is unknown whether any of the rise is due to alcohol/night-time economy activity.

Domestic abuse:

- The number of police recorded crimes where the marker has been applied consistently shows increases, this is positive and shows greater compliance with recording standards.
- The number of domestic abuse incidents has fallen slightly for 2017 compared to the previous year. Currently there is no explanation for this.

Anti-social behaviour:

- Overall ASB continues to reduce, the subset of all five keywords appears to have reduced in line with the overall reduction. However, the subset looking at the keywords homeless and begging has not recorded quite the same longer term reduction. Against a backdrop of greater homelessness nationally and greater use of foodbanks this might not be surprising.

Property Crime:

- Several acquisitive crime types have recorded increases in 2017. Including vehicle crime, domestic burglary and theft. Some of these areas of increase are low volume, some are short term increases.

RECOMMENDATIONS

As the Partnership considers the trends and emerging issues, it should also consider who will lead on priorities/projects and how outcomes can be monitored and the impact measured. Purely monitoring police recorded crime will not necessarily provide an understanding of what improvements have been achieved. The priorities adopted by this Partnership should reflect work that is not business as usual, but where the Partnership can add value.

It is recommended that the Partnership consider adopting the following priorities;

1. Safeguarding people against violence and exploitation:

In response to rises in violence and the existing evidence of the risks and harm associated with exploitation this remains an area where the Partnership can add value. Specific programmes of work that the Partnership should support are;

- 1.1. County lines/cuckooing – The exploitation of both adults and children to move and sell drugs in the City through a variety of methods, including coercion and violence.
- 1.2. Exploitation of adults – The use of ‘befriending’ or threats and use of violence in order to gain access to money, drugs or accommodation of adults resident in Cambridge City.

2. Identifying and responding to vulnerable locations:

It is well understood that crime does not occur uniformly across the City and that specific areas are more vulnerable to disorder, these are sometimes known as hotspots. This priority should be used to tackle areas that present with complex problems that require a multi-agency response or where a problem moves from one area to another, such as street drug dealing.

- 2.1. Market Ward Group, including night-time economy – Tackling areas of multiple issues such as the City centre with heavy footfall and overlapping issues with alcohol related violence.

3. Domestic Abuse

There is an existing countywide structure in place to develop needs assessments and a strategy to respond to violence against women and girls. This CSP has the opportunity to participate in this wider work and should do so. Locally the Partnership should continue to deliver the agreed action plan, in particular the focus on the White Ribbon Campaign in Cambridge City.

- 3.1. White Ribbon Campaign led by Cambridge City Council

Section 2: Review of Priorities

PRIORITY 1: SAFEGUARDING VULNERABLE PEOPLE AGAINST VIOLENCE

TREND

Police recorded violence continues to increase both for Cambridge City and the Force area. Local A&E data have also recorded an overall increase this year compared to last year. There are a few factors that will have accounted for the rise in recorded crime i.e. greater compliance with the recording standards, better recording of Domestic Abuse, changes to recorded crime definitions and categories. The Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) report provides data only up to the end of September 2017, whilst the local police and A&E data is complete to December 2017. Overall the CSEW has shown a slight reduction in the volume of violent offences nationally.

“It’s important to recognize the differences in the two measures of crime; the CSEW tends to record high numbers of less harmful crimes while police recorded crime can provide a better measure of the more serious, low volume offences that come to their attention such as homicide, knife crime and gun crime, as these tend to have higher levels of reporting to the police.”

Source: ONS Statistical bulletin: Crime in England and Wales: year ending September 2017²

Concerns have been expressed both nationally and locally³ about a small but important rise in violence where a weapon has been used. This may also account for the rise in A&E attendances recorded locally.

In summary, understanding the level and nature in any given area is complex and national trends may be bucked locally, where the CSEW is unable to provide a Cambridgeshire or Cambridge City perspective local data remains a highly useful tool for understanding the situation. The potential risk and harm associated with serious violence is high, particularly when young or vulnerable individuals’ area involved.

² <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingseptember2017#other-related-figures>

³ <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/crimeinenglandandwalesbulletintables>

1.1 Police recorded crime against the person (VAP)

Compared to the previous year;

- Violence without injury continues to record higher numbers in each quarter.
- Both violence with and without injury for quarter 2, compared to the same period in the previous year, recorded an increase.
- Overall year to date (April to December) violence with injury is more or less the same.

Table 1: Violence with and without injury offences as recorded by Cambridgeshire Constabulary 2016/17 and 2017/18. (Figures in brackets for 2016/17)

Crime type	Apr-June	Jul-Sept	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Year to date
Violence without injury	532 (436)*	560 (461)	521 (481)		1613 (1378)
Violence with injury	223 (232)	194 (188)	205 (216)		622 (636)

*Figures in brackets for 2016/17

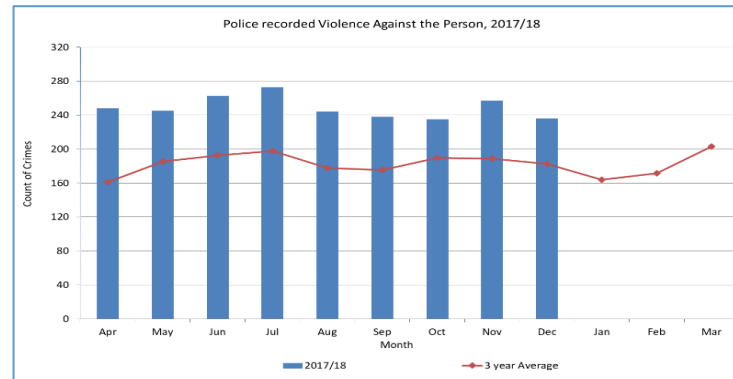


Figure 1: Police recorded violence against the person in Cambridge City, 2017/18

Police recorded VAP is consistently up on the 3 year average for all months so far during 2017/18. The figures have been following the trend of previous years with higher figures being recorded in June and July than in other months.

