

**SOUTH GLOUCESTERSHIRE
STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT OF CRIME AND DISORDER 2018/19**

SAFER AND STRONGER COMMUNITIES STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP

STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT OF CRIME AND DISORDER 2018/19

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.

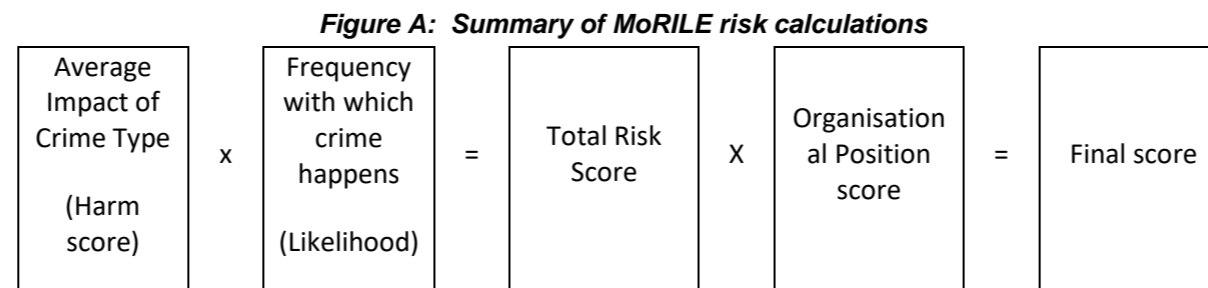
This document presents South Gloucestershire's Strategic Assessment of Crime and Disorder carried out in 2018/19.

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.



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 Partnership awarded points based on quintiles of the most common form of recorded crime

- 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.

Figure B: Final Risk scores 2018/19

Crime type	Risk Score
Child Sexual Abuse	255
Serious Sexual Offences	197
Drug Offences	162
Drug Offences (other than cannabis)	162
Domestic Abuse - High Risk	150
Serious Organised Crime	131

Crime type	Risk Score
ASB	129
Modern Slavery	107
Rogue Trading	63
Domestic Abuse (other than high risk)	51
Hate Crime	48
Violent offences	45
Possession of a weapon	41
Mass Marketing Fraud	40
Criminal Damage	34
Robbery	26
Dwelling burglary	22
Vehicle offences	19
Drug offences (cannabis possession)	18
Arson/Deliberate vehicle fires	16
Non-dwelling burglary	16
Arson/Deliberate Primary Fires	14
Arson/Deliberate Secondary Fires	11
Shoplifting	7
Hate motivated murder	0
Murder	0

Priorities

The following priorities for 2019/20 were therefore established through the Strategic Assessment of Crime and Disorder.

- Child Sexual Abuse
- Serious Sexual offences
- Drugs
- Drugs other than cannabis
- Domestic Abuse
- Serious organised crime
- ASB
- Modern Slavery

The Strategic Partnership is concerned about potential increases in hate crime as a result of national and international events during 2019/20 and will maintain this as an area of focus during the year

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

Strategic Assessment of Crime and Disorder 2018/19

Thematic Area	IMPACT											LIKELIHOOD							Risk Score	CONFIDENCE SCORE		ORGANISATIONAL POSITION							Final score							
	Physical		Psychological		Financial		Community		Public Expectation		Environmental	Total Harm Score	Frequency		Volume		Trend			Forecast		Total Likelihood Score	Intelligence Assessment	Thematic Area Knowledge	Reputation and Politics		Economic cost			Capacity		Capability		Calculating Organisational Position		
Child Sexual Abuse	Severe	4	Catastrophic	16	Critical	16	Critical	16	Severe	8	None/Negligible	0	60	Substantial	2	None/Negligible	0.25	Moderate	1	Moderate	1	4.25	255	Substantial	Substantial	None/Negligible	0	Moderate	2	Substantial	3	Substantial	3	8	1	255
Serious Sexual Offences	Substantial	2	Critical	8	Critical	16	Critical	16	Severe	8	None/Negligible	0	50	Severe	2	None/Negligible	0.25	Substantial	1.5	Substantial	1.5	5.25	263	Moderate	Substantial	None/Negligible	0	Substantial	3	Moderate	2	None/Negligible	0	5	0.75	197
Drug Offences	Critical	8	Critical	8	Critical	16	Critical	16	Substantial	4	Moderate	2	54	Severe	2	Moderate	1	Moderate	1	Moderate	1	5	270	Moderate	Substantial	None/Negligible	0	Low	1	Low	1	None/Negligible	0	2	0.6	162
Drug Offences (other than cannabis)	Critical	8	Critical	8	Critical	16	Critical	16	Substantial	4	Moderate	2	54	Severe	2	Moderate	1	Moderate	1	Moderate	1	5	270	Moderate	Substantial	None/Negligible	0	Low	1	Low	1	None/Negligible	0	2	0.6	162
Domestic Abuse - High Risk	Moderate	1	Substantial	2	Critical	16	Moderate	2	Substantial	4	None/Negligible	0	25	Severe	2	Moderate	1	Substantial	1.5	Substantial	1.5	6	150	Low	None/Negligible	Low	1	Substantial	3	Substantial	3	Low	1	8	1	150
Serious Organised Crime	Moderate	1	Moderate	1	Moderate	2	Critical	16	Substantial	4	Low	1	25	Severe	2	None/Negligible	0.25	Substantial	1.5	Substantial	1.5	5.25	131	Moderate	Substantial	Moderate	2	Moderate	2	Moderate	2	Moderate	2	8	1	131
ASB	None/Negligible	0	Moderate	1	Moderate	2	Critical	16	Moderate	2	Moderate	2	23	Severe	2	Substantial	1.5	Severe	2	Severe	2	7.5	173	Moderate	None/Negligible	Low	1	Low	1	Low	1	Low	1	4	0.75	129
Modern Slavery	Low	0.5	Low	0.5	Low	0.5	Low	1	Critical	16	Low	1	19.5	Low	0.5	None/Negligible	0.25	Moderate	1	Moderate	1	2.75	54	Severe	Severe	Moderate	2	Substantial	3	Moderate	2	Severe	4	11	2	107
Rogue Trading	Low	0.5	Moderate	1	Substantial	4	Substantial	4	Moderate	2	Moderate	2	13.5	Severe	2	None/Negligible	0.25	Severe	2	Severe	2	6.25	84	Low	None/Negligible	Low	1	Low	1	Low	1	Low	1	4	0.75	63
Domestic Abuse - Medium/Standard Risk	Low	0.5	Substantial	2	Substantial	4	Low	1	Low	1	None/Negligible	0	8.5	Severe	2	Moderate	1	Substantial	1.5	Substantial	1.5	6	51	Low	None/Negligible	Low	1	Substantial	3	Moderate	2	Low	1	7	1	51
Hate Crime	Low	0.5	Substantial	2	Moderate	2	Substantial	4	Moderate	2	Low	1	11.5	Severe	2	Moderate	1	Severe	2	Severe	2	7	81	Moderate	Moderate	Low	1	Low	1	Low	1	None/Negligible	0	3	0.6	48
Violent offences	Moderate	1	Moderate	1	Moderate	2	Severe	8	Moderate	2	Low	1	15	Severe	2	Low	0.5	Moderate	1	Substantial	1.5	5	75	Low	None/Negligible	Low	1	Low	1	Low	1	None/Negligible	0	3	0.6	45
Possession of a weapon	None/Negligible	0	Low	0.5	None/Negligible	0	Severe	8	Substantial	4	None/Negligible	0	12.5	Severe	2	Low	0.5	Severe	2	Moderate	1	5.5	69	Substantial	Low	None/Negligible	0	Moderate	2	Low	1	None/Negligible	0	3	0.6	41
Mass Marketing Fraud	Low	0.5	Moderate	2	Moderate	2	None/Negligible	0	Substantial	4	None/Negligible	0	8.5	Severe	2	None/Negligible	0.25	Severe	2	Severe	2	6.25	53	Substantial	Substantial	Low	1	Low	1	Moderate	2	None/Negligible	0	4	0.75	40
Criminal Damage	None/Negligible	0	Low	0.5	Moderate	2	Substantial	4	Moderate	2	Low	1	9.5	Severe	2	Moderate	1	Severe	2	Moderate	1	6	57	None/Negligible	None/Negligible	Low	1	Low	1	None/Negligible	0	None/Negligible	0	2	0.6	34
Robbery	Moderate	1	Substantial	2	Moderate	2	Moderate	2	Moderate	2	None/Negligible	0	9	Severe	2	None/Negligible	0.25	Moderate	1	Substantial	1.5	4.75	43	Low	None/Negligible	None/Negligible	0	None/Negligible	0	None/Negligible	0	None/Negligible	0	0	0.6	26
Dwelling Burglary	None/Negligible	0	Low	0.5	Substantial	4	Moderate	2	Moderate	2	None/Negligible	0	8.5	Severe	2	None/Negligible	0.25	Low	0.5	Substantial	1.5	4.25	36	None/Negligible	None/Negligible	Low	1	Low	1	Low	1	None/Negligible	0	3	0.6	22
Vehicle offences	None/Negligible	0	Low	0.5	Substantial	4	Low	1	Low	1	Low	1	7.5	Severe	2	None/Negligible	0.25	Moderate	1	Moderate	1	4.25	32	Low	None/Negligible	None/Negligible	0	None/Negligible	0	None/Negligible	0	None/Negligible	0	0	0.6	19
Drug Offences (cannabis possession)	Low	0.5	Moderate	1	Low	0.5	Moderate	2	Low	1	Low	1	6	Severe	2	Moderate	1	Moderate	1	Moderate	1	5	30	Substantial	Low	None/Negligible	0	None/Negligible	0	Low	1	None/Negligible	0	1	0.6	18
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	Moderate	1	4.75	26	None/Negligible	None/Negligible	None/Negligible	0	None/Negligible	0	None/Negligible	0	None/Negligible	0	0	0.6	16
Non-dwelling Burglary	None/Negligible	0	Low	0.5	Moderate	2	Moderate	2	Low	1	None/Negligible	0	5.5	Severe	2	None/Negligible	0.25	Moderate	1	Substantial	1.5	4.75	26	None/Negligible	None/Negligible	Low	1	Low	1	Low	1	None/Negligible	0	3	0.6	16
Arson/Deliberate Primary Fires	None/Negligible	0	Moderate	1	Moderate	2	Low	1	Low	1	Low	1	6	Substantial	1.5	Low	0.5	Moderate	1	Moderate	1	4	24	None/Negligible	None/Negligible	None/Negligible	0	Low	1	None/Negligible	0	None/Negligible	0	1	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	Low	0.5	Low	0.5	3.25	18	None/Negligible	None/Negligible	None/Negligible	0	Low	1	None/Negligible	0	None/Negligible	0	1	0.6	11
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	0	Substantial	3	Substantial	3	None/Negligible	0	6	0.75	7
Hate Motivated Murder	None/Negligible	0	None/Negligible	0	None/Negligible	0	None/Negligible	0	None/Negligible	0	None/Negligible	0	0	None/Negligible	0.25	None/Negligible	0.25	Moderate	1	Moderate	1	2.5	0	None/Negligible	Moderate	Moderate	2	Low	1	None/Negligible	0	None/Negligible	0	3	0.6	0
Murder	None/Negligible	0	None/Negligible	0	None/Negligible	0	None/Negligible	0	None/Negligible	0	None/Negligible	0	0	None/Negligible	0.25	None/Negligible	0.25	Moderate	1	Moderate	1	2.5	0	None/Negligible	None/Negligible	None/Negligible	0	None/Negligible	0	None/Negligible	0	None/Negligible	0	0	0.6	0

