

**SOUTH GLOUCESTERSHIRE
STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT OF CRIME AND DISORDER 2017/18**

**SAFER AND STRONGER COMMUNITIES
STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP**

STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT OF CRIME AND DISORDER 2017/18

Introduction

All Community Safety Partnerships are required by law to carry out a Strategic Assessment of Crime and Disorder in their area annually, to use the results of this in planning their work to reduce crime and disorder, and to publish their assessment.

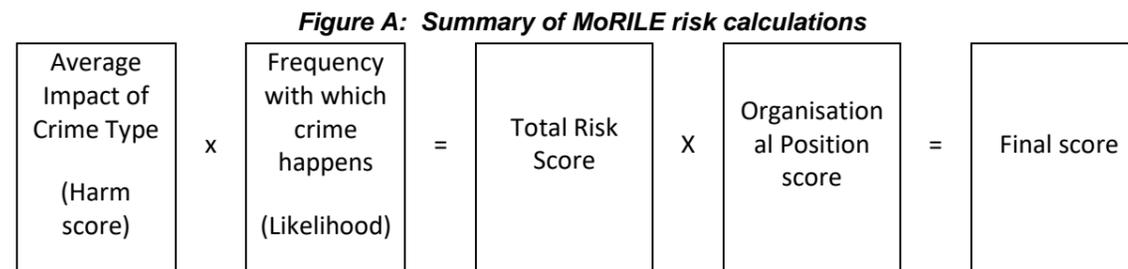
This document presents South Gloucestershire's Strategic Assessment of Crime and Disorder carried out in 2017/18.

The Strategic Assessment was carried out using the national MORILE (Management of Risk Assessment in Law Enforcement) risk management process in order to prioritise future activity and resourcing.

MoRILE

MoRILE involves allocating a numerical score, using nationally agreed definitions and rules, to various facets of each crime type. These are added to develop a Harm Score and a Likelihood. In turn these are multiplied together to produce the Total Risk Score.

The Total Risk Score is then moderated by an Organisational Position score which takes account of existing pressures, capacity and capability. This calculation produces a Final Score which prioritises crime types to be addressed.



The crime types included in this assessment consciously included a number of 'hidden crimes' where evidence of the level of offences committed is not robust; and also a number of crime types which the Safer and Stronger Communities Strategic Partnership does not have prime responsibility for addressing within South Gloucestershire. This proved successful in enabling different crime types to be incorporated into the analysis.

Individual submissions for each crime type were prepared by lead officers. These were then moderated through discussion with a range of stakeholders to ensure consistency of operation.

MoRILE is a model used across the country, largely for operational or tactical decision making. Its extension to strategic level threw up one difficulty in that the score for Volume of Crime is based on the extent to which an individual / group perpetrates the crime. This was not appropriate when using the model at a Strategic level and so the Strategic Assessment Working Group awarded points based on quintiles of the most common form of recorded crime (there were 5,146 reports of Anti-Social Behaviour over the 12 month to end November 2017)

- 0-1,000 recorded crimes per annum = None/negligible
- 1,001 – 2,000 recorded crimes per annum = Low (small volumes)
- 2,001 – 3,000 recorded crimes per annum = Moderate (moderate volumes)
- 3,001 – 4,000 recorded crimes per annum = Substantial (large volumes)
- 4,000+ recorded crimes per annum = Severe (very large volumes)

The risk scores for each crime type are shown in Appendix 1. These are organised from highest score to the lowest, as follows:

Figure B: Total Risk scores 2017/18

Crime type	Risk Score
Child Sexual Abuse	330
Serious Sexual Offences	315
Rogue Trading	253
Drug Offences	230
ASB	180
Common Hate Crime	159
Serious Organised Crime	157
Mass Marketing Fraud	153
Domestic Abuse - High Risk	128
Modern Slavery	110
Violent offences	99
Domestic Abuse (and violence below high risk)	91
Possession of a weapon	85
Dwelling Burglary	72
Night-time economy	72
Robbery	72
Murder	58
Non-dwelling Burglary	47
Vehicle offences	43
Criminal Damage	42
Arson/Deliberate Vehicles Fires	23
Arson/Deliberate Primary Fires	23
Arson/Deliberate Secondary Fires	21
Shoplifting	9

However, after adjusting these scores to take account of Organisational Position the Final Total Risk scores, organised from highest score to the lowest, are rather different:

Figure C: Final Risk scores 2017/18

Crime type	Risk Score
Rogue Trading	506
Child Sexual Abuse	330
Serious Sexual Offences	315
Mass Marketing Fraud	306
Modern Slavery	220
Serious Organised Crime	157
Drug Offences	138
ASB	135
Domestic Abuse - High Risk	128
Common Hate Crime	120
Domestic Abuse (and violence below high risk)	91
Violent offences	74
Possession of a weapon	63
Dwelling Burglary	54
Night-time economy	54
Robbery	54
Murder	43
Non-dwelling Burglary	28

Crime type	Risk Score
Vehicle offences	26
Criminal Damage	25
Arson/Deliberate Vehicles Fires	14
Arson/Deliberate Primary Fires	14
Arson/Deliberate Secondary Fires	12
Shoplifting	7

Priorities

The Strategic Partnership was mindful of the links between some crime types, and so some crime types were adjusted into a series of priorities as shown below.

Figure D: Adjusting crime types to establish priorities

Rogue Trading	This is linked to Mass Marketing Fraud and the two should be combined to form a single priority while acknowledging response to this may largely continue to be led by the council's Trading Standards service.
Mass Marketing Fraud	This is linked to Rogue Trading and the two should be combined to form a single priority while acknowledging response to this may largely continue to be led by the council's Trading Standards service.
Modern Slavery	This is largely linked to Serious Organised Crime, and so the two should be linked together as a priority, and in terms of actions to address them.
Serious Organised Crime	This encompasses a number of individual crime types (CSA/CSE; drugs; guns; gangs; rogue trading; mass marketing fraud; modern slavery) which should be addressed as part of a wider priority.
Drug Offences	This is largely linked to Serious Organised Crime, and so the two should be linked together as a priority.

The following priorities for 2018/19 were therefore established through the Strategic Assessment of Crime and Disorder.

- Serious Organised Crime (incorporating Modern Slavery)
- Rogue Trading and Mass Marketing Fraud
- Child Sexual Abuse / Child Sexual Exploitation and Serious Sexual Offences
- ASB
- Domestic Abuse
- Hate Crime

Details of individual crime types

Details of individual crime types including the number of reported crimes, can be found in Appendix 2. For ease of finding, these are presented in alphabetical order.

Author

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**APPENDIX 1:
RISK SCORES**

	Physical		Psychological		Financial		Community		Public Expectation		Environmental		Total Harm Score	Frequency		Volume		Trend		Forecast		Total Likelihood Score	Risk Score	Intelligence Assessment	Thematic Area Knowledge	Reputation and Politics		Economic cost		Capacity		Capability		Calculating Organisational Position		Final score
Rogue Trading	Low	0.5	Severe	4	Critical	16	Severe	8	Substantial	4	Severe	8	40.5	Severe	2	None/Negligible	0.25	Severe	2	Severe	2	6.25	253	Low	Substantial	Moderate	2	Substantial	3	Moderate	2	Substantial	3	10	2	506
Child Sexual Abuse	Severe	4	Catastrophic	16	Critical	16	Critical	16	Severe	8	None/Negligible	0	60	Severe	2	Substantial	1.5	Moderate	1	Moderate	1	5.5	330	Substantial	Substantial	None/Negligible	0	Moderate	2	Substantial	3	Substantial	3	8	1	330
Serious Sexual Offences	Severe	4	Catastrophic	16	Critical	16	Critical	16	Severe	8	None/Negligible	0	60	Severe	2	None/Negligible	0.25	Substantial	1.5	Substantial	1.5	5.25	315	Moderate	Substantial	None/Negligible	0	Moderate	2	Substantial	3	Substantial	3	8	1	315
Mass Marketing Fraud	Low	0.5	Severe	4	Critical	16	None/Negligible	0	Substantial	4	None/Negligible	0	24.5	Severe	2	None/Negligible	0.25	Severe	2	Severe	2	6.25	153	Low	Substantial	Moderate	2	Substantial	3	Moderate	2	Substantial	3	10	2	306
Modern Slavery	Substantial	2	Severe	4	Critical	16	Low	1	Critical	16	Low	1	40	Low	0.5	None/Negligible	0.25	Moderate	1	Moderate	1	2.75	110	Severe	Severe	Moderate	2	Substantial	3	Moderate	2	Severe	4	11	2	220
Serious Organised Crime	Substantial	2	Substantial	2	Substantial	4	Critical	16	Severe	8	Low	1	33	Severe	2	None/Negligible	0.25	Moderate	1	Substantial	1.5	4.75	157	Substantial	Substantial	Moderate	2	Substantial	3	Moderate	2	Moderate	2	9	1	157
Drug Offences	Critical	8	Critical	8	Critical	16	Severe	8	Substantial	4	Moderate	2	46	Severe	2	Moderate	1	None/Negligible	1	Moderate	1	5	230	Moderate	Low	None/Negligible	0	Low	1	Low	1	None/Negligible	0	2	0.6	138
ASB	None/Negligible	0	Substantial	2	Moderate	2	Critical	16	Moderate	2	Moderate	2	24	Severe	2	Severe	2	Severe	2	Substantial	1.5	7.5	180	Moderate	Low	Low	1	Low	1	Moderate	2	None/Negligible	0	4	0.75	135
Domestic Abuse - High Risk	Moderate	1	Substantial	2	Critical	16	Substantial	4	Substantial	4	None/Negligible	0	27	Severe	2	None/Negligible	0.25	Moderate	1	Substantial	1.5	4.75	128	Low	None/Negligible	Low	1	Substantial	3	Substantial	3	Low	1	8	1	128
Common Hate Crime	Low	0.5	Substantial	2	Critical	16	Substantial	4	Moderate	2	Low	1	25.5	Severe	2	None/Negligible	0.25	Severe	2	Severe	2	6.25	159	Moderate	Moderate	Low	1	Low	1	Substantial	3	None/Negligible	0	5	0.75	120
Domestic Abuse (and violence below high risk)	Low	0.5	Substantial	2	Severe	8	Moderate	2	Substantial	4	None/Negligible	0	16.5	Severe	2	Moderate	1	Moderate	1	Substantial	1.5	5.5	91	Low	None/Negligible	Low	1	Substantial	3	Substantial	3	Low	1	8	1	91
Violent offences	Moderate	1	Substantial	2	Substantial	4	Severe	8	Moderate	2	Low	1	18	Severe	2	Low	0.5	Substantial	1.5	Substantial	1.5	5.5	99	None/Negligible	Low	Low	1	Low	1	Low	1	None/Negligible	0	3	0.75	74
Possession of a weapon	Severe	4	Severe	4	Severe	8	Severe	8	Moderate	2	None/Negligible	0	26	Substantial	1.5	None/Negligible	0.25	Low	0.5	Moderate	1	3.25	85	Moderate	Low	None/Negligible	0	Moderate	2	Low	1	None/Negligible	0	3	0.75	63
Dwelling Burglary	None/Negligible	0	Low	0.5	Substantial	4	Substantial	4	Moderate	2	Moderate	2	12.5	Severe	2	None/Negligible	0.25	Severe	2	Substantial	1.5	5.75	72	None/Negligible	None/Negligible	Low	1	Low	1	Low	1	None/Negligible	0	3	0.75	54
Night-time economy	Moderate	1	Moderate	1	Moderate	2	Substantial	4	Moderate	2	Low	1	11	Severe	2	Substantial	1.5	Substantial	1.5	Substantial	1.5	6.5	72	Low	None/Negligible	None/Negligible	0	Substantial	3	Moderate	2	None/Negligible	0	5	0.75	54
Robbery	Moderate	1	Substantial	2	Moderate	2	Substantial	4	Moderate	2	None/Negligible	0	11	Severe	2	Moderate	1	Severe	2	Substantial	1.5	6.5	72	Low	None/Negligible	None/Negligible	0	Moderate	2	Low	1	None/Negligible	0	3	0.75	54
Murder	Severe	4	Severe	4	Severe	8	Moderate	2	Moderate	2	Low	1	21	Low	0.5	None/Negligible	0.25	Moderate	1	Moderate	1	2.75	58	None/Negligible	None/Negligible	Moderate	2	Low	1	None/Negligible	0	None/Negligible	0	3	0.75	43
Non-dwelling Burglary	None/Negligible	0	Moderate	1	Moderate	2	Moderate	2	Moderate	2	Moderate	2	9	Substantial	1.5	None/Negligible	0.25	Severe	2	Substantial	1.5	5.25	47	None/Negligible	None/Negligible	None/Negligible	0	Low	1	None/Negligible	0	None/Negligible	0	1	0.6	28
Vehicle offences	None/Negligible	0	Low	0.5	Substantial	4	Low	1	Low	1	Low	1	7.5	Severe	2	None/Negligible	0.25	Severe	2	Substantial	1.5	5.75	43	None/Negligible	None/Negligible	None/Negligible	0	None/Negligible	0	None/Negligible	0	None/Negligible	0	0	0.6	26
Criminal Damage	None/Negligible	0	Low	0.5	Moderate	2	Substantial	4	Moderate	2	Moderate	2	10.5	Severe	2	Moderate	1	Low	0.5	Low	0.5	4	42	None/Negligible	None/Negligible	Low	1	Low	1	None/Negligible	0	None/Negligible	0	2	0.6	25