Addenbrooke's data on attendances to A&E for assault related injuries can only be summarised based on the total number of cases recorded by the hospital, irrespective of the location where assaults took place and therefore represent assaults occurring in a wider area than just Cambridge City.

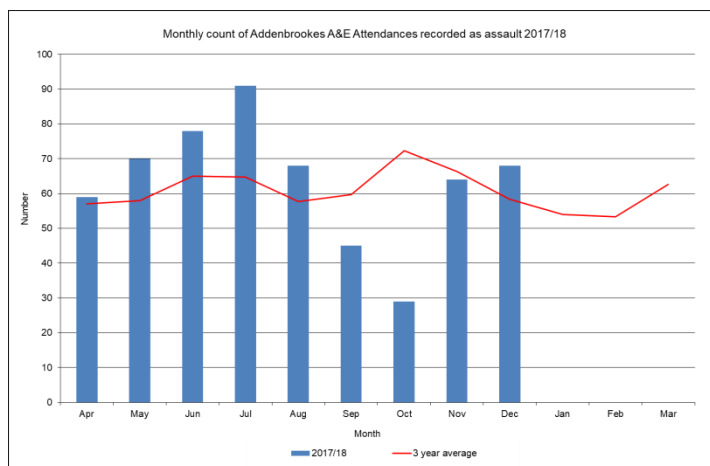


Figure 2: Monthly attendance at Addenbrookes A&E department for assault, 2017/18

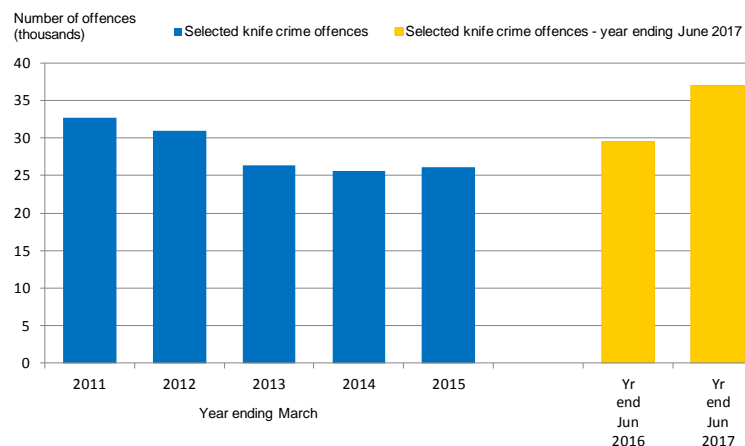


Figure 3: Source: ONS: Selected offences involving a knife or sharp instrument have increased again in the last year following previous reductions

1.4 National data on offences involving a knife or sharp instrument

The number of nationally recorded incidents involving a knife, or other sharp instrument, has been steadily rising since 2014. The year ending September 2017, there were 37,443 offences, up from 26,000 in the year to March 2014.⁴

INTERVENTIONS

Support the County Lines multiagency work

Cambridgeshire Constabulary continues to lead on tackling County Lines and the impact of associated violence with organised crime. Agencies from the Community Safety Partnership are vital to this work and work in partnership in the following ways;

- Work with partners to identify and understand the needs of those most at risk (through multi-agency groups such as the Serious & Organised Crime Group)
- Crime prevention work (esp. at vulnerable addresses) to protect and minimise the risk to those vulnerable to exploitation and violence

⁴ <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingseptember2017#overview-of-crime>

- Enforcement activity to prosecute offenders and thereby minimise risk to those most vulnerable
- Work with communities to raise awareness of this issue, safeguard the most vulnerable, and reassure around partnership activity being undertaken

OUTCOMES

Support the County Lines multiagency work

This is a complex area of work, which requires a range of tactics from prevention, distraction, disruption, investigation and enforcement. The multi-agency working group continues to meet to tackle this and review options. However, it should be noted that no one solution exists and that recruitment to the lines/gangs continues to be a major problem. Recruitment of young people, and vulnerable adults in particular raises considerable concern. Therefore it is felt that whilst there is good work within Cambridgeshire to mitigate the risks, particularly to the general public, there is still a great deal more needed in terms of prevention. Actions already identified for improvement in 2018 are timely data sharing, dealing in public places, public perception and engagement.

PRIORITY 2: DOMESTIC ABUSE

TREND

The 2017 VAWG Needs Assessment shows that the rate per 1,000 population seen in Cambridge City (15.6) for harassment, domestic abuse and victims of sexual abuse are marginally above the county average (14.4), less frequent than Peterborough and Fenland but more than East Cambridgeshire and South Cambridgeshire.⁵ The volume of referrals to the Independent Domestic Violence Advisory service (IDVA) has been increasing to 216 in 2016/17 from 199 in 2014/15. Despite the increase in referrals the engagement rate has decreased from 80% in 2014/15 to 73% in 2016/17. This means less people are actually engaging with the IDVA service than in 2014/15.⁶

The current aim continues to focus on increasing reporting as domestic abuse continues to be substantially under-reported, so more victims can access support.

