



**Cambridge Community Safety Partnership**

**Strategic Assessment 2013/14**

**October 2013**

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## Section 1: Introduction

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This is the seventh strategic assessment produced by the Research and Performance team for Cambridge City Community Safety Partnership since 2007. The end of this year will see the end of the Partnership's three year rolling plan. Therefore, for 2013/14 the strategic assessment will provide a long term look at the trends in crime and community safety as well as looking at recent changes to help the Partnership agree the priorities for the next period.

### Document Purpose

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The purpose of a strategic assessment is to provide the Partnership (CSP) with an understanding of the crime, anti-social behaviour and substance misuse issues affecting the City. This will enable the partnership to take action that is driven by clear evidence.

As in previous years, a variety of data sources were used in the analysis stage. These broadly covered; district ASB data, police recorded crime and incidents, fire service recorded arson, offending data from probation and the police, youth offending service (YOS), domestic violence data, health data (including A&E and Ambulance Trust), socioeconomic data and national reports such as the Crime Survey in England & Wales (CSE)<sup>1</sup>. See the appendices for precise data source information.

### Document Structure

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The strategic assessment document is set out in eight chapters:

- **Executive Summary** – this section provides a summary of the key analytical findings. This section also highlights any major developments that may affect activity and possible ways of working. It contains the recommendations for the partnership to consider at the development day.
- **Scanning** – this section presents the key findings of the scanning process undertaken at the beginning of the process. In particular the scanning phase shaped the choice of topics for analysis in the following chapters.
- **In-depth Analysis** – The following chapters provide the detailed analysis of the key topics
  - Personal acquisitive crime
  - Violence including alcohol related violence
  - Anti-social behaviour (ASB) & community concerns
  - Children and Young People
- **Local Support for Countywide Issues** – Analysis of the topics where the partnership is providing local support for Countywide programmes namely:
  - Reducing re-offending (Integrated offender management - IOM)
  - Domestic violence & abuse

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<sup>1</sup> Formally known as the British Crime Survey

## **Additional Data**

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The Research and Performance team has created an interactive community safety atlas, which can be accessed here <http://atlas.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/crime/atlas.html>

It provides data for some of the main crime and disorder issues in the district at ward level. It is publicly available and shows 6 year trends and comparator data (where available). The atlas allows the user to review the trend data directly on the map or in a chart.

The Research and Performance team have also created the interactive Victim and Offender Pyramid for 2012 which can be accessed here

<http://atlas.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/Crime/Pyramid/html%205/atlas.html?select=12UE>

This features the breakdown of victim and offenders for each district, by age group and gender in Cambridgeshire.

Previous strategic assessments can be downloaded from the Cambridgeshire Insight pages here.

<http://www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/community-safety/CSP/cambscity>

## Section 2: Executive Summary

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The focus for the partnership for the coming 12 months should be personal safety (including within relationships and personal possessions), using new ways to respond to anti-social behaviour; and supporting countywide priorities.

### Key findings & Recommendations

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Below are the key findings under relevant headings, and recommendations for consideration by the Partnership are in italics.

#### Personal acquisitive crime

1. Personal acquisitive crime continues to reduce. There are seasonal patterns and occasional peaks in offences which require the partnership to act. Theft from the person may be an area the Partnership wishes to continue to focus its efforts to reduce the volume of offences.

*It is recommended that the partnership continues with the priority of personal acquisitive crime - with a particular focus on theft from person.*

#### Violent crime

2. The reduction of violent crime continues, however, the extent to which a further reduction will be achieved if the Partnership focuses only on the city centre and the night-time economy is unknown.
3. The figures show that the Partnership has made substantial reductions in both the rate and volume of violence against the person (VAP). It should be noted that VAP will also include non-alcohol related assaults and domestic abuse, crime types that are not current priorities for the Partnership.

*It is recommended that the Partnership consider the extent to which the current focus on the city centre is now business as usual and discusses where it can add further value. Consideration could be given to the following options;*

- *Extend the geographic focus of the alcohol-related violence priority*
- *Extend the focus to alcohol related violence occurring during the day time*
- *Prioritise domestic abuse and associated violence*

4. The data received from the East of England Ambulance Service is not the full dataset required, important location information is currently missing.

*It is also recommended that the Partnership continues to support full data sharing, and supports the work to find a solution for the current issues affecting the sharing of Ambulance Trust data.*

5. There is no evidence to suggest that there is an emerging issue of sexual violence in Cambridge City.

*It is not recommended that the Partnership prioritises sexual offences.*

### **Anti-social behaviour**

6. Volume of ASB has reduced in Cambridge City, although there continues to be pockets of concern and some geographic hotspots. Issues with street-based ASB and cases involving vulnerable individuals continue to be resource intensive.

*It is recommended that the Partnership has a focused priority within ASB which develops new ways of working. This includes embedding the use of E-CINS across the Partnership and enhanced working arrangements with problematic members of the street-life community.*

### **Other areas for consideration**

7. There is a significant gap in the Partnership's understanding of victimisation of children and young people in Cambridge City. Gaining a deeper knowledge could lead to developing ways to reduce vulnerability of young people.

*Given this information gap, it is recommended that further work is carried out to understand how to reduce victimisation, one approach would be for closer working with schools.*

8. Given the continued level of domestic abuse and the offending within the City these are still pertinent issues for the Partnership.

*It is recommended that the Partnership continues to support the Countywide priorities of tackling domestic abuse and reoffending by prolific offenders. In particular the need to reduce victimisation amongst vulnerable individuals.*

9. Given the increase in shoplifting further work by and support to CMBAC may be appropriate.

*It is recommended that the Partnership discuss the most appropriate response to the issue of shoplifting.*

10. There are existing mechanisms for tackling road safety through either area committees for very local issues or the County Road Safety Partnership for countywide issues.

*It is suggested that the Partnership continues to work through these existing groups.*

## Section 3: Scanning

The following section provides a brief overview of the scanning element of the strategic assessment process. It enables the partnership to understand which issues were considered by the Officer Support Group early on.

### Overview

It should be noted that Cambridge City has recorded good improvements in recent years in recorded crime levels. Total crime has reduced by 8% comparing year ending August 2013 with the previous year. There continues to be good reductions across the city particularly in dwelling burglary and violence against the person.

Table 1 (below) reveals the changes for a selection of crime types and provides some context for those categories. It can be seen that almost all of those listed recorded decreases or no change both for recent changes and longer term trends.

**Table 1: Overview of the trends in Cambridge City**

Crime Type	First 5 months of financial year <sup>2</sup>	Year trend <sup>3</sup>	Volume (Year ending Aug 13)	Comments
Total crime	Down 10%	Down 8%	10,243	Long term trend down
Violence against the person	Down 20%	Down 21%	1,091	Long term trend down
Sexual violence	No significant change	Down 8%	104	Small fluctuations. Often affected by historic reporting and media stories
Cycle crime	Down 6%	Up 1%	2,057	Long term down, but still high volume
Theft from the person	Down 28%	Down 21%	447	Medium volume
Dwelling burglary	Up 3%	Down 15%	355	Long term trend down. Small recent increase not significant issue
Shoplifting	Up 14%	Down 1%	1,200	High volume, no recent downward trend
Criminal damage	Down 13%	Down 17%	1,001	Long term trend down
ASB incidents	Down	Down	4,910*	Public concern

\*2012/13 figure

### Scanning of Performance

Table 2 is provided for reference and it should be noted that some percentage changes reflect very small numbers. Further the volume of recording of some crime types is heavily influenced by police activity and increases are seen as positive in these cases.

<sup>2</sup> Change based on Apr 12-Aug 12 compared to Apr 13-Aug 13

<sup>3</sup> Change based on Sept 11-Aug 12 compared to Sept 12-Aug 13



Table 2: Overview of change in crime for Cambridge September 2011 to August 2012 compared with September 2012 to August 2013

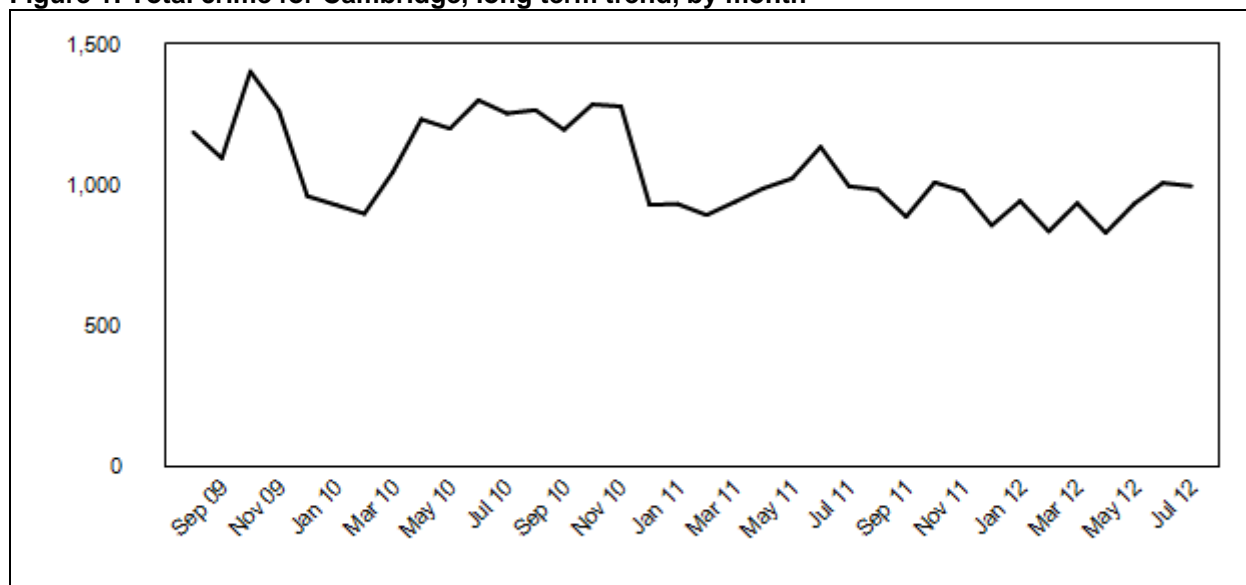
## Cambridgeshire Constabulary - Recorded Crime Data

Select Area:	Return to:					
Cambridge City	Main Menu					
If inaccurate dates are entered in the period searches (e.g. if the end date precedes the start date) all cells will display zeros.	Earlier Period		Later Period		Numeric Change	Apparent Change
	From	To	From	To		
	Sep-11	Aug-12	Sep-12	Aug-13		
All Crime	11,175	10,243	10,243	9,322	-932	-8.3%
All Crime (excl Action Fraud)	10,916	10,177	10,177	9,888	-739	-6.8%
Domestic Abuse	448	481	481	448	33	+7.4%
Burglary Dwelling	419	355	355	419	-64	-15.3%
Victim Based Crime	9,713	8,948	8,948	9,713	-765	-7.9%
All Violence Against The Person	1,384	1,091	1,091	1,384	-293	-21.2%
Homicides	1	0	0	1	-1	-100.0%
Violence with injury	644	464	464	644	-180	-28.0%
Violence without injury	739	627	627	739	-112	-15.2%
All Sexual Offences	113	104	104	113	-9	-8.0%
Serious Sexual Offences	85	78	78	85	-7	-8.2%
Rape	35	31	31	35	-4	-11.4%
Sexual Assaults	48	42	42	48	-6	-12.5%
Other Serious Sexual Offences	2	5	5	2	3	+150.0%
Other Sexual Offences	28	26	26	28	-2	-7.1%
All Robbery	91	63	63	91	-28	-30.8%
Robbery (Business)	4	6	6	4	2	+50.0%
Robbery (Personal)	87	57	57	87	-30	-34.5%
Theft Offences	6,922	6,689	6,689	6,922	-233	-3.4%
Burglary Dwelling	419	355	355	419	-64	-15.3%
Burglary Non Dwelling	386	392	392	386	6	+1.6%
Burglary Shed/Garage	70	227	227	70	157	+224.3%
Burglary Commercial	94	165	165	94	71	+75.5%
Aggravated Burglary Non Dwelling	1	0	0	1	-1	-100.0%
Shoplifting	1,217	1,200	1,200	1,217	-17	-1.4%
Theft from the Person	569	447	447	569	-122	-21.4%
Theft of Pedal Cycles	2,042	2,057	2,057	2,042	15	+0.7%
Vehicle Crime	721	623	623	721	-98	-13.6%
Vehicle Taking	109	78	78	109	-31	-28.4%
Theft from a Vehicle	583	523	523	583	-60	-10.3%
Vehicle Interference	29	22	22	29	-7	-24.1%
All other theft offences	1,568	1,615	1,615	1,568	47	+3.0%
Making off without payment	36	69	69	36	33	+91.7%
Theft in a Dwelling	127	143	143	127	16	+12.6%
Other theft offences	1,405	1,403	1,403	1,405	-2	-0.1%
All Criminal Damage	1,203	1,001	1,001	1,203	-202	-16.8%
Criminal Damage to Dwellings	275	239	239	275	-36	-13.1%
Criminal Damage to Other Buildings	146	86	86	146	-60	-41.1%
Criminal Damage to Vehicles	512	414	414	512	-98	-19.1%
Criminal Damage Other	230	235	235	230	5	+2.2%
Racially Aggravated Criminal Damage	3	5	5	3	2	+66.7%
Arson	37	22	22	37	-15	-40.5%
Other Crimes Against Society	1,203	1,229	1,229	1,203	26	+2.2%
All Drugs Offences	625	726	726	625	101	+16.2%
Possession of Weapons Offences	34	47	47	34	13	+38.2%
Public Order Offences	432	336	336	432	-96	-22.2%
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	112	120	120	112	8	+7.1%
All Racially Aggravated Crime	58	81	81	58	23	+39.7%
Metal Theft	24	55	55	24	31	+129.2%
Metal Infrastructure	8	15	15	8	7	+87.5%
Metal Non Infrastructure	16	40	40	16	24	+150.0%
Hate Crime	70	96	96	70	26	+37.1%
Violent Crime (excl Serious Sexual Offences and Domestic Violence)	1,194	791	791	1,194	-403	-33.8%
Going equipped for stealing etc	9	11	11	9	2	+22.2%
Handling stolen goods	23	29	29	23	6	+26.1%

Categories coloured white constitute a breakdown of the category in grey immediately above it.