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

Anti-social Behaviour

	Detail	Reasoning behind the score
Physical Impact on the individual	None/ Negligible	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.
Psychological Impact on the individual	Substantial	The persistent nature of ASB 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 cases can become long and drawn out. Victims of ASB are referred a specialist Victim Support ASB Service. Most victims report feeling anxious as a result of the ASB as much is perceived as harassment and/or intimidation. In some cases, victims report feeling depressed & will be in contact with their GP. In addition, ASB is often multi-faceted & complex requiring the involvement of multiple partner agencies. The specialist VS Service reported an 88% engagement rate of all cases referred for 2017/18. Of those 39% reported the ASB was either causing or affecting their mental health, which is a 10% increase compared to the previous year
Financial Impact on the individual	Moderate	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 Service is a service, which can provide mitigation to any financial impact in providing both physical and psychological security and reassurance to victims and their property.
Impact on Community	Critical	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, Thornbury, Downend, Cadbury Heath and Aspects, Longwell Green. 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 of time. 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	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	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	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.

Volume	Substantial	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	Reliable ASB intelligence has continuously been hi-lighted as an issue for previous Strategic Assessments. Comparisons of data for 2017/18 for the Councils ASB Team has shown a 39% increase from the 2016/17 year. In addition, Police data reflects an overall increase of more than 1200 incidents, and whilst “environmental” and “personal” ASB has reduced slightly, the category of “nuisance” has increased. This reflects the hotspot locations experienced in the same reporting period. Early indicators for the Councils ASB Team for Qtr. 1 2018/19 show an initial increase of 82% compared to the same time the previous year.
Forecast	Severe	LA ASB Team data for the first quarter of 2018/19 shows and increase in reported ASB of 82%. This upward trend has continued into quarter 2 with a 47% increase when compared to the same quarter in 2017/18. Whilst most ASB is low level, a reduction in Police resources and an increasing demand upon the Local Authority ASB Team, will only continue to impact on the ability to respond to incidents and work in partnership. The trend in reporting increasing is now expected to be seen throughout the period of this assessment. Significant events occurring within this reporting period include the Brexit result and local elections.
Intelligence Assessment	Moderate	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	None/ Negligible	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 & Politics	Low	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	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	Low	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	Low	A dedicated ASB Team exists with the expertise to co-ordinate and advise professionals across a wide range of agencies and organisations on tools and powers available. This includes prevention, early intervention and enforcement. One key aspect of this also centres on software, and it no longer being fit for case management purposes, (Flare). The implementation time for new packages is expected to be long, and in the light of GDPR and the Ebrahimi enquiry this has the potential to impact significantly on the service provided to the public.

CRIME DATA

Period covered: **1ST April 2017 – 31ST March 2018**

Results:

Data from the Councils ASB Flare data system shows a **39%** increase in reported ASB, compared to the same period the previous year.

Type of ASB

The top 3 types of ASB recorded on the Councils Flare system is largely consistent with previous years in two out of the three categories of **Neighbour Nuisance** and **Nuisance Behaviour**, but **Animal Nuisance** has replaced Noisy and Rowdy Behaviour as the third highest.

The first two categories most likely reflect the hotspot locations seen in Downend/Mangotsfield and then Thornbury.

The Animal Nuisance relates directly to 66 individual reports relating to fly grazing of horses in Winterbourne.

Locations:

The three top locations for ASB are identified as Downend, Kingswood and Yate.

The top locations for ASB as per the Councils Flare system are recorded as: Winterbourne, Patchway and Thornbury North.

However, if the Yate wards were combined and the Kingswood ward areas were also combined then they would supersede Patchway and Thornbury North as the areas of most demand.

Winterbourne can be attributed to one isolated stream of reporting relating to fly grazing, which to date in 2018/19 is not being repeated.

When overlaying the Police ASB Data it confirms that Kingswood and Yate are two of the three top locations with 726 and 449 reports respectively, however the significance of the Downend hotspot (including Emersons Green, Siston and Rodway) – revealed that it was the top location for ASB recorded by the Police with 858 reports. Whilst these are identified as individual wards, they combine to make one Police Beat which has experienced significant levels of ASB.

If the Council ASB Data was adjusted to also combine the Downend wards as per the Police, it would also come out as the area of highest demand.

Changes made to the Neighbourhood Policing model and Beats on 1st October 2018 may see a change in response to ASB activity from previous years.

Police ASB Data shows an increase of 29% for 2017/18 when compared to the previous year. This mirrors the increase in demand seen by the Councils ASB Team.

Arson/Deliberate Primary Fires (excluding vehicles) 2017/18 (Apr-March)

Introduction These include arson of; dwellings, private garage, businesses, outdoor outbuilding etc.		
Detail	Score given	Reasoning behind the score
Physical Impact on the individual	None/ Negligible	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
Psychological Impact on the individual	Substantial	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.
Financial Impact on the individual	Moderate	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
Public Expectation	None/ Negligible	No public expectation
Environmental Impact	Low	Short term impact and/or low impact on the environment
Frequency	Substantial	There were 58 deliberate primary fires in 2017/2018
Volume	None/ Negligible	Arson incidents appear to be sporadic across South Glos, and therefore not condensed in anyone particular area.
Trend	Moderate	There has been a slight increase from over a four (4) year period in comparison to 2017/2018
Forecast	Low	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.
Intelligence Assessment	None/ Negligible	The reporting of arson incidents is believed to be an accurate reflection the overall occurrences in South Glos.
Thematic Area Knowledge	None/ Negligible	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	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.
Economic Cost	Low	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	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	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	2017/2018	

Arson/Deliberate Secondary Fires 2017/18 (Apr-March)

Introduction		
Type of indents include derelict buildings, outdoor structures, grassland refuse etc.		
Detail	Score given	Reasoning behind the score
Physical Impact on the individual	None/Negligible	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.
Psychological Impact on the individual	Low	
Financial Impact on the individual	Moderate	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
Public Expectation	Low	Individuals place expectations upon organisation to act
Environmental Impact	Low	Short term impact and/or low impact on the environment
Frequency	Severe	There were 216 deliberate secondary fires in 2017/2018
Volume	None/Negligible	
Trend	Low	There has been a spike from 2016/2017 in comparison to 2017/2018 by 6%
Forecast	Low	The number of incidents has been consistently reduced year-on-year although this year there has been an unfortunate increase.
Intelligence Assessment	None/Negligible	The reporting of these incidents is believed to be an accurate reflection the overall occurrences in South Glos. Almost Certain (>90% chance)
Thematic Area Knowledge	None/Negligible	STANDARD SITUATION (Very well-known subject area)
Reputation & Politics	None/Negligible	These incidents normally attract local media attention
Economic Cost	Low	Medium term, (medium resource implication for intermediate time period), manageable within the agency.
Capacity	None/Negligible	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	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	2017/2018	