Arson/Deliberate Vehicles Fires	None/Negligible	0	Low	0.5	Moderate	2	Low	1	Low	1	Low	1	5.5	Severe	2	None/Negligible	0.25	Substantial	1.5	Low	0.5	4.25	23	None/Negligible	None/Negligible	None/Negligible	None/Negligible	None/Negligible	None/Negligible	0	0	0.6	14
Arson/Deliberate Primary Fires	None/Negligible	0	Substantial	2	Moderate	2	Low	1	None/Negligible	0	Low	1	6	Substantial	1.5	None/Negligible	0.25	Substantial	1.5	Low	0.5	3.75	23	None/Negligible	None/Negligible	Low	None/Negligible	None/Negligible	None/Negligible	0	2	0.6	14
Arson/Deliberate Secondary Fires	None/Negligible	0	Low	0.5	Moderate	2	Low	1	Low	1	Low	1	5.5	Severe	2	None/Negligible	0.25	None/Negligible	1	Low	0.5	3.75	21	None/Negligible	None/Negligible	None/Negligible	None/Negligible	None/Negligible	None/Negligible	0	1	0.6	12
Shoplifting	None/Negligible	0	None/Negligible	0	None/Negligible	0	Low	1	Low	1	None/Negligible	0	2	Severe	2	Low	0.5	Moderate	1	Moderate	1	4.5	9	Moderate	Low	None/Negligible	Substantial	Substantial	None/Negligible	0	6	0.75	7

**APPENDIX 2:
DETAILS FOR EACH CRIME TYPE**

Anti-Social Behaviour

Introduction		
N/A		
Detail	Score given	Reasoning behind the score
Impact on the individual - Physical	None/Negligible No / Negligible impact	Individual victims of ASB are more likely to experience psychological harm than physical. ASB tends to be low level in nature, but can occur over an extended period of time. It can escalate in circumstances where action is not taken quickly, which can result in more serious offences, which could cause physical harm, but this is extremely rare. Therefore, the risk of physical harm to victims of ASB is considered to be minimal. The adopted approach of using preventative measures and early interventions to deal with ASB mitigates the risk of physical harm occurring
Impact on the individual - Psychological	Substantial Long term psychological impact and/or requiring assistance of local GP.	The persistent nature of ASB (whether it be low level or high level) is known to have a detrimental impact on an individual victim's quality of life and can have a long term; long lasting psychological impact. Neighbour disputes are known to make up (in the region) of 70% of all Police and LA ASB calls. Victims of such ASB are unable to remove themselves from the problems they're experiencing and often cases become long, drawn out and sometimes irresolvable. Victims are known to contact their GP or other support services for assistance, and may or may not require treatment, depending on a number of different factors, including age, already known vulnerabilities, type of ASB. In addition to which ASB can be multi-faceted and complex requiring the involvement of multiple partner agencies.
Impact on the individual - Financial	Moderate Short term financial impact and/or impact is recoverable within a short period of time (reinsurance)	Financial impact on an individual victim of ASB will vary depending on the nature and level of the ASB. For example a victim of neighbour nuisance may suffer financial loss through time off work due to the psychological impact and/or the cost of moving home in more extreme cases. Whereas victims living in an ASB hotspot location may be subjected to criminal damage to property/vehicles. In the majority of cases the financial impact is likely to be short term and recoverable. The Councils Handy Van Service and Police Bobby Van Services is a service, which can provide mitigation to any financial impact in providing both physical and psychological security to victims and their property.
Impact on the community	Critical The increase in concerns requires a multi-agency (4+) response to tackle	There are a number of factors in community and locality based ASB, which cause it to be scored more highly than that of ASB perpetrated against a single victim. Whilst locality based ASB occurs less frequently it can be high impact and far reaching both on residents lives and local business. Examples of this type of ASB are Large groups of young people causing ASB, which is often transient in nature impacting on multiple victims. Historical patterns of ASB are evident in these circumstances for example Downend, Aspects; Longwell Green, Hanham. This type of ASB has been known to be of high interest and can generate both political and media interest. The resources to tackle locality based ASB require the input of multiple agencies, often over a sustained period. It is common for communities to under report the ASB for fear of reprisals; or they will report to multiple agencies in an attempt to get a result. In these circumstances the situation can escalate to such an extent whereby a co-ordinated, targeted response is required.
Public Expectation	Moderate Group places expectations upon organisation which relates to a specific community	The response to this will vary depending on whether the ASB is perpetrated against an individual or relates to locality based ASB, which impacts on a wider community. There is high expectation the Police and Council will respond to reports of ASB when it is reported to them
Environmental Impact	Moderate Medium term impact and/or incident is contained within a specific area with limited damage	ASB in hotspot geographical locations can have an environmental impact resulting in increased litter, graffiti and criminal damage within a defined area. The cost of responding to this can be significant.
Frequency	Severe Weekly	The frequency with which ASB occurs will vary and is known to occur on a seasonal basis with the frequency of activity increasing in the spring until early autumn when there are lighter evenings. Other factors such as weather conditions are known to impact on the frequency and severity of incidents.

Anti-Social Behaviour

Volume	Severe Very large Volumes	ASB is often low level in nature, but high in terms of volume. A wide range of agencies will receive reports of ASB on a weekly basis. In particular the Police and Council receive high volumes of ASB calls, which require a multi- agency response. In some instances where there are known geographical hotspots involving multiple perpetrators these could be very high volumes reported over a sustained period of time.
Trend	Severe Upward (>10% increase)	Reliable ASB data and intelligence has continuously been hi-lighted as an issue for previous Strategic assessments. Comparisons of data for 2015/16 to 2014/15 showed a reduction of 26% in recorded ASB to the Police, whereas levels of reporting to the Councils ASB Team remained static. Early indicators for the Councils ASB Team for Qtr. 1 2017/18 show an initial increase of 82% compared to the same time the previous year.
Forecast	Substantial (<10% increase)	LA ASB Team data for the first Qtr. of 2017/18 shows and increase in reported ASB of 82% ASB is low level. A reduction in Police resource will continue to impact on their ability to respond to these types of incidents, which is likely to result in an increase.
Intelligence Assessment	Moderate Probable/Likely (>55% - <70% chance)	There is more confidence in the impact score compared to the likelihood score. ASB is known to have a significant impact on an individual victim(s) quality of life. Levels and trends of ASB can vary depending on a range of different factors, which are outside of the control of agencies to predict. In addition to which actual data for ASB over the past few years has been inconsistent and unreliable
Thematic Area Knowledge	Standard Situation Very well-known subject area	ASB is not criminal in nature, however is a complex subject matter due the far-reaching impact it can have on an individual or a community. There has been significant investment and research over recent years into ASB; and the role of agencies, professionals and communities in dealing with it. ASB is not necessarily recognised as a subject matter of importance in all areas of work.
Reputation and Politics	Low Attracts the attention of regional media and/or MEP/party view	Geographical locality based ASB has been known to generate high levels of attention and interest from the local media and politicians. The number of agencies involved in tackling issues of ASB and the nature of the subject can result in adverse publicity for a wide range of organisations and groups of people. For example, ASB in a locality associated with young people.
Economic Cost	Low Medium term, (medium resource implication for intermediate time period)	An increase in levels of ASB requires an increased input from partner organisations to tackle the issues and ensure successful outcomes, which can be managed within existing resource.
Capacity	Moderate Resourcing issues exist which have a limited impact on the management of the issue	An increase in levels of ASB requires an increased input from partner organisations to tackle the issues and ensure successful outcomes, which can be managed within existing resource.
Capability	None/ Negligible Yes	A dedicated ASB Team exists with the expertise to co-ordinate and advise professionals across a wide range of agencies and organisations on implementing tools and powers available to them to deal with ASB. This includes prevention, early intervention and enforcement. Evidence of improvements in managing how we share specialist knowledge, skills and expertise in dealing with the issues to achieve successful outcomes exists.
Period covered	Council data 01/04/16 – 31/03/17 Police data 01/12/2016 – 30/11/2017	

Anti-Social Behaviour

Results	<p>Council data Data from the Councils ASB records show a 20% increase in reported ASB compared to the same period the previous year. The top 3 types of ASB reported are consistent with previous years and include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Neighbour nuisance;• Noisy and rowdy behaviour• Nuisance behaviour usually recorded where reporting relates to locality based ASB involving groups of people <p>The top 3 locations for ASB are recorded as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Downend/Emersons Green/Siston/Rodway – Whilst these are identified as individual wards they combine to make one Police Beat, which has experienced significant levels of ASB. The transient nature of ASB means the use of targeted interventions in one location can displace the ASB to neighbouring locations.• Yate and Yate Central/Dodington Yate• Kings Chase/Kingswood and Woodstock/Kingswood. <p>Police data Police records show during this period 5,146 calls concerning Anti-Social Behaviour were received. This represents a 28% increase compared to the same period 2015/16</p>
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Arson/Deliberate Primary Fires (excluding vehicles)

Arson/Deliberate Primary Fires (excluding vehicles)

Introduction		
These include arson of; dwellings, private garage, businesses, outdoor outbuilding etc.		
Detail	Score given	Reasoning behind the score
Impact on the individual Physical	None/ Negligible No / Negligible impact	Individual victims are more likely to experience psychological harm than physical. It is rare whereby victims have received physical injuries due to deliberate fire setting
Impact on the individual Psychological	Substantial Long term psychological impact and/or requiring assistance of local GP.	If the incident involves a dwelling, whereby the occupiers/home owner did not have insurance cover, the impact the individual could be significant to the point of requiring medical intervention by their local GP. However if the incident involved a local business, whereby the business was unable to trade, the business could potentially close, and staff become unemployed.
Impact on the individual Financial	Moderate Short term financial impact and/or impact is recoverable within a short period of time (ie.insurance)	Short term financial impact and/or impact is recoverable within a short period of time (reinsurance)
Impact on Community	Low Short term impact and awareness of the issue but, daily life largely unaffected	Short term impact and awareness of the issue but, daily life largely unaffected
Public Expectation	None/ Negligible No public expectation	No public expectation
Environmental Impact	Low Short term impact and/or low impact on the environment	Short term impact and/or low impact on the environment
Frequency	Substantial Monthly	There were 44 deliberate primary fires in 2016/201
Volume	None/ Negligible No / Negligible activity	Arson incidents appear to be sporadic across South Glos, and therefore not condensed in anyone particular area.
Trend	Substantial Upward (<10% increase)	There has been a slight increase from 2015/2016 in comparison to 2016/2017
Forecast	Low Downward (<10% decrease)	The number of arson incidents has been consistently reduced year-on-year over the past 5 years. This has been with the good working relationship with the Police. Expectation is to reduce year on year. Downward (<10% decrease)
Intelligence Assessment	None/ Negligible Almost Certain (>90% chance)	The reporting of arson incidents is believed to be an accurate reflection the overall occurrences in South Glos.
Thematic Area Knowledge	None/ Negligible STANDARD SITUATION (Very well known subject area)	Operational Incident Commanders have received suitable training and must declare whether the incident is deliberate or accidental. If the Incident commander is unable to identify to determine the declaration, they are able to request a Fire Investigating Officer to attend the scene to provide expert opinion, following their own investigation.
Reputation & Politics	Low Attracts the attention of regional media and/or MEP/party view	When a dwelling is a deliberate act of arson (arson with the intent to endanger life), this normally attracts the attention of the regional media.

Arson/Deliberate Primary Fires (excluding vehicles)

Economic Cost	Low Medium term, (medium resource implication for intermediate time period), manageable within the agency.	Average attendance to a deliberate act of arson to a building normally required 4-6 specialist fire engines, however occasionally this number has increased depending upon the situation. Medium term, (medium resource implication for intermediate time period), manageable within the agency.
Capacity	None/ Negligible Yes	AFRS have calculated the number of fire engines required for the initial mobilisation for certain types/size of buildings and fire types (Pre-determined Attendance). In addition to this, under the Fire And Rescue Services Act 2004, AFRS have a mutual aid agreement, whereby we can request additional fire engines from our neighbouring Fire & Rescue Service (FRS) to assist with the dynamic stages of an incident.
Capability	None/Negligible Yes	Operational Incident Commanders are trained to gather information/intelligence to make a professional judgement whether the incident is deliberate or accidental. If the Incident commander is unable to identify to determine the declaration or they are of the opinion it is a deliberate act (arson), they are able to request a Fire Investigating Officer to attend the scene to investigate the probable cause of the fire. Certain circumstances the Fire Investigating Officer will work closely with the Police (Crime Scene Investigator).
Period Covered	2016/2017	
Results	Deliberate primary fires 2016/2017 equates to 44. These include; dwellings, private garage, businesses, outdoor outbuilding etc.	

Arson/Deliberate vehicles fires
Arson/Deliberate vehicles fires

Introduction		
N/A		
Detail	Score given	Reasoning behind the score
Impact on the individual Physical	None/ Negligible No / Negligible impact	Individual victims are more likely to experience psychological harm than physical. It is rare whereby victims have received physical injuries due to deliberate fire setting.
Impact on the individual Psychological	Low Short term psychological impact and/or recoverable without medical assistance	With the loss of the car, this may be the only form of transport to get to work, therefore this could have a psychological impact for a short period of time, until the vehicle is replaced.
Impact on the individual Financial	Moderate Short term financial impact and/or impact is recoverable within a short period of time (ie.insurance)	Short term financial impact and/or impact is recoverable within a short period of time (reinsurance)
Impact on Community	Low Short term impact and awareness of the issue but, daily life largely unaffected	Short term impact and awareness of the issue but, daily life largely unaffected, due to the partnership work with the Police and local authority to remove the vehicle from the local area.
Public Expectation	Low Individuals place expectations upon organisation to act	Individuals place expectations upon organisation to act to remove damaged (burnt-out) vehicles from the local communities.
Environmental Impact	Low Short term impact and/or low impact on the environment	Short term impact and/or low impact on the environment
Frequency	Severe Weekly	There were 68 deliberate vehicle fires in 2016/2017
Volume	None/ Negligible No / Negligible activity	Vehicle fire incidents appear to be sporadic across South Glos.
Trend	Substantial Upward (<10% increase)	Although the number is relatively low, this represents an increase of over 10% between 2015/2016 and 2016/2017.
Forecast	Low Downward (<10% decrease)	The number of vehicle incidents has been consistently reduced year-on-year over the past 5 years. Local fire station managers are required to working with local partners, i.e. Police, to reduce the deliberate vehicle fires.
Intelligence Assessment	None/ Negligible Almost Certain (>90% chance)	The reporting of vehicle incidents is believed to be an accurate reflection the overall occurrences in South Glos.
Thematic Area Knowledge	None/ Negligible STANDARD SITUATION (Very well known subject area)	Operational Incident Commanders have received suitable training and must declare whether the incident is deliberate or accidental. If the Incident commander declares the vehicle fire as deliberate, the Police are inform of the vehicle fire.
Reputation & Politics	None/ Negligible Attracts attention of local media and/or political group	This type of incident normally attracts the attention of the local media.