⁵ As reported by the Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Partnership annual report 2017

⁶ DASV Annual Report 2016/17

Table 2: Police recorded crimes with a domestic abuse marker and domestic abuse incidents in Cambridge City

Type	Cambridge City					
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Domestic Violence Marker	462	506	689	736	1010	1113
Domestic Abuse incidents	1598	1554	1728	1733	1935	1873

INTERVENTIONS

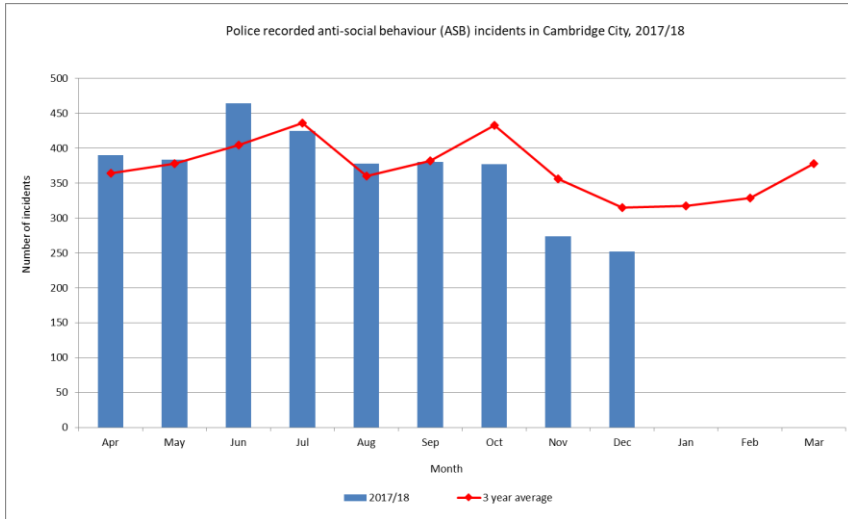
This Partnership has focused on the following activity this year;

- To increase reporting of domestic abuse, increased reporting provides two outcomes. It enables services to refer or signpost victims to support services and it increases understanding of the issue and the experiences and needs of victims. This is monitored through police data due to lack of other data sources
- To raise awareness of domestic abuse services
- To support the implementation of the County Community Safety Partnership Action Plan 2017/18 in particular with activities that support Cambridge residents
- To complete the actions of the White Ribbon Campaign plan for the year 2017/18. The accreditation of the scheme was 14th February 2017. Further work to recruit ambassadors and extend campaigns is ongoing
- Delivery of Chelsea's Choice at every secondary school in the City in 2017/18. This is the third year that the Partnership has funded a project within the secondary schools alternating between Chelsea's Choice (focusing on CSE) and Tough Love (focusing on healthy relationships).

OUTCOMES

- Awareness raising of domestic abuse services has been carried out, including activities such as the intergenerational community lunch, a high profile Coercive Control Conference on 22 June 2017 and work in city schools.
- The Partnership has been active engaged with both Cambridgeshire and Peterborough DASV Delivery and Operational Groups and with the development of the new Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence (DASV) Action Plan.
- Cambridge City Council achieved White Ribbon Campaign re-accreditation on 14 February 2017 and activities, supported by the ambassadors, including a community DASV Forum and White Ribbon Campaign Day stall on 25 November.

PRIORITY 3: REDUCING ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOUR WITHIN VULNERABLE GROUPS



TREND

Trend in police recorded ASB as follows:

- Whilst the months in quarter 1 recorded slightly higher than average incidents, July, August and September figures are more or less in line with the average
- The months in quarter 3 recorded slightly lower than average incidents, with recorded ASB incidents in December being the lowest recorded (since 2009/10)

Figure 2: Police recorded anti-social behaviour incidents in Cambridge City, 2017/18

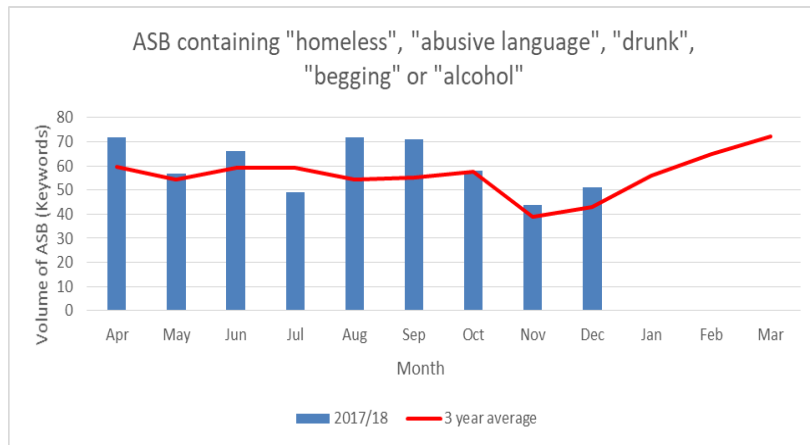
Street life

The table below shows the year to date figures for the extended city centre area. Begging and Homeless continue to be present in just over a quarter of the incidents.