Arson/Deliberate vehicles fires 2017/18 (Apr-March)

Introduction N/A		
Detail	Score given	Reasoning behind the score
Physical Impact on the individual	None/ Negligible	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.
Psychological Impact on the individual	Low	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.
Financial Impact on the individual	Moderate	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, 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 to remove damaged (burnt-out) vehicles from the local communities.
Environmental Impact	Low	Short term impact and/or low impact on the environment
Frequency	Severe	There were 67 deliberate vehicle fires in 2017/2018 (April-March)
Volume	None/ Negligible	Vehicle fire incidents appear to be sporadic across South Glos.
Trend	Substantial	Reviewing statistical evidence from 2014-2018, there has been incremental increases; this represents an increase of an average 8%.
Forecast	Moderate	Local fire station management team are working with local partner agencies, i.e. Police, to reduce the deliberate vehicle fires across the unitary area.
Intelligence Assessment	None/ Negligible	The reporting of vehicle incidents is believed to be an accurate reflection the overall occurrences in South Glos. Almost Certain (>90% chance)
Thematic Area Knowledge	None/ Negligible	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 informed of the vehicle fire. STANDARD SITUATION (Very well-known subject area)
Reputation & Politics	None/ Negligible	This type of incident normally attracts the attention of the local media.
Economic Cost	None/ Negligible	Short term, (small resource implication for a limited period of time)
Capacity	None/ Negligible	Pre-determined Attendance (PDA) for a car fire is normally one fire engine, unless the Incident Commander request additional assets.
Capability	None/Negligible	All operational front-line firefighters receive regular training thereby ensuring they are competent to deal with this type of fire situation.
Period Covered	2017/2018	

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.

Within South Gloucestershire there is a range of multi-agency training available for practitioners: Raising Awareness of CSE; Working with Parents and CSE; Working with CSE Skills and Practice.

The Sexual Exploitation Risk Assessment Framework (SERAF) is a tool to assist practitioners in identifying CSE and assessing risk which is in regular use. SERAFs are quality assured on a weekly basis.

Multi agency 6 monthly audits take place of CSE cases. The audits are analysed, and findings shared to enable learning and development.

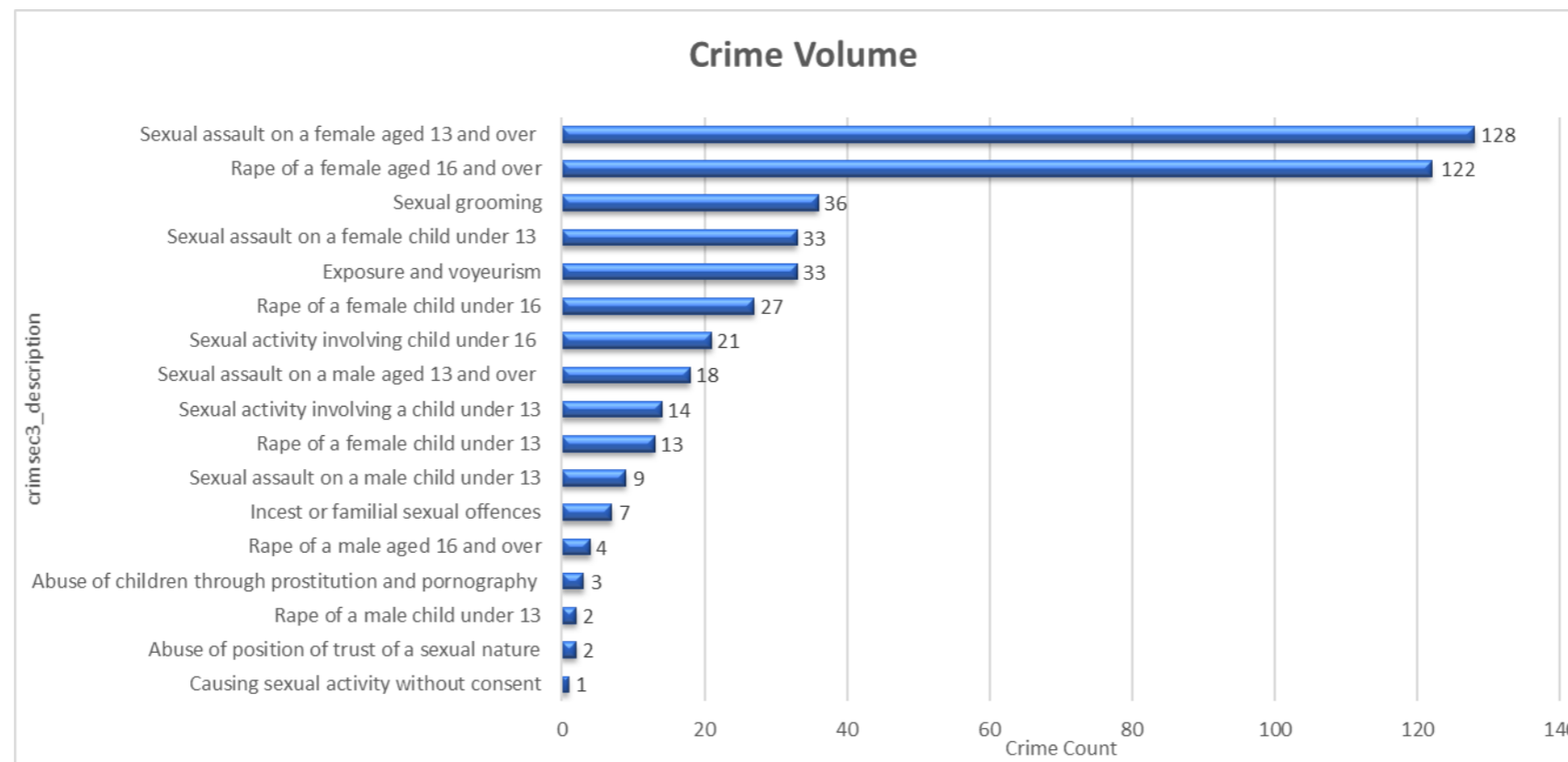
A 5th locality social work team has been introduced; a small 'pod' of this team focusses purely on working with victims of CSE. The impact of this team is positive in terms of improving outcomes for children and young people they work with.

Barnardo's BASE Project is commissioned by SGC to undertake specialist therapeutic work with our young people who have been subject of CSE or are at high risk of CSE. This contract is monitored on a quarterly basis.

A 'list of children and young people subject of or at high risk of CSE is maintained to ensure there is quality assurance of the work undertaken. This list is now being expanded to include the emerging problems of criminal exploitation, county lines etc

Detail	Score given	Reasoning behind the score
Physical Impact	Severe	CSE can – and does cause loss of life, though there is no evidence of multiple deaths (which would increase this score to Critical).
Psychological Impact	Catastrophic	CSE has a devastating effect on mental health, and many victims never recover from abuse inflicted in childhood.
Financial Impact	Critical	National research shows victims of CSE often have difficulties in later life which lead to high levels of homelessness. As part of the sexual exploitation they can also be financially exploited.
Impact on Community	Critical	CSE can be perpetrated by gangs and organised groups. It is usually in connection with other criminal activity such as drugs and criminal exploitation
Public Expectation	Severe	There is a high level of public concern over paedophile behaviour, even though the majority of CSE in South Gloucestershire is peer-on-peer/boyfriend model and may not be understood as CSE by the general public. However increased publicity in relation to organised CSE in areas such as Rotherham and Oxford have increased awareness and South Gloucestershire is beginning to see some organised activity. An awareness raising campaign has been held with secondary schools and this is being introduced into primary schools from March 2019. The theatre production Chelsea's Story which deals with CSE is also shown to Y9 in most of our secondary schools.
Environmental	None/ Negligible	
Frequency	Substantial	South Gloucestershire Children's Social care hold data for CSE specifically. At the time of writing (Oct 18) there are 34 young people assessed as at risk of CSE and 57 who have previously been assessed as at risk of CSE
Volume	None/ Negligible	<u>2017</u> The Serious Organised Crime profile, based on figures from 1 January 2017 to 31 December 2017 included the following:

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There were 40 reported incidents of CSE in 2017 however this figure is not believed to be an accurate reflection of total offences as victims who are receiving support from Partner Agencies may not feel ready to disclose an offence to the Police Of the 40 reported incidents, half (20) related to online exploitation whereby victims were sent sexually explicit messages and/or asked to send indecent images of themselves. Some of these offences were peer on peer and indicative of a young person's sexual development however others involved a victim being contacted at random on an app by an unknown person 10 of the reported incidents were contact offences, with the greatest threat coming from lone offenders. Most victims were aged between 12 and 16 The other 10 incidents related to the uploading and/or sharing of Indecent Images of Children (IIOC). <p><u>2018</u> The sexual offences data for the 12-month rolling period to about end November 2017 to end November 2018. Extrapolating from it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSE is not recorded as a crime type in its own right, and figures cannot be analysed by age data of victims except in relation to specific thresholds. There were 42 reported sexual assaults on children under the age of 13. 33 of the victims of such crimes were female, and 9 were male. There were 27 rapes of female children under the age of 16. A total of 21 cases of sexual activity with children under 16 included 14 incidents where the victim was less than 13
Trend	Moderate	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	However, there is more evidence of organised CSE in South Gloucestershire than previously and 3 known locations are of specific concern.
Intelligence Assessment	Substantial	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	There is a significant amount of knowledge of this area of work within Children's Social Care. The LA also commissions Barnardo's BASE Project to work with victims of CSE. The LA has been able to link in with the National Working Group for CSE to access resources. In addition, work is undertaken across the Avon and Somerset footprint.
Reputation & Politics	None/ Negligible	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	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	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. Children's Social Care have established a 5 th locality team with a CSE pod within it. The workers in this hub specialise in dealing with CSE cases.
Capability	Substantial	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, is of concern. Topaz, a specialist exploitation team of the police has recently expanded to cover South Gloucestershire. Children's social care has good links with Topaz and work together to disrupt and manage CSE cases.