Arson/Deliberate vehicles fires

Economic Cost	None/ Negligible Short term, (small resource implication for a limited period of time)	Short term, (small resource implication for a limited period of time)
Capacity	None/ Negligible Yes	Pre-determined Attendance (PDA) for a car fire is normally one fire engine, unless the Incident Commander request additional assets.
Capability	None/Negligible Yes	All operational front-line firefighters receive regular training thereby ensuring they are competent to deal with this type of fire situation.
Period Covered	2016/2017	
Results	Deliberate primary fires 2016/2017 equates to 68.	

Arson/Deliberate Secondary Fires
Arson/Deliberate Secondary Fires

Introduction		
Type of indents include derelict buildings, outdoor structures, grassland refuse etc.		
Detail	Score given	Reasoning behind the score
Impact on the individual Physical	None/ Negligible No / Negligible impact	Individual victims are more likely to experience psychological harm than physical. It is rare whereby victims have received physical injuries due to deliberate fire setting.
Impact on the individual Psychological	Low Short term psychological impact and/or recoverable without medical assistance	
Impact on the individual Financial	Moderate Short term financial impact and/or impact is recoverable within a short period of time (ie.insurance)	Short term financial impact and/or impact is recoverable within a short period of time (reinsurance)
Impact on Community	Low Short term impact and awareness of the issue but, daily life largely unaffected	Short term impact and awareness of the issue but, daily life largely unaffected
Public Expectation	Low Individuals place expectations upon organisation to act	Individuals place expectations upon organisation to act
Environmental Impact	Low Short term impact and/or low impact on the environment	Short term impact and/or low impact on the environment
Frequency	Severe Weekly	There were 133 deliberate secondary fires in 2016/2017
Volume	None/ Negligible No / Negligible activity	
Trend	None/ Negligible Downward (>10% decrease)	There has been a decrease from 2015/2016 in comparison to 2016/2017
Forecast	Low Downward (<10% decrease)	The number of incidents has been consistently reduced year-on-year over the past 5 years. This has been with the good working relationship with the Police. Expectation is to reduce year on year.
Intelligence Assessment	None/ Negligible Almost Certain (>90% chance)	The reporting of these incidents is believed to be an accurate reflection the overall occurrences in South Glos.
Thematic Area Knowledge	None/ Negligible STANDARD SITUATION (Very well-known subject area)	STANDARD SITUATION (Very well-known subject area)
Reputation & Politics	None/ Negligible Attracts attention of local media and/or political group	These incident normally attracts local media attention

Arson/Deliberate Secondary Fires

Economic Cost	Low Medium term, (medium resource implication for intermediate time period), manageable within the agency.	Medium term, (medium resource implication for intermediate time period), manageable within the agency.
Capacity	None/ Negligible Yes	AFRS have calculated the number of fire engines required for the initial mobilisation for certain types/size of buildings and fire types (Pre-determined Attendance).
Capability	None/Negligible Yes	Operational Incident Commanders are trained to gather information/intelligence to make a professional judgement whether the incident is deliberate or accidental. If the Incident commander is unable to identify to determine the declaration or they are of the opinion it is a deliberate act (arson), they are able to request a Fire Investigating Officer to attend the scene to investigate the probable cause of the fire. Certain circumstances the Fire Investigating Officer will work closely with the Police (Crime Scene Investigator).
Period Covered	2016/2017	
Results	Deliberate secondary fires 2016/2017 equates to 133. Type of incidents include derelict buildings, outdoor structures, grassland refuse etc.	

Criminal Damage

Introduction		
Substantial reductions in criminal damage have been achieved over the past 5 years during which this the Strategic Partnership has focussed on this as a proxy indicator for ASB.		
Detail	Score given	Reasoning behind the score
Impact on the individual Physical	None/ Negligible	Criminal damage is a crime against property, not people
Impact on the individual Psychological	Low Short term psychological impact and/or recoverable without medical assistance	While there may be some psychological impact to criminal damage as victims are concerned about damage to their property, in the majority of cases this will not require medical assistance.
Impact on the individual Financial	Moderate Short term financial impact and/or impact is recoverable within a short period of time (reinsurance)	Most criminal damage affects materials which are out in public, and which will not have significant sentimental value.
Impact on community	Substantial Medium term impact and an increase in concerns which requires involvement of 2-3 partner agencies to tackle	<p>A significant portion of criminal damage involves damage to the property of multiple people within a specific geographic area, who will look for the Police, Council, (potentially Probation) and other agencies to address the individuals who committed the damage. The recorded levels of criminal damage in South Glos have steadily reduced over the last 12 months. This cannot be attributed to any particular area of business; however significant investment in diversion and ASB management has undoubtedly influenced this area of performance.</p> <p>The impact of this crime should not be underestimated as there is a continued impact on the community and local partners both fiscally and in relation to ongoing confidence.</p>
Public Expectation	Moderate Group places expectations upon organisation which relates to a specific community	<p>A significant portion of criminal damage involves damage to property within a specific geographic area. The spikes in damage can be correlated to areas of high ASB at specific times and dates. There is a shift in local responsibility to agencies and these are more reactive than proactive in addressing the key issues.</p> <p>To mitigate this area more work is required to influence local communities, education and business to allow a more front facing response.</p>
Environmental Impact	Moderate Medium term impact and/or incident is contained within a specific area with limited damage	Most criminal damage occurs within a defined geographic area, though it has a cumulative impact on the appearance of the physical environment.
Frequency	Severe Weekly	There were 2003 criminal damage offences in 2016/17, equating to 39 offences a week. However, these fluctuate with highs of 55 and 40+ to lows of 15 and 4. Reviewing the reporting there are trends linked to school holidays, events and ASB. The recording of events may need review as clearly some areas can be attributed to accidental damage and vehicle damage, classification of these need to be reviewed to include insurable events.
Volume	Moderate Moderate Volumes	Most criminal damage is carried out by individuals/groups across a geographic area, but offending is not prolific except in exceptional circumstances.
Trend	Low Downward (<10% decrease)	The 2003 criminal damage offences in 2016/17 was a reduction of 12 (0.6%) on the number of offences recorded in the previous year. The reducing trend whilst apparently small in numbers is a positive result and is a reflection on the work currently being conducted in the area regarding awareness, reporting and social integration.
Forecast	Low Downward (<10% decrease)	The number of criminal damage offences has been consistently reduced year-on-year over the past 5 years thanks to ongoing work of the Police and the Council's ASB team. This pattern is not expected to change.

Criminal Damage

Intelligence Assessment	None/Negligible Almost Certain (>90% chance)	Reporting of criminal damage is believed to be a full and accurate representation of this form of crime.
Thematic Area Knowledge	None/Negligible Standard Situation (very well-known subject area)	This has been a priority for the SSCSP over a number of years, and the factors affecting it are well known.
Reputation and Politics	Low Attracts the attention of regional media and/or MEP/party view	Although political impact is usually low-key, there is a spike of attention where offences are repeated within specific geographic areas. The Area has experienced high levels of ASB in the past 12 months that have attracted significant media attention, however the investment in the ASB team has provided dividends in its response and management mitigating significant risk.
Economic Cost	Low Medium term, (medium resource implication for intermediate time period), manageable within the agency.	Work to address criminal damage is mainstreamed within key service providers (Police, Council).
Capacity	None/Negligible Yes	Work to address criminal damage is mainstreamed within key service providers (Police, Council)
Capability	None/Negligible Yes	Work to address criminal damage is mainstreamed within key service providers (Police, Council)
Period covered:	2016/17	
Results:	<p>The 12-month number of criminal damage offences to the end of March 2017 is 2,003, which is 12 fewer offences than were recorded during 2015/16 (2,015) and represents a rate of 7.3 offences per 1000.</p> <p>The rate of 7.3 crimes per 1,000 population betters the comparable figures for Avon & Somerset as a whole (9.0); the South West region (8.3); and England & Wales (9.7).</p>	

Child Sexual Abuse (CSA) and Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

Introduction

Child Sexual Abuse (CSA) Involves forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities, not necessarily involving a high level of violence, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening.

Child sexual exploitation (CSE) is a form of child sexual abuse. It occurs where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child or young person under the age of 18 into sexual activity (a) in exchange for something the victim needs or wants, and/or (b) for the financial advantage or increased status of the perpetrator or facilitator. The victim may have been sexually exploited even if the sexual activity appears consensual.

Child sexual exploitation does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur through the use of technology.

Detail	Score given	Reasoning behind the score
Impact on the individual Physical	Severe Loss of individual life	CSE can – and does cause loss of life, though there is no evidence of multiple deaths (which would increase this score to Critical).
Impact on the individual Psychological	Catastrophic Individual endangers and/or causes loss of others lives	CSE has a devastating effect on mental health, and many victims never recover from abuse inflicted in childhood.
Impact on the individual Financial	Critical Long term financial impact to an individual or organisation and/or impact causes significant hardship (homelessness, redundancies)	National research shows victims of CSE often have difficulties in later life which lead to high levels of homelessness.
Impact on Community	Critical The increase in concerns requires a multi-agency (4+) response to tackle	
Public Expectation	Severe Group places expectations upon organisation which relates to a specific region	There is a high level of public concern over paedophile behaviour, even though the majority of CSE in South Gloucestershire is peer-on-peer and may not be understood as CSE by the general public.
Environmental Impact	None/Negligible	
Frequency	Severe Weekly	Figures specifically for Child Sexual Abuse are not available at this time. The more severe cases are included in the figures for sex offences, but the latter do not include grooming etc. In the absence of local figures, national projections have been used in order to calculate a score.
Volume	Substantial Large volumes	<p>The NSPCC calculate 1 in 20 children in the UK is sexually abused. If this rate were replicated locally it would equate to 64,700 victims aged 0 to 19. Divided by 19 this would equate to 3,406 victims per annum in in South Gloucestershire. While this method is not perfect, it is sufficient for the purpose of prioritising future activity when compared to other crime types. It has therefore been used to calculate a Volume score.</p> <p>A 2017 report by the Centre for Excellence on CSE stated “Taking into account the variations in prevalence studies for England and Wales, the data suggest that some 15% of girls/young women and 5% of boys/young men experience some form of sexual abuse before the age of 16, including abuse by adults and peers. The methods used and number of questions asked affect estimates; at the higher end, international estimates reach 30% for girls and 23% for boys”. CSE is much harder to determine, and official statistics on how many sexually exploited children have been identified by the authorities are not currently available.</p> <p>Using the same calculation as above (Number of children of this age divided by number of years) this would equate to a total of 330 children (245 girls and 85 boys) per annum being subject to CSE (as opposed to the more common CSA).</p>

Child Sexual Abuse (CSA) and Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

Trend	Moderate Same level	Although reporting levels are increasing generally, it is believed these relate to improved confidence in reporting, rather than changes in the number of victims and offences.
Forecast	Moderate Same level	
Intelligence Assessment	Substantial Realistic possibility (>25% - <50% chance)	CSA is very much a 'hidden crime' and given the extent to which historical abuse is only now being reported nationally, it is believed reported figures and analysis still form only the tip of the iceberg.
Thematic Area Knowledge	Substantial Existing Strategic Intelligence requirement	
Reputation & Politics	None/Negligible Attracts attention of local media and/or political group	Although there has been media coverage of CSA/CSE cases in South Gloucestershire this has primarily been on the basis of individual offenders rather than systemic or gang abuse, and has attracted relatively little media or public political concern.
Economic Cost	Moderate Long term (large resource implication for prolonged period of time) manageable within the agency	The economic costs of responding to CSA are hidden in the opportunity costs of relevant organisations. However, the scale of CSA – including historic abuse – being identified means that inevitably contribution has to be prioritised and rationed in order to prevent it completely overwhelming the workload of the organisations involved.
Capacity	Substantial Resourcing issues impede the management the issue	Changes in structure of the Police force, driven by the need to achieve cost savings, means increasingly the first level of identification and response falls to neighbourhood teams who are also responsible for all other crime types in their area.
Capability	Substantial Lack of skills and equipment impedes management of the issue	Much of the specialist Police expertise in this topic has been lost as a result of changes in structure driven by the need to achieve cost savings. Increasingly the first level of response falls to neighbourhood teams who are aware of the higher profile elements of CSE but lack specialist knowledge. Often the response is good after an offence has been identified, but the identification of potential offences, and response to these, leaves much to be desired.
Period Covered	N/A – Figures calculated from national averages.	
Results	<p>Figures for Child Sex Exploitation are not available at this time. The more severe cases are included in the figures for sex offences, but the latter do not include grooming etc. In the absence of local figures, national projections have been used in order to calculate a score.</p> <p>The NSPCC calculate 1 in 20 children in the UK is sexually abused. If this rate were replicated locally it would equate to 64,700 victims aged 0 to 19. Divided by 19 this would equate to 3,406 victims per annum in in South Gloucestershire</p>	

Domestic Abuse - Low to Medium Level Risk

Introduction		
<p>The national Domestic Abuse, Stalking and Honour Based Violence (DASH) Risk Assessment model is used to prioritise support for those who report domestic violence or abuse. Those who are vulnerable, subject to higher levels of violence, more liable to repeat attacks, or where children are involved, are classed as High Risk. Others are classified as low or medium level risk using this methodology.</p> <p>The following analysis reflects solely low to medium level abuse. A separate analysis of high risk violence victims has also been carried out and is reported separately.</p>		
Detail	Score given	Reasoning behind the score
Impact on the individual Physical	Low Short term physical impact and/or recoverable without medical assistance	In the most common form of domestic violence the physical impact may be a result of a push or common assault, from which the victim recovers without medical assistance.
Impact on the individual Psychological	Substantial Long term psychological impact and/or requiring assistance of local GP.	Whilst DA can affect any individual, PARETO principles suggest that a minority of victims will account for the majority of victimisation. As such, a sustained period of being victimised is likely to need the assistance of professionals to properly address psychological impacts Children who observe DA within the family environment are particularly susceptible to psychological harm as a result. This can manifest itself as accepting this as an appropriate way to behave, to withdrawal from school or society. A high proportion of young offenders have experienced DA
Impact on the individual Financial	Substantial Short term financial impact and/or impact is recoverable within a short period of time (reinsurance)	In a relatively low-level DV offence, it is likely some damage may occur to and within the living area (such as broken furniture or damaged doors).
Impact on Community	Substantial Medium term impact and an increase in concerns which requires involvement of one partner agency to tackle issue	One DV incident whereby police are called to attend (or the local community are aware because of audible rows) will likely have a short-term effect. Following the repeat victimisation theory, there may well be a cumulative impact in the community which lasts longer and requires intervention. Domestic Abuse is causes particular concerns within the school environment.
Public Expectation	Moderate Individuals place expectations upon organisation to act	The public would probably expect the offender to be dealt with - an almost exclusively criminal justice issue in their eyes. The victim may well expect multiple agencies to assist in terms of re-housing, financial support, support groups etc.
Environmental Impact	None/Negligible No / negligible impact	None
Frequency	Severe Weekly	Somewhere in South Gloucestershire, at least ten offences will take place every day.
Volume	Substantial Large Volumes	DV is a hidden crime – recorded offences suggest that offences are higher than usual. Considering the rise in most other forms of violence in the region, it is conceivable that DA offences are substantially higher than usual.
Trend	Substantial Upward (<10% increase)	Based on recorded offences, the trend is a rise of around 6.3% in the last year.
Forecast	Substantial Upward (<10% increase)	Based on recorded offences, forecasting suggests that offences will continue to rise around 6.5% in the next year.