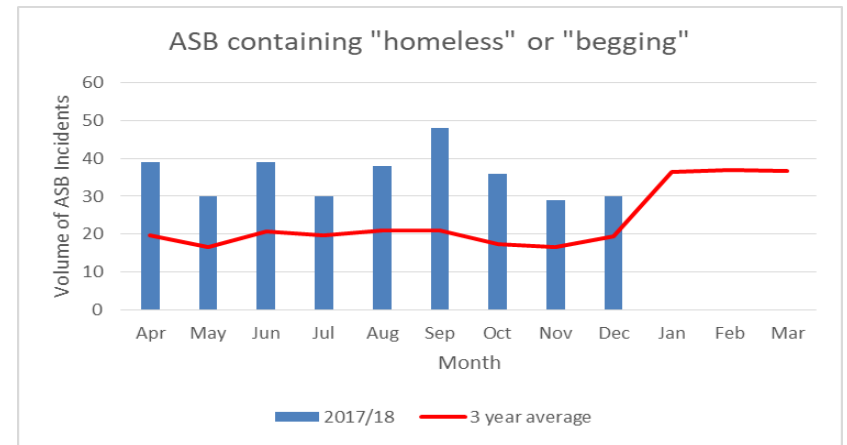
Table 2; Quarterly breakdown of ASB in 'Extended City Centre Area' for 2017/18

2017/18	All ASB	Begging and homeless		All keywords ⁷	
		Begging, homeless	proportion of total	All keywords	proportion of total
q1	404	108	27%	195	48%
q2	392	116	30%	192	49%
q3	335	95	28%	153	46%
q4					
Total YTD					

⁷ The keywords include homeless, abusive language, drunk, begging, and alcohol



Left: Figure 3: Monthly recorded ASB containing the keywords "homeless", "abusive language", "drunk", "begging" or "alcohol" within the 'extended city centre area'



Right: Figure 4: Monthly recorded ASB containing the keywords "homeless" or "begging" within the 'extended city centre area'

INTERVENTIONS

Formation of group to investigate and tackle exploitation of adults not linked with County Lines

Following on from the Quarter 2 strategic assessment the Partnership agreed to form a task and finish group to investigate and propose action to tackle a growing concern of the exploitation of adults through coercion, 'befriending' or intimidation. The first meeting has taken place with work ongoing to draw up a clear toolkit and pathway to share information and find appropriate referrals once victims have been identified. The aim will be to reduce re-victimisation of this group and to explore potential interventions including enforcement activity against those that cause harm.

OUTCOMES

Task & Finish Group

As the strategic assessment that highlighted this topic was only brought to the Partnership on 17th October 2017, there is no need to report on outcomes at this stage. Therefore this will need reporting on in 2018/19 where outcomes can be explored.

Section 3: Full Scanning Table

PURPOSE

The purpose of this document is to collate and review data and information relating to key community safety issues within Cambridge City to enable the focus for future activities to be agreed. The Cambridgeshire Research Group has reviewed both local and national trends to highlight areas of emerging concern as well as taking into consideration changes in local and national priorities to make recommendations for areas that would benefit from further detailed analysis.

AREAS REVIEWED

Topic	Volume of crimes (2017)	Change on previous year, volume (%)	Trend	Context	Opportunities for the Partnership
Cybercrime	90	+31 (53%)	<p>Small but distinct increases have been observed since the introduction of the cybercrime marker in mid-2014. Increases observed across both the whole constabulary area, and the district.</p> <p>The rate of cybercrime per 1000 population has increased from 0.44 in 2016 to 0.65 in 2017. This is seen across the county with recent increases since the introduction of the marker.</p>	<p>National data (CSEW) suggests increase to volume, complexity and seriousness of cybercrime. Provides environment for offending</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - for Child Sexual Exploitation - exploitation of vulnerable adults, especially the elderly - and those with mental impairments <p>Recording nationally is increasing as awareness increases around cybercrime by Officers AND increasing awareness of the public that they can report these crimes.</p>	<p>To review local and national data and types of associated crimes to identify victim subgroups and opportunities for awareness raising.</p> <p>Connect with organisations that are main stakeholders for victims, such as</p>

Cybercrime continued				<p>Concern is massive underreporting locally. As cybercrime does not respect district or county lines, it would be naive to think that there are not substantial volumes of cyber-crime in the district.</p> <p>A large proportion of victims do not report to local police and report to banks or national fraud agency etc.</p>	<p>trading standards and CAB.</p> <p>It is recommended that the Partnership is mindful of the ways in which cybercrime arises.</p>
All violence against the person	2894	+367 (15%)	<p>The volume of violence against the person (VAP) has increased year on year since 2013 and continued to do the same in 2017. The rate per 1000 population was 8.98 in 2013 and has since increased to 21.04 in 2017.</p> <p>The rises observed are in line with what is being seen across the County and nationally in police data with recorded crimes increasing year on year, both in terms of volume and as a rate per 1000 population.</p>	<p>Nationally, police recorded violence against the person increased by 20% in the year to September 2017, compared with the previous years. Most of this volume increase was thought to result from better recording practices. However, rises in the most serious categories tend to reflect genuine rises in violent crime.</p> <p>A briefing paper was prepared for the CSP to investigate this further. Increase in violence without injury in line with National trends resulting from HMIC inspection induced changes.</p> <p>CSEW results do not reflect the increases seen in the police recorded crimes. Over the longer-term, levels of violent crime estimated by the CSEW have shown substantial falls. Fewer adults are victims of CSEW violent crime in the last survey year than were victims 10 years ago, suggesting a longer term decline in violent crime.</p>	<p>Investigate violent crime further to establish which crime types are being impacted most by the HMIC inspection results. This may result in knowledge about which victim groups need support.</p>