Overall the scanning revealed most crime types were reducing or plateauing. This provides the Partnership with an opportunity to investigate specific areas of concern and underlying themes that influence or contribute to crime and anti-social behaviour.

**Figure 1: Total crime for Cambridge, long term trend, by month**



Source: iQuanta

High volume crimes remain as cycle crime, shoplifting, violence against the person and criminal damage. These crime types account for roughly half of all crime in Cambridge City. Shoplifting is not currently a priority for the Partnership, although the Partnership tackles crimes against business through their support of CAMBAC<sup>4</sup>. Criminal damage has reduced by 51% since 2006/07 and has recorded year on year decreases.

Whilst violence against the person accounts for nearly 11% of all crime, the volume has reduced by 35% comparing 2012/13 with 2007/08 (20% reduction in England and Wales). The reduction recorded comparing 2012/13 with 2011/12 was 17% for Cambridgeshire and 4% for England and Wales. These figures provide the context for the substantial decreases of recorded violence in Cambridge City.

Anti-social behaviour has also seen a reduction in the long term, however due to the changes in recording standards it is hard to estimate the exact magnitude of the decrease. Overall, the focus for the Partnership has been shifting away from reducing volume of incidents to those that disproportionately affect the community or those that are associated with vulnerable people.

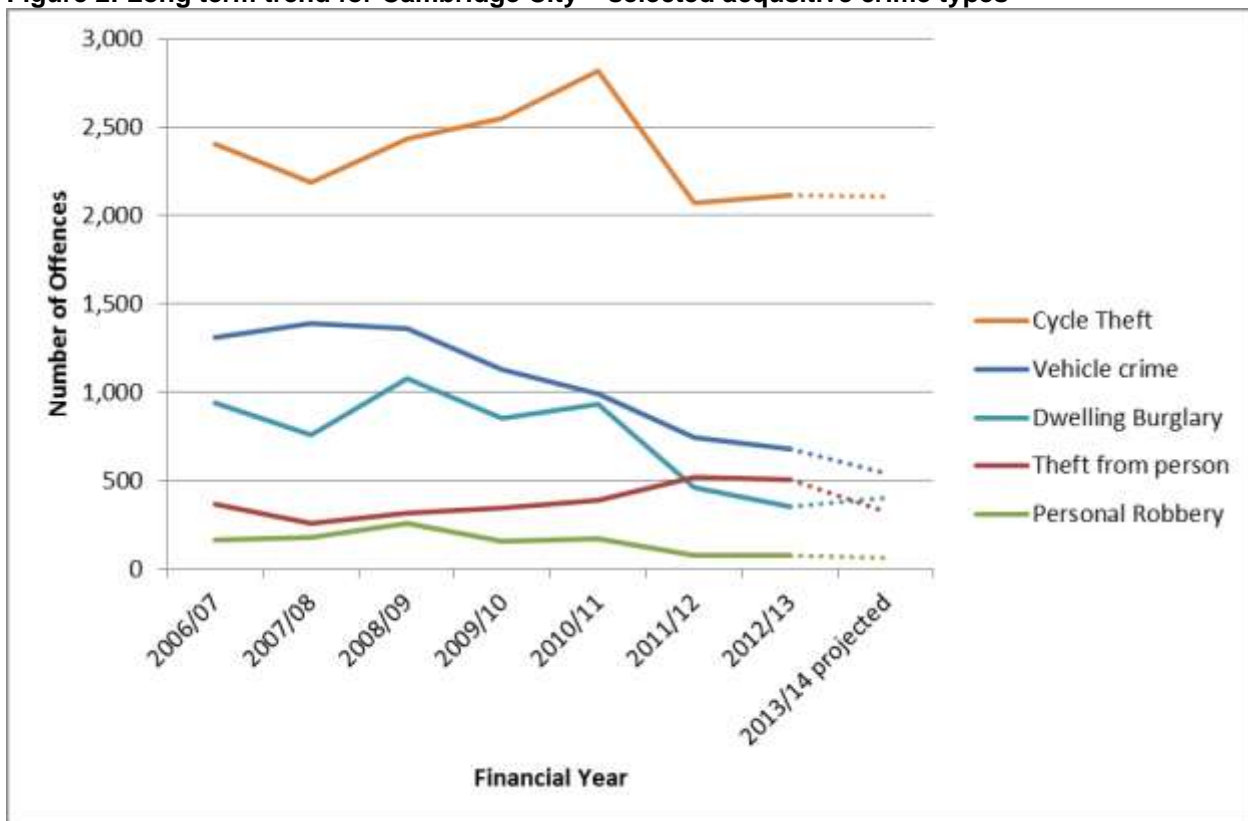
<sup>4</sup> Cambridge Business against crime

## Section 4: Personal Acquisitive Crime

This section will outline the trends and patterns of personal acquisitive crime within the City. It will cover crime types where the victim was an individual rather than a business or community.

Overall most acquisitive crime types have recorded a reduction in the last seven years. This follows the pattern of overall reductions in crimes. However, peaks have been seen in some crime types e.g. cycle theft and personal theft.

Figure 2: Long term trend for Cambridge City – selected acquisitive crime types<sup>5</sup>



### Cycle crime

Cycle crime remains the highest volume of this group of crimes. Cambridge City has long been associated with cycling and rates of cycling are the highest in the country. It can be seen from figure 2 above that over the last five years the volume has shown an overall reduction. However, it should be noted that 2010/11 recorded a substantial peak. Comparing 2012/13 with last year England and Wales recorded a 16% decrease, however, Cambridge City recorded a 2% increase. The figures to date for 2013/14 are promising; however October is the peak month for cycle crime.

<sup>5</sup> Projections are based on the assumption that the second half of the year will record the same volume as the first half of the year.

## Vehicle crime

Vehicle crime recorded a reduction of 48% between 2006/07 and 2012/13. A slightly smaller reduction was recorded nationally (41% reduction between 2007/08 and 2012/13<sup>6</sup>). Year to date (April – September 2013) only 270 offences have been recorded, whilst in the same period last year 316 offences were recorded. If this trend continues another reduction will hopefully be recorded for 2013/14.

## Dwelling burglary

Whilst dwelling burglary has seen fluctuations over the years, the progress made on reducing the volume is substantial. The overall long term trend is a reduction. In 2006/07 the average offences per month was 79, this monthly average rose to 90 in 2008/09. However, the level for 2012/13 was on average 29 offences per month. In the last 18 months the highest figure recorded was 47 offences in July 2012. For the first six months of 2013/14 there was a total of 200 offences recorded, an average of 33 per month.

The table below reveals the reductions Cambridge City has recorded comparing 2012/13 with previous years and compares these to the reductions over the same periods recorded for England and Wales.

**Table 3: Percentage change in police recorded dwelling burglary for 2012/13**

	<b>2006/07</b>	<b>2007/08</b>	<b>2011/12</b>
Cambridge City	-62.8%	-53.8%	-23.9%
England & Wales	unknown	-19%	-7%

The Partnership will need to be mindful of the successes to date when exploring any future options for tackling this crime type.

## Personal Robbery

The volume of offences of personal robbery per month remain low, however fluctuations were recorded. The total annual figure has not exceeded the peak of 260 offences recorded in 2008/09. In 2012/13 a total of 79 offences were recorded and so far this year (April – September 2013) only 31 offences have been recorded.

## Theft from the person

The only crime type displaying the opposite trend and actually recording increases in recent years is theft from the person. Between 2007/08 and 2011/12 the volume of offences increased from 259 to 521. However, in 2012/13 503 offences were recorded showing a reduction on the previous year. Year to date (April – September 2013) 161 offences were recorded compared with 236 in the same period last year. If this trend continues for 2013/14 then another reduction may well be achieved. However, the volume may still remain higher than the 2008/09 figure.

<sup>6</sup> ONS [Bulletin Tables - Crime in England and Wales, Year Ending March 2013](#)

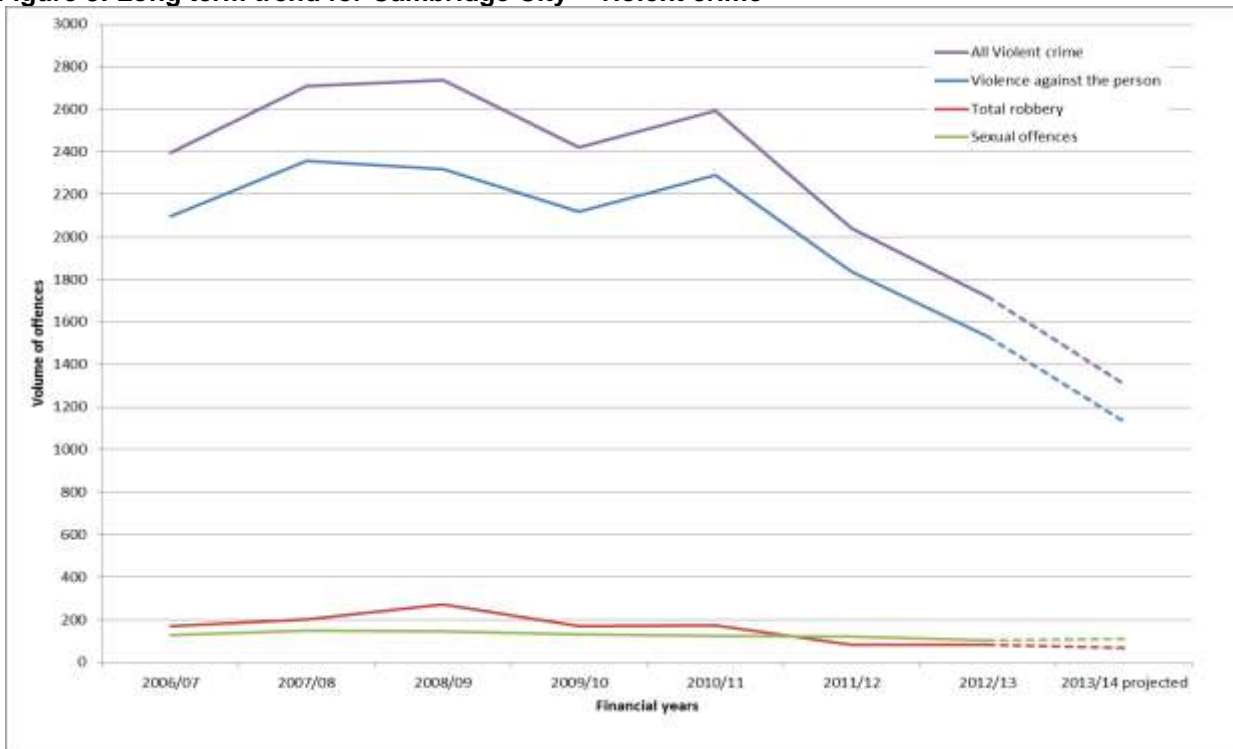
## Section 5: Violent Crime

This section will cover the priority area of alcohol-related violence, but also includes analysis on other types of violence that are of importance to the Partnership when reviewing its priorities for the forthcoming year.

### Overall patterns of violence

Over the long term, the reduction in violent crime is substantial. The reduction is driven by the reduction in violence against the person (VAP). Total robbery has roughly halved between 2006/07 and 2012/13 (169 offences to 82 offences). Between April and September 2013 there were a total of 33 robberies recorded. There has been a small decrease in sexual offences from 127 to 104 offences between 2006/07 and 2012/13.

Figure 3: Long term trend for Cambridge City – violent crime



Overall, VAP is reducing. In terms of trend, police recorded VAP has reduced by 20% over the last 12 months (October 2012 to September 2013 compared with October 2011 to September 2012). Nationally police recorded violence reduced by 3% comparing the 12 months ending July 2013 with the previous 12 months. Therefore the level of reduction seen in Cambridge City is far higher than that reported nationally.

Evidence from the crime survey for England and Wales indicates that violent incidents has decreased by 5% for year ending June 2013, compared to year ending June 2012<sup>7</sup>. This is self-reported victimisation and includes offences not reported to the police. The long term trend for attendance at Addenbrookes Accident and Emergency department for assaults is reducing, as shown in figure 6.