Domestic Abuse – Low to Medium Level Risk

Confidence in Data	Low Highly/Very Probable/Likely (>75% - <85% chance)	The CSP has a good foundation in addressing DV with good expertise contributing to the assessment. This mitigates the uncertainty of under-reporting of the offence.
Thematic Area Knowledge	None/Negligible STANDARD SITUATION (Very well-known subject area)	The level of expertise within the CSP around DV issues is high and coupled with academic research means that subject matter area is well understood (and improving) despite under-reporting
Reputation & Politics	Low Attracts the attention of regional media and/or MEP/party view	DV is likely to be seen as a cross-partnership issue. There are some local factors that increase the tendency for violence (mental health issues, deprivation etc.). Additionally, there has been MP interest in change of service provider
Economic Cost	Substantial Medium to long term resource implication which requires additional resources to be sought from suitable agencies	Continuing focus on DV as an issue will mean that increased input from partners will be needed to effectively tackle the issue. (SSCSP currently uses Police and Crime Fund for Domestic Abuse services)
Capacity	Moderate Resourcing issues exist which have a limited impact on the management of the issue	Whilst tackling an issue as complex as DV requires practically endless resources, the CSP has some funds to tackle the issue to the extent that it would be expected to.
Capability	Low Minimal lack of skills and equipment but management of the issue continues	To discharge what could be seen as the CSP's obligations around DV, there is a good standard of skills within members, though to resolve a complex issue such as DV requires expertise that are likely to be very specialised.
Period Covered	2015/16	
Results	Figures for 2016/17 are not available. During 2015/16 there were 3,869 reported domestic and sexual violence offences recorded. Subtracting the level of sexual violence offences (425 in 2016/17) and the number of high risk domestic abuse cases (169) leaves a very approximate figure of some 3,275 offences	

Domestic Abuse - High Risk

Introduction

The national **Domestic Abuse, Stalking and Honour Based Violence (DASH)** Risk Assessment model is used to prioritise support for those who report domestic violence or abuse. Those who are vulnerable, subject to higher levels of violence, more liable to repeat attacks, or where children are involved, are classed as High Risk. Others are classified as low or medium level risk using this methodology.

The following analysis reflects solely high-risk violence. A separate analysis of low to medium level abuse victims has also been carried out and is reported separately.

Detail	Score given	Reasoning behind the score
Impact on the individual Physical	Moderate Medium term physical impact and/or requiring medical assistance.	DASH risk assessment score of 16 or above indicates high risk and is an immediate risk and danger to life. Abuse can vary and include, physical, sexual, psychological and often requires medical intervention
Impact on the individual Psychological	Substantial Long term psychological impact and/or requiring assistance of local GP.	DV survivors (and their families and social groups) can face ongoing challenging effects after enduring physical, mental, sexual and emotional abuse. It can take time for a survivor to adjust to living in a safe environment, especially if the perpetrator was severely violent and/or committed the actions over an extended period of time.
Impact on the individual Financial	Critical Long term financial impact to an individual or organisation and/or impact causes significant hardship (homelessness, redundancies)	The impact on a person's finances as a result of DVA cannot be understated. The victim can lose all control of finances and the option to escape is to enter into refuge. Victims do not often control their finances and can be left with significant debt.
Impact on Community	Substantial Medium term impact and an increase in concerns which requires involvement of one partner agency to tackle issue	The community only become aware when the abuse or violence is apparent such as an audible dispute. These are often reported to the Police, housing provider or the Council.
Public Expectation	Substantial Medium term impact and an increase in concerns which requires involvement of 2-3 partner agencies to tackle	The public would expect agencies to safeguard children that are exposed to violence. They would also expect agencies to deal with substance misuse and any mental health issues that arise.
Environmental Impact	None/Negligible No/negligible impact	
Frequency	Severe Weekly	There were 169 cases of domestic abuse reported to the Police in 2017 where the DASH Risk Assessment showed the victims to be high risk. Not all cases are reported to the Police, and 300 cases where the DASH Risk Assessment showed the victims to be high risk were considered by the MARAC in 2016/17.
Volume	None/Negligible No/negligible activity	
Trend	Moderate Same Level	The figure for high risk victims had remained at a similar level of approx. 300 cases per annum for the last 3 years. The reduction in 2017 is believed to reflect changes in the MARAC process which has been transferred to the Police, rather than an actual fall in offences.
Forecast	Substantial Upward (<10% increase)	Based on recorded offences, forecasting suggests that offences will continue to rise around 6.5% in the next year.
Intelligence Assessment	Low Highly/Very Probable/Likely (>75% - <85% chance)	The CSP suspect that there could be further victims identified once all agencies adopt using the DASH risk assessment
Thematic Area Knowledge	None/Negligible STANDARD SITUATION	The level or expertise within the CPS around DV issues is high and coupled with academic research means that subject matter area is well understood (and improving) despite under reporting

Domestic Abuse – High Risk

	(Very well-known subject area)	
Reputation & Politics	Low Attracts the attention of regional media and/or MEP/party view	DV is likely to be seen as a cross partnership issue. There are some local factors that increase the tendency for violence (mental health issues) Additionally, there has been MP interest in change of service provider.
Economic Cost	Substantial Medium to long term resource implication which requires additional resources to be sought from suitable agencies	MARAC is the process for managing risk and is out dated and unsustainable. In addition, funding for MARAC has been reduced. A review of the MARAC process will present challenges in terms of levels of resource and capacity across all agencies, which needs to be addressed for it to continue to operate safely.
Capacity	Substantial Resourcing issues impeded the management the issue	Agencies are struggling to resource MARAC meetings. A review of the MARAC process (responding to high-risk victims) is currently underway across Avon and Somerset.
Capability	Low Minimal lack of skills and equipment but management of the issue continues	A wide range of agencies both internally and externally are involved in dealing with complex cases of DVA. This is a specialist area of work requiring a high level of expertise. A high level of knowledge and skills exists across all agencies, in addition to which specialist services are commissioned to work with victims, their families; and professionals, adding an enhanced level of expertise.
Period Covered	01/01/2017 – 31/12 2017	
Results	There were 169 cases of domestic abuse reported to the Police in 2017 where the DASH Risk Assessment showed the victims to be high risk. Not all cases are reported to the Police, and 300 cases where the DASH Risk Assessment showed the victims to be high risk were considered by the MARAC in 2016/17.	

Drug Offences

Introduction		
Detail	Score given	Reasoning behind the score
Impact on the individual Physical	Critical Loss of two or more lives	Drug addiction has a significant harm on the health of individuals. Figures for 2016/17 show 7 deaths by overdose within South Gloucestershire. The drugs trade, including county lines offences, also does significant harm to individuals and impacts on the management of vulnerable persons within South Gloucestershire. This year has seen a number of reports with county lines and cuckooing. (the taking over of vulnerable persons home for drug dealing)
Impact on the individual Psychological	Critical Individual endangers and/or causes loss of own life	Raises an interesting question about whether we're focussing here on the crime aspects or the health aspects. I've gone for the former, but happy to be dissuaded if latter is more useful. Wondering if we concentrate on the health aspect would we get more leverage from that partner for diversion or treatment?
Impact on the individual Financial	Critical Long term financial impact to an individual or organisation and/or impact causes significant hardship (homelessness, redundancies)	Even concentrating on the crime aspects of drug offences, the financial impact of addiction is critical – some 70% of acquisitive crime is estimated to be related to feeding drug addiction. The wider social aspect of homelessness and street offences such as begging impact significantly on the police and local authority.
Impact on Community	Severe Long term impact and increase in concerns requires involvement of 2-3 partner agencies to tackle	Drug addiction has a major impact not only on the individual but also on their impact on the local community. With the recent increase in corridor crime (drug supply along the M4 corridor) an influx of criminality has been experienced in areas that have large social housing. Yate suffers predominantly in South Glos and there has been significant investment to address concerns in the community. Nationally and regionally there has been concern over media reports of the impact of Spice, but there is no evidence this is significantly affecting the pattern of drug use or crime in South Gloucestershire.
Public Expectation	Substantial Group places expectations upon organisation which relates to a specific county	Although drug related offences are an issue of national debate, responsibility for dealing with local impact is still believed by the public to be an issue for local services to deal with.
Environmental Impact	Moderate Medium term impact and/or incident is contained within a specific area with limited damage	Drug providers and users congregate and have a negative impact on the built environment in those areas. Wider concerns from members of the public include areas used for drug use are often those used by community members and initially designed as safe places.
Frequency	Severe Weekly	Due to the high rate of criminality associated with drug offences it is difficult to measure the true impact; however, crime recording and reports advise us that drug offences or offences committed due to drug reliance account for a high percentage of recorded crime.
Volume	Moderate Moderate volumes	Reports are received weekly regarding drugs use or cultivation, this year has seen large seizures in the South Glos area. Coupled with organised criminality moving in to the area for corridor crime there is understandable a clear focus on this activity. The impact is both organised crime groups and individual.
Trend	None/Negligible Downward (>10% decrease) (0.25)	The area has experienced a reduction of offences over the last 12 months with Possession excluding cannabis showing a reduction of 2.2% and a reduction of 7.7% for possession of cannabis. The area experiences on average 18 offences per month. There is no evidence use of Spice is significantly affecting the pattern of drug use or crime in South Gloucestershire
Forecast	Moderate Same Level	The reductions are in relation to relatively small numbers, whilst promising it is unlikely to shift substantially.

Drug Offences

Intelligence Assessment	Moderate Probable/Likely (>55% - <70% chance)	The topic is reasonably well researched, though the specific local developments are always changing.
Thematic Area Knowledge	Low STANDARD SITUATION (Well known, but not an area to be concerned about)	Situation is constantly changing, but within known parameters.
Reputation & Politics	None/ Negligible Attracts attention of local media and/or political group	Political debate has concerned national drugs policy, and there has been limited or no political debate over this issue in South Gloucestershire
Economic Cost	Low Medium term, (medium resource implication for intermediate time period), manageable within the agency.	There is extensive existing provision including treatment and rehabilitation.
Capacity	Low Limited resourcing issues exist but management of the issue continues	There is extensive existing provision including treatment and rehabilitation.
Capability	None/ Negligible Yes	There is extensive existing provision including treatment and rehabilitation.
Period Covered	2016/17	
Results	<p>The Home Office estimate that 70% of serious acquisitive crime is driven by drug addiction. There were 2,057 serious acquisitive crime offences in the 12 months to March 2017. This is 128 more offences than were seen in 2015/16 (1,929 offences) and represents an 6.6% increase in offending.</p> <p>The rate of 8.1 crimes per 1,000 population betters the comparable figures for Avon & Somerset as a whole 11.0); and England & Wales (11.6) but is above the South West region average (7.7);</p>	

Dwelling Burglary
Dwelling Burglary

Introduction		
N/A		
Detail	Score given	Reasoning behind the score
Impact on the individual Physical	None/Negligible No/Negligible impact	Although there are some high-profile cases where victims suffer physical harm the pattern within South Gloucestershire is that these occasions are rare.
Impact on the individual Psychological	Low Short term psychological impact and/or recoverable without medical assistance	Dwelling burglaries undoubtedly impact on the psychological health and confidence of victims. However, it is rare that medical assistance is needed in order to help the victim recover.
Impact on the individual Financial	Substantial Medium term financial impact and/or loss is not recoverable through insurance and therefore causes hardship	Dwelling burglaries involve taking personal possessions kept close at hand by victims. While some of these have a financial impact that can be recovered through insurance, often items will have an additional sentimental value.
Impact on Community	Substantial Medium term impact and an increase in concerns which requires involvement of 2-3 partner agencies to tackle	A single dwelling burglary causes concern within a neighbourhood, as other householders become concerned they may also fall victim.
Public Expectation	Moderate Group places expectations upon organisation which relates to a specific community	A single dwelling burglary causes concern within a neighbourhood, as other householders become concerned they may also fall victim. These neighbours focus on the potential for further burglaries in their own area, and look for work to prevent this. Householders are far less concerned about burglaries that take place within other (geographic) communities. The expectation from individuals is for the attendance of police at the time of reporting, due to the dynamic nature of policing it is not always the case and delays often occur.
Environmental Impact	Moderate Medium term impact and/or incident is contained within a specific area with limited damage	Impact is often from broken glass etc.
Frequency	Severe Weekly	There were 888 domestic burglary offences in 2016/17, equating to 17 per week
Volume	None/Negligible No/negligible Volumes	The pattern of dwelling burglaries in South Gloucestershire is that the majority of offences are committed by a relatively small number of prolific offenders The rate of 7.3 crimes per 1,000 population betters the comparable figures for Avon & Somerset as a whole (7.5); and that for England & Wales (8.5) but is above the South West region average (5.5);
Trend	Severe Upward (>10% increase)	The rate of domestic burglary offences in 2016/17 represented a 33% increase in offending over the previous year.
Forecast	Substantial Upward (<10% increase)	In the absence of any information to the contrary it is anticipated the rate of offending will continue to rise. Even if the increase is not as steep as last year, it is likely to be above 10%
Intelligence Assessment	None/Negligible Almost Certain (>90% chance)	Dwelling burglaries have to be reported for insurance purposes. This area is a priority for police and partners with active encouragement in reporting and follow up
Thematic Area Knowledge	None/Negligible STANDARD SITUATION (Very well-known subject area)	A high level of expertise exists in this area and new trends and MO's are quickly identified. The awareness campaign has increased local knowledge of offence types and opportunities for evidential recovery.