All violence against the person continued				Compared to the iQuanta most similar grouped (MSG) areas, Cambridge City was ranked 6 out of 15 areas, with a crime rate of 21.75/ 1,000 population, compared to the MSG average rate of 20.84/ 1,000 population. This covers the last 12 months up to November 2017.	
Violence without injury	2068	+392 (23%)	<p>Increases to recorded violence without injury crimes drive the rise in VAP. The volume of violence without injury has increased year on year since 2013 and is continuing to do the same in 2017.</p> <p>The rate per 1000 population has risen from 12.50 in 2016 to 15.03 in 2017.</p> <p>There is a similar picture for the rest of the county, with the volume and rate of violence without injury projected to continue the upward trend in 2017.</p> <p>Compared to the iQuanta MSG areas, Cambridge City was ranked 3 out of 15 areas, with a crime rate of 15.57/ 1,000 population, compared to the MSG average rate of 12.87/ 1,000 population. This covers the last 12 months up to November 2017.</p>	<p>Nationally, the “violence without injury” sub-category, which accounted for 41% of all violence recorded by the police, showed a large increase in the year to September 2017, up 24% from the previous year.</p> <p>Violence without injury classifications have changed frequently in recent years with various offences moving from one category to another. For example “death or serious injury caused by illegal driving” has been introduced as its own sub category under violence against the person. It is also thought that recording improvements are more likely to affect relatively less serious violent offences, which explains the larger increase in violence without injury compared with violence with injury.</p>	<p>Deepen understanding of what is the nature and where these offences are taking place.</p> <p>Consider the overlap between Market Ward, night-time economy and domestic abuse.</p>
Violence	822	-28 (3%)	Violence with injury has seen yearly	Nationally, violence with injury police recorded crime	Deepen

Violence with injury			<p>fluctuations in the rate per 1000 population, although it has followed a general upward trend since 2013. The rate has fallen from 6.34 in 2016 to 5.97 in 2017.</p> <p>Compared to the iQuanta MSG areas, Cambridge City was ranked 14 out of 15 areas, with a crime rate of 6.15/ 1,000 population, compared to the MSG average rate of 7.96/ 1,000 population. This covers the last 12 months up to November 2017.</p>	<p>has seen a 9% rise in the last year to September 2017. Most of this increase is a result of an increase in assault with injury (81% of the increase).</p> <p>However, the latest CSEW (year ending September 2017) showed no change from the previous survey year. A problem with police recorded crime is that an increase may be due to better reporting of crimes, rather than a genuine increase in the number of crimes being committed.</p>	<p>understanding of what is the nature and where these offences are taking place.</p> <p>Consider the overlap between Market Ward, night-time economy and domestic abuse and county lines.</p>
Weapon involved	259	+47 (22%)	<p>The volume of crimes with a weapon involved has been increasing over the past few years, since the introduction of the marker.</p> <p>The rate per 1000 population of crimes with a weapon marker has increased from 1.58 in 2016 to 1.88 in 2017.</p>	<p>Knife crime⁸ is up nationally with police recording 37,443 offences in the year ending September 2017, a 21% increase on the year before (30,941). This is the highest figure in the seven-year series.</p> <p>It is thought that some of the increase is down to improvements in recording practices but the main driver is a genuine increase in knife crime in areas such as London. The volume of offences in the Metropolitan Police force accounted for 38% of the national increase.</p> <p>As well as this England and Wales is set for a nine year peak in deaths among teenagers in 9 years.</p>	

⁸ Offences involving knives or sharp instruments

Weapons continued				The volume of deaths is set to be the worst since 2008 when 42 young people aged 19 and under lost their lives. 2017 will be the third worst year since 1977.	
Sexual offences	307	+24 (8%)	<p>The number of police recorded sexual offences has been following an upward trend, apart from a decrease in 2015.</p> <p>The rate per 1000 population increased from 2.11 in 2016 to 2.23 in 2017.</p> <p>The long-term trend for all sub-groups of sexual offences has been upward. The largest increase was seen with 'Other Sexual Offences', with an increase of 38% from 2016. This is likely to be due to the increased willingness of victims to report offences.</p> <p>Compared to the iQuanta MSG areas, Cambridge City was ranked 6 out of 15 areas, with a crime rate of 2.37/ 1,000 population, compared to the MSG average rate of 2.33/ 1,000 population. This covers the last 12 months up to November 2017.</p>	<p>Nationally, there was an increase of 23% in the number of sexual offences recorded by the police in the latest year ending September 2017, compared with the previous year. The number of sexual offences recorded by police is also rising across the constabulary highlighting that recent increases are not isolated to Cambridge City.</p> <p>Two potential reasons that could have led to an increase in recorded police crimes include an increase in the number of crimes being committed, as well as better reporting of offences/greater willingness of victims to come forward and report them.</p> <p>In the year ending September 2017, 27% of all sexual offences recorded by the police were non-recent offences. There was an increase of 28%, compared with the year ending September 2016, for non-recent sexual offences. Therefore a large proportion of the rise in sexual offences recorded in Cambridge City may be due to increased willingness to report offences that happened a number of years ago.</p>	
CSE (Child Sexual Exploitation)	30	+2 (7%)	The number of crimes that have a Child Sexual Exploitation marker applied is low in Cambridge City, and have been low	High level of harm- SOCP highlights fact that in Cambridge City mainly lone offenders are known to	Commission a briefing paper to help establish local