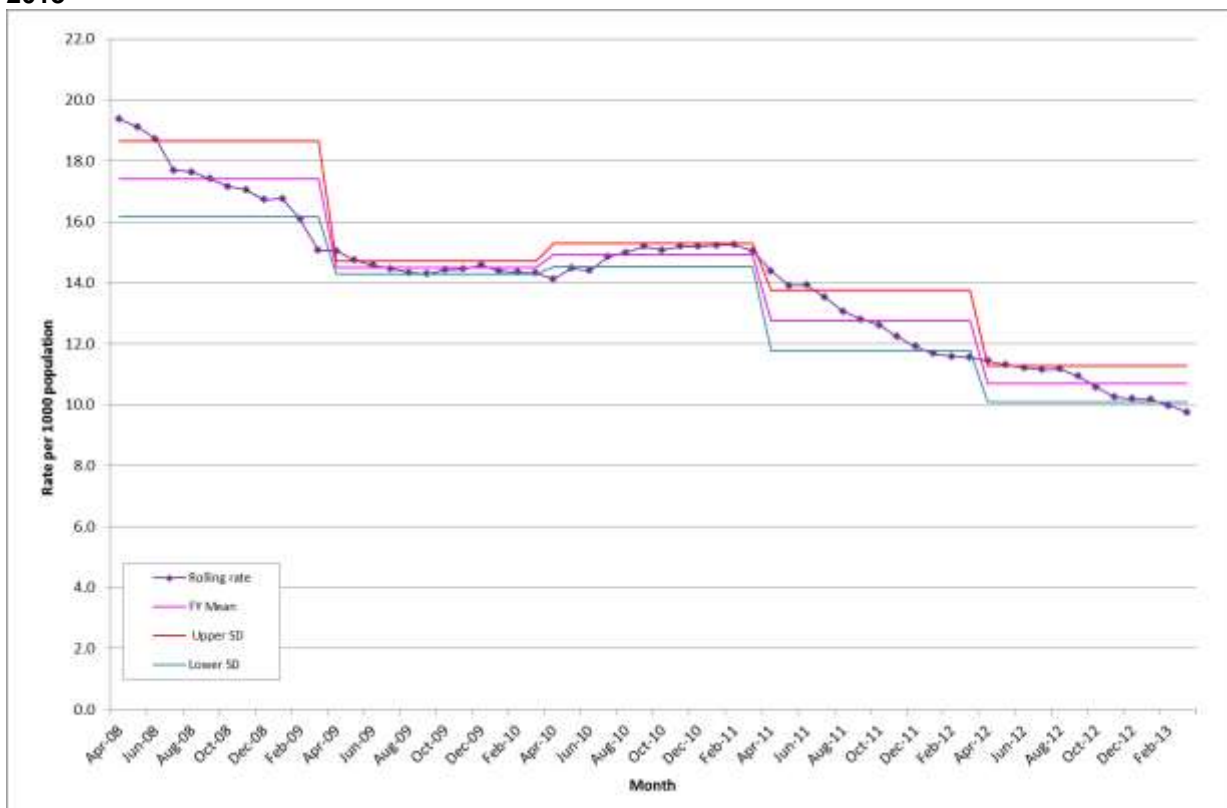
<sup>7</sup> Statistical bulletin: Crime in England and Wales, Year Ending June 2013

## Section 5.2: Alcohol related violence

Alcohol related violent crime is a current partnership priority and the partnership has a well-established task group in place. It has been a priority for the partnership for some years and due to the large reductions seen in violence, this is a good opportunity to thoroughly review progress and extent of the priority.

Police recorded VAP has reduced by 20% (271 less offences)<sup>8</sup> over the last 12 months (October 2012 to September 2013 compared with October 2011 to September 2012). The long term trend, Figure 4 below, shows that the rate of VAP has reduced from a 12 month average of 19 per 1,000 people in August 2008 down to 9.6 per 1,000 people in September 2013.

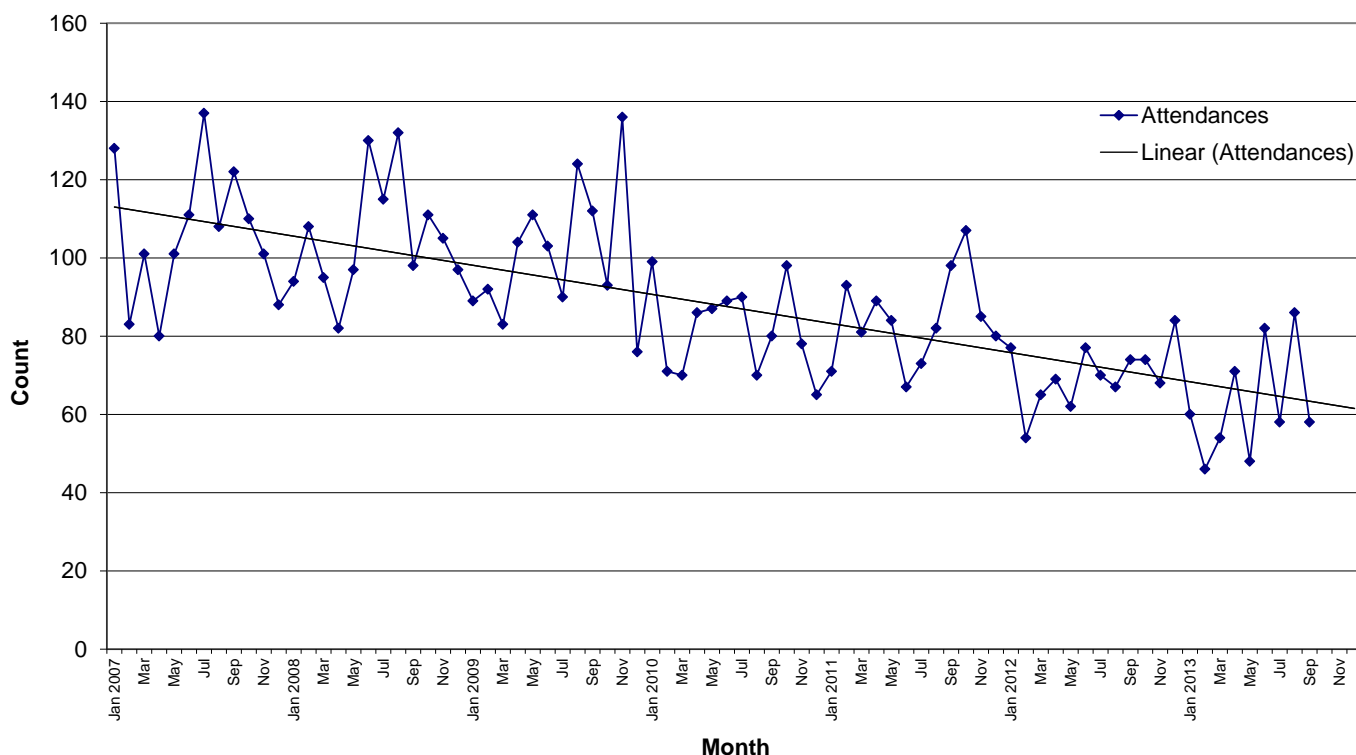
**Figure 4: Rolling annual rate of recorded violence against the person in Cambridge City, Aug 2008 – Sept 2013**



Attendances at Addenbrookes Accident and Emergency department which is reported as assault is also showing long term trend of decline, as seen in figure 5. This is very positive news and matches the trend seen in the police recorded violence against the person, thereby providing support to the conclusion that there is a true reduction in the volume of assaults.

<sup>8</sup> Taken from Cadet Sept 2013

**Figure 5: Attendances at Addenbrookes A&E department reported as assault, by quarter April 2007 to September 2013**



The task group uses the Cardiff Model to review hotspots and problem premises' on a monthly basis and this work is 'business as usual'. Currently a problem exists with the sharing of ambulance trust data, the removal of the location field limits the task group from having the full picture for hotspots. The lack of location information within the Ambulance data is one area that could be tackled in the forthcoming year. This is a regional problem and whilst work is being done to address the problem there is no immediate solution.

### Section 5.3: Sexual offences

Nationally and locally there has been a small increase in sexual offences; therefore analysis was conducted on this topic.

#### Overview of trend

There has been a percentage increase in the force area (Cambridgeshire & Peterborough) in sexual offences, this mirrors the national picture. The number of recorded offences is small and therefore any increase will show a high percentage change. Sexual offences form a group of offences that are substantially under-reported; therefore typically increases in reporting of these crimes are seen as positive.

Table 4 provides the volume and rate of sexual offences for Cambridge City over the past six financial years and year to date for 2013/14. Overall the rate has not changed substantially, although it remains higher than the rate for Cambridgeshire.

**Table 4: Police recorded sexual offences in Cambridge City**

Year	Volume	Rate per 1,000 population	Rate for Cambridgeshire
2008/09	145	1.23	0.78
2009/10	131	1.10	0.73
2010/11	126	1.05	0.78
2011/12	138	1.14	0.75
2012/13	104	0.89	0.63
2013/14 (Apr-Sep)	55		

## National context

In 2011/12, the police recorded a total of 53,700 sexual offences across England and Wales. The most serious sexual offences of 'rape' (16,000 offences) and 'sexual assault' (22,100 offences) accounted for 71% of sexual offences recorded by the police. This differs from victims responding to the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) in 2011/12, the majority of whom were reporting being victims of other sexual offences outside the most serious category<sup>9</sup>.

Under-reporting in sexual offences is still considered to be significant. The national survey found that only 13% of women that had been victims of the most serious sexual offences in the last year stated they had reported it to the police. Frequently cited reasons for not reporting the crime were that it was 'embarrassing', they 'didn't think the police could do much to help', that the incident was 'too trivial or not worth reporting', or that they saw it as a 'private/family matter and not police business'.<sup>10</sup>

Concern is currently being raised as to the decrease in referrals to the Crown Prosecution Service from Police forces in England for rape. There issue of public confidence in the way victims will be treated continues to be a barrier for reporting of crimes.<sup>11</sup>

## Reporting to and response by Cambridgeshire Constabulary

There has been an increase recently in historical reports of sexual offences both nationally and locally (between 2011/12 and 2012/13 the proportion of crimes recorded more than 2 years after the offence occurred increased by approximately 6%). This is likely to have been triggered by an increase in confidence in the reporting process following Operation Yewtree and other celebrity related cases. The constabulary indicate that local figures show peaks in reporting associated with key media coverage.

Services delivered within the Cambridgeshire Constabulary Force area include;

- The Sexual Assault Referral Centre (SARC) services including Independent Sexual Violence Advocacy Service (ISVAS)

<sup>9</sup> An overview of sexual offending in England and Wales, Ministry of Justice, Home Office and the Office for National Statistics - January 2013

<sup>10</sup> Sexual Offences in England and Wales year ending June 2013, Office for National Statistics

<sup>11</sup> <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-24692104>



- Increase in Independent Domestic Violence Advocacy Service (IDVAS) provision for partner/ex-partner cases of abuse
- Use of Domestic Abuse, Stalking and Honour based Violence (DASH) risk assessment as a tool (Question 19 highlighting sexual violence)
- Introduction of Domestic Abuse Investigations and Safeguarding Unit (DAISU) leading to increase in disclosure of sexual offences. (Around 90 per cent of victims of the most serious sexual offences in the previous year knew the perpetrator, compared with less than half for other sexual offences.)

## **Section 5.4: Other Violence**

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Due to the decrease in the proportion of alcohol related violence, analysis was conducted on what other violence is occurring in the City. This was to establish if there were emerging trends or areas of concern relevant to the Community Safety Partnership.

### **Typography of violence**

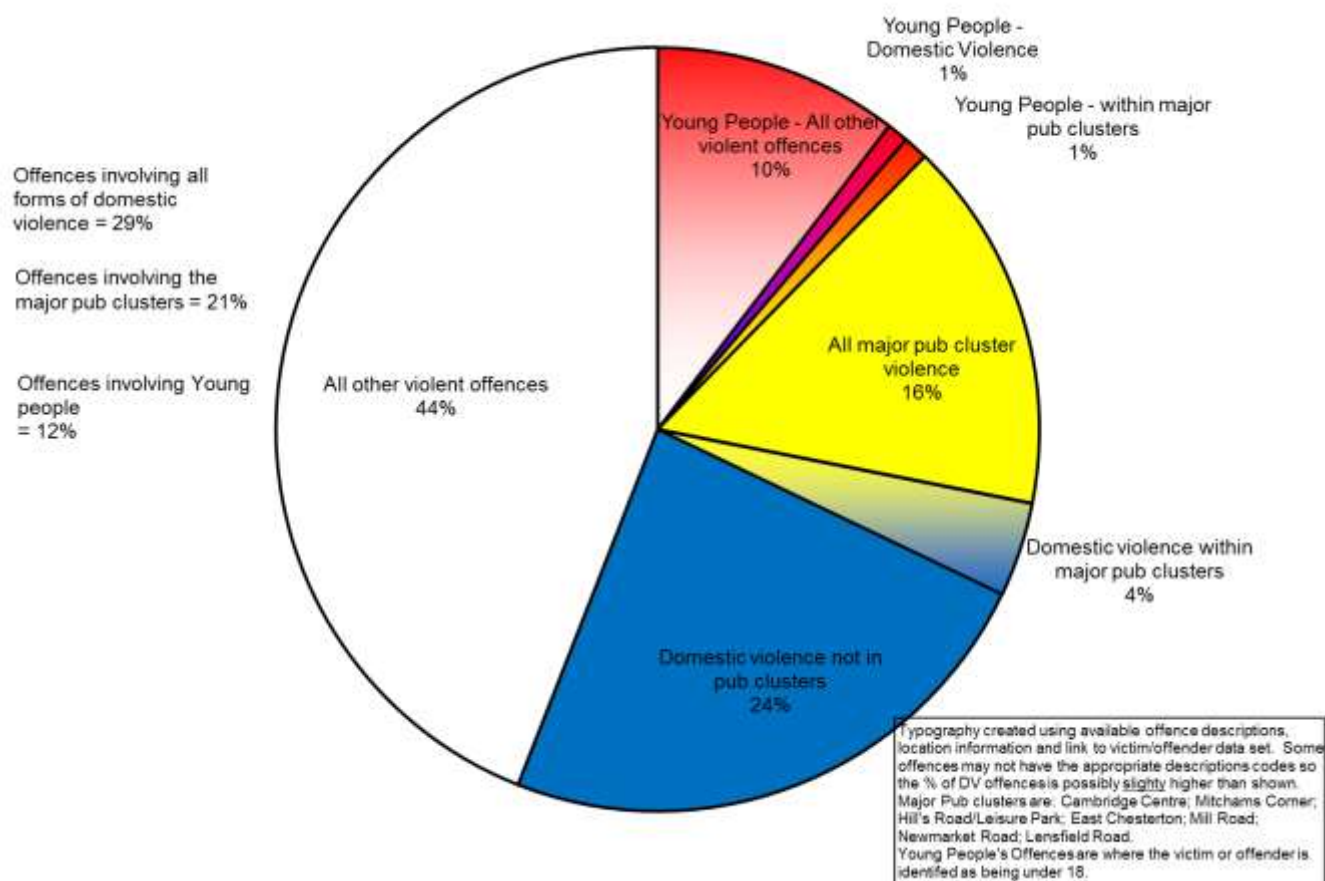
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As already stated, police recorded violent crime has reduced over the last few years. When looking at the typography of violent offences in the City over time, 2010<sup>12</sup> to 2012; there has been a change in proportion of types of violence. The typography of violence in the City for 2012 is shown in figure 6. As always accuracy of data and recording practices affect robustness of analysis and some changes may be accounted for by those factors.