Criminal Damage

Introduction		
<p>The criminal damage crime group includes the following crimes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criminal damage to a vehicle • Other criminal damage • Criminal damage to a dwelling • Criminal damage to a building other than a dwelling • Arson • Arson with intent to endanger life • Racially / religiously aggravated criminal damage 		
Detail	Score given	Reasoning behind the score
Physical Impact	None/ Negligible	Criminal damage is a crime primarily against property, and not people. If, in the course of an incident of arson, personal injury is experienced, then the incident would be recorded with the 'violence against the person' crime group.
Psychological Impact	Low	Over 50% of this crime group relates to offences of 'criminal damage to a vehicle' where there is usually no significant psychological impact. In the vast majority of cases within this crime group, no medical assistance is required.
Financial Impact	Moderate	Offences of criminal damage tend to usually result in a short-lived and low financial impact on victims. The majority of criminal damage offences to vehicles and property are recoverable by insurance, albeit claims will not be made in all cases.
Impact on Community	Substantial	Criminal damage is often a product of anti-social behaviour. In particular, criminal damage to vehicles and arson are offences that are frequently associated with anti-social behaviour. There is significant local focus on anti-social behaviour, actively tackled and managed by more than one agency (principally the police and local authority). Anti-social behaviour is a significant local issue for communities within South Gloucestershire, and criminal damage is frequently the 'visible outcome' of ASB. For these reasons, the impact on the community has been assessed as substantial.
Public Expectation	Moderate	Owing to the geographically diverse nature of South Gloucestershire, criminal damage has a variable impact on different communities. Indeed, communities in more urban areas, such as Kingswood, experience a higher level of criminal damage offences and, as a result, have a higher expectation upon the organisation to address it.
Environmental Impact	Low	Criminal damage almost always occurs within a specific area. Offences are generally limited to cosmetic damage to vehicles and buildings, and do not usually have a lasting effect. Arson offences on motor vehicles also have a short-term impact on the environment, as there are exiting arrangements in place to arrange their prompt recovery. For these reasons, the environmental impact has been assessed as low.
Frequency	Severe	Although the frequency of criminal damage offences is variable, due to seasonal patterns, the volume of offences clearly shows that crimes within this group will occur on almost a daily basis.
Volume	Moderate	Most criminal damage is carried out by individuals within a specific geographical area, but offending is not prolific except in exceptional circumstances.
Trend	Severe	In the period 1 st April 2017 – 31 st March 2018, there were 2,391 reported offences of criminal damage. This represents a 19.3% on the same period last year (when 2,003 offences were committed). It should be noted that this increase most likely reflects more accurate NCRS recording practices by the police.
Forecast	Moderate	Although there has been a reportable increase in criminal damage, in comparison with 2016-2017, this most likely reflects an improvement in recording practices. It is not believed there will be any statistically significant increase or decrease over the next 12 months.
Intelligence Assessment	None/ Negligible	Reporting of criminal damage is very likely to be an accurate representation of the true volume.
Thematic Area Knowledge	None/ Negligible	This has been a priority for the SSCSP over a number of years, and the factors affecting it are well known.
Reputation & Politics	Low	Although political impact is usually low key, there is a spike of attention when offences are repeated within specific geographic areas. Throughout the last 12 months there has been some limited media interest where we have experienced a series of criminal damage offences; usually in the form of vehicle damage.
Economic Cost	Low	Work to address criminal damage is resourced and funded by key service providers (Police, Council). This is well established, and perfectly manageable within each agency.
Capacity	None/ Negligible	Work to address criminal damage is adequately resourced, both proactively and reactively by the police and local authority.
Capability	None	Criminal damage is a well-established crime group, which the organisation has the knowledge and ability to address.

	/Negligible
Period covered:	1 st April 2017 – 31 st March 2018
Results:	In the period 01/04/2017 – 31/03/2017, there were 2,391 offences of criminal damage. This represents an increase on the same period last year when 2003 offences were committed. The rate of 8.6 crimes per 1,000 population betters the comparable figures for Avon & Somerset as a whole (9.5); the South West region (8.8); and England & Wales (10.1).

Domestic Abuse High Risk

	Detail	Reasoning behind the score
Physical Impact	Moderate	Dash risk assessment score of 14 or above indicates high risk and is an immediate risk and danger to live. Abuse can vary and include, physical, sexual, psychological and often requires medical intervention
Psychological Impact	Substantial	DVA survivors 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.
Financial Impact	Critical	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	Moderate	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	The public would expect agencies to safeguard children and victims 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 Impact
Frequency	Severe	On average South Glos is made aware of 499 high risk victims per annum (10 victims per week).
Volume	Moderate	On average there are 499 high risk victims per year.
Trend	Substantial	The figure for high risk victims has increased by 66% compared to the previous 12 months
Forecast	Substantial	Based on recorded offences, forecasting suggests that offences will continue to rise. DVA continues to be a key priority at a national and local level, with a strong emphasis on raising awareness of the issue and increasing reporting.
Intelligence Assessment	Low	The CSP suspect that there could be further victims identified once all agencies adopt using the DASH risk assessment
Thematic Area Knowledge	None/ Negligible	The level or expertise within the CPS around DVA issues is high and coupled with academic research means that subject matter area is well understood (and improving) despite under reporting.
Reputation & Politics	Low	DVA is likely to be seen as a cross partnership issue. There are some local factors that increase the tendency for violence (mental health issues) This topic continues to be a key priority for politicians at a both a national and local level.
Economic Cost	Substantial	MARAC is the process for managing risk. Funding for MARAC has been reduced. A recent review of the MARAC process established challenges in terms of levels of resource and capacity across all agencies to deal with the volume. A newly formed MARAC Steering group will need to focus their efforts to address these issues for it to continue to operate safely
Capacity	Substantial	An increase of 66% in the number of high-risk cases compared to the previous year continues to present challenges for agencies in terms of resources to deal with the issue, despite a review of MARAC and attempts to improve how cases are managed and triaged. Reductions as a result of savings programmes will continue to have an impact.

Capability	Low	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.
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Date of MARAC	Number of Cases referred	Number of Repeat cases	Police	IDVA	Children's Social Care	Primary Care Service	Secondary Care/ Acute trust	Education	Housing	Mental Health	Probation	Voluntary Sector	Substance Abuse	Adult Social Care	MASH
13/04/2017	50	5	30	9	4	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
11/05/2017	35	7	22	9	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
08/06/2017	30	7	24	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
13/07/2017	49	12	26	5	3	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0
10/08/2017	49	15	37	7	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
14/09/2017	53	12	38	4	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
12/10/2017	32	8	24	4	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
09/11/2017	32	7	21	7	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0
13/12/2017	48	8	20	18	3	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
11/01/2018	37	9	28	4	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
08/02/2018	45	12	29	9	3	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
08/03/2018	39	8	31	5	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Total	499	110	330	85	17	3	5	0	8	8	11	0	5	5	0

CRIME DATA

Table 1: Number of cases discussed at MARAC 2017/18

The data in **table 1** above shows the true demand placed on MARAC, previous data has only indicated the number of cases discussed at MARAC rather than the number of high-risk victims referred. The figure reported last year was 300 cases, 499 which is a 66% increase.