<p>CSE (Child Sexual Exploitation) continued</p>			<p>since the introduction of the marker in mid-2014.</p> <p>The increase noted here is most likely due to changes to recording practises for this crime type resulting from a growing awareness of the contexts in which CSE occurs, and not a result of increased levels of CSE in Cambridge City.</p>	<p>operate.</p> <p>Organised crime including CSE does not recognise boundaries and Cambridgeshire attracts national and international criminals</p> <p>Intelligence and data sharing between agencies is critical in detecting vulnerable young people.</p> <p>The Partnership has funded Chelsea's Choice for this financial year.</p>	<p>picture. Has been a high national and local priority. The Partnership is currently unsighted on this issue. The risk of harm is high.</p> <p>The Partnership should look to the LCSB for further guidance.</p>
<p>Dwelling burglary</p>	<p>647</p>	<p>+193 (43%)</p>	<p>2016 had seen a significantly lower rate of dwelling burglary per 100 dwellings than in previous years. However, there has been a large increase in the rate of dwelling burglary in 2017 to 1.21, up from 0.87 in 2016 (per 100 dwellings).</p> <p>This increase in 2017 is shared by all other districts in Cambs.</p> <p>Compared to the iQuanta MSG areas, Cambridge City was ranked 7 out of 15 areas, with a crime rate of 3.73/ 1,000 households, compared to the MSG average rate of 3.45/ 1,000 households. This covers the last 12 months up to</p>	<p>Nationally, domestic burglary is up 6% in the year to March 2017 compared with the previous year. While general recording process improvements may have spilled over into a number of these theft offence categories, it is likely that for domestic burglary these increases reflect a genuine rise in these types of crime.</p> <p>However, the CSEW found that burglary incidents have been decreasing year-on-year since 2011, down to a record low in the year ending March 2017. It is widely accepted that improvements to home security have been an important factor in the reduction seen in domestic burglary offences.</p> <p>The CSEW has found that some demographic groups have been consistently more likely to be victims.</p>	<p>Review dwelling burglary, as aligns with the Police and PCC priorities.</p> <p>Consider how awareness raising and therefore target hardening can be incorporated into other programmes, such as Eyes and Ears.</p>

<p>Dwelling burglary continued</p>			<p>November 2017.</p>	<p>These include; Households of a younger age group (16 to 24), single parent households, and households in urban areas.</p> <p>Going forward monitoring of long term trends in this crime type will not be possible as the recording guidelines are changing substantially.</p>	
<p>Theft from the person</p>	<p>443</p>	<p>+55 (14%)</p>	<p>Theft from the person had been declining between 2012 and 2015, before increasing in 2016. There is also been a small increase in 2017.</p> <p>The rate per 1000 population is increased in 2017 to 3.22, which is above the rates seen since 2012.</p>	<p>Nationally, there has been a 7% increase in the volume of police recorded theft from the person offences in the year to March 2017, compared with the previous year.</p> <p>Compared to the iQuanta MSG areas, Cambridge City was ranked 3 out of 15 areas, with a crime rate of 3.14/ 1,000 population, compared to the MSG average rate of 1.77/ 1,000 population. This covers the last 12 months up to November 2017.</p>	<p>Volumes of theft from the person are low however, the Partnership could consider review of victims of theft from the person to determine if the Partnership can add value here, specifically around vulnerable victim groups.</p> <p>Analysis of this type should be considered in the broadest sense (i.e. overlaps with other crime types, locations and</p>

<p>Vehicle crime</p>	<p>1137</p>	<p>+264 (30%)</p>	<p>Vehicle crime has been increasing year-on-year since 2014. Large increases in 2017 has been seen across the county.</p> <p>The rate per 1000 population is projected to increase from 6.51 in 2016 to 8.26 in 2017.</p>	<p>A recent FOI request by the RAC revealed that nationally vehicle theft has increased by 30 percent in the three years to Sept 2017. The RAC has reported that "Technology advances in immobilisers, keys and car alarms had caused the number of vehicle thefts to decrease significantly from more than 300,000 in 2002, but sadly they have now increased after bottoming out in 2013 and 2014. Thieves are now becoming more and more well equipped with technology capable of defeating car manufacturers' anti-theft systems."⁹</p> <p>Cambridgeshire as a whole has 6.68 recorded vehicle offences per 1000 population highlighting that the issue applies to a wider area than just Cambridge City.</p> <p>Compared to the iQuanta MSG areas, Cambridge City was ranked 5 out of 15 areas, with a crime rate of 8.61/ 1,000 population, compared to the MSG average rate of 6.98/ 1,000 population. This covers the last 12 months up to November 2017.</p>	<p>offending patterns).</p> <p>This is an area where the CSP is potentially unsighted on.</p> <p>The level of increase is significant and the nature of offences are changing. Historically vehicle theft was committed via forced entry but increasingly with the use of modern technology criminals are able to steal cars without forced entry.</p> <p>This could be investigated further to better understand the</p>
-----------------------------	-------------	--------------------------	--	--	---

⁹ <https://www.rac.co.uk/press-centre#/pressreleases/police-data-reveals-30-percent-increase-in-stolen-vehicles-in-three-years-2173913>

Vehicle crime continued					techniques used and how the public can protect themselves and their vehicles against such offences.
Shoplifting	1295	+323 (33%)	<p>The volume of shoplifting in Cambridge City had been relatively constant for a number of years, before seeing a 5% decline in 2016. 2017 saw a 33% increase to levels above those seen since 2012.</p> <p>The rate per 1000 population is projected to increase from 7.25 in 2016 to 9.41 in 2017. It is back up to a similar level of the rate seen in 2012.</p>	<p>Nationally, police recorded shoplifting increased by 10% in the year ending September 2017, compared with the previous year. There have been rising numbers of crimes recorded over the last few years, with shoplifting increasing in each of the last four years.</p> <p>Compared to the iQuanta MSG areas, Cambridge City was ranked 4 out of 15 areas, with a crime rate of 9.77/ 1,000 population, compared to the MSG average rate of 7.92/ 1,000 population. This covers the last 12 months up to November 2017.</p>	
Modern Slavery and Human trafficking	3	+3 (N/A)	<p>Police recorded crime for Cambridge City shows three incidents in 2017.</p> <p>All knowledge and intelligence about these crime types indicates that it would be occurring in Cambridge City.</p>	<p>SOCP highlights the high potential for the occurrence of modern slavery offences.</p> <p>“Cambridge City has a population of [87,300 - ONS 2015] and is a popular destination for migrant workers, particularly from the A8 countries. The migrant population in Cambridge City is the most transient in Cambridgeshire with the majority stating that they intended to stay for less than 3 months”</p>	<p>Included as force priority due to high risk of harm associated with it.</p> <p>Further partnership working is required</p>