Dwelling Burglary

Reputation & Politics	Low Attracts the attention of regional media and/or MEP/party view	There has been limited focus on this issue from a regional or party-political perspective. However local councillors are aware and this crime forms part of local discussion particularly around the impact on minority communities
Economic Cost	Low Medium term, (medium resource implication for intermediate time period), manageable within the agency.	Costs comprise existing activity such as the Bobby Van and enforcement action against prolific perpetrators.
Capacity	Low Limited resourcing issues exist but management of the issue continues	Within the breadth of crime types to be addressed, existing capacity is optimum.
Capability	None/Negligible Yes	Both the issues and the potential responses and activities to reduce offending levels are well known to us.
Period Covered	2016/17	
Results	There were 888 domestic burglary offences in 2016/17. This is 221 more offences than were seen in 2015/16 (667 offences) and represents a 33% increase in offending. The rate of 7.3 crimes per 1,000 population betters the comparable figures for Avon & Somerset as a whole (7.5); and that for England & Wales (8.5) but is above the South West region average (5.5);	

Hate Crime

Introduction		
Hate crime and incidents range from verbal or low-level assault to loss of life. While concerns over the latter have a significant impact on public confidence, they are fortunately rare in South Gloucestershire. Nevertheless, in order to ensure a proper and proportionate response to all forms of hate crime, the latter has been analysed separately to the following analysis. The analysis includes honour crimes.		
Detail	Score given	Reasoning behind the score
Impact on the individual Physical	Low Short term physical impact and/or recoverable without medical assistance	When looking at the physical impact on a victim of hate crime, in most cases the impact would be low level and a one-off incident; and that there is more likely to be a psychological impact. Therefore, the score was 'low'
Impact on the individual Psychological	Substantial Long term psychological impact and/or requiring assistance of local GP.	Where a member of the public is the victim of one off Hate Crime then they often won't report the incident, and do will not access support. In these instances the psychological impact is limited. Where an individual or group has multiple issues there tends to be longer term psychological damage, which can require multiple interventions involving a number of agencies. If it is a non-complex case, then SARI will deal with this and the victim(s) will normally recover within a medium-term period if it is dealt with successfully. A victim experiencing ongoing harassment is likely to experience increased mental health problems and is more likely to contact their GP.
Impact on the individual Financial	Critical Long term financial impact to an individual or organisation and/or impact causes significant hardship (homelessness, redundancies)	For a common hate crime there can be ongoing costs associated with a number of factors, which can include damage to property. And in extreme cases having to move house. Where the victim is the main earner of the household the family could struggle financially, especially if they have to take time off work due to stress/sick leave.
Impact on Community	Substantial Medium term impact and an increase in concerns which requires involvement of 2-3 partner agencies to tackle	Multiple agencies can be involved in responding to a common hate crime, which include SARI, A&S Police and the local authority. The impact on communities can vary depending on the nature of the incident; and generally has medium term impact.
Public Expectation	Moderate Group places expectations upon organisation which relates to a specific community	The public often place high expectations on agencies to deal with issues that are unrealistic. In the case of a one off common hate crime, it is likely the public would be unaware; where there is more than one family being targeted in a community there is likely to be an expectation that action will be taken to deal with that issue
Environmental Impact	Low Short term impact and/or low impact on the environment	Criminal damage and hate graffiti can have a detrimental impact on a community. While this type of hate incident is deemed to be short term it can lead to the 'broken window syndrome'. However, these are dealt with quickly by the local authority when reported.
Frequency	Severe Weekly	314 hate crimes were reported to the Police between 01/12/2016 and 30/11 2017. SARI receive approximately 2 referrals per week for South Gloucestershire, some of which – but by no means all - have been reported to the Police as crimes.
Volume	None/Negligible No/negligible activity	
Trend	Severe Upward (>10% increase)	Referrals in South Glos to SARI increased by 59% compared to the same time the previous year. 60 out of 296 hate crime incidents, took place in Kingswood. There are locations in South Gloucestershire that have issues, but there is still the issue of under reporting, which needs addressing.
Forecast	Severe Upward (>10% increase)	The forecast is there will continue to be an increase in hate crime; this is based on the fact that work to continue to raise awareness should result in increased reporting; and a reduction in resources to deal with issues could result in an increase in the number of incidents. Prevention and early intervention is going to be crucial, in terms of being able to deal with issues at the earliest opportunity and to prevent them from happening in the first instance.

Hate Crime

Intelligence Assessment	Moderate Probable/Likely (>55% - <70% chance)	Due to issues of underreporting it is difficult to be confident that the scores given in the Impact and Likelihood sections are accurate. Many incidents will never get reported to the Police and or SARI. An example of this is schools, many incidents reported in schools will not get reported to other agencies and the data is not collected. Similarly taxi drivers do not report Hate Crime that is targeted towards them.
Thematic Area Knowledge	Moderate KNOWN EMERGING ISSUE (but not a strategic intelligence requirement)	Overall hate crime is a well-known subject matter across most agencies.
Reputation & Politics	Low Attracts the attention of regional media and/or MEP/party view	Hate crime is a high-profile issue currently due to a range of factors including recent events and media coverage. As a rule, one off common hate crime incidents are unlikely to attract political interest, however, where there are hotspots identified in local areas, this is likely to generate interest from local ward members.
Economic Cost	Low Medium term, (medium resource implication for intermediate time period), manageable within the agency.	Resources to deal with one off common hate crimes exist within SARI, A&S Police and South Gloucestershire Council although the Police are starting to struggle with capacity, given recent saving programmes and would be concerned in the event there is an increase in demand.
Capacity	Substantial Resourcing issues impede the management the issue	There is a lack of capacity within agencies; but it is still being managed. There is a huge lack of capacity and resources within the Police to deal with Hate Crime effectively, which is a risk that has been factored into this score.
Capability	None/Negligible Yes	SARI is an operational, specialist agency with well trained staff. It has good systems in place to manage and support victims of Hate Crime in South Gloucestershire. This score is dependent on continuing funding of the service by South Gloucestershire Council.
Period Covered	01/12/2016 and 30/11 2017	
Results	314 hate crimes were reported to the Police between 01/12/2016 and 30/11 2017. SARI receive approximately 2 referrals per week for South Gloucestershire, some of which – but by no means all - have been reported to the Police as crimes.	
Additional Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Underreporting of Hate Crime • Kingswood Hate Crime Hotspot • Understand/Report Hate Crime in Schools • Disability & Homophobic LGBT 	

Hate Motivated Murder

Hate Motivated Murder

Introduction		
<p>In a sense all murder is hate motivated. This analysis concerns hate which is motivated by hate on the basis of equality characteristics (race, faith, gender, gender identity, sexuality, age) rather than of the individual victim or their actions. It also includes honour based murders.</p> <p>Although there were no hate motivated murders in the period reviewed there were 153 racially or religiously aggravated crimes.</p>		
Detail	Score given	Reasoning behind the score
Impact on the individual Physical	Severe Loss of individual life	A hate motivated murder would clearly have a severe physical effect on the individual victim. There is no evidence to suggest anything which would lead to multiple hate-motivated murders in South Gloucestershire.
Impact on the individual Psychological	Severe Individual requires specific treatment which involves partner agencies	Attempted hate motivated murder would have a severe psychological effect on the intended victim.
Impact on the individual Financial	Severe Medium term financial impact and/or loss is not recoverable through insurance and therefore causes hardship	In the case of a murder the costs are associated with the family. These can be significant and have a long term financial impact.
Impact on Community	Catastrophic Critical Incident declared requiring significant, co-ordinated multi-agency (4+) approach to tackle	In the case of a hate murder such as the Bijan Ebrahimi case, these types of incidents are rare, however can have a significant impact on local communities, particularly where in this instance there was wide spread local and national media interest; and an IPCC investigation. Cases such as these can impact on public confidence in agencies and have long lasting effects.
Public Expectation	Critical Group places expectations upon organisation regarding an issue which impacts nationally	A hate murder will generate national interest in that members of the public expect agencies to take action to prevent something of this level from happening again.
Environmental Impact	Low Short term impact and/or low impact on the environment	A hate motivated murder is unlikely to be a unique occurrence, and will more typically follow a criminal damage and hate graffiti. While these types of hate are deemed to be short term they can lead to the 'broken window syndrome' but are dealt with quickly by the local authority when reported.
Frequency	None/ Negligible Five years	South Gloucestershire has not had a hate-motivated murder in the past five years. Therefore, it would be reasonable to expect that the probability of one happening is low.
Volume	None/ Negligible No / Negligible activity	South Gloucestershire has not had a hate-motivated murder in the past five years. Therefore, it would be reasonable to expect that the probability of one happening is low.
Trend	Moderate Same Level	There have been no hate motivated murders in South Gloucestershire in the past 5 years therefore there has been no increase or decrease
Forecast	Moderate Same Level	There have been no hate motivated murders in South Gloucestershire in the past 5 years. Although there has been an increase in reported Violence Against the Person and hate crime is generally increasing, the local authority's investment in early interventions and prevention mitigates the risk.
Intelligence Assessment	None/ Negligible Almost Certain (>90% chance)	In the case of a hate murder the Police are confident with their intelligence.
Thematic Area Knowledge	Moderate KNOWN EMERGING ISSUE (but not a strategic intelligence requirement)	Lessons from elsewhere, such as the Bijan Ebrahimi case contribute to improving thematic knowledge.

Hate Motivated Murder

Reputation & Politics	Moderate Attracts the attention of national media and/or national political interest (i.e.: party leader)	Hate murders have a far-reaching impact and will always attract local, regional and sometimes national interest depending on the circumstances of the case. Political interest in cases such as these will be high given the reputational risk to agencies and local communities.
Economic Cost	Low Medium term, (medium resource implication for intermediate time period), manageable within the agency.	In the event of a hate motivated murder existing resources would be re-directed as necessary in the short or medium term.
Capacity	None/ Negligible Yes	In the case of a hate murder the Police would have to prioritise their resources in these circumstances and use all the relevant resources available to them to deal with this due to the severity.
Capability	None/ Negligible Yes	SARI is an operational, specialist agency with well trained staff. It has good systems in place to manage and support victims of Hate Crime in South Gloucestershire. This score is dependent on continuing funding of the service by South Gloucestershire Council. In the case of a hate murder the Police most definitely have the skills, expertise and capability, with access to many specialist resources.
Period Covered	01/12/2016 to 30/11/2017	
Results	There were no hate related murders in South Gloucestershire in this period.	

Mass Marketed Fraud

Introduction

Mass marketed fraud (MMF) is fraud perpetrated using mass marketing techniques. These include mail shots, telephone cold calling and unsolicited emailing. The more popular and recognisable term for mass marketed fraud is a scam. They can take the form of fake foreign lotteries, prize draw notifications, psychic and clairvoyant contacts, catalogue-based prize draws, romance scams, investment fraud, phishing / smishing / vishing, financial product misspelling claims, to name but a mere few.

It is estimated that the UK loses £3bn a year to scams, equivalent to £70 per adult, however, only 5% are reported, so the actual losses are much higher.

One of the notable characteristics of this crime is that although victims live in South Gloucestershire perpetrators operate nationally and internationally, targeting thousands of people irrespective of where they live.

Mass marketed fraud is often a Gateway crime, where details of those who have fallen victim to it are passed on (sold on) to other perpetrators, who will continue targeting the victim.