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<sup>12</sup> The typography of 2010 is shown in Appendix 1

**Figure 6: Typography of police recorded violent offences within Cambridge 2012**



## Differences between 2010 and 2012

The proportion of violent offences in a pub cluster seems to have dropped dramatically from 46% to 21%. The proportion of violent crimes which involved domestic violence has increased from 18% to 29%. This change may be as a result of work to reduce night-time related violence and to increase reporting of domestic violence. However, there is no substantial evidence to categorically explain the reason for the change. We cannot compare how much of the domestic violence is ex-partner, partner or non-partner as the recording of these markers has changed and these types are no longer included, instead all domestic violence is grouped together, this changed part way through 2012.

The proportion of 'other violence' has increased from 31% to 44% this could be as a result of markers not being recorded in a standardised way across the force or perhaps they are used less. Or as major violence like that in pub cluster is tackled and is reduced the proportion of other violence increased. Violent offences involving young people has remained at roughly the same proportion, 13% and 12% for 2010 and 2012 retrospectively.

## What and where is 'other violence'?

Due to the increase and unknown information around the category 'other violence' analysis was done on a full year of 2012 data. This was also compared to 2010 data. Other violence was defined as those offences which were not in a pub cluster, did not have a domestic violence marker and did

not involve a young person. Hotspot analysis was conducted on both 2010 and 2012 data. The results are shown in appendix 3. It shows that the hotspots of other violence are mostly situated in the north of the City. The hotspots in Arbury and Chesterton appear to have expanded over the last two years.

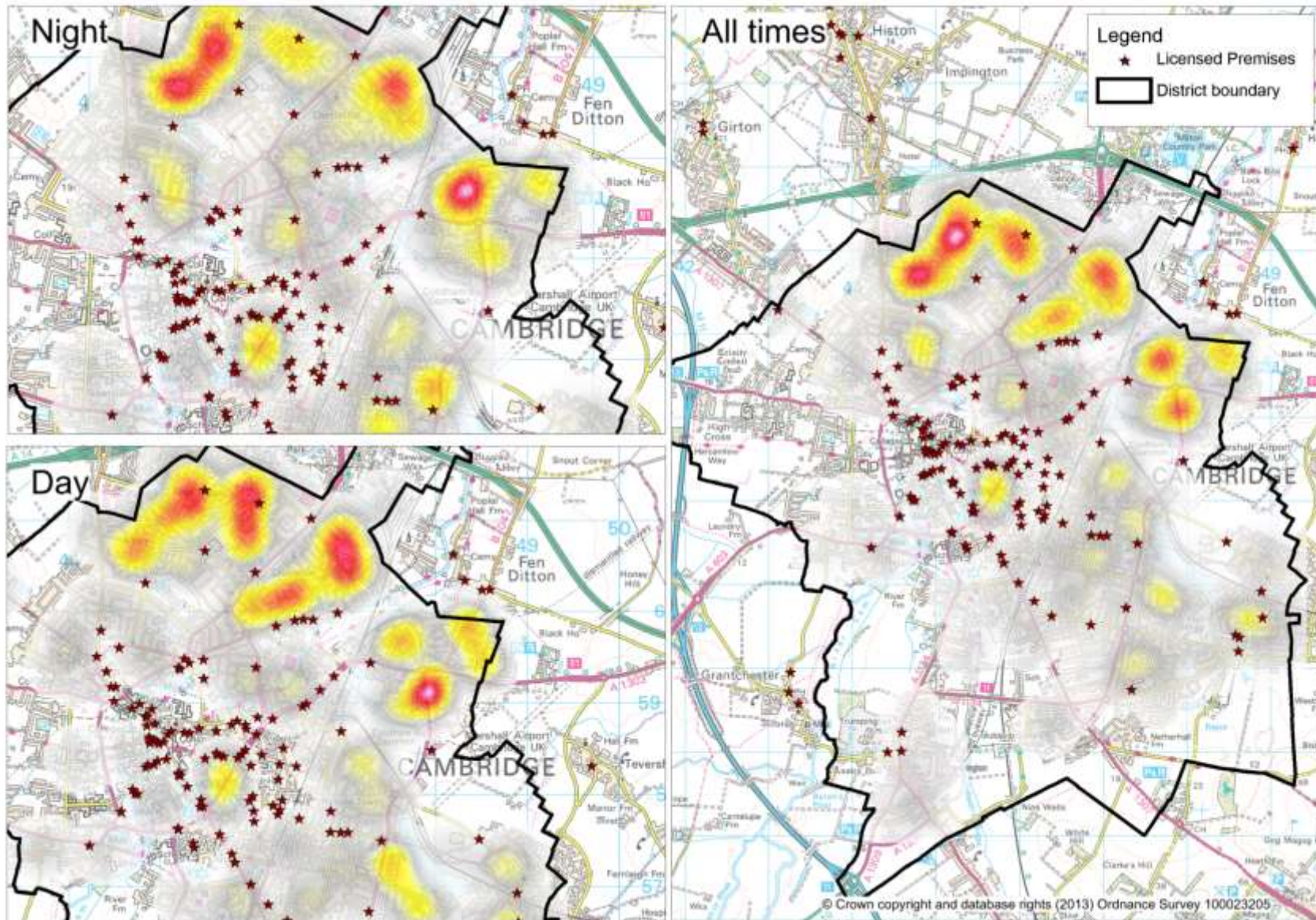
**Table 5: Top 4 wards with the highest percentages of the other violence**

<b>Ward</b>	<b>% of all other violence 2010</b>	<b>Rank in 2010 based on % of all other violence</b>	<b>% of all other violence 2012</b>	<b>Rank in 2012 based on % of all other violence</b>
Abbey	16	2	17	1
King's Hedges	18	1	15	3
East Chesterton	11	3	15	2
Arbury	9	4	9	4

Further analysis was conducted on other violence from 2012; this excluded any offences defined as assault on a constable. Time of day analysis was also conducted as shown in the figure overleaf. In this case night was defined as offences which occurred after 6pm till 5.59am and day time was 6am to 5.59pm. 57% of offences occurred within the night. The hotspots mostly appear in residential areas, one of the larger hotspots is in Arbury in particular around Kingsway's flats, which is a particular hotspot at night time compared to the day time. Ditton Fields also appears as a hotspot in the night time, compared to the day time, when Barnwell road is more of a hotspot. East Chesterton also has two different hotspot areas, dependent on time of day.

Common assault accounted for 28% of all other offences (14% in Abbey, 20% in East Chesterton and 16% Kings Hedges). Public fear, alarm and distress accounted for 17% and assault with injury account for 18% of all other violent offences. Given that domestic violence is under reported, it is probable that some of the common assault in residential areas is actually domestic violence (albeit without the marker). It was not possible to conduct the analysis to determine the exact extend to which domestic abuse is associated with these crimes within this strategic assessment and it is worth noting that non-domestic assaults take place across the City. It is important for the partnership to discuss how to identify and reduce this other violence.

Figure 7: Hotspot map by time of day for 'other violence' in Cambridge City in 2012



## **Section 6: Anti-Social Behaviour and Community Concerns**

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This section covers both recorded anti-social behaviour and issues raised through area committees.

### **Section 6.1: Overview**

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Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) does not occur uniformly across the City and geographic hotspots exist. Heavily used areas are prone to higher levels of ASB particularly when used by a variety of groups of people. Cambridge City has a large number of green spaces which are popular with residents and tourists. Police recorded incidents of ASB are at their greatest in the City Centre and other areas with a significant number of licensed premises or other social / economic activity. For case work led by the City Council the ward of Abbey has the highest number of ASB cases; these include noise problems, disruptive young people, and intimidation and harassment. It is worth remembering that Abbey ward has the highest population and that ASB is affected by an individual's perceptions and experiences. What is considered anti-social to one person is not by another. Feedback from surveys about what is most disruptive to the majority should be kept in mind when planning services and interventions. This way a response will be proportionate to the problem.

### **National summary**

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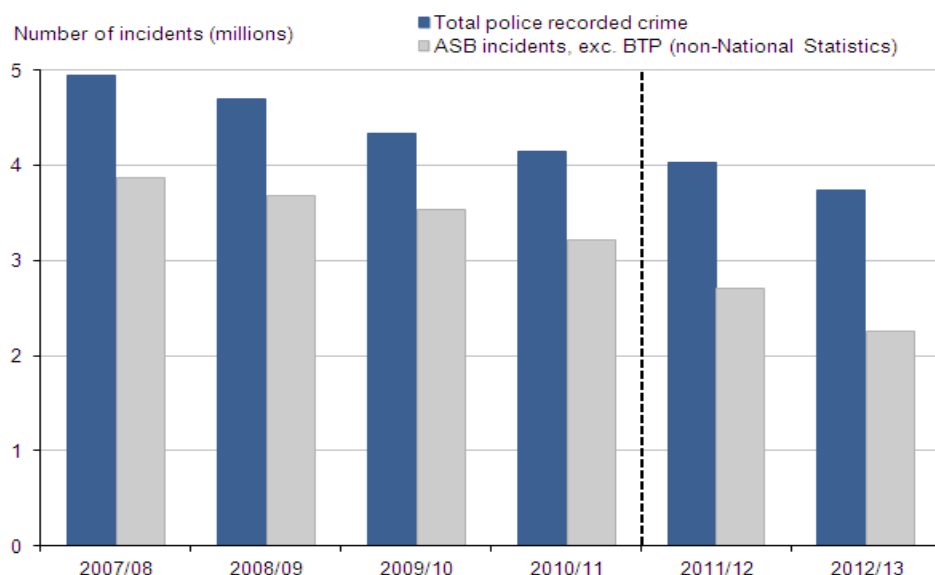
Nationally, a steady decline in anti-social behaviour has been observed in recent years. The reasons for this decline are not obvious, and not much speculation is available at either a national or local level. The data demonstrating the downward trend seems consistent but there are questions regarding the accuracy of the data.

The volume of police recorded crime and ASB show year on year decreases since 2007/08 (see Figure 8)<sup>13</sup>. However, ASB incident data are not an accredited national statistic because of well-known problems; the data is not subject to the requisite level of data assurance, there are problems with multiple reporting of a single incident, and inconsistencies exist between constabularies regarding reporting.

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<sup>13</sup> The Crime in England and Wales Report 2012

**Figure 8: Police recorded crime and anti-social behaviour incidents, 2007/08 to year ending March 2013**



Source: Crime in England and Wales, year ending September 2013.

However, recently an additional problem for between year comparisons in ASB rates has developed from changes to the reporting categories for ASB which took effect in 2011/12 –where 3 new categories replaced the 14 existing ones. Comparisons for the years leading up to the change in reporting categories can be made. It is probably reasonable to assume that the national trend showing a decline in ASB is real, as long as the problems with the data have been consistent over the time period, but the magnitude is not reliable.

### Local trends for police recorded ASB

Cambridge City has recorded year on year reductions in total ASB incidents, as shown below. Even with using caution on the most recent figures, there appears to be further decreases in recording in the most recent year. As the new categories are not directly comparable with the previous ones, it is difficult to ascertain what impact the changes to the recording standards have had on the level of incidents.