Domestic Abuse (Medium/Standard Risk)

Detail	Score given	Reasoning behind the score
Physical Impact	Low	A survivor is unlikely to seek medical intervention in cases of DVA that are considered standard/medium risk. It is worth noting that most victims of Domestic Homicide Reviews were considered to be medium/standard risk and that risk is dynamic and can change from day to day and increase in severity.
Psychological Impact	Substantial	DVA survivors 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. SafeLives data suggests that on average victims experience 50 incidents of abuse before getting effective help and medium risk victims for 3 years before getting help.
Financial Impact	Substantial	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	Low	The community only becomes 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	Low	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	none
Frequency	Severe	Based on South Glos DVA Needs Assessment data captured in 2016, on average in South Glos there are 25 incidents of DVA recorded per day.
Volume	Moderate	In the South Gloucestershire DVA needs assessment it identified that there were 9000 residents, 6000 female and 3000 males experience DVA per year. This places Domestic Abuse in the third quartile for number of crimes within South Gloucestershire.
Trend	Substantial	There is a lack of useful data recorded by agencies, which allows us to compare data for reports of medium/standard risk DVA. The rationale for this score is the significant steps being taken to raise awareness and increase reporting of DVA combined with the knowledge that a victim of DVA may be subject to multiple incidents that would be classified as medium/standard risk.
Forecast	Substantial	Raising awareness of DVA and both a national and local level, alongside the improved identification of control and coercion offences it is predicted there will be an increase in reporting.
Intelligence Assessment	Low	The focus and emphasis on early intervention, early identification; and ongoing work to encourage the use of the DASH Risk assessment matrix across all agencies is likely to result in an increase in the number of victims identified.
Thematic Area Knowledge	None/Negligible	Levels of expertise within the CPS around DVA issues is high; coupled with academic research means that subject matter area is well understood (and improving) despite under reporting.
Reputation & Politics	Low	DVA 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	Continuing focus on DVA as an issue will mean that increased input from partners will be needed to effectively tackle the issue. <i>(SSCSP use Police And Crime Fund for Domestic Abuse services).</i>
Capacity	Moderate	Whilst tackling an issue as complex as DVA requires practically endless resources, the CSP has some funds to tackle the issue to the extent that it would be expected to.
Capability	Low	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.

Drug Offences (Cannabis Possession)

Introduction		
This crime group includes the following offences:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possession of controlled drugs (Cannabis) 		
Detail	Score given	Reasoning behind the score
Physical Impact	Low	Whilst research into the physiological impact of cannabis continues, it is apparent locally that cannabis misuse usually has a short-term physical impact upon users, where no associated medical assistance is necessary.
Psychological Impact	Moderate	The psychological effects of cannabis appear to be of concern nationally, albeit there are still mixed views about its precise impact. Locally, it is apparent that cannabis misuse can have an impact on the mental health of users; some of whom, but not all, may require medical support from their GP.
Financial Impact	Low	The financial impact of cannabis misuse is not deemed to be significant. Users do not usually consume cannabis in sufficient quantities to have a significant impact upon their personal finances. Cannabis misuse is not deemed to be a causative factor in extreme hardship situations, such as homelessness and redundancy.
Impact on Community	Moderate	Cannabis misuse does have a negative impact upon the community; most notably in the form of anti-social behaviour caused by users smoking either in public places or dwelling premises, where others can smell it. However, in each case, its impact is usually fairly short-lived. The response of the police alone is normally sufficient in addressing specific incidents of cannabis misuse.
Public Expectation	Low	In general, the public expectation of an organisational response to cannabis misuse is low. Individuals usually place expectations upon the police alone to act in response to incidents of misuse.
Environmental Impact	Low	The environmental impact of cannabis misuse usually takes the form of adverse smells in public places, or discarded cigarette roll-ups or 'spliffs.' The resultant impact is low level and short lived.
Frequency	Severe	Offences relating to the possession of cannabis misuse occur on a weekly basis. There are approximately 19 offences per calendar week.
Volume	Moderate	The visible volume of cannabis misuse offences is deemed to be moderate.
Trend	Moderate	The trend in offences within this crime group is stable. There were 231 specific cannabis misuse offences between 1 st April 2017 – 31 st March 2018, and this does not appear to represent a significant increase or decrease on the same period last year.
Forecast	Moderate	Recorded offences within this crime group are generally low and are unlikely to shift substantially.
Intelligence Assessment	Substantial	Offences within this crime group will generally only be recorded when they have been detected by the police, and therefore there is a high likelihood that a significantly higher number of offences are actually committed.
Thematic Area Knowledge	Low	Aspects of offences within this crime group do not form the basis of existing strategic intelligence requirements, and this is a reasonably well-known subject area.
Reputation & Politics	None/Negligible	There has been very limited debate over the issue of cannabis misuse in South Gloucestershire, either politically or in the media. On occasion, incidents of cannabis misuse and / or cultivation may attract the attention of the local media, but this is deemed to be negligible.
Economic Cost	None	There is existing provision within the organisation to address and attempt to resolve cannabis misuse.
Capacity	Low	There is existing provision within the organisation to provide resources to address offences within this crime group. These resources are limited, but there is intensive ongoing management of the issue.

Capability	None/ Negligible	The organisation has developed adequate expertise to deal with the impact of offences within this crime group.
Period Covered	1 st April 2017 – 31 st March 2018	
Results	Between 1 st April 2017 and 31 st March 2018, there were 231 offences relating to the simple possession of cannabis.	

Drug Offences (Other than Cannabis Possession)

Introduction		
This crime group includes the following offences:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possession of controlled drugs (Other than cannabis) • Trafficking offences 		
Detail	Score given	Reasoning behind the score
Physical Impact	Critical	Drug addiction has a significant harm on the health of individuals. County lines offences, which are an emerging concept in county towns across England and Wales, often cause serious physical and emotional harm on the most vulnerable within our communities. The consumption of controlled drugs has caused a small number of fatalities in South Gloucestershire, primarily in the form of overdoses.
Psychological Impact	Critical	The individual psychological effects, suffered by individuals who commit certain drugs offences, are acute and well documented. Drug misuse is very closely associated with mental illness, and undoubtedly results in a number of incidents of self-harm and suicide.
Financial Impact	Critical	The financial impact of drug misuse and addiction is critical. The vast proportion of serious acquisitive crime is estimated to be related to drugs misuse. This, in turn, causes significant hardship for individuals, including homelessness, redundancy and economic isolation.
Impact on Community	Critical	Drug addiction has a long-term impact on the local community. The emerging concept of 'County Lines' criminality, and its associated impact upon vulnerable people, is of specific concern. Multiple agencies are involved in the prevention, education, policing and prosecution of this criminality. Multi-agency groups are established to deal with 'organised crime groups' who ordinarily maintain the inbound supply-chain of controlled drugs.
Public Expectation	Substantial	Although drug related offences are an issue of national concern, responsibility for dealing with local impact is believed by the public to be an issue for local services to address.
Environmental Impact	Moderate	Drug users and discarded drugs paraphernalia have a negative and occasionally dangerous environmental impact. Public areas, used to supply and consume controlled drugs, tend to persist in the medium term, but they are usually contained within a specific location. The resultant physical damage to the environment is usually limited.
Frequency	Severe	Due to the high rate of criminality associated with drug offences, it is difficult to measure the true impact. However specific offences, contained within this crime group, occur on a regular and weekly basis.
Volume	Moderate	Reports are received on a weekly basis regarding drugs misuse. The visible volume of activity is deemed to be moderate.
Trend	Moderate	The trend in offences within this crime group is stable. There were 105 specific drugs offences between 1 st April 2017 – 31 st March 2018, and this does not appear to represent a significant increase or decrease on the same period last year.
Forecast	Moderate	Recorded offences within this crime group are generally low and are unlikely to shift substantially.
Intelligence Assessment	Moderate	The topic is reasonably well researched, although offences within this crime group will generally only be recorded when they have been detected by the police.
Thematic Area Knowledge	Substantial	Aspects of offences within this crime group form the basis of existing strategic intelligence requirements, including 'county lines' and its associated impact on the most vulnerable, and organised crime group activities.
Reputation & Politics	None/ Negligible	Political debate has centred around national drugs policy. There has been very limited debate over this issue in South Gloucestershire
Economic Cost	Low	There is extensive existing provision within the organisation to address and attempt to resolve drug-related criminality.

Capacity	Low	There is existing provision within the organisation to provide resources to address offences within this crime group. These resources are limited, but there is intensive ongoing management of the issue.
Capability	None/ Negligible	The organisation has developed adequate expertise to deal with the impact of offences within this crime group.
Period	1 st April 2017 – 31 st March 2018	
Results	Between 1 st April 2017 and 31 st March 2018, there were 55 trafficking and supply offences and 50 possession (of a drug other than cannabis) offences recorded.	