Detail	Score given	Reasoning behind the score
Impact on the individual Physical	Low Short term physical impact and/or recoverable without medical assistance	While Trading Standards has anecdotal evidence from complaints and investigations where the effects of mass marketed fraud have manifested themselves in victims as stress and fear and all associated symptoms.
Impact on the individual Psychological	Severe Individual requires specific treatment which involves partner agencies	The National Trading Standards Scams Team have undertaken work with the University of Bournemouth which demonstrates the links between MMF and the deterioration in the health and wellbeing of victims, which leads to the involvement of health and social care services. Trading Standards has anecdotal evidence of the psychological effects of MMF in victims within South Gloucestershire.
Impact on the individual Financial	Critical Long term financial impact to an individual or organisation and/or impact causes significant hardship (homelessness, redundancies)	Trading Standards have identified many individuals locally who have experienced long term financial difficulties as a direct result of MMF, and this is evidenced nationally also through the work done as part of the National Trading Standards Scams Team work. Individuals have been identified in South Gloucestershire who have lost in excess of £100,000 over periods between 5 and 14 years. This has not only had an impact on their ability to feed and care for themselves, pay their bills etc, but has also resulted in additional burden to the state when the victim is no longer able to pay for care providers and services.
Impact on Community	None / negligible No / negligible impact	This form of crime attacks individuals rather than geographic communities. Victims are often reluctant to report they have been scammed in this fashion. Any reports of such crime are usually seen as something for Trading Standards to respond to.
Public Expectation	Critical Group places expectations upon organisation regarding an issue which impacts nationally	One of the notable characteristics of this crime is that although victims live in South Gloucestershire perpetrators operate nationally, or even internationally, targeting thousands of people irrespective of where they live. Mass marketed fraud is a popular media subject (nationally, regionally and locally), which demonstrates the public's desire to know about these matters and what is being done to address them. There are daytime and primetime TV programmes dedicated to it.
Environmental Impact	None/Negligible No / negligible impact	There is no identified environmental impact from mass marketed fraud.
Frequency	Severe Weekly	Victims of mass marketed fraud are being targeted on a daily basis, via fraudulent mail, telephone calls and emails. This is a gateway crime and current victims are reporting 3+ contacts a day.
Volume	None / negligible No / Negligible activity	Since joining the project being run by the National Trading Standards Scams Team in 2013, Trading Standard have received 667 referrals (names and addresses of individuals who have been identified from the distribution lists used by fraudsters to target mail and cyber enabled fraud) to date. This equates to 167 known victims per annum. It is believed only 5% of mass marketed fraud is reported, so there is an argument that the number of mail fraud victims may be as high as 13,340 in South Glos. Over that same four year period this equates to 3,335 victims per annum. The figure for known victims has been used in order to ensure consistency with other crime types.
Trend	Severe Upward (>10% increase)	
Forecast	Severe Upward (>10% increase)	

Mass Marketing Fraud

Intelligence Assessment	Low Highly/Very Probable/Likely (>75% - <85% chance)	The impact and likelihood scores are based on details provided by victims of complaints and investigations being managed by Trading Standards over the past 12 months, so we are confident they reflect the true scale of this threat, however as not all instances are reported it is not possible to say the assessment is higher than 75-85%
Thematic Area Knowledge	Substantial Existing Strategic Intelligence requirement	Mass marketed fraud (scams) is a priority for Trading Standards nationally, regionally and locally and forms part of the strategic assessment for each of those levels.
Reputation & Politics	Moderate Attracts the attention of national media and/or national political interest (i.e.: party leader)	Mass fraud is a national priority for Trading Standards nationally, regionally and locally, as identified in the strategic assessment for each of those levels. Mass marketed fraud crime is part of the remit of the National Trading Standards Scams Team, a team set up by National Trading Standards. Part of their remit is to keep the profile of these issues in the public domain at a national level
Economic Cost	Substantial Medium to long term resource implication which requires additional resources to be sought from suitable agencies	As identified above, it is expected the number of mass marketed fraud victims is set to rise over the medium to long term. Additional capacity and resources will undoubtedly be required to manage this anticipated rise.
Capacity	Moderate Resourcing issues exist which have a limited impact on the management of the issue	
Capability	Substantial Lack of skills and equipment impedes management of the issue	If the increase in trends identified continues then the resources available will be inadequate to meet the challenges. There is an ever changing MO operated by the perpetrators of these types of crime and learning new skills will be essential to combat future threats.
Period Covered	2013 - 2017	
Results	Since joining the project being run by the National Trading Standards Scams Team in 2013, Trading Standard have received 667 referrals (names and addresses of individuals who have been identified from the distribution lists used by fraudsters to target mail and cyber enabled fraud) to date. This equates to 167 known victims per annum. It is believed only 5% of mass marketed fraud is reported, so there is an argument that the number of mail fraud victims may be as high as 13,340 in South Glos. Over that same four year period this equates to 3,335 victims per annum. The figure for known victims has been used in order to ensure consistency with other crime types	

Modern Slavery

Introduction		
<p>Modern slavery is very much a hidden crime and although 0 cases were recorded in South Gloucestershire last year Recent information indicates that the previous national estimate of 10,000 – 13,000 victims in the UK is ‘the tip of the iceberg’. Although the figure is yet to be updated, even if it rose to 50,000 nationally, this represents 0.1% of the 52 million people aged over 14 in the UK. This would equate to 220 modern slaves in South Gloucestershire</p>		
Detail	Score given	Reasoning behind the score
Impact on the individual Physical	Substantial Long term physical impact and/or requiring hospitalisation for 7+ days	National experience is that victims will often need considerable hospital treatment to deal with impact of neglect and physical coercion. While loss of life does occur, it is a rare outlier rather than a regular outcome.
Impact on the individual Psychological	Severe Individual requires specific treatment which involves partner agencies	A high proportion of victims have vulnerabilities which are exploited by perpetrators. In all cases significant treatment is needed before victims can re-join society
Impact on the individual Financial	Critical Long term financial impact to an individual or organisation and/or impact causes significant hardship (homelessness, redundancies)	By its very nature this form of crime has a huge impact on the financial wellbeing of victims who inevitable become homeless when freed from slavery, and who are not rewarded for their work, leaving them unable to recover.
Impact on Community	Low Short term impact and awareness of the issue but, daily life largely unaffected	This is a ‘hidden crime’ which most members of the public do not identify or recognise within their own community.
Public Expectation	Critical Group places expectations upon organisation regarding an issue which impacts nationally	Although modern slavery is an international issue current concerns are part of a national response.
Environmental Impact	Low Short term impact and/or low impact on the environment	There is some environment impact for modern slavery such as Fly tipping and rogue trading carried out both by modern slavery victims and perpetrators.
Frequency	Low Annually	Score represents frequency of identification, as slavery itself happens 365 days a year to each victim. In South Glos no victims agreed to be identified last year, but 1 set was identified.
Volume	None/ Negligible No/negligible activity	Recent information indicates that the previous national estimate of 10,000 – 13,000 victims in the UK is ‘the tip of the iceberg’. Although the figure is yet to be updated, even if it rose to 50,000 nationally, this represents 0.1% of the 52 million people aged over 14 in the UK. This would equate to 220 modern slaves in South Gloucestershire
Trend	Moderate Same Level	Increases are believed to reflect increased understanding and awareness of the issue, rather than an increase in the number of victims.
Forecast	Moderate Same Level	Any increase is believed to reflect increased understanding and awareness of the issue, rather than an increase in the number of victims.
Intelligence Assessment	Severe Improbable/Unlikely (15-20%chance)	In August 2017 the National Crime Agency reported the previous estimate of numbers to be merely ‘the tip of the iceberg’
Thematic Area Knowledge	Severe NEW AREA OF CRIMINALITY	Understanding of the whole issue known to be a weakness nationally as well as locally.

Modern Slavery

Reputation & Politics	Moderate Attracts the attention of national media and/or national political interest (i.e.: party leader)	Although the problems or international, response is national. Certainly, high-profile and led by the PM and Home Office.
Economic Cost	Substantial Medium to long term resource implication which requires additional resources to be sought from suitable agencies	Dealing with this topic is almost open-ended in resource demand terms. All large organisations (and all public-sector organisations) now have legal responsibilities, however for SGC resource to respond to the topic is only available on a temporary basis.
Capacity	Moderate Resourcing issues exist which have a limited impact on the management of the issue	All large organisations (and all public-sector organisations) now have legal responsibilities, however for SGC resource to respond to the topic is only available on a temporary basis.
Capability	Severe No	There is a need to improve understanding and capability across all organisations involved on a national and local level.
Period Covered	2016/17	
Results	<p>The 2016 Problem Profile for Modern Slavery shows 53 incidents investigated across Avon & Somerset, of which 16 actual cases were found. Of these incidents just six (11%) occurred in the North Local Policing Area which covers BANES and South Gloucestershire.</p> <p>Numbers are too small for any meaningful breakdown to local areas, and so the following is based on Avon & Somerset-wide analysis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Reporting suggests that forced labour is the most common type of exploitation. 2016 marks the first time that Labour Exploitation has been more predominant than Sexual Exploitation. b) Most modern slavery is linked to serious organised crime groups c) The majority of modern slavery concerns are linked to the hand car wash sector. Other sectors of concern are Vietnamese nail bars and takeaway food premises. New locations of concern emerging are care homes and farms. d) Romanian, Polish and Brazilian nationals are being sexually exploited and trafficked for controlled prostitution in both public and residential brothels, including one investigated in South Gloucestershire. e) Romanian and Polish nationals who are committing acquisitive crime may be victims of Modern Slavery, either as a result of forced criminal exploitation or in order to obtain goods to improve their poor standard of living. <p>In response to this Avon & Somerset-wide profile, officers have reminded the Police of a number of other cases reported by the council and a new problem profile is due early in the 2018/19 financial year.</p>	

Murder

Murder

Introduction		
Detail	Score given	Reasoning behind the score
Impact on the individual Physical	Severe Loss of individual life	There is no evidence to suggest anything which would lead to multiple murders in South Gloucestershire.
Impact on the individual Psychological	Severe Individual requires specific treatment which involves partner agencies	Attempted murder would have a severe psychological effect on the intended victim.
Impact on the individual Financial	Severe Medium term financial impact and/or loss is not recoverable through insurance and therefore causes hardship	In the case of a murder the costs are associated with the family. These can be significant and have a long term financial impact.
Impact on Community	Moderate Medium term impact and an increase in concerns which requires involvement of one partner agency to tackle issue	Community impact of a murder would be significantly affected by the reasons behind the crime. In most circumstances the public would expect the Police to respond to the issue(s).
Public Expectation	Moderate Group places expectations upon organisation which relates to a specific community	Public expectations would be driven by the reasons behind the crime.
Environmental Impact	Low Short term impact and/or low impact on the environment	There may be some small environmental impact (such as those associated with a struggle, or attempts to hide the body. These could be cleared relatively simply once detailed forensic analysis can be completed.
Frequency	Low Annually	Trends over the past few years show an average of 1 murder a year.
Volume	None/ Negligible No/negligible activity	
Trend	Moderate Same level	
Forecast	Moderate Same level	
Intelligence Assessment	None/ Negligible Almost Certain (>90% chance)	In the case of a murder the Police are confident in their intelligence.
Thematic Area Knowledge	None/ Negligible Standard Situation (Very well-known subject area)	In the case of a murder the Police are confident in their thematic Knowledge.

Murder

Reputation & Politics	Moderate Attracts the attention of national media and/or national political interest (i.e.: party leader)	Murders will always attract local, regional and sometimes national interest. Political interest in cases such as these will be high given the concerns of local communities.
Economic Cost	Low Medium term, (medium resource implication for intermediate time period), manageable within the agency.	Existing resources would be re-directed as necessary in the short or medium term.
Capacity	None/ Negligible Yes	The Police would prioritise their resources in these circumstances and use all the relevant resources available to them to deal with this.
Capability	None/ Negligible Yes	In the case of a murder the Police most definitely have the skills, expertise and capability, with access to many specialist resources.
Period Covered	01/12/2016 and 30/11 2017	
Results	1	
Additional Information	There was 1 murder victim found in South Gloucestershire in this period, although the murder had taken place outside South Gloucestershire	

Non-Dwelling Burglary

Non-Dwelling Burglary

Introduction		
Detail	Score given	Reasoning behind the score
Impact on the individual Physical	None/Negligible No / Negligible impact	The vast majority on non-dwelling burglary is carried out when the householder is not in the immediately vicinity, though they may be in the house. The physical impact of this form of crime is therefore negligible in most cases.
Impact on the individual Psychological	Moderate Medium term psychological impact and/or requiring assistance of local GP	Although Non-dwelling burglaries do not involve trespass in the home they can still cause a sense of violation and reduce victim's confidence.
Impact on the individual Financial	Moderate Short term financial impact and/or impact is recoverable within a short period of time (reinsurance)	Goods stolen through non-dwelling burglaries may be replaced through insurance (by those who have insurance) though some items stolen can be of personal sentimental value.
Impact on Community	Moderate Medium term impact and an increase in concerns which requires involvement of one partner agency to tackle issue	A spate of non-dwelling burglaries will increase concerns within the community, which are normally directed at the Police (other agencies are not seen as part of the solution.) However, in the absence of the sense of violation that dwelling burglary causes concerns even at community level are usually lower than those resulting from the latter.
Public Expectation	Moderate Group places expectations upon organisation which relates to a specific community	Non-dwelling burglaries are rarely individual and an area will be targeted. This causes concern within a neighbourhood, though householders are far less concerned about non-dwelling burglaries that take place within other (geographic) communities
Environmental Impact	Moderate Medium term impact and/or incident is contained within a specific area with limited damage	Impact is often from the damage caused in entering sheds, broken glass etc. This can give an appearance of widespread damage, but is normally readily repairable.
Frequency	Substantial Monthly	There has been a 53% increase over the last 12 months representing an additional 28 offences. The main area subject to this increase is Kingswood.
Volume	None/Negligible No / Negligible activity	80 offences in last 12 months compared to 52 in the previous year
Trend	Severe Upward (>10% increase)	The numbers compared to the wider force and MSG are relatively small and any variance has a higher percentage impact.
Forecast	Substantial Upward (<10% increase)	It is likely that this will increase; there are a number of factors that will impact including the increase in volume of housing and populous
Intelligence Assessment	None/ Negligible Almost Certain (>90% chance)	Non-dwelling burglaries have to be reported for insurance purposes
Thematic Area Knowledge	None/ Negligible STANDARD SITUATION (Very well-known subject area)	Non-dwelling burglaries have to be reported for insurance purposes. As a subject area this has been well known for a number of years

Non-Dwelling Burglary

Reputation & Politics	None/ Negligible Attracts attention of local media and/or political group	This issue has attracted no interest from the media or a Party-political perspective.
Economic Cost	Low Medium term, (medium resource implication for intermediate time period), manageable within the agency.	Prime method of preventing this crime (besides addressing perpetrators) is reminding householders to secure sheds etc. This would involve communication activity.
Capacity	None/ Negligible Yes	Prime method of preventing this crime (besides addressing perpetrators) is reminding householders to secure sheds etc. This would involve communication activity
Capability	None/ Negligible Yes	Prime method of preventing this crime (besides addressing perpetrators) is reminding householders to secure sheds etc. This would involve communication activity
Period Covered	01/03/2015 to 01/03/2017	
Results	80 offences in last 12 months compared to 52 in the previous year. The area has experienced an increase in non-dwelling burglaries. This data shows an increase of 53% in the last 12 months representing 28 offences. However following action against prolific perpetrators the level to end November shows a 69% reduction compared to the previous year.	