**Table 6: Police recorded ASB counts – long term trend Cambridge**

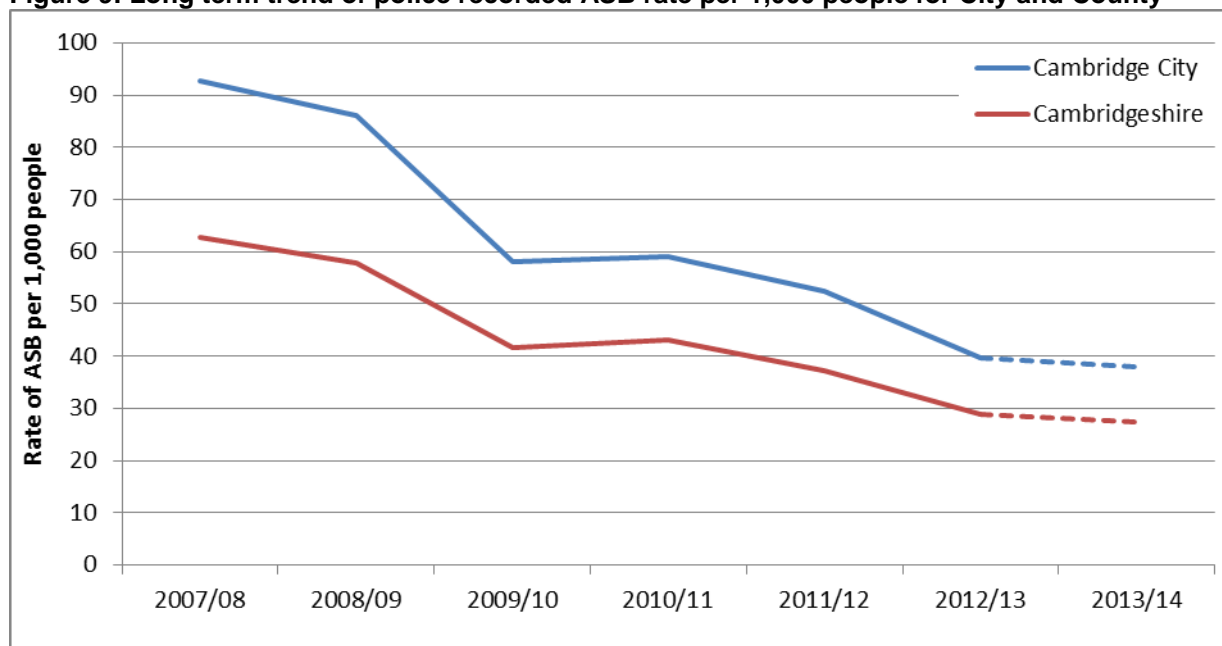
	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Last 12 months <sup>14</sup>
Cambridge City	10,667	10,125	6,928	7,075	6,355	4,910	4,590
Year on year reductions		-5.1%	-31.6%	+2.2%	-10.2%	-22.7%	-6.5%
Reduction compared to 2007/08			-35.1%	-33.7%	-40.4%	-54%	-57%

Looking at the trend for Cambridge City, in 2007-08 the rate was 93 per 1,000 people in the latest financial year 2012-13; it has dropped to 40 per 1,000 people. This is a 54% reduction of ASB incidents since 2007/08. The latest set of 12 month data, remains at a rate of 40 incidents per 1,000 people. Cambridge City still has a higher rate of ASB per 1,000 people than the County (40

<sup>14</sup> Last 12 months refers to Oct 12 to Sept 13

and 29 per 1,000 people retrospectively). Both rates for 2013/14 seem to still be showing a slow downward trend, although at some point it is expected to plateau.

**Figure 9: Long term trend of police recorded ASB rate per 1,000 people for City and County<sup>5</sup>**



## Police recorded incidents of Anti-Social Behaviour

When looking at the distribution of incidents by Lower Super Output area (LSOA) level, which are small units of geography roughly of consistent size. The LSOA show pockets of concentration of high ASB. The top 5 LSOAs with the highest rate are highlighted a dark purple (see figure 10). When comparing the top 5 wards which have the highest rate of ASB it is interesting that the ward of Abbey and Kings Hedges who have the 3rd and 4<sup>th</sup> highest rates of ASB wards in the district (see appendix 4), have no LSOAs within the top 5. Market is the ward with the highest rate which is expected when you consider the pub clusters and the amount of visitors to that area in the city.

**Table 7: LSOAs with the highest rate of police recorded ASB per 1,000 people October 2012 to September 13**

LSOA 2011 code	Ward	Count Of ASB Incidents	Rate of ASB per 1,000 people
E01032797	Market	772	147
E01017983	Market	186	98
E01017987	Petersfield	137	79
E01017971	East Chesterton	113	68
E01017998	Romsey	111	65

The most significant 'hotspot' for reported ASB problems is in the centre of the City (Market ward). Outside of this area the LSOAs that cover Mitchams Corner (West Chesterton) and the area to the immediate east of East Road (Petersfield) also have significant rates of police recorded ASB. Shared factors between these areas are the number of licensed premises. The LSOA in East Chesterton does not appear to be connected to licensed premises. These incidents are concentrated to the residential area of the LSOA rather than the industrial area.

Around 67% of police recorded ASB was defined as nuisance and around 25% was ASB personal, out of this 14% was defined high and medium risk. This highlights how vulnerable the victim was. 7% was defined as environmental ASB.

## **Cambridge City Council Anti-Social Behaviour cases**

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From the 1<sup>st</sup> of August 2013 ASB case work information is recorded on E-CINs. However, the dataset is too small for analysis this year. Therefore Cambridge City Council provided information on their ASB cases which covered the period from October 2012 to July 2013. Information provided included type of ASB and which ward it occurred in. Cases are created following reports to the City Council and are largely from residential areas (unlike the bulk of police calls) and can involve the resolution of complex neighbour problems, harassment or other personal issues.

The caseload was provided with the following categories

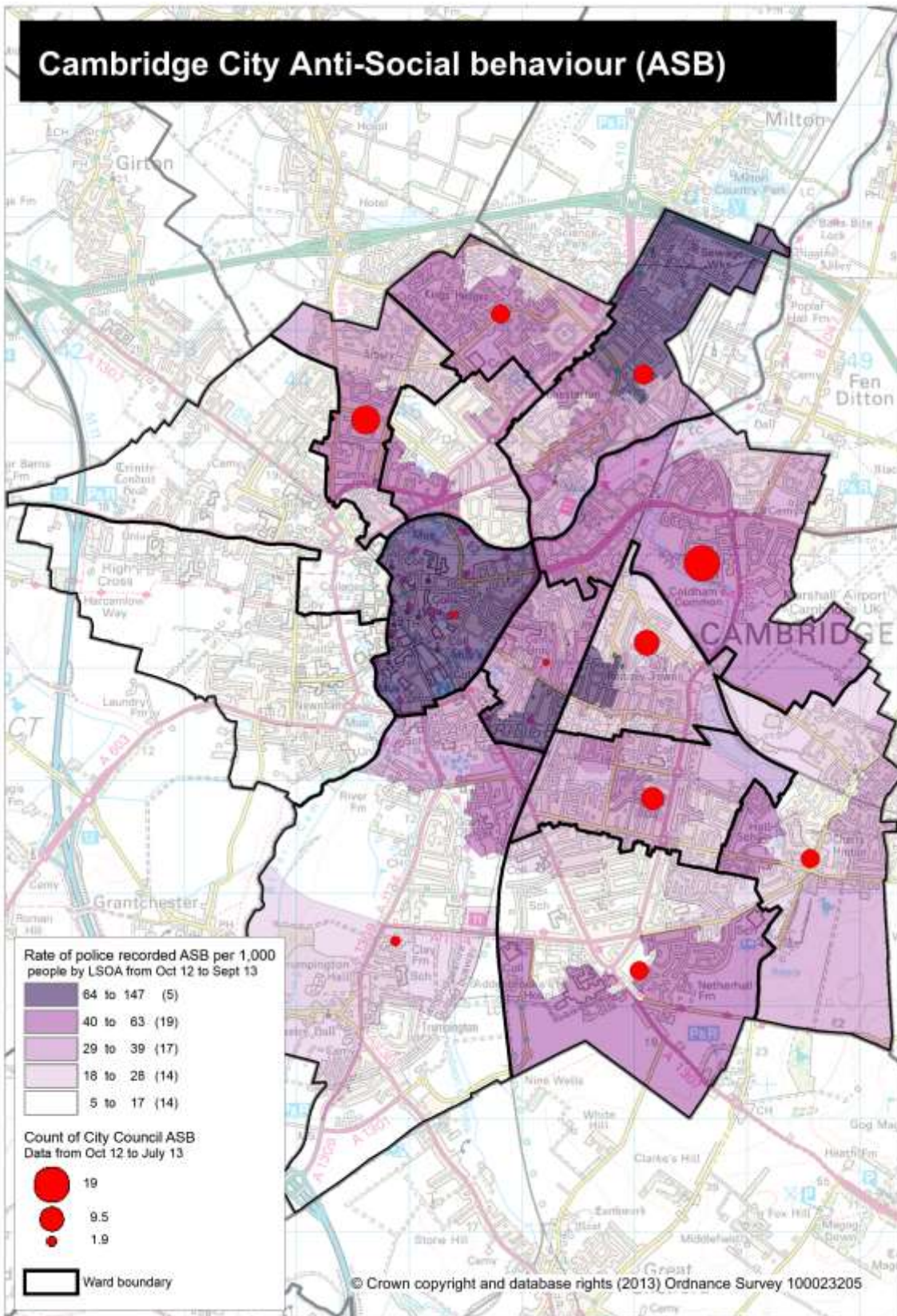
- Neighbourhood Nuisance and harassment 56% (44 cases)
- Disruptive young people 15% (12 cases)
- Begging 10% (8 cases)
- Noise 6% (5 cases)
- Dangerous pets/vandalism, drug activity 12% (9 cases)

The ward of Abbey has the highest number of ASB cases (19) which is 23% of all City ASB cases. Arbury ward also had a high number of ASB cases compared to other wards (13 cases 16% of all City ASB cases), and like Abbey this has included incidents of disruptive young people and noise problems.

Newnham, Castle and West Chesterton had no City Council ASB cases, these are also the wards with the lowest rate of police recorded ASB. Although Market and Petersfield have had very few City Council ASB cases, they were the wards with the highest level of police recorded ASB. Different types of ASB occur at different locations, often reflecting the use of the space and the types of people most likely to report to agencies. The map (figure 10) shows the count of City Council ASB cases by each ward together with the rate of Police recorded ASB per 1,000 people in each LSOA.



Figure 10: Map of Cambridge City Anti-Social behaviour (ASB)



## Street-based ASB

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Over the past year concerns have been raised about the level of street-based ASB and ASB caused by members of the street-life community. Street drinking and street based ASB is a problem faced in other locations across the country. Street drinker is a term that is used to homogenise a diverse range of people. The 2012/13 strategic assessment analysis was limited by the available data, although it did provide an in-depth analysis of the Chronically Excluded Adult (CEA) project. Additional commissioned analysis was completed in August 2013<sup>15</sup> and presented to Cambridge Community Safety Partnership in October 2013 as part of a wider report examining resourcing to homeless and street based ASB issues. The research examined street-based ASB within Cambridge City and the key findings are included below.

- ASB associated with the keywords begging, homeless, drunk, alcohol and abusive language accounted for 47% of all ASB within the 'extended city centre area'<sup>16</sup> in 2012/13. This covers the City centre itself, Mill Road, Mitchams Corner, the Grafton centre and key green space.
- ASB associated with just begging and homeless accounted for 16% of the total ASB within the extended city centre area' in 2012/13.
- ASB associated with all the keywords recorded a reduction of 26% between 2011/12 and 2012/13. Whilst ASB associated with begging and homeless reduced by 12% over the same period.
- It was notable that over a half of the 100 incidents in the sample was linked to alcohol. In particular, issues of street drinking and the night time economy.
- Some of the street drinking is clearly linked with individuals that have a street based lifestyle. Not all members of the street life community are homeless and not all members of the groups mentioned are causing disruption.
- Peaks for ASB across the day can be seen, those associated with the night time economy tend to be between 11pm and 4am, although there is likely to be some contribution to the early evening peak.
- Of the incidents reviewed it was evident that a quarter related to begging or those thought to be homeless.
- Certain individuals that are known to services appear to cause a substantial quantity of work. Seven repeat offenders were linked with 7% of ASB with keywords within the 'extended city centre area'.

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<sup>15</sup> Estimating the scale and nature of street based anti-social behaviour in Cambridge City, August 2013

<sup>16</sup> As shown in Appendix 1

Due to the diverse range of individuals involved in street based ASB; there may be methods of engagement that are more suitable for some people than others. An individual's needs should be taken into consideration to achieve the most appropriate outcome; this may be support, enforcement or a combination of both. Work is being progressed looking at different management strategies to work with individuals based on need and engagement.

### **Issues raised at neighbourhood meetings**

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Previously information about issues in different neighbourhoods in the City has been gained from area committees. This year public opinion from the minutes of the area committees on crime and community safety is very limited. Out of all 4 neighbourhood areas in the City, when crime and community safety was mentioned it either related to vehicle problems, e.g speeding and parking or general ASB. Therefore compared to last year strategic assessment, little additional information was gained from scanning the minutes of the meetings.

## **Section 7: Children and Young People**

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This section adds to the understanding of issues facing children and young people in Cambridge City by focusing on a profile of younger victims.

### **Overview**

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Nationally there has been a significant amount of work carried out to show the risk factors for victimisation. These start prior to birth and continue throughout life. Protective factors against these risks can be present within a child's life, or once a risk is identified support/ interventions can be put in place early.

### **Under-reporting by victims**

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It is widely recognised that not all offences are reported to, or come to the attention of, the police. The Crime Survey of England and Wales indicates that only 39% of crimes against adults (16+ years) reported in the survey in 2011/2012, were reported to police (CSEW, 2012).