<p>Modern Slavery continued</p>				<p>Most victims come from central and eastern Europe with the controllers largely from Lithuanian nationality. Human traffic and exploitation mapping and intelligence largely points to offences in the north of the county.</p>	<p>to increase chance of detection of such crime, however this could fall within the priority of exploitation more generally.</p>
<p>Road Safety</p>	<p>338 (July 16 to June 17)</p>	<p>-31 (8%) (compared to July 15 to Jun 16)</p>	<p>For the 12 months to June 2017, Cambridge City has a lower number of collisions.</p> <p>The number of RTCs in Cambridge City has followed a downward trend over the last 10 years. However, this trend appears to have slowed countywide, particularly for fatal and serious collisions (KSI) since 2010.</p> <p>The Department of Transport's Road Transport Road Conditions Report for 2016 indicates that 33% of Cambridgeshire's unclassified Roads are in need of maintenance, giving Cambridgeshire the 8th highest proportion of roads in this category of all Local Authorities in England in the report.</p>	<p>Nationally, the number of road traffic collisions have been following a long term downward trend, despite the number of miles being travelled on UK roads continuing to increase year-on-year. In the year to June 2017, the number of casualties on our roads was down 5% from the previous year, whilst motor traffic levels rose 1.4% from the previous year.</p> <p>Road safety concern to other CSPs locally. However the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Road Safety Partnership (CPRSP) exist with Road Safety as their specific remit, and Road maintenance is a County level responsibility. So it should not be a priority for the CSP. However there are aspects of Road Safety that the CSP may be interested in keeping a watching brief on which relate more to driver behaviour than infrastructure. The Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Road Safety Partnership (CRSPR) have shown interest in aligning with CSPs and having CSP representatives attend their meetings. It is likely that one of the</p>	<p>The Partnership already links with this area of work through representation on the local action group.</p> <p>It should be noted that the Road Safety Partnership has an action plan already in place.</p>

<p>Road Safety continued</p>				<p>Board members already does this and could feed back to the CSP where relevant.</p> <p>Cambridge City has recently had some concerns about the misuse of public spaces by car enthusiasts. Linking to the CPRSP Partnership may provide opportunities for new approaches to these issues locally.</p> <p>SOCP highlighted that there are no number plate recognition cameras in Cambridge City. The report highlights their use for tracking criminal movements but equally these could be a useful traffic some in key locations.</p>	
<p>Domestic Violence Offences</p> <p>Domestic Abuse Incidents</p>	<p>1113</p> <p>1873</p>	<p>+103 (10%)</p> <p>-62 (3%)</p>	<p>Police recorded crimes with a domestic abuse marker have risen sharply with changes in recording practise, and public confidence to report following high profile cases and awareness raising nationally. By comparison, Police reported incidents have risen by far less at 4%.</p> <p>The latest CSEW focussing on domestic abuse¹⁰ indicates that around 7.5% of all females and 4.3% of all males (aged 16 – 59) were victims of domestic abuse in the</p>	<p>Domestic Abuse and VAWG are National Priorities due to high volume and significant risk of harm to victims.</p> <p>Essentially statistical increases in recording and reporting are positive as domestic abuse is still highly under-reported. The goal should be to continue to increase incident reporting with an aim to reducing the tolerance for domestic abuse amongst our local communities.</p> <p>Identifying high risk cases relies on close partnership working and to date Health data is the lacking</p>	<p>Ensure that a lead for Domestic Abuse (and VAWG) for the Partnership is appointed in the Partnership as quickly as possible.</p> <p>Review the countywide strategy and consider action where the Partnership can add</p>

¹⁰ <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/domesticabuseinenglandandwales/yearendingmarch2017>

			<p>year to March 2017. This would approximate to 3,000 residents in Cambridge City if the district is comparable to the National sample used.</p>	<p>contribution.</p> <p>Continues to be local priority due to high volume and significant harm to victim and family.</p> <p>Still a force-wide aim to increase reporting as DA continues to be substantially under-reported.</p>	<p>value.</p> <p>Deliver the White Ribbon Campaign action plan within Cambridge City.</p>
Cohesion (including hate crime)	254	+9 (4%)	<p>Has been increasing over recent years, however 2017 saw only a small increase in the rate per 1000 population to 1.85, up from 1.83 in 2016.</p> <p>Substantial increases since HMIC inspection report in 2014 across the county and district.</p> <p>Despite the low numbers of hate crime within Cambridge City, it performs poorly with regard to racially or religiously aggravated offences within the iQuanta MSG rankings. Cambridge City is placed 3 out of 15 with a rate of 1.33/1,000 population, compared to the MSG average of 0.99/1,000 population. This covers the 12 months up to November 2017.</p>	<p>Nationally, there was a sustained spike in police recorded hate crime after this year's terrorist attacks. The peak was larger than after the EU referendum in June 2016.</p> <p>Recent increases are thought to reflect both a genuine rise in hate crime and also due to ongoing improvements in crime recording by police.</p> <p>Hate crime is an offence that could yet get worse as reported incidents increase significantly still as victims are encouraged to come forward. Further to this as Brexit negotiations continue there is the potential that setbacks in political negotiations could provoke further hate crime offences.</p>	<p>Investigate the nature of the hate crimes recorded through dip sample analysis to ascertain the underlying picture in Cambridge City.</p> <p>Doing so might provide insight into how attitudes may be targeted with local campaigns for tolerance and activities to boost community cohesion.</p>
ASB	4601	-166 (3%)	<p>ASB is now 10% lower than it was in 2012, however there had been an</p>	<p>Nationally, police recorded ASB incidents have been decreasing year on year (to Sept 2017), for more than</p>	<p>Assess community cohesion in the district, and any</p>