Possession of a Weapon

Possession of a Weapon

Detail	Score given	Reasoning behind the score
Impact on the individual Physical	Severe Loss of individual life	Though this has not happened the case in South Gloucestershire in the past 3 years, possessions of weapons can lead to loss of life
Impact on the individual Psychological	Severe Individual requires specific treatment which involves partner agencies	Attack with a weapon can have a serious and traumatising impact on the victim, requiring psychological support and counselling
Impact on the individual Financial	Severe Medium term financial impact and/or loss is not recoverable through insurance and therefore causes hardship	At its extreme attack with a weapon can leave victims unable to work, causing financial hardship
Impact on Community	Severe Long term impact and increase in concerns requires involvement of 2-3 partner agencies to tackle	Possession of (and/or attack with) a weapon has a significant impact on public and community confidence. Communities will expect partner agencies to address this as a matter of urgency
Public Expectation	Moderate Group places expectations upon organisation which relates to a specific community	Possession of (and/or attack with) a weapon has a significant impact on public and community confidence. Communities will expect partner agencies to address this as a matter of urgency
Environmental Impact	None/Negligible No/Negligible Impact	There is no discernible environment impact from possession of a weapon.
Frequency	Substantial Monthly	While there is anecdotal evidence regionally of more young people in particular carrying knives for self-defence, the data for this type of offence has remained consistent in South Gloucestershire. The area is generally recognised as one of the safest. The number of offences where weapons have been involved or people have been in possession of total 37 for this year, an increase of 5.7% on previous year equating to 2.
Volume	None/Negligible No/Negligible activity	37 offences have been recorded, there has been an 80% reduction in offences of possession of a weapon with intent
Trend	Low Downward (<10% decrease)	There has been a change in recording practice and all knives found are now classed under 'possession of a weapon' even if they were not part of the original incident being investigated. Nonetheless work with schools and other partner agencies including knife awareness and amnesty weeks has significantly impacted upon awareness.
Forecast	Moderate Same Level	There is a continued drive to reduce offences, but detection generally relies upon proactivity, the increasing pressure upon resource will have an impact but it is unlikely to see an increase
Intelligence Assessment	Moderate Probable/Likely (>55% - <70% chance)	Although the level of knowledge of weapon possession scores may be relatively low, the pattern is unlikely to have changed much over the past 5 years, and therefore changes in recorded incidents would be consistent with changes in the actual level of possession.
Thematic Area Knowledge	Low STANDARD SITUATION (Well known, but not an area to be concerned about)	Although the level of knowledge of weapon possession scores may be relatively low, the pattern is unlikely to have changed much over the past 5 years, and therefore changes in recorded incidents would be consistent with changes in the actual level of possession
Reputation & Politics	None/Negligible Attracts attention of local media and/or political group	The low level of prevalence of possession of a weapon (for criminal purposes) in South Gloucestershire means there has been no media or political concern expressed over this issue.

Possession of a Weapon

Economic Cost	Moderate Long term (large resource implication for prolonged period of time) manageable within the agency	The low level of prevalence of possession of a weapon (for criminal purposes) in South Gloucestershire means large additional resource would be needed to identify and deal with offenders.
Capacity	Low Limited resourcing issues exist but management of the issue continues	The issue is currently addressed within existing resources and this remains the optimum approach.
Capability	None/Negligible Yes	This is primarily regarded as a Police issue, often related to gangs. There is sufficient expertise within the Constabulary (albeit at Avon and Somerset level) to deal with this crime type of the level escalates.
Period Covered	01/09/2016 to 01/09/2017	
Results	37 offences have been recorded. -5.7% change representing an additional 2 offences of possession. There has been an 80% reduction of offences of possession with intent.	

Robbery

Robbery

Detail	Score given	Reasoning behind the score
Impact on the individual Physical	Moderate Medium term physical impact and/or requiring medical assistance.	The most severe physical impact from the majority of robberies recorded in South Gloucestershire requires some medical assistance, but would not require hospitalisation for 7+ days.
Impact on the individual Psychological	Substantial Long term psychological impact and/or requiring assistance of local GP.	Being a victim of robbery has a psychological impact that may well require some medical assistance, particularly if the victim is vulnerable.
Impact on the individual Financial	Moderate Short term financial impact and/or impact is recoverable within a short period of time (reinsurance)	Robbery leads to losing money or property, rarely more than that normally carried by the individual on a day-to-day basis.
Impact on Community	Substantial Medium term impact and an increase in concerns which requires involvement of 2-3 partner agencies to tackle	Robbery has a very definite and visible impact on community confidence. It is often seen as a crime predominantly involving young people, hence a number of agencies would be expected to contribute to dealing with it.
Public Expectation	Moderate Group places expectations upon organisation which relates to a specific community	Robbery has a very definite and visible impact on community confidence. It is often seen as a crime predominantly involving young people, hence a number of agencies would be expected to contribute to dealing with it.
Environmental Impact	None/Negligible No/Negligible Impact	There is no discernible environmental impact from this form of crime.
Frequency	Severe Weekly	There have been a total of 128 offences in previous 12 months realising an increase of 42.2% on previous year
Volume	None/Negligible No/Negligible activity	The area has seen an increase in Robbery offences but still reports the lowest across the force area
Trend	Severe Upward (>10% increase)	An increase of 100% over the last 12 months representing +8 crimes. The low numbers will adversely impact when using percentages.
Forecast	Substantial Upward (<10% increase)	The opportunity to commit this crime has increased year on year, with the increase in technology representing added value for opportunism this crime is more attractive. Trends also include business robberies with till snatches and threats in recent months.
Intelligence Assessment	Low Highly/Very Probable/Likely (>75% - <85% chance)	
Thematic Area Knowledge	None/Negligible STANDARD SITUATION (Very well-known subject area)	
Reputation & Politics	None/Negligible Attracts attention of local media and/or political group	The low level of robbery in South Gloucestershire means there has been no media or political concern expressed over this issue.
Economic Cost	Moderate Long term (large resource implication for	The low level of robbery in South Gloucestershire means large additional resource would be needed to identify and deal with offenders.

Robbery

	prolonged period of time) manageable within the agency	
Capacity	Low Limited resourcing issues exist but management of the issue continues	The issue is currently addressed within existing resources and this remains the optimum approach
Capability	None/Negligible Yes	There is sufficient expertise within the Constabulary (albeit at Avon and Somerset level) to deal with this crime type if the level escalates.
Period Covered	01/09/2016 to 01/09/2017	
Results	There has been a total of 128 offences in previous 12 months realising an increase of 42.2% on previous year In the last 12 months there have been increases of this type of offences in Staple Hill and Downend. The numbers are low across the area, 16 totals representing a 100% increase on previous year equalling 8 offences.	

Rogue Trading

Introduction

Rogue trading is the term given to misleading, fraudulent and aggressive business practices perpetrated in an individual's home. It often involves unsolicited visits to homes offering home and garden maintenance services and is linked to other acquisitive crime such as distraction burglary.

South Gloucestershire is considered an affluent area which benefits from a motorway network linking the South West to the Midlands and the South and East, allowing perpetrators to enter and leave the district easily and quickly, thus avoiding detection.

Rogue trading is often a Gateway crime, where details of those who have fallen victim to it are shared with other perpetrators, who will continue to target the victim with similar practices.

Detail	Score given	Reasoning behind the score
Impact on the individual Physical	Low Short term physical impact and/or recoverable without medical assistance	Trading Standards have identified many incidences of rogue trading where there has been the threat of physical violence but actual physical harm is rare.
Impact on the individual Psychological	Severe Individual requires specific treatment which involves partner agencies	Trading Standards has anecdotal evidence from complaints and investigations where the effects of rogue trading have manifested themselves in victims as stress and fear and all associated symptoms. The service has dealt with incidences where the victim has been sectioned as a direct consequence of their experiences of a rogue trading incident.
Impact on the individual Financial	Critical Long term financial impact to an individual or organisation and/or impact causes significant hardship (homelessness, redundancies)	Trading Standards have identified many individuals locally who have experienced long term financial difficulties as a direct result of rogue trading; not just the incident itself but the need to rectify the damage done by rogue traders.
Impact on Community	Severe Long term impact and increase in concerns requires involvement of 2-3 partner agencies to tackle	Fraud perpetrated via doorstep crime can involve multiple agencies such as South Glos Council (Trading Standards, Environmental Health, Antisocial Behaviour Team) and Avon & Somerset Police. Those suspected of carrying out rogue trading activities are associated with distraction burglary, theft from homes and businesses, criminal damage, trespass and antisocial behaviour. An example of joint working in the Police and Trading Standards working together over a number of years to identify doorstep crime related fraud in the Thornbury and Alveston area, which complaint data shows is a hotspot for this type of crime.
Public Expectation	Substantial Group places expectations upon organisation which relates to a specific county	Rogue trading and associated doorstep crime are a popular media subject (nationally, regionally and locally), which demonstrates the public's desire to know about these matters and what is being done to address them. There are daytime and primetime TV programmes dedicated to fraud and doorstep crime. Incidents and enforcement action undertaken locally have received local media coverage, both TV and print media.
Environmental Impact	Severe Long term impact and/or incident causes sustained damage across a large area	Rogue trading is a nationally recognised issue and is a priority for Trading Standards at all three levels. It can involve additional offences such as fly tipping (waste such as garden waste, building materials, metal, substances such as paint), the illegal and inappropriate disposal of waste, including asbestos and chemicals, such as solvents. These actions can have a long term impact upon the area where the waste is disposed of, and the number of these sites is expected to increase in line with the increase in incidents of doorstep crime.
Frequency	Severe Weekly	Trading Standards has seen an increase in reports of rogue trading of 114.5% in 2016-17 with 118 records, which is over 2 per week. TS data shows the trend has continued between 1/4/17 and 30/9/17, with 67 reports received so far, 2.6 reports per week.
Volume	None / negligible	Trading Standards has seen an increase in reports of rogue trading of 114.5% in 2016-17 with 118 records, which is over 2 per week. The Volume score is based on this number of reported incidents, rather than the total number of people whom may be affected but have not reported to Trading Standards or the Police.
Trend	Severe Upward (>10% increase)	Trading Standards has seen an increase in reports of rogue trading of 114.5% in 2016-17 with 118 records, which is over 2 per week. TS data shows the trend has continued between 1/4/17 and 30/9/17, with 67 reports received so far, 2.6 reports per week.
Forecast	Severe Upward (>10% increase)	Trading Standards has seen an increase in reports of rogue trading of 114.5% in 2016-17 with 118 records, which is over 2 per week. TS data shows the trend has continued between 1/4/17 and 30/9/17, with 67 reports received so far, 2.6 reports per week.
Intelligence Assessment	Low Highly/Very Probable/Likely (>75% - <85% chance)	The impact and likelihood scores are based on details provided by victims of complaints and investigations being managed by Trading Standards over the past 12 months, so we are confident they reflect the true scale of this threat, however as not all instances are reported it is not possible to say the assessment is higher than 75-85%

Rogue Trading

Thematic Area Knowledge	Substantial EXISTING STRATEGIC INTELIGENCE REQUIREMENT	Rogue trading / doorstep crime is a national priority for Trading Standards nationally, regionally and locally and forms part of the strategic assessment for each of those levels.
Reputation & Politics	Moderate Attracts the attention of national media and/or national political interest (i.e.: party leader)	Rogue trading / doorstep crime is a national priority for Trading Standards nationally, regionally and locally, as identified in the strategic assessment for each of those levels. Mass marketed fraud and doorstep crime are the remit of the National Trading Standards Scams Team, a team set up by National Trading Standards. Part of their remit is to keep the profile of these issues in the public domain at a national level
Economic Cost	Substantial Medium to long term resource implication which requires additional resources to be sought from suitable agencies	As identified above, it is expected the number of rogue trading / doorstep crime related incidents is set to rise over the medium to long term. Additional capacity and resources will undoubtedly be required to manage this anticipated rise.
Capacity	Moderate Resourcing issues exist which have a limited impact on the management of the issue	If the increase in trends identified continues then the resources available will be inadequate to meet the challenges.
Capability	Substantial Lack of skills and equipment impedes management of the issue	Trading Standards have the capability of dealing with the issue of rogue trading, but there is some reliance on partners to assist with enforcement activities.
Period Covered	2016/17	
Results	During the 2016/17 Financial Year 118 reports of rogue trading were submitted to the council's trading standards service.	

Serious Organised Crime

Introduction

Serious and organised crime costs the UK more than £24 billion a year and is a threat to national security. But as well as threatening our economy, our security, the security of our borders, and the private sector, it causes untold misery in communities up and down the country.