Offences committed against and by juveniles are no exception. The literature examining the reasons why under-reporting of offences against, and by, this age group occur, finds that it is dependent on a complex interplay of factors. Finkelhor and Wolak (2003) found that firstly, an incident needs to be recognised as a crime, the likelihood of which is increased when the:

- Victim is female
- Offender is an adult
- There are multiple offenders
- Physical injuries result
- There has been prior (non-negative) experience with the police

When victimisation of a juvenile is known to adult caretakers, deciding to involve the police is likely to be heavily influenced by jurisdictional factors (i.e multiple authority figures exist in childrens' lives that do not have the same influence in adult lives). Finkelhor and Wolak (2003) found that the two greatest determiners of reporting to the police were if the offender was an adult and if they were advised to report by schools, other agencies or individuals.

Indeed, the culture of under-reporting in the UK may be perpetuated by the guidance agreed by government, law enforcement agencies and schools, which recommend events between pupils during school hours remain within the management of the school and parents. This policy may stop young people becoming 'criminalised' unnecessarily, but could limit data sharing or multi-agency working to protect individuals or reduce repeat victimisation.

There is obviously great difficulty in achieving agreement on the appropriate response to criminal actions by and against young people. Whilst not all incidents occur within schools, a large proportion of bullying in particular occurs within schools. The definition of violence in schools, for example, is not agreed upon between disciplines (Brown *et al*, 2010). Indeed there is no clear agreement that

bullying is classed as violence (Brown *et al*, 2010). Therefore, it stands to reason that the management of crimes within schools is subject to the application of a diverse array of policies that are dependent on individual schools and the individuals involved. However, similar anti-social behaviour and lesser violent crime offences within the community are readily punishable by law when committed by adults.

Excluding police involvement, may be appropriate in many cases, but it would be interesting to evaluate the nature of the events handled by schools, parents and other agencies that are not reported to police to determine this more quantitatively.

### **Comparing Cambridge City to national statistics of juvenile victimisation and under-reporting**

Until recently under-reporting has meant that quantifying crimes against juveniles was difficult. The Crime Survey of England Wales has now incorporated statistics of crimes against juveniles, but uses a markedly different methodology to that employed to obtain estimates for adults (Millard and Flately, 2010). There are two categories of crime that are used to produce crime statistics for children 10-15 years of age: 'broad measure' and 'preferred measure'. The 'preferred measure' seeks to exclude 'minor offences' that occur between peers and within families, in an effort to acknowledge that incidents considered crimes in an 'adult world' are not always so when they occur between children (Chaplain *et al*, 2011). The result was that 878,000 crimes were counted on the preferred measure and 1.4 Million on the 'broad measure', thereby decreasing the count by 37.3%. In light of the reasons, given by Finkelhor and Wolak (2003) regarding underreporting of juvenile victimisation, the 'preferred measure' statistics may be considered particularly conservative.

The proportion of children (10-15), in England and Wales that experienced victimisation (using the 'preferred measure') according to the CSEW 2011/12 was 15%. The population of 10-15 year olds in Cambridge City at this time was 6,084 (Census, 2011). Extrapolating from this 913 10-15 year olds living in Cambridge City are likely to have been a victim in the year 2011/12. Alarming, nowhere near this number reported crimes in Cambridge City. Recorded crimes by Cambridgeshire Constabulary show that there were only 188 10-15 year olds who were victims of crime in Cambridge City: only 3.1% of all 10-15 year olds in Cambridge City. This is obviously less than the 15% anticipated to have experienced victimisation. It may be that nationally 15% of juveniles that experienced victimisation is slightly higher than might be expected in Cambridge City, although it is unclear why that might be. On the face of it, under-reporting of crimes against juveniles is an issue that needs addressing in Cambridge City. Further understanding the nature of issues dealt with at schools may reveal that interventions are occurring at an appropriate time and place. However, there is currently no data sharing within Cambridgeshire that would enable the Community Safety Partnerships to examine this.

## Crime types experienced by juveniles

Disparities between adult and juveniles also appear when looking at crime types experienced, and this is seen nationally (CSEW 2011/12) and internationally (Finkelhor and Wolak, 2003). Juveniles, for example, experience more violent crime than adults with the CSEW 2011/12 reporting 7.6% (preferred measure) compared to 3.0%, respectively. This increases to 12.1% for juveniles when looking at the 'broad measure'. This comparison must be made with caution given differences in methodology in determining the figures. However, it does demonstrate that the profile of crime types will be different for juveniles and therefore the focus of interventions will be different.

To get an idea of where attention might focus when tackling this issue in Cambridge city, we examined the types of offences that juvenile victims report in the CSEW 2011/2012 (see table 9).

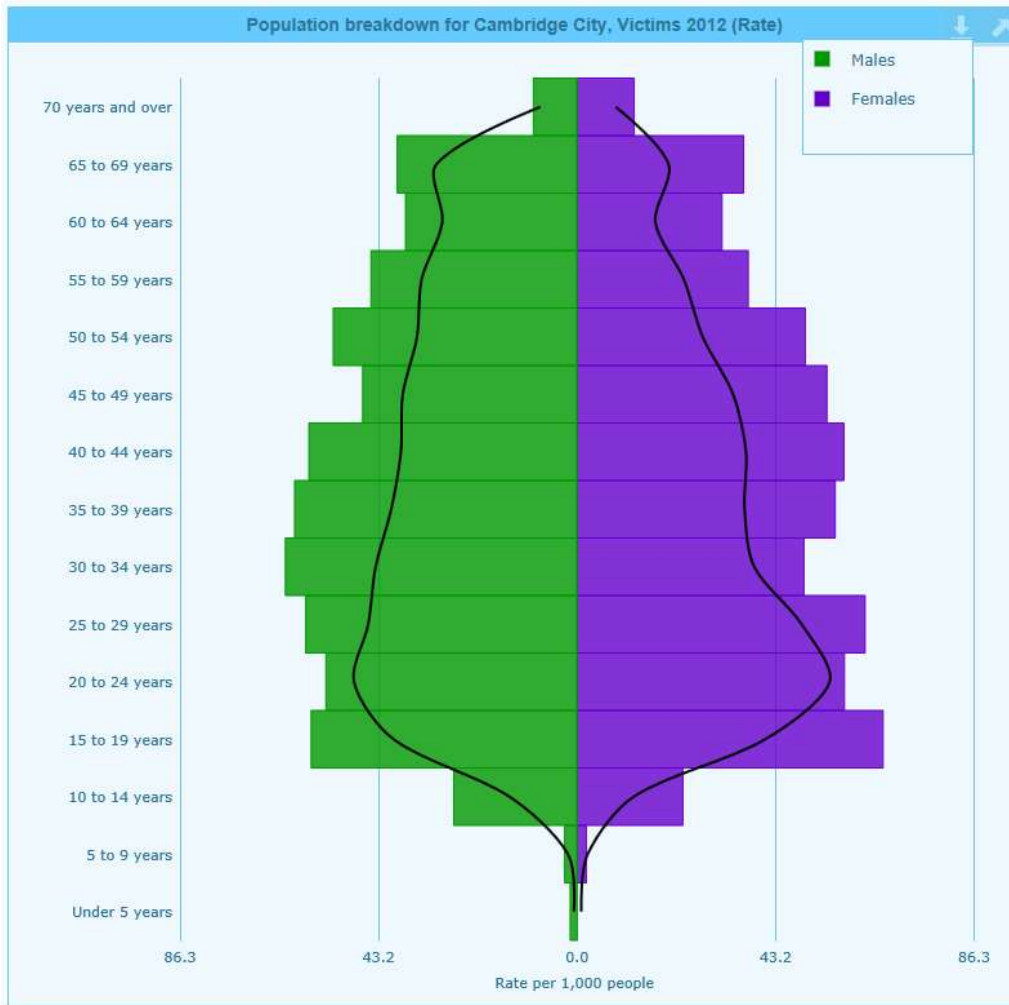
**Table 8: Percentage of juveniles (10-15 years old) that experience crime, by crime type, using the 'preferred measure' for juveniles**

<b>Crime type</b>	<b>All juveniles (%)</b>	<b>Girls (%)</b>	<b>Boys (%)</b>
All violent crime	7.6	4.6	10.5
All thefts	8.1	6.7	9.3
All crime against person	14.5	10.6	18.2
All crime against personal property	0.8	0.5	1.0
All Crime	15.0	11.0	18.9

Source: Crime Survey of England and Wales 2011

When looking at volume of victims, Cambridge City has more victims who are aged 20 to 24 years old. Cambridge City also has more victims who are aged 15 to 19 than victims who are in the age bands 35 plus. Cambridge City also has more victims who are aged 15 to 19 than any other district in Cambridgeshire. When looking at the rate of female victims per 1,000 people as shown in figure 13, the age band most at risk is, females aged 15 to 19 years old. Whereas for males the most at risk age band is 30 to 34 years old. Males aged 10 to 14 are more at risk of been victims than females of the same age, a rate of 27 compared to 23 retrospectively. The black line on the pyramid shows the rate for each age band for Cambridgeshire, Cambridge City has a higher rate for almost all age bands. The victim and offender needs assessment (VONA) update in May 2013 found that 51% of victims was male and 24% of victims were aged between 18 to 24 years old.

Figure 11: Victim histogram – rate per 1,000 population for Cambridge City for 2012



## Section 8: Local Support for Countywide Issues

This section highlights where the Cambridge City Community Safety Partnership can support the work of Cambridgeshire wide initiatives to tackle domestic abuse and repeat offending.

### Overview

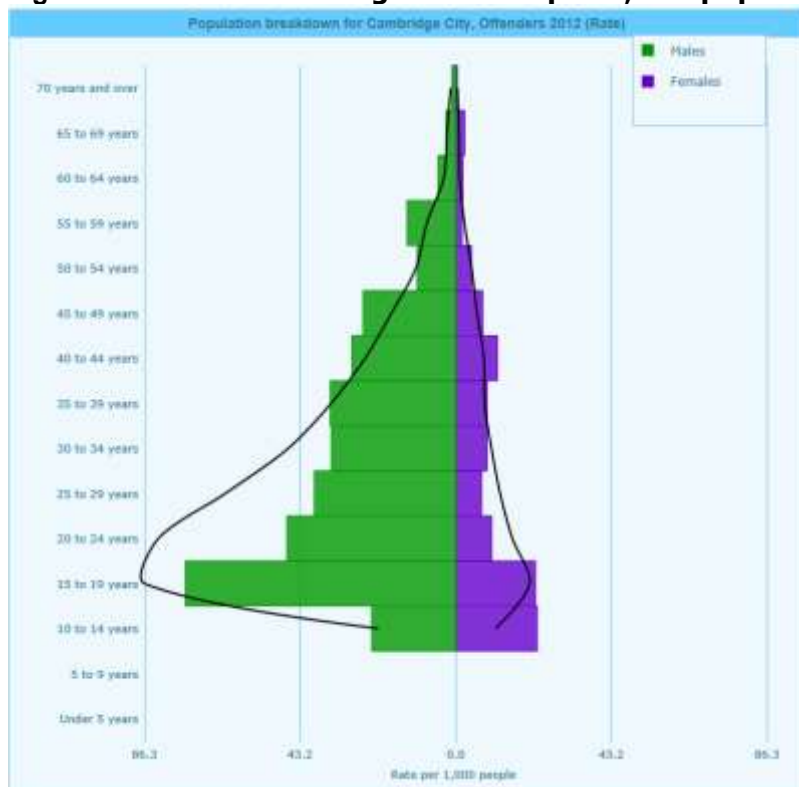
The evidence in the previous strategic assessment emphasised that the prolific offenders for Cambridge started at a young age and originated from the local area. This highlighted the need for ongoing prevention and early intervention work with those at risk of offending and young offenders. This section will briefly look at the overall profile of offenders in Cambridge City and the performance of the scheme tackling prolific offending.

Domestic Abuse remains a priority countywide in Cambridgeshire, with work continuing to prevent future and support current victims. This section will outline the longer-term trend for Cambridge City and the County.

### Section 8.2: Offenders

Most of the offenders are male (as seen in green on the left hand side of the histogram). The most common age for a male offender is 20 to 24 years old (449). Over half all offenders are under 29. Whereas for females (as seen in purple on the right hand side of the histogram) the most common age band is younger, 15 to 19 years old. Cambridge City has a far higher number of offenders in almost all age bands compared to the other districts.

Figure 12 : Offender histogram –rate per 1,000 population for Cambridge City for 2012





When looking at the rate of offenders compared to Cambridgeshire (the black line) you can see that Cambridge City has a higher rate of female offenders aged 10 to 19 than the rest of the County. It also shows that the age who are most at risk of offending is those who are aged between 15 to 19 years old regardless of gender, although for females there could be slightly more 10 to 14 years at risk. Fenland is the only other district who has a higher rate of offending in males aged 15 to 19 years old.

## **Young Offenders**

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There were 33 first time entrants (FTE) to the Criminal Justice System (known to Cambridgeshire's Youth Offending Service) between April and September 2013 in Cambridge City. Just under half were girls. The two most common offence types were theft and handling (12) and violence against the person (9).

### **Work with young people in localities**

A considerable amount of work has been done with youngsters who present a number of factors that could hugely impact on their risk of offending. In the north of the City, work has been done to tackle fire setting; the programme was called Phoenix and was run in partnership with the City Council and the Fire service. Work is also done around preventing theft and criminal damage and also on the impact of cannabis and alcohol.