Dwelling Burglary

Introduction		
Offences within this crime group include:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dwelling burglary • Attempted dwelling burglary • Aggravated burglary in a dwelling • Distraction burglary (including attempted distraction burglary) 		
Detail	Score given	Reasoning behind the score
Physical Impact	None /Negligible	Only 0.47% of dwelling burglary offences involved an aggravated element. The vast majority of burglary offences in South Gloucestershire do not result in physical harm being caused to the victim.
Psychological Impact	Low	Dwelling burglaries undoubtedly have a psychological impact on victims. However, it is rare that medical assistance is needed in order to help such victims recover.
Financial Impact	Substantial	Burglaries generally have a short to medium term financial impact upon victims. In most cases, losses are recoverable through insurance claims, although sentimental items are frequently stolen in the course of dwelling burglaries, resulting in an extended financial impact.
Impact on Community	Moderate	Dwelling burglaries have a clear impact upon the community, albeit the volume of offences in South Gloucestershire is generally low. The involvement of one agency (the police) is generally appropriate to manage and address the issue.
Public Expectation	Moderate	Dwelling burglaries tend to occur in a crime series, in localised geographical areas. Homeowners are generally unconcerned about other communities (within South Gloucestershire) falling victim to burglaries themselves. Therefore, the expectations placed upon the police relate only to specific communities.
Environmental Impact	None	Because dwelling burglary is an offence that occurs within a property, there is no identifiable physical impact upon the environment.
Frequency	Severe	There were 864 dwelling burglary offences in 2017/18, equating to 16-17 per calendar week.
Volume	None /Negligible	The pattern of dwelling burglaries in South Gloucestershire is that the majority of offences are committed by a small number of prolific offenders, operating individually.
Trend	Low	The number of dwelling burglary offences in 2017-2018 was 864, representing a 2.8% decrease on the same period last year.
Forecast	Substantial	Given the regional and national trends, indicating a steady rise in serious acquisitive crime, it is likely that dwelling burglary will experience a proportionate increase over the next 12-month period.
Intelligence Assessment	None /Negligible	Dwelling burglaries have to be reported for insurance purposes. In addition, these are serious offences, and therefore it is likely that the number of reported incidents is highly accurate.
Thematic Area Knowledge	None /Negligible	A high level of expertise exists in this area and new trends are quickly identified. This is a well-known subject area, for which little further development is required.
Reputation & Politics	Low	There has been limited focus on this issue from a regional or party-political perspective. However, this crime does form part of our SSCSP assessment, and does therefore receive some attention from local elected members.
Economic Cost	Low	Costs to the organisation primarily involve investigative time and enforcement action against perpetrators. Other preventative provisions, such as the Bobby Van, are funded by partnership or charitable means.
Capacity	Low	Limited existing resources are adequately able to address this crime. Management of localised resource issues continues.
Capability	None /Negligible	Dwelling burglary is not an emerging crime-type. Aspects of this offence are well researched and developed, and the organisation has the capability to be able to adequately address it.
Period Covered	1 st April 2017 – 31 st March 2018	
Results	There were 864 dwelling burglary offences in 2017 – 2018, compared with 888 in the previous year. In addition, there were 191 attempted dwelling burglaries, 7 distraction burglaries (including an attempted offence) and 5 aggravated burglaries throughout 2017 – 2018.	

Hate Crime

	Detail	Reasoning behind the score
Physical Impact	Low	In most cases the impact would be low level and a one-off incident.
Psychological Impact	Substantial	Likely limited for low level/one-off incidents. Individuals or groups experiencing multiple incidents can recover within a medium-term period if dealt with successfully. Ongoing harassment can result in increased mental health problems and more contact with GPs. Threats where further abuse seems imminent can lead to a severe psychological impact, which can vary between groups depending on vulnerability and former experiences (abuse or persecution), leading to secondary trauma
Financial Impact	Substantial	For a common hate crime there can be ongoing costs associated with a number of factors, which can include damage to property. In more extreme cases house moves and taking stress/sickness leave can be a factor. Businesses who are targeted can have particularly high levels of financial impact. e.g. the cost of repairs or cleaning; people being less likely to use their business or insurance premiums rising
Impact on Community	Substantial	Multiple agencies can be involved in responding to a common hate crime. The impact on communities can vary depending on the nature of the incident (isolated, part of a spate, or if picked up in the local media) but generally this has a medium-term impact
Public Expectation	Low	For the most common type of hate crime, not many of those unaffected by it will hold high expectations of agencies, especially when compared to high-profile issues like general ASB, littering, or sexual assault.
Environmental	Low	Criminal damage and hate graffiti can have a detrimental impact on the environment, but as such incidents are rare in South Glos they tend to be spotted and cleared up quickly.
Frequency	Severe	400 hate crimes were reported to the Police or partner agencies between April 2017 and March 2018. 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. Latest national figures and research shows an increase in underreported hate crime, meaning the frequency locally is likely to be far higher than we know.
Volume	Moderate	400 hate crimes were reported to the Police or partner agencies between April 2017 and March 2018. Data from the partnership hate crime database (Police, SARI and Merlin data which is de-duplicated) shows a 19% increase in incidents occurring in South Gloucestershire in this period when compared with the previous year.
Trend	Severe	Data from the partnership hate crime database (Police, SARI and Merlin data de-duplicated) shows a 19% increase in reported incidents between April 2017 and March 2018 compared with the previous year. National data and research shows high numbers of hate crimes often go unreported.
Forecast	Severe	National data shows higher levels of reporting and spikes linked to terrorist incidents and the Brexit vote. There is likely to be a continued increase in both reported and experienced hate crime locally, coupled with a reduction in resources to tackle this effectively. This combined with increasing amounts of Far-Right activity around the world could result in an increased impact among individuals and communities.
Intelligence Assessment	Moderate	Difficult to gauge confidence in data given issues of underreporting. Data gaps include schools, taxi drivers and certain communities being less likely to report (faith communities, disabled individuals) Issues with the way hate crimes are recorded and tagged also come into play (HMICFRS report 2018)

Thematic Area Knowledge	Moderate	Overall hate crime is a well-known subject matter across most agencies, although the seriousness of the offence may not always be appreciated. There is no standardised programme of training on hate crime awareness offered within South Gloucestershire Council, unlike most other safeguarding topics (DVA, Modern Slavery, CSE etc). SARI do deliver regular training within South Gloucestershire but is it not compulsory and only reaches a few SG staff.
Reputation & Politics	Low	Hate crime is a high-profile issue currently due to a range of factors including recent events and media coverage but as a rule in SG area, the most common types of hate crime incidents are not getting media or political interest. However, where there are hotspots identified in local areas, this is likely to generate interest from local ward members.
Economic Cost	Low	Resources to deal with the most common type of SG based hate crimes exist, although the Police continue to struggle with capacity given recent saving programmes. The economic cost of hate crime can be higher than other types of crime because it needs the input of more agencies to resolve than general crime, however proportionally the numbers are lower.
Capacity	Substantial	While hate crime is being managed, overall there is a lack of resources within agencies. Most notably the Police, who have huge lack of capacity to deal with the issue effectively. This is a risk that has been factored into this score.
Capability	None/ Negligible	SARI is an operational specialist agency with well trained staff supporting RSLs. The Police have invested substantially in training. Southern Brooks has the Hate Crime Ambassador knowledge. Overall our local capability is very good, with 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.

CRIME DATA

Period covered:	01/04/2017 to 31/03/2018
Results:	400 hate crimes were reported to the Police and partner agencies between 01/04/2017 and 31/03/2018. 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. There is a known issue with underreporting of hate crimes nationally, see CSEW, Stonewall and Tell Mama reports.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) 2018
- Stonewall Survey & LGBT in Britain - Hate Crime and Discrimination report (2017)
- Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services recent report 'Understanding the difference: The initial Police response to hate crime' (2018)
- Tell MAMA annual report (2017)
- Home Office data: Statistics on hate crimes and racist incidents in England and Wales recorded by the police (2017/18)
- Bijan Ebrahimi Assurance Exercise, IOPC and Safer Bristol reports
- Bristol Safeguarding Adults Board Thematic Hate Crime Review
- Kamil Ahmad Ali Safeguarding Adults Review
- DHR where 'honour' based loss of life in SG
- Data on local hate crime hotspots
- Tension Monitoring pilot established summer 2018, to be evaluated July 2019. Process reports into the Community Cohesion Steering Group.
- Recent community meeting for Latino communities (SARI)

Hate Motivated Murder

	Detail	Reasoning behind the score
Physical Impact	None/ Negligible	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.
Psychological Impact	None/ Negligible	Attempted hate motivated murder would have a severe psychological effect on the intended victim.
Financial Impact	None/ Negligible	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	None/ Negligible	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	None/ Negligible	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	None/ Negligible	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	South Gloucestershire has not had a hate-motivated murder in the past 6 years. Therefore, it would be reasonable to expect that the probability of one happening is low.
Volume	None/ Negligible	South Gloucestershire has not had a hate-motivated murder in the past 6 years. Therefore, it would be reasonable to expect that the probability of one happening is low.
Trend	Moderate	There have been no hate motivated murders in South Gloucestershire in the past 6 years therefore there has been no increase or decrease
Forecast	Moderate	There have been no hate motivated murders in South Gloucestershire in the past 6 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	In the case of a hate murder the Police are confident with their intelligence.
Thematic Area Knowledge	None/ Negligible	Lessons from elsewhere, such as the Bijan Ebrahimi case contribute to improving thematic knowledge.
Reputation & Politics	None/ Negligible	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	None/ Negligible	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	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	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.
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Mass Marketed Fraud

Introduction		
<p>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.</p> <p>It is estimated that the UK loses £3bn a year to scams, equivalent to £70 per adult. However, only 5% of frauds are reported so the actual losses are much higher.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>		
Detail	Score given	Reasoning behind the score
Physical Impact	Low	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.
Psychological Impact	Moderate	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.
Financial Impact	Moderate	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 of time 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	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	Substantial	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	None /Negligible	There is no identified environmental impact from mass marketed fraud.
Frequency	Severe	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	Since joining the project being run by the National Trading Standards Scams Team, Trading Standards have received 776 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 31/3/2018. 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 15,520 in South Glos, the equivalent of 30% of those aged 65 years and older. Using data from the 2017 Mid-year population estimate for South Gloucestershire issued by the Office of National Statistics, 52,004 people (18.6% of the population of South Glos) are aged 65 years and older. As this age group is the frequent target for MMF, 15,520 could equate to 30% of those age 65+ being victims of MMF.
Trend	Severe	
Forecast	Severe	
Intelligence Assessment	Substantial	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	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	Low	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	Low	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	
Capability	None	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.