			<p>increase in the volume of ASB in 2016.</p> <p>The rate per 1000 fell from 35.55 in 2016 to 33.44 in 2017. This is significantly below the rate seen in 2012 (40.85).</p> <p>The decrease in Police reported ASB incidents in Cambridge City, matches the national trends.</p>	<p>5 years.</p> <p>Around 1.7 million incidents of anti-social behaviour (ASB) were recorded by the police (including the British Transport Police) in the latest year, a decrease of 6% compared with the previous year.</p> <p>ASB, as recorded by the CSEW, asks respondents whether they have experienced ASB in the past year. Since the question has been asked the percentage of respondents having experienced ASB has never moved out of the range of 27-31%.</p>	<p>opportunities to improve this locally.</p>
Drugs (including county lines)	357	-112 (24%)	<p>Police recorded drug offences have been decreasing steadily since 2013.</p> <p>The rate per 1000 population has declined from 5.89 in 2013 to 2.59 in 2017 (a 56% decline).</p> <p>There are low levels of deaths due to drug misuse, in Cambridge City, compared to other County districts.</p> <p>Health Related Behaviour Survey showed that young people in Cambridge City behave similarly to the County averages in relation to use of drugs and alcohol.</p> <p>Compared to the iQuanta MSG areas, Cambridge City was ranked 9 out of 15</p>	<p>SOCP highlights that London gangs are operating in Cambridgeshire and that Cambridge City is one of the identified centres of activity. Members of these OCG's are increasingly showing markers for gang-related violence, robberies, knife crime.</p> <p>Nationally, police recorded drug offences have decreased by 8% in the 12 months to March 2017. Drug seizures by police forces and UK Border Forces saw a decrease of 6% from 2015/16. This continues the downward trend of drug offences nationally that has been seen from around 2009.</p> <p>County Lines issues including carrying weapons, increased violence and drugs has increased in Cambridgeshire.</p> <p>Drug and alcohol treatment data is supplied to CSP by</p>	<p>Review the Drugs and Alcohol Joint Strategic needs Assessment (JSNA).</p>

Drugs continued			<p>areas, with a crime rate of 2.87/ 1,000 population, compared to the MSG average rate of 2.94/ 1,000 population. This covers the last 12 months up to November 2017.</p>	<p>the CCC Drug and Alcohol Action Team, however this is often generalised to County level. It might be useful to receive more specific data regarding Cambridge City in these updates.</p>	
Alcohol	964	-72 (7%)	<p>Police recorded alcohol related incidents varies across the district but overall has increased in the last 12 months.</p> <p>The rate per 1000 population has decreased from 7.73 in 2016 to 7.01 in 2017, which is still significantly higher than rates seen pre-2015.</p> <p>Health Related Behaviour Survey showed that young people in Cambridge City behave similarly to the County averages in relation to use of drugs and alcohol.</p>	<p>Police recorded alcohol related incidents have been increasing in almost all areas to some degree.</p> <p>Drug and alcohol treatment data has been supplied to CSP by the DAAT to date (although now restructured), however this is often generalised to County level. It might be useful to receive more specific data regarding Cambridge City in these updates.</p> <p>The Public Health team area have completed the Drugs and Alcohol JSNA. This features needs of offenders and the Partnership should look to the recommendations to see if there is overlap with areas of need within Cambridge City. It is available here: http://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/JSNA/Drugs-and-Alcohol-2015</p>	<p>Investigate the alcohol related incident data to see which other crime types it is associated with.</p> <p>A geographic analysis of this data may provide useful insight into where health related preventative activities should target alcohol consumption.</p> <p>Confirm who will be supplying the drug and alcohol treatment data post restructure of the DAAT.</p>

Business Crime	2297	+699 (44%)	<p>Police recorded business crime has been increasing over recent years, since its introduction in 2015.</p> <p>The rate has increased from 11.92 in 2016 to 16.70 in 2017.</p>	<p>The Commercial Victimization Survey (CVS)¹¹ provides estimates of crime against selected business premises covered in its sample and gives some insight into the number of these crimes that go unreported to the police.</p> <p>The 2016 CVS showed that businesses in the wholesale and retail sector experienced the highest levels of crime – an estimated rate of around 13,000 incidents per 1,000 business premises. However, the CVS does not cover all industry sectors (the survey generally covers premises in three or four industrial sectors each year) and the small sample sizes associated with individual sectors mean that caution must be applied when comparing crime rates over time.</p>	
-----------------------	------	-------------------	---	---	--

¹¹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/crime-against-businesses-findings-from-the-2016-commercial-victimisation-survey-data-tables>