Information from locality teams in Cambridge City, around young offenders and would be offenders that they work with says that the majority of their cases feature a young person who has either used cannabis, associates with somebody who uses or is aware of its presence in their community. Locality teams believe this is a city wide problem. Although cannabis is not the only element, that impacts on young people's risk taking or offending behaviour in the City. Many of the young people who partake in preventative offending work are either involved with social care or other professionals, are victims of domestic abuse or witness to and or suffer with learning difficulties or mental and emotional health issues. This is not an easy group of people to engage with as many lead chaotic lives.

## **Integrated Offender Management**

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Within Cambridgeshire there is a scheme, referred to as the Integrated Offender Management scheme (IOM), which manages the most prolific adult offenders, who tend to commit acquisitive crimes. The scheme is an adaption of an earlier scheme referred to as the prolific and problematic offenders scheme (PPO). At the end of October 2013 there were 30 offenders in the Cambridge City cohort, 9 of which were in custody at that date. The county total for the IOM cohort was 83, therefore Cambridge accounted for 36% of the IOM offenders, to set this figure in context Cambridge only makes up 20% of the population of Cambridgeshire.

In June 2013 the first performance report was published for the IOM scheme. This report examined convictions for a cohort of offenders in a specified monitoring period (September 2012 to February

2013), and compares them with a baseline period (four years prior to adoption into the scheme). The key performance measures are provided for the monitoring cohort for Cambridgeshire as a whole. This group was 51 offenders in total, of which 11 were from Cambridge City

This monitoring cohort was living in the community on the 1<sup>st</sup> of September 2012. The average age was 30 years; and the majority (88%) were male. Analysis of the offending history revealed that the average length between first and most recent convictions was nearly 14 years (the range being 8 months to 31 years). The average amount of time from adoption date of this cohort, up to 1st March 2013 is 20 months (nearly 2 years).

This monitoring cohort (51 offenders) recorded a total of 3,380 offences and an average of 66 offences per offender, as recorded on Police National Computer (PNC). The range of the number of offences per offender was from a minimum of 10 to a maximum of 193.

Overall the measures indicate a reduction in offending in the monitoring period for this cohort of offenders. 73% reduced both the rate and severity of offending. 6% of offenders reduced either their rate or their severity of offending but not both. A reduction in offending for the entire cohort at the same point in time is unlikely, as with all schemes of this type.

The three measures examined revealed that for the cohort

1. Twenty-four members (47%) did not re-offend during the six month sampling period
2. Thirty-nine members (76%) demonstrated a reduction in their rate of offending
3. Forty-one members (80%) showed a reduction in their severity score

Based on the above methodology;

- 37 of the 51 (73%) showed a reduction in both offending rates and severity score when compared to the baseline period.
- 9 of the 51 (18%) showed an increase in both offending rates and severity score.
- 2 of the 51 (4%) showed a decrease in offending rate, but an increase in severity score
- 1 of the 51 (2%) showed an increase in offending rate, but a decrease in severity score.

(These numbers add up to 49 instead of 51 because two offenders showed no change in one or other of the indicators).

Table 9 breaks down the offences committed by the monitoring cohort for Cambridge City and Cambridgeshire.

**Table 9: Proportion of offences committed by offenders broken down by district of residence**

District	Cambridge City	Cambridgeshire
SAC offences	20%	19%
Violent Crime	10%	13%
Criminal Damage	2%	7%
Theft	47%	37%
Drug offences	10%	7%
Other	11%	17%
<b>All</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Cambridgeshire Integrated Offender Management Scheme, Performance Report: September 2012 cohort

The previous strategic assessment highlighted the factors most strongly associated with re-offending, in particular drugs, mental health and employment/training/education. The IOM scheme has during this year has also been supporting the mental health of members of the cohort by employing specialist workers.

### **Section 8.3: Domestic Abuse**

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The term 'domestic abuse' describes the context in which types of crime can occur. In April this year the official Home Office definition changed to include two major elements of concern, victims aged 16-18 years of age and the ability to record patterns of coercive controlling behaviour that is often a large part of the abuse. This widening of the definition should have resulted in a small increase in reporting. However, it is not clear that this has occurred.<sup>17</sup>

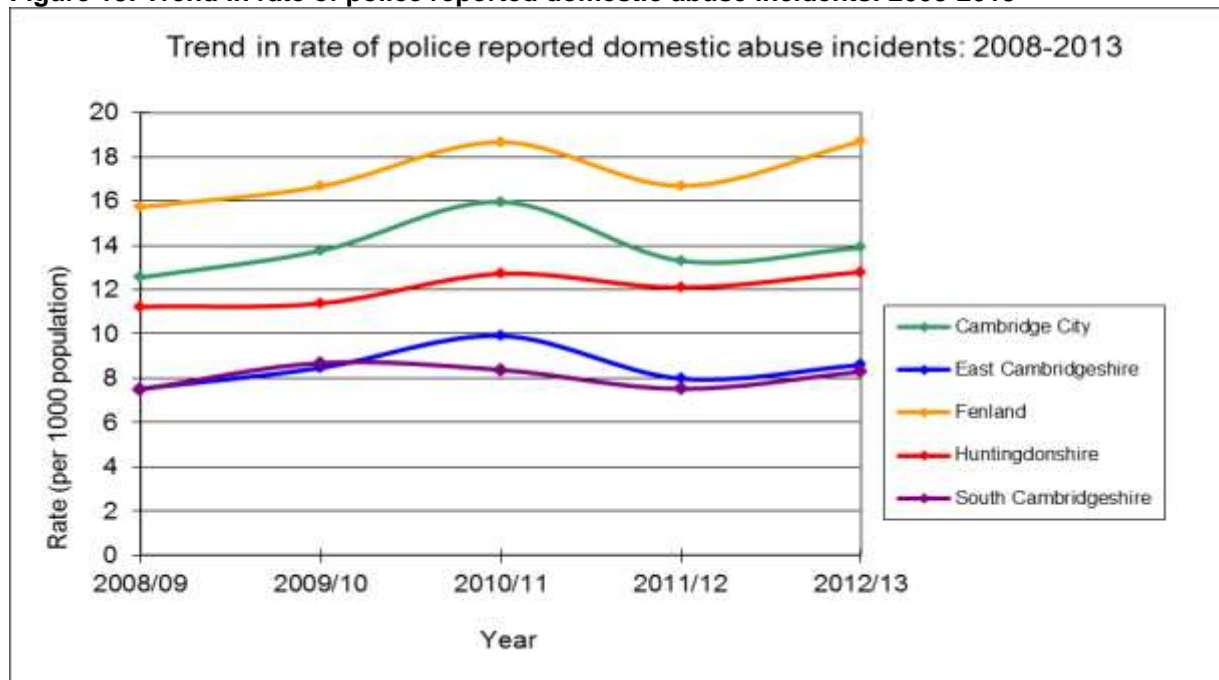
The British Crime Survey 2010/11 includes a self-completion module on intimate violence. This covers emotional, financial and physical abuse by partners or family members, as well as sexual assaults and stalking experienced by 16-59 year olds. Women are more likely than men to have experienced all types of intimate violence. Overall, 30 per cent of women had experienced domestic violence since the age of 16.

Cambridge City continues to record the second highest rate of police recorded domestic abuse incident rates in the county. Over the past five years the trend has followed the county pattern with a peak in recorded incidents in 2010/11 as seen in Figure 13. Due to the substantial estimated under-reporting of domestic abuse, the aim for Cambridgeshire has been to increase reporting. This would allow for more victims to be offered support and to provide a clearer picture of the level and type of need locally.

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<sup>17</sup> Home Office definition

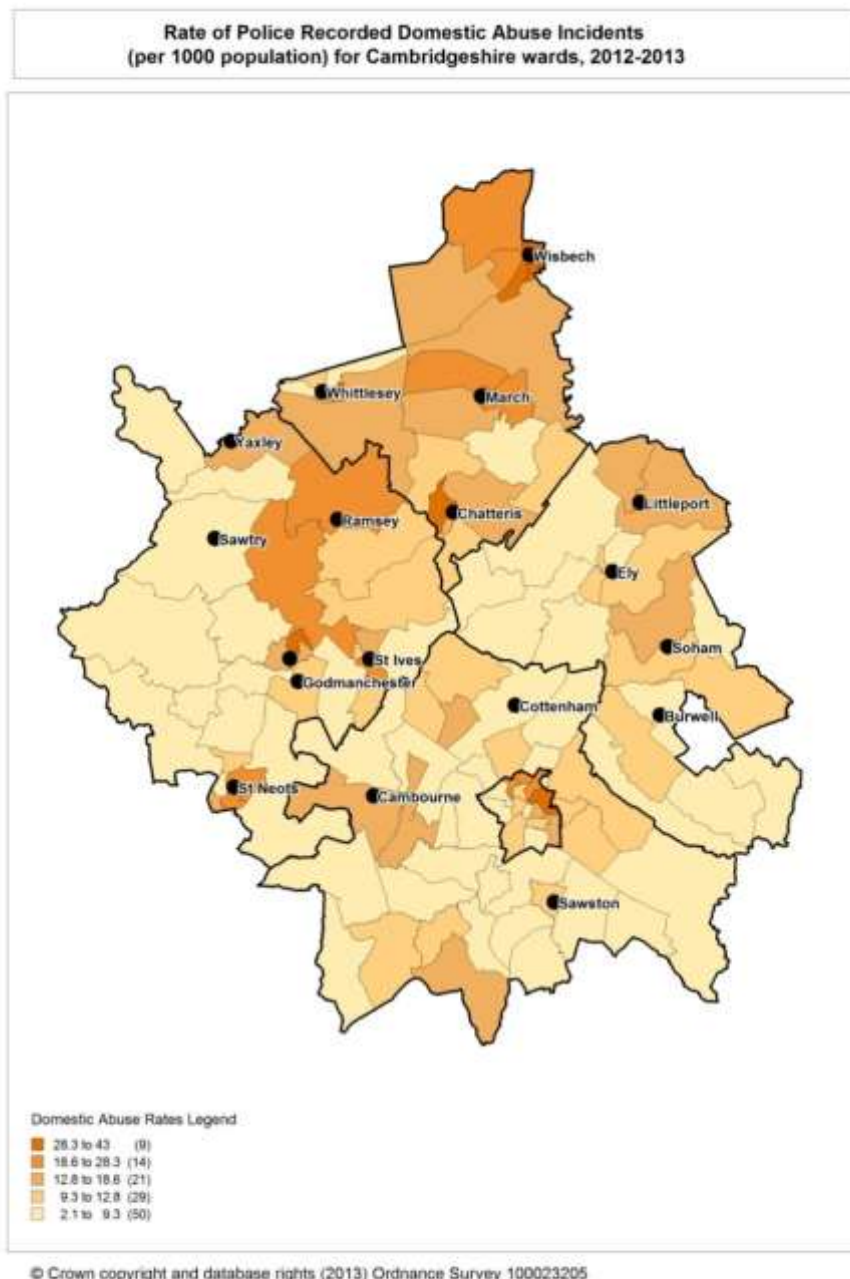
**Figure 13: Trend in rate of police reported domestic abuse incidents: 2008-2013**



Year to date (April – September 2013) a total of 868 incidents have been recorded in Cambridge City, compared to 982 incidents in the same period in the previous year. Further work is needed, if the Partnership is to continue to increase reporting levels of domestic abuse.

The map overleaf shows the ward rate for police recorded domestic abuse incidents. The north of the City shows higher rates than other wards.

Figure 14: Map of police recorded domestic abuse incident rates per 1,000, 2012/13



### Young peoples’ experiences

Currently within Cambridgeshire there are limited data sources exploring the experience of domestic abuse on children and young people either between parents or within their own intimate relationships. Self-reporting of children’s experience of domestic abuse and associated behaviours is currently monitored through the Baldings survey.

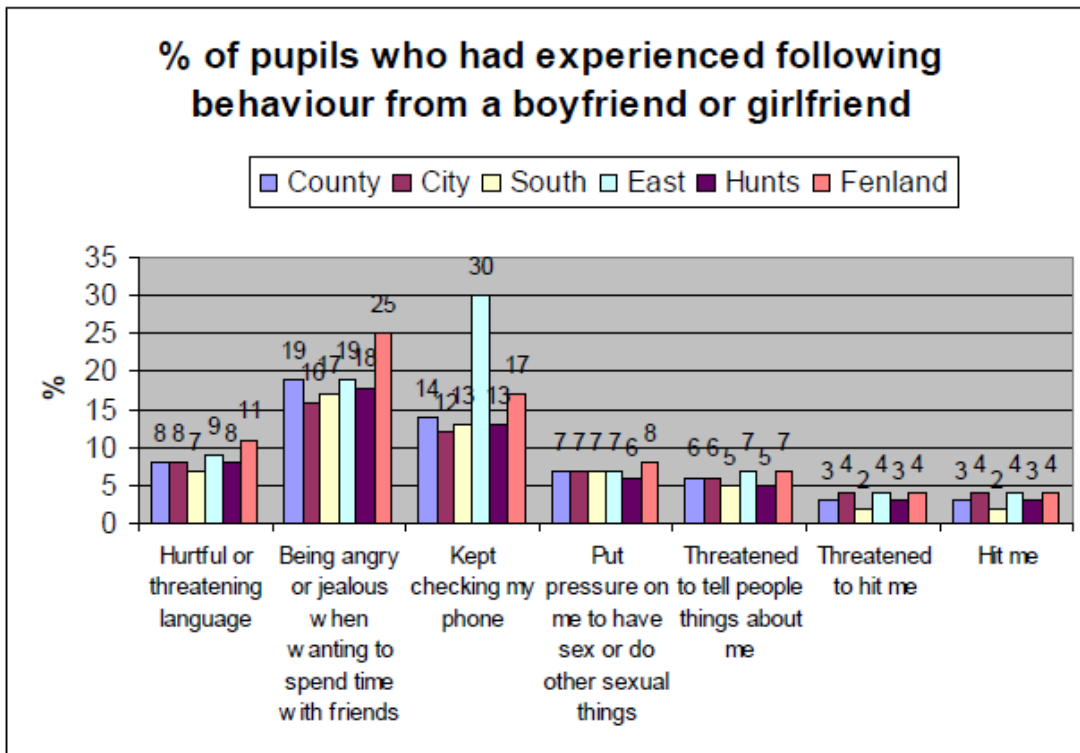
The following findings were from the 2012 survey which received approximately 5,000 responses from Year 8 (12-13 years of age) and Year 10 (14-15 years of age) pupils in Cambridgeshire schools.