Murder

Introduction		
This profile includes all offences classified as:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Murder 		
Detail	Score given	Reasoning behind the score
Physical Impact	None	There were no offences of murder recorded within South Gloucestershire between 1 st April 2017 and 31 st March 2018.
Psychological Impact	None	There were no offences of murder recorded within South Gloucestershire between 1 st April 2017 and 31 st March 2018.
Financial Impact	None	There were no offences of murder recorded within South Gloucestershire between 1 st April 2017 and 31 st March 2018.
Impact on Community	None	There were no offences of murder recorded within South Gloucestershire between 1 st April 2017 and 31 st March 2018.
Public Expectation	None	There were no offences of murder recorded within South Gloucestershire between 1 st April 2017 and 31 st March 2018.
Environmental Impact	None	There were no offences of murder recorded within South Gloucestershire between 1 st April 2017 and 31 st March 2018.
Frequency	None	There were no offences of murder recorded within South Gloucestershire between 1 st April 2017 and 31 st March 2018.
Volume	None	There were no offences of murder recorded within South Gloucestershire between 1 st April 2017 and 31 st March 2018.
Trend	Moderate	There were no offences of murder recorded within South Gloucestershire between 1 st April 2017 and 31 st March 2018. This follows the same trend that has been experienced in recent years. Where offences are reported, they usually only amount to 1 such offence per calendar year.
Forecast	Moderate	For the reasons documented above, it is not expected that there will be any significant increase in this offence type in the next 12 months.
Intelligence Assessment	None	Given the nature of this crime type, it is almost certain that the exact number of offences committed are known.
Thematic Area Knowledge	None /Negligible	The criminality concerned is a very well-known subject area, and not an emerging one that would otherwise require strategic intelligence development.
Reputation & Politics	None	Given the absence of any such offences recorded throughout the 12-month period assessed, this has attracted no media or political attention.
Economic Cost	None	There were no offences of murder recorded within South Gloucestershire between 1 st April 2017 and 31 st March 2018. There are sufficient reserves to allow full and proper investigations in the event of an unexpected and spontaneous increase in this offence type.
Capacity	None	There are clearly no resource issues apparent in addressing this very small crime type, as and when new incidents are reported.
Capability	None /Negligible	This is not an emerging crime type, and the organisation have the expertise and equipment to adequately deal with it.
Period Covered	1 st April 2017 – 31 st March 2018	
Results	There were no offences of murder reported throughout the assessed period.	

Modern Slavery

Introduction		
Modern slavery is very much a hidden crime and although 7 cases were recorded in South Gloucestershire last year the Government estimates there are up to 13,000 victims in the UK. This represents 0.00025% of the 52 million people aged over 14 in the UK. This would equate to 67 modern slaves in South Gloucestershire		
Detail	Score given	Reasoning behind the score
Physical Impact	Moderate	None of the victims reported in South Gloucestershire required significant medical attention.
Psychological Impact	Low	None of the incidents in South Gloucestershire were reported first hand by victims. Victims may not self-identify as such as they perceive the living and working conditions to be better than those in their home country.
Financial Impact	Low	None of the incidents in South Gloucestershire were reported first hand by victims. Victims may not self-identify as such as they perceive the living and working conditions to be better than those in their home country.
Impact on Community	Low	This is a 'hidden crime' which most members of the public do not identify or recognise within their own community.
Public Expectation	Critical	Although modern slavery is an international issue current concerns are part of a national response.
Environmental Impact	Low	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	Score represents frequency of identification, as slavery itself happens 365 days a year to each victim. In South Glos there were 7 recorded incidents of modern Slavery / Human Trafficking in 2017/18.
Volume	None/ Negligible	7 reported incidents are in the bottom quintile for South Gloucestershire crime figures.
Trend	Moderate	Increases are believed to reflect increased understanding and awareness of the issue, rather than an increase in the number of victims.
Forecast	Moderate	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	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.
Reputation & Politics	None/ Negligible	Modern slavery within South Gloucestershire has not attracted regional or national interest.
Economic Cost	Substantial	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	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	There is a need to improve understanding and capability across all organisations involved on a national and local level.

Period	2017/18
Results	Modern slavery is very much a hidden crime and 7 cases were recorded in South Gloucestershire during this period.

Non-Dwelling Burglary

Introduction: Offences within this crime group include:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burglary in a business • Attempted burglary in a business • Aggravated burglary in a business 		
Detail	Score given	Reasoning behind the score
Physical Impact	None/Negligible	Only 0.26% of non-dwelling burglary offences involved an aggravated element. The vast majority of commercial burglary offences in South Gloucestershire do not result in physical harm being caused to the victim.
Psychological Impact	Low	Non-dwelling burglaries may have a limited psychological impact on victims; particularly where victims own their business and suffer unrecoverable losses. However, it is rare that medical assistance is needed in order to help such victims recover.
Financial Impact	Moderate	Non-dwelling burglaries generally have a short to medium term financial impact upon victims. In most cases, losses are recoverable through insurance claims. However, businesses usually have very high policy excesses, meaning that claims are not always made following low value non-dwelling burglary offences.
Impact on Community	Moderate	Commercial burglaries have a significant impact upon the business community, albeit the volume of offences is generally low in South Gloucestershire. The involvement of one agency (the police) is generally appropriate to manage and address this issue.
Public Expectation	Low	Non-dwelling burglaries tend to occur individually or in isolated clusters within localised geographical areas. Individuals alone generally place expectations upon the organisation to address such crimes.
Environmental Impact	None	Because non-dwelling burglary is an offence that occurs within a property, there is no identifiable physical impact upon the environment.
Frequency	Severe	There were 315 non-dwelling burglary offences in 2017/18, equating to 6-7 per calendar week.
Volume	None/Negligible	The pattern of non-dwelling burglaries in South Gloucestershire is that the majority of offences are committed by a small number of prolific offenders, operating individually.
Trend	Moderate	The number of non-dwelling burglary offences in 2017-2018 was 315, which is broadly stable in comparison with the same period last year.
Forecast	Substantial	Given the emerging regional and national trends, indicating a steady rise in acquisitive crime, it is likely that non-dwelling burglary will experience a proportionate increase over the next 12-month period.
Intelligence Assessment	None/Negligible	Commercial burglaries generally have to be reported for insurance purposes. In addition, these are serious offences, and therefore it is likely that the number of reported incidents is highly accurate.
Thematic Area Knowledge	None/Negligible	A high level of expertise exists in this area and new trends are quickly identified. This is a well-known subject area, for which little further development is required.
Reputation & Politics	Low	There has been very limited focus on this issue from a regional or party-political perspective. However, if this area of crime suffers significant increases over the course of the next 12 months, this will attract further attention.
Economic Cost	Low	Costs to the organisation primarily involves investigative time and enforcement action against perpetrators.
Capacity	Low	Limited existing resources are adequately able to address this crime. Management of localised resource issues continues.

Capability	None/ Negligible	Commercial burglary is not an emerging crime-type. Aspects of this offence are well researched and developed, and the organisation has the capability to be able to adequately address it.
Period Covered	1 st April 2017 – 31 st March 2018	
Results	There were 315 non-dwelling burglary offences in 2017 – 2018. In addition, there were 66 attempted non-dwelling burglaries, and 1 aggravated burglary throughout 2017 – 2018. Data for a similar period in the previous year is not available.	

Possession of a Weapon

This crime group includes:

- Possession of bladed / pointed articles
- Possession of other offensive weapons
- Possession of firearms

Detail	Score given	Reasoning behind the score
Physical Impact	None	No incidents have been identified, throughout the assessed period, where the loss of life was caused by the direct possession of a weapon. Where someone is wounded or otherwise seriously assaulted with the use of a weapon, the offence would be correctly recorded as a 'violence against the person' incident.
Psychological Impact	None	Incidents involving a weapon may have an adverse psychological impact upon the victim. However, the mere carriage of a weapon does not, without more, have an adverse psychological impact upon any victim. (Clearly, where weapons are ultimately used against others, 'violence against the person' offences may also be committed, which would have an adverse psychological impact).
Financial Impact	None	For the reasons documented above, mere carriage of an offensive weapon has only a negligible financial impact upon any victim.
Impact on Community	Severe	Possession of weapons are having an increasingly significant impact upon the community, particularly because of recent rises of 'knife-crime' in London and elsewhere. Local concerns do require the involvement of multiple agencies to tackle and address the issue, in terms of education and preventative measures, detection and prosecution.
Public Expectation	Moderate	Offences relating to the possession of weapons do have a significant impact upon public confidence, but this is localised to individual communities.
Environmental Impact	None /Negligible	There is no discernible environment impact from offences within this crime group.
Frequency	Severe	The number of offences within this crime group is generally low. The total number of recordable offences (53) would indicate a weekly trend, albeit seasonal variations are evident.
Volume	Low	The volume of activity seen to be committed is low.
Trend	Severe	53 offences have been recorded between 2017 and 2018. 37 offences were recorded in the previous year, representing a 43% increase. However, these numbers are very small and represent an insignificant increase, and a likely improvement in recording practices.
Forecast	Moderate	There is a continued drive to reduce offences, but detection generally relies upon proactivity. It is unlikely that there will be any significant increase or decrease over the next 12-month period
Intelligence Assessment	Substantial	Offences within this group are only usually recorded when they are detected by the police. Therefore, the true number of incidents of these offences is likely to be significantly higher.
Thematic Area Knowledge	Low	This is a well-known and well-established crime group. There is sufficient knowledge and understanding of these offences.
Reputation & Politics	None /Negligible	The low level of offences within this crime group in South Gloucestershire means there has been little media or political concern expressed over this issue.
Economic Cost	Moderate	Although there are very small numbers of weapons offences recorded in South Gloucestershire, the nature of the offences within this crime group is complex. The adequate prevention, education, detection and prosecution of these offences would require longer-term resource planning and investment.
Capacity	Low	This crime group is currently policed within existing limited resources. Management of this resource issue continues.
Capability	None/ Negligible	There is sufficient expertise and knowledge to be able to tackle this crime group effectively.
Period Covered	1 st April 2017 – 31 st March 2018	
Results	A total of 53 offences have been recorded within this crime group. 28 of these related to possession of a bladed article. 20 related to possession of another weapon, and 5 related to possession of a firearm.	