Organised Crime Gangs (OCGs) do not differentiate between types of crime and the same gangs will be involved in a range of damaging criminal activity including:

- Trafficking of Drugs and Firearms
- Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking
- Child Sexual Exploitation
- Organised Acquisitive Crime
- Counterfeit Goods
- Cyber Crime
- Fraud
- Organised Illegal Immigration

Detail	Score given	Reasoning behind the score
Impact on the individual Physical	Substantial Long term physical impact and/or requiring hospitalisation for 7+ days.	National experience is that victims will often need considerable hospital treatment to deal with impact of neglect and physical coercion. While loss of life does occur, it is a rare outlier rather than a regular outcome.
Impact on the individual Psychological	Substantial Long term psychological impact and/or requiring assistance of local GP	A high proportion of victims have vulnerabilities which are exploited by perpetrators.
Impact on the individual Financial	Substantial Medium term financial impact and/or loss is not recoverable due to sentimental nature of loss	Depending on the nature of the criminality this could have significant impact
Impact on Community	Critical The increase in concerns requires a multi-agency (4+) response to tackle	Depending on the nature of the criminality this could have real and lasting effects on communities.
Public Expectation	Severe Group places expectations upon organisation which relates to a specific region	Organised criminal groups do not respect LA boundaries.
Environmental Impact	Low Short term impact and/or low impact on the environment	This will depend on the nature of the criminality but unlikely to be severe.
Frequency	Severe weekly	The categorisation of Serious Organised Crime refers to the organisation of perpetrators rather than a crime type in itself. There are 10 known Organised Criminal Groups operating in SGC and the volume of crime when they are can be significant.
Volume	None/Negligible No/Negligible activity	There is no evidence indicating over 1,000 crimes a year from OCGs.
Trend	Moderate Same Level	
Forecast	Substantial Upward (<10% increase)	An increased focus on this area of work would suggest that more OCGs are identified and targeted.

Serious Organised Crime

Intelligence Assessment	Substantial Realistic possibility (>25% - <50% chance)	OCG work is a new area for the partnership as a whole and therefore the intelligence database is developing.
Thematic Area Knowledge	Substantial EXISTING STRATEGIC INTELLIGENCE REQUIREMENT	OCG work is a new area for the partnership as a whole and therefore the intelligence database is developing.
Reputation & Politics	Moderate Attracts the attention of national media and/or national political interest (i.e.: party leader)	Not necessarily demonstrated at the current time but local examples of OCGs being tackled (Gloucestershire drugs raids) generated national press coverage.
Economic Cost	Substantial Medium to long term resource implication which requires additional resources to be sought from suitable agencies	Depending on nature of criminality but tackling OCGs requires a longer term multi-agency approach.
Capacity	Moderate Resourcing issues exist which have a limited impact on the management of the issue	Resources will develop as the intelligence picture around this area improves.
Capability	Moderate Lack of skills and equipment which has a limited impact on the management of the issue	Wider partners outside of the Police are learning about this area of work, and involved in disrupting it.
Period Covered	N/A	
Results	N/A	

Serious Sexual Offences

Serious Sexual Offences

Introduction		
Detail	Score given	Reasoning behind the score
Impact on the individual Physical	Severe Loss of individual life	Serious sexual assault and rape can – and does cause loss of life, though there is no evidence of multiple deaths (which would increase this score to Critical.)
Impact on the individual Psychological	Catastrophic Individual endangers and/or causes loss of others lives	Serious sexual assault and rape have a devastating effect on mental health, and many victims never recovering from, this crime. .
Impact on the individual Financial	Critical Long term financial impact to an individual or organisation and/or impact causes significant hardship (homelessness, redundancies)	Victims of Serious sexual assault and rape often have difficulties maintaining employment.
Impact on Community	Critical The increase in concerns requires a multi-agency (4+) response to tackle	
Public Expectation	Severe Group places expectations upon organisation which relates to a specific region	
Environmental Impact	None/Negligible	
Frequency	Severe Weekly	During this 12 month period there were a total of 300 serious sexual offences reported in South Gloucestershire. These comprised 124 rapes and 186 serious sexual offences excluding rape.
Volume	None/Negligible No/negligible activity	
Trend	Substantial Upward	Increase of 11.5% compared to previous year
Forecast	Substantial Upward	Given the continuing focus on improving victims confidence to report, a further increase is anticipated.
Intelligence Assessment	Moderate Probable/Likely (>55% - <70% chance))	Considerable effort has gone into increasing reporting levels over the past 4 years and this has proved successful, although a number of cases still go unreported..
Thematic Area Knowledge	Substantial Existing Strategic Intelligence requirement	
Reputation & Politics	None/Negligible Attracts attention of local media and/or political group	Media coverage and political involvement are low, primarily as a result of victim confidentiality.
Economic Cost	Moderate Long term (large resource implication for prolonged period of time) manageable within the agency	The economic costs of responding are hidden in the opportunity costs of relevant organisations. However the scale of offending (and particularly historic offending) – being identified means that inevitably contribution has to be prioritised and rationed in order to prevent it completely overwhelming the workload of the organisations involved.

Serious Sexual Offences

Capacity	Substantial Resourcing issues impede the management the issue	
Capability	Substantial Lack of skills and equipment impedes management of the issue	
Period Covered	1/2/2017 to 31/1/2018	
Results	During this 12 month period there were a total of 300 serious sexual offences reported in South Gloucestershire. These comprised 124 rapes and 186 serious sexual offences excluding rape.	

Shoplifting
Shoplifting

Introduction		
Detail	Score given	Reasoning behind the score
Impact on the individual Physical	None/Negligible No/Negligible impact	The pattern of this crime is that by its very nature it rarely involves physical harm to the individual.
Impact on the individual Psychological	None/Negligible No/Negligible impact	This crime does not typically cause psychological harm to the victim, but is seen as a crime against a retail organisation.
Impact on the individual Financial	None/Negligible No/Negligible impact	This is a crime against a retail organisation, not an individual.
Impact on Community	Low Short term impact and awareness of the issue but, daily life largely unaffected	Residents will not normally be aware of shoplifting itself, but are more likely to be aware of action taken by shops to prevent shoplifting (such as banning groups of children from entering smaller shops, use of CCTV in larger stores, etc). The strategic partnership acknowledges that the impact of this crime is disproportionately high for independent or smaller retailers, and that this does have an impact on the commercial viability of independent retailers and hence of the community in which they area based.
Public Expectation	Low Individuals place expectations upon organisation to act	The public would expect businesses and the Police to act to prevent, and respond to, shoplifting.
Environmental Impact	None/Negligible No/Negligible impact	There may be a negligible impact from discarded packaging, but no more significant environmental impact.
Frequency	Severe Weekly	
Volume	Low Small volumes	
Trend	Moderate Same level	
Forecast	Moderate Same level	
Intelligence Assessment	Moderate Probable/Likely (>55% - <70% chance)	Shoplifting is often not reported to the Police by shop owners, with losses absorbed within their costs. However it is believed that the pattern of this is similar to that in previous years, and that underreporting is consistent. Independent or smaller retailers do not have the capacity to devote to the bureaucracy that comes with reporting a crime, and so are less likely to report than larger retailers. This may distort profiling of this issue.
Thematic Area Knowledge	Low STANDARD SITUATION (Well known, but not an area to be concerned about)	It is believed that the pattern of shoplifting is similar to that in previous years, and that underreporting is consistent.
Reputation & Politics	None/Negligible Attracts attention of local media and/or political group	There has been no public or media concern expressed about the level of shoplifting in South Gloucestershire.

Shoplifting

Economic Cost	Substantial Medium to long term resource implication which requires additional resources to be sought from suitable agencies	The economic burden of shoplifting is borne by retail businesses. It is believed that for the member organisations of the Strategic Partnership to effectively deal with this topic would largely fall to the Police but would take significant levels of resource to be successful.
Capacity	Substantial Resourcing issues impede the management the issue	It is believed that for the member organisations of the Strategic Partnership to effectively deal with this topic would largely fall to the Police but would take significant levels of resource to be successful.
Capability	None/Negligible Yes	The skills and equipment to deal with the topic are well known.
Period Covered	1/12/2016 to 30/11/2017	
Results	There were 1,702 reported shoplifting offences in this period.	

Vehicle Offences

Vehicle Offences

Introduction		
This profile includes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theft of a vehicle • Theft from a vehicle 		
Detail	Score given	Reasoning behind the score
Impact on the individual Physical	None/Negligible No/Negligible impact	Vehicle offences in South Gloucestershire rarely if ever involve carjacking, and therefore do not lead to a physical impact.
Impact on the individual Psychological	Low Short term psychological impact and/or recoverable without medical assistance	Vehicle offences will lead to anger and stress for the victim but this is normally recoverable without medical assistance
Impact on the individual Financial	Substantial Medium term financial impact and/or loss is not recoverable due to sentimental nature of loss	Both vehicles and items stolen from them may have a sentimental (as well as financial) value. The cost of car itself should be covered by insurance (and it is an offence not to be insured). Loss of a vehicle may pose additional short-term financial problems such as how to get to and from work.
Impact on Community	Low Short term impact and awareness of the issue but, daily life largely unaffected	Theft of, or from vehicles has only minimal impact on community confidence.
Public Expectation	Low Individuals place expectations upon organisation to act	While residents and motorists expect vehicle offences to be dealt with, these are normally seen as individual incidents and not cumulated to a community issue.
Environmental Impact	Low Short term impact and/or low impact on the environment	Abandoned and burnt-out vehicles, or glass from broken windows, can have a negative environmental impact, but these can be cleared up relatively swiftly.
Frequency	Severe weekly	A total of 172 offences were reported 01/09/2016 to 01/09/2017.
Volume	None/Negligible No/negligible activity	
Trend	Severe Upward (>10% increase)	A total of 172 offences were reported 01/09/2016 to 01/09/2017 representing an increase of 32.3% +42 offences on previous 12 months
Forecast	Substantial Upward (<10% increase)	There has been a steady increase in the level of vehicle crime over the last 12 months in this area
Intelligence Assessment	None/Negligible Almost Certain (>90% chance)	Incidents are required to be reported in order for motorists to claim insurance payments.
Thematic Area Knowledge	None/Negligible STANDARD SITUATION (Very well-known subject area)	

Vehicle Offences

Reputation & Politics	None/Negligible Attracts attention of local media and/or political group	No such attention has been generated as a result of vehicle offences in South Gloucestershire in the past 5 years.
Economic Cost	None/Negligible Short term, (small resource implication for a limited period of time)	Addressing the issue is appropriately contained within existing resources.
Capacity	None/Negligible Yes	No additional resource requirements have been identified.
Capability	None/Negligible Yes	No capability shortfalls have been identified.
Period Covered	01/09/2016 to 01/09/2017	
Results	Measures include theft of and from, unauthorised taking interfering and aggravated vehicle taking. In the last 12 months there were 172 offences a 32.3% increase representing 42 additional offences.	

Violent Offences

Violent Offences

Introduction		
N/A		
Detail	Score given	Reasoning behind the score
Impact on the individual Physical	Moderate Medium term physical impact and/or requiring medical assistance.	The vast majority of violence offences in South Gloucestershire, even those resulting in injury, may require medical assistance but fall short of requiring 7+ days hospital treatment. The crime most common form of violent offences are those associated with alcohol-fuelled violence. Although this leads to physical harm, in the majority of cases it can be dealt with by A&E and does not involve hospitalisation for a week or more.
Impact on the individual Psychological	Substantial Long term psychological impact and/or requiring assistance of local GP.	Victims of violent offences report ongoing psychological impacts. Unless other factors are involved however, this can normally be dealt with without specialist support provision.
Impact on the individual Financial	Substantial Medium term financial impact and/or loss is not recoverable due to sentimental nature of loss	Violence offences may mean the victim having to take time off work while recovering, and so have a medium term financial impact.
Impact on Community	Severe Long term impact and increase in concerns requires involvement of 2-3 partner agencies to tackle	While individual incidents will only have limited impact on the community, offences with violence in South Gloucestershire are primarily related to the night-time economy and thus particularly affect certain areas and communities. There is a substantial community impact in the areas most affected (Kingswood and Chipping Sodbury) with local residents avoiding these areas at peak times. The Police, council, and Street Pastors are already having to respond on a regular basis. This has been the pattern for a number of years and we need to continue addressing it.
Public Expectation	Moderate Group places expectations upon organisation which relates to a specific community	The pattern of offences with violence is that they relate to individual areas associated with the evening economy rather than the whole of South Gloucestershire. The public expect the Police and council to deal with these hotspot areas
Environmental Impact	Low Short term impact and/or low impact on the environment	Violent offences in South Gloucestershire are primarily related to the evening economy. This leads to a need to clear up broken glass, debris, etc.
Frequency	Severe Weekly	There were 1,169 violence with injury offences in the 12 months to March 2017, an average of 22 a week.
Volume	Low Small volumes	The rate of 4.3 crimes per 1,000 population betters the comparable figures for Avon & Somerset as a whole (6.6); the South West region (6.8); and England & Wales (8.1). While this would normally lead to a score of LOW, the pattern of offences is concentrated in particular hotspot areas, leading to a score of MODERATE for those areas.
Trend	Substantial Upward (<10% increase)	There were 1,169 violence with injury offences in the 12 months to March 2017. This is 99 more offences than were seen in 2015/16 (1,070 offences) and represents a 9.3% increase in offending, even though is believed to be largely a result of changes in recording practice.
Forecast	Substantial Upward (<10% increase)	Changes in the allocation of Police resources across Avon & Somerset may lead to an increase in offences within South Gloucestershire.

Violent Offences

Intelligence Assessment	None/Negligible Almost Certain (>90% chance)	This area of work has been thoroughly explored over the past 5 years. Available resources are targeted at times and places where it is most prevalent and we are confident in the consistency and accuracy of figures. Trends are explained by changes in recording practice.
Thematic Area Knowledge	None/Negligible Standard Situation (Very well-known subject area)	
Reputation & Politics	Low Attracts the attention of regional media and/or MEP/party view	Party views have been expressed about the prevalence on violent crime related to the evening economy in Kingswood and Chipping Sodbury, and about the effectiveness and impact of work over several years to address these (in particular the former)
Economic Cost	Low Medium term, (medium resource implication for intermediate time period), manageable within the agency.	Problems can be dealt with using resources available within agencies if these are fully integrated and directed
Capacity	Low Limited resourcing issues exist but management of the issue continues	
Capability	None/Negligible Yes	
Period Covered	2016/17	
Results	<p>There were 1,169 violence with injury offences in the 12 months to March 2017. This is 99 more offences than were seen in 2015/16 (1,070 offences) and represents a 9.3% increase in offending.</p> <p>The rate of 4.3 crimes per 1,000 population betters the comparable figures for Avon & Somerset as a whole (6.6); the South West region (6.8); and England & Wales (8.1).</p>	