- 29% of Cambridge City respondents said that they experienced shouting between adults that frightened them at least once or twice a month (27% Cambridgeshire)
- 7% of Cambridge City respondents said that they had experienced violence or aggression at home at least once or twice a month (7% Cambridgeshire)

The figure below provides an overview of their experiences. The data indicates that;

- 4% of respondents in Cambridge City reported having been hit by a boyfriend or girlfriend
- 9% responded that their boyfriend/girlfriend 'put pressure on me to have sex or do sexual things'

**Figure 15: Self-reported experiences by young people of direct abuse**



Source: Cambridgeshire Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Partnership – Annual Report 2012/13

## Section 8.4: Road Safety

Road Safety reports are produced jointly by Cambridgeshire County Council and Cambridgeshire Constabulary annually. The 2012 report<sup>18</sup> shows that Cambridge City has been recording an overall downward trend in road accidents. However, there has been a slight increase in the number of killed or seriously injured. Work continues to tackle road safety through local area committees and the County Road Safety Partnership.

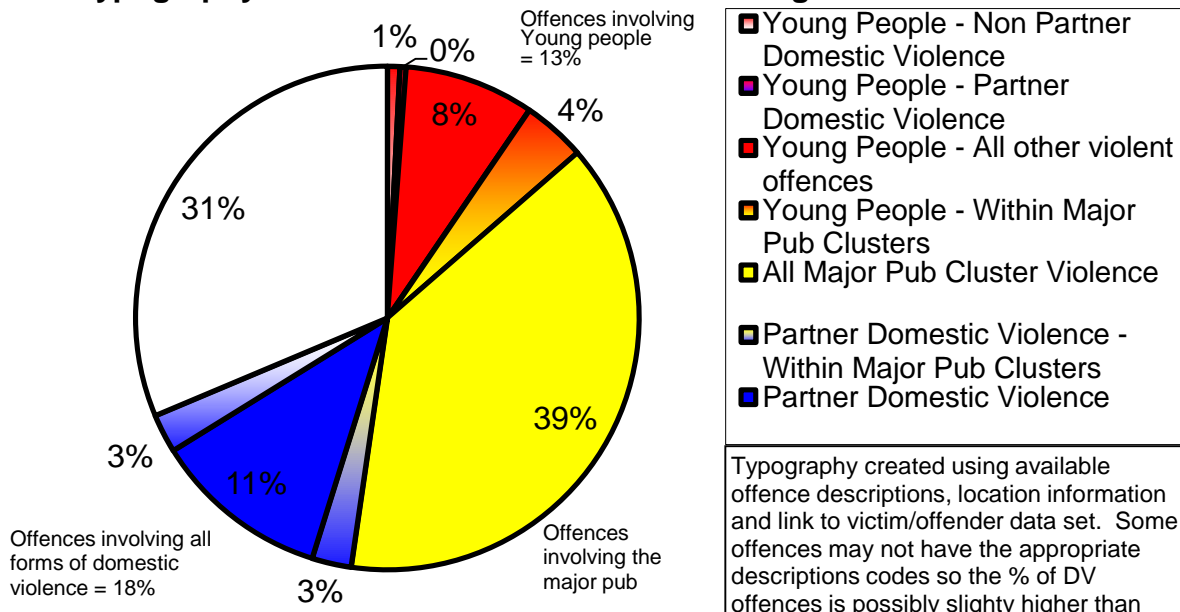
This year the way the data and report are produced is being reviewed and will be published in 2014.

<sup>18</sup> <http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/transport/monitoring/joint+road+casualty+report.htm>

## Appendices

### Appendix 1: Typography of violent offences in Cambridge 2010

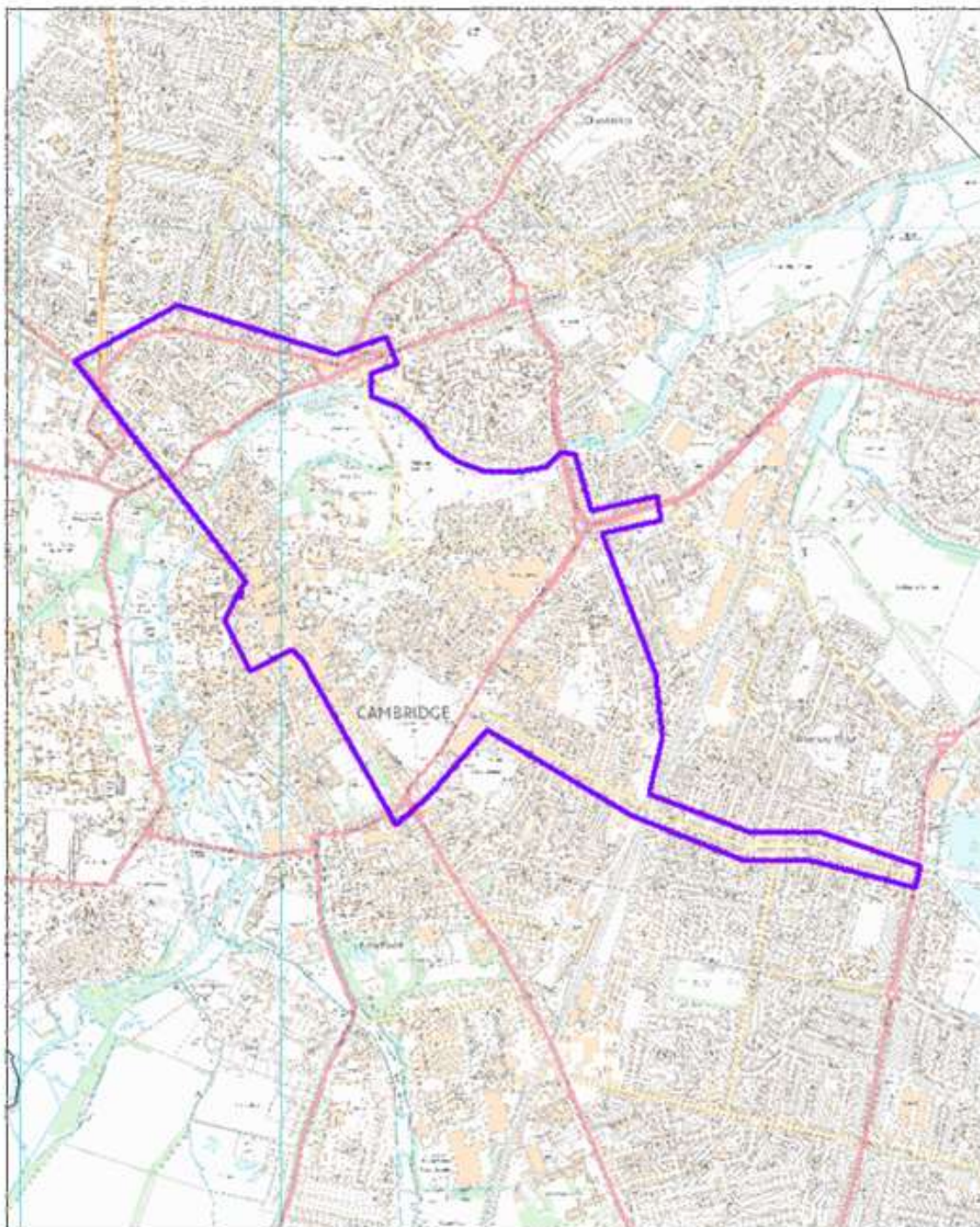
**Typography of violent offences within Cambridge 2010**



## Appendix 2: Map of extended town centre for examination of street based ASB

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"extended town centre" for examination of street based ASB

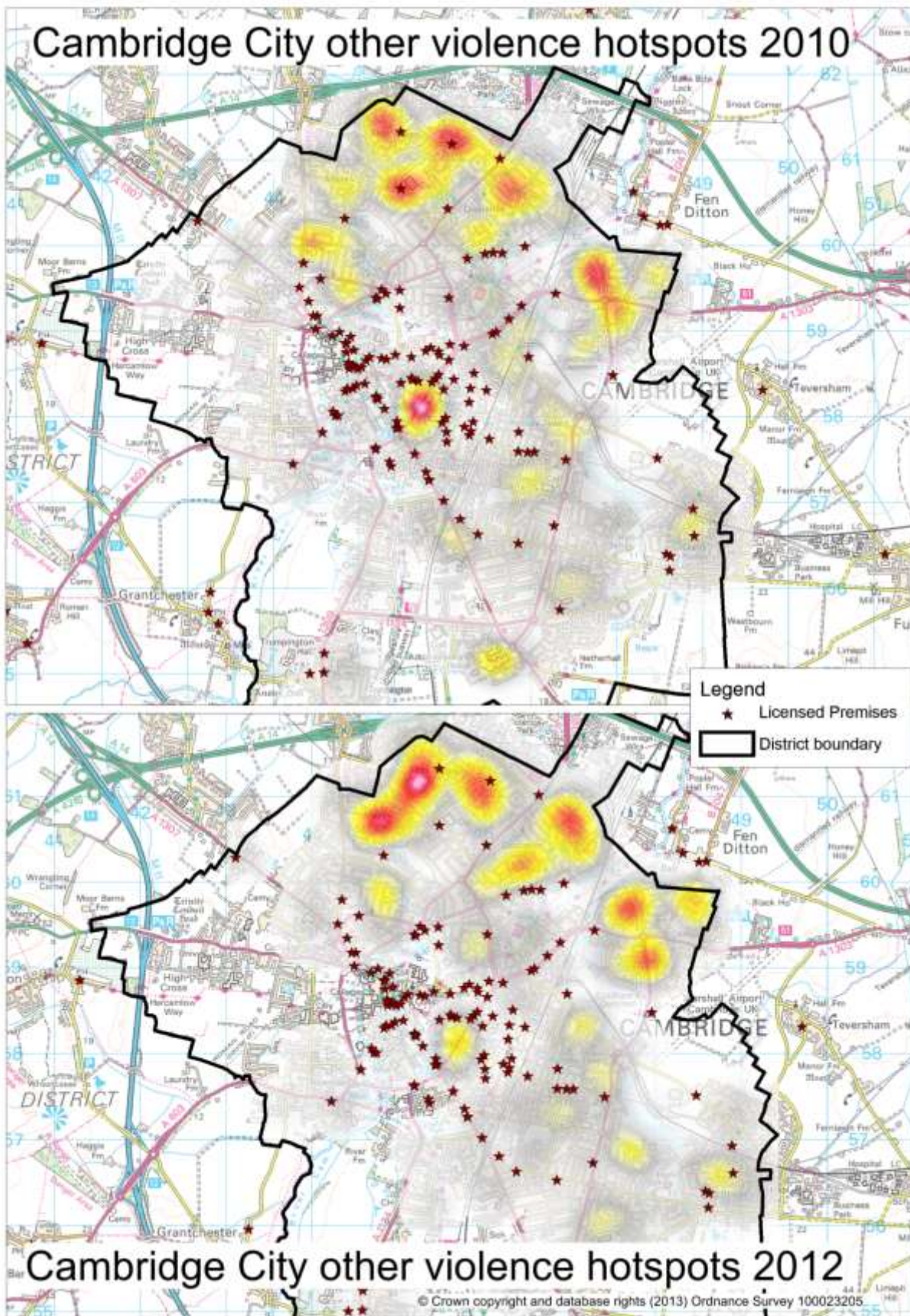


Produced by Cambridge County Council, Research & Performance team

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### Appendix 3: Map of other violence hotspots in Cambridge 2010 and 2012



#### Appendix 4: Table of rates per 1,000 of police recorded ASB in each ward

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Ward	Rate of ASB per 1,000 people
Market	135
Petersfield	49
Abbey	43
King's Hedges	42
East Chesterton	41
Romsey	36
Arbury	34
Coleridge	31
West Chesterton	30
Trumpington	28
Cherry Hinton	27
Queen Edith's	21
Castle	11
Newnham	9

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## About the Cambridgeshire County Council Research and Performance Team

The Research and Performance Team is the central research and information section of Cambridgeshire County Council. We use a variety of information about the people and economy of Cambridgeshire to help plan services for the county. The Research and Performance Team also supports a range of other partner agencies and partnerships.

Subjects covered by the Research and Performance Team include:

- Consultations and Surveys
- Crime and Community Safety
- Consultations
- Data Visualisation
- Economy and The Labour Market
- Health
- Housing
- Mapping and Geographic Information Systems (GIS)
- Population
- Pupil Forecasting

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