Robbery

Introduction

This crime group includes:

- Robbery of personal property
- Robbery of business property

Detail	Score given	Reasoning behind the score
Physical Impact	Moderate	Robbery is a violent offence and usually involves the application of force. In most cases, victims of robbery in South Gloucestershire will require limited medical assistance, not extending beyond 7 days hospitalisation.
Psychological Impact	Substantial	Being a victim of robbery routinely has a psychological impact that may require some medical assistance. This is particularly relevant when the victim is vulnerable.
Financial Impact	Moderate	Offences of business robbery are often high value, albeit businesses are usually well-insured. Offences of personal robbery, which is by far the largest crime within the robbery group, tend to be of less value and have a short-term financial impact.
Impact on Community	Moderate	Business robbery offences tend to have an impact upon the community mainly because they are often well publicised, in contrast with personal robbery offences. Robberies as a whole are very isolated in South Gloucestershire, and therefore tend to have only a medium-term impact which the police alone can primarily address.
Public Expectation	Moderate	Robbery primarily has an impact on local communities following a well-publicised single offence. Based upon the disparate geographical nature of our communities across South Gloucestershire, the public expectation is assessed as moderate.
Environmental Impact	None/ Negligible	There is no discernible environmental impact from this form of crime.
Frequency	Severe	Based upon the total number of offences throughout the crime year, at least 1 offence occurs each calendar week.
Volume	None/ Negligible	The volume of activity seen to be committed is negligible.
Trend	Moderate	The number of offences throughout April 2017 – March 2018 has remained very stable in comparison with the same period last year.
Forecast	Substantial	Based upon the latest trends (over the course of the last 12 months), it is not believed that there will be any significant increases or decreases in criminality throughout the next year.
Intelligence Assessment	Low	Robbery offences are serious in nature, and therefore the reporting rate to the police is high. It is therefore highly likely that the true scale of the threat is well understood.
Thematic Area Knowledge	None/ Negligible	The criminality surrounding offences of robbery are very well established; well researched and documented, and effective tactics are already in place to address them.
Reputation & Politics	None/ Negligible	The low level of robbery in South Gloucestershire means there has been no media or political concern expressed over this issue.
Economic Cost	None	The low volume of robbery offences in South Gloucestershire, means that the economic cost to the organisation is very low and short-term in addressing this criminality.
Capacity	None	There are no capacity issues identified in adequately addressing offences within this crime group.
Capability	None/ Negligible	There is adequate expertise and understanding of this type of criminality in order to effectively address it.
Period Covered	1 st April 2017 – 31 st March 2018	
Results	There have been a total of 128 offences in the 12-month period between April 2017 and March 2018. This is very stable and represents no increase or decrease upon the previous 12-month period. Throughout this period, there were 99 offences of 'personal' robbery and 29 offences of 'business' robbery.	

Rogue Trading

Introduction		
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>		
Detail	Score	Reasoning behind the score
Physical Impact	Low	Trading Standards have identified many incidences of rogue trading where there has been the threat of physical violence, but actual physical harm is rare.
Psychological Impact	Moderate	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.
Financial Impact	Substantial	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	Substantial	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	Moderate	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	Moderate	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	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. 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.
Trend	Severe	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	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	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	None / Negligible	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	Low	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	Low	
Capacity	Low	If the increase in trends identified continues then the resources available will be inadequate to meet the challenges.
Capability	Low	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.

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	Reasoning behind the score
Physical Impact	Moderate	Following discussion by Police colleagues who lead on this area of work this has been revised to reflect the more common impact of persons caught up in organised crime. It is acknowledged that more serious impact can occur, but they are the outliers in South Gloucestershire.
Psychological Impact	Moderate	Following discussion by Police colleagues who lead on this area of work this has been revised to reflect the more common impact of persons caught up in organised crime. It is acknowledged that more serious impact can occur, but they are the outliers in South Gloucestershire.
Financial Impact	Moderate	Reviewing this score against last years it has been reduced to reflect the more common financial impact which can be recovered in a shorter period of time.
Impact on Community	Critical	Depending on the nature of the criminality this could have real and lasting effects on communities.
Public Expectation	Substantial	This has been reviewed to reflect it more from a South Gloucestershire perspective, thereby reducing the score.
Environmental Impact	Low	This will depend on the nature of the criminality but unlikely to be severe. May include fly tipping of organised rogue trading, graffiti or other debris.
Frequency	Severe	The categorisation of Serious Organised Crime refers to the organisation of perpetrators rather than a crime type in itself. There are known Organised Criminal Groups operating in SGC and the volume of crime when they are can be significant.
Volume	None/ Negligible	There is no evidence indicating over 1,000 crimes a year from OCGs.
Trend	Substantial	As knowledge of the OCGs operating in South Gloucestershire improves it is expected that more crimes / groups / individuals are detected.
Forecast	Substantial	As knowledge of the OCGs operating in South Gloucestershire improves it is expected that more crimes / groups / individuals are detected.
Intelligence Assessment	Moderate	Knowledge and understanding of this area of work in South Gloucestershire has improved significantly in the last year and therefore a greater confidence can be shown.
Thematic Area Knowledge	Substantial	OCG work is a new area for the partnership as a whole and therefore the intelligence database is developing. This continues to be the case for the partnership although as previously recognised this is a significantly improving area.

Reputation & Politics	Moderate	South Gloucestershire OCGs / Nominals are more likely to generate local rather than national interest although outliers could garner this level of attention.
Economic Cost	Moderate	Experience so far shows that multi-agency work is mostly manageable within agencies, but this will need to be continually reviewed.
Capacity	Moderate	Resources will develop as the intelligence picture around this area improves.
Capability	Moderate	Wider partners outside of the Police are learning about this area of work and involved in disrupting it. This is an improving area for the partnership but should remain at this level for the coming year.

Serious Sexual Offences

	Detail	Reasoning behind the score
Physical Impact	Severe	Serious sexual assault and rape can and does cause loss of life, although there is no evidence of multiple deaths (which would increase the score to critical)
Psychological Impact	Critical	Serious sexual assault and rape have a devastating effect on the victims mental health. Many victims never recover from this crime, which can result in suicide.
Financial Impact	Critical	Victims of serious sexual assault and rape often have to endure long periods of time off work due to the impact the crime has had on their mental health and wellbeing, which in turn can result in difficulties maintaining employment
Impact on Community	Critical	Serious Sexual offences can have a devastating impact on communities, leading to feelings of fear and anger, which could require input from a range of agencies and specialist services to co-ordinate response to reduce the fear of crime and improve public confidence.
Public Expectation	Severe	The public would expect agencies to take action to investigate, charge and prosecute those responsible for these types of offences in order to safeguard others from serious sexual offences.
Environmental Impact	None/ Negligible	
Frequency	Severe	There were 350 sexual offences recorded in South Gloucestershire during 2017/18
Volume	None/ Negligible	
Trend	Substantial	It has not been possible to compare this year's data with the previous year as there is uncertainty about the offence types included within the data collection for 2016/17 Given the focus on increasing reporting for these offences, it is anticipated there will be an upward trend.
Forecast	Substantial	Improving the confidence of victims to report incidents of this type, continues to be a key focus. A further increase is anticipated.
Intelligence Assessment	Moderate	An increase in reporting of this crime type provides greater confidence in terms of being able to assess the scale of threat. At the same time recognising there will always be some under-reporting of these types of crime.
Thematic Area Knowledge	Substantial	
Reputation & Politics	None/ Negligible	Media coverage and political involvement is likely to be low in order to maintain the confidentiality of the victim.
Economic Cost	Substantial	The scale of the offence is such that it has to be prioritised over and above other demands; and can require significant resource to deal with the issue over a period of time. A focus on increasing reporting for such offences could result in an increase in demand, leading to long term resource implications.
Capacity	Moderate	Incidents of this type require the Police to prioritise their resources in order to meet the demand. This can be challenging in the current climate but would not impact on the management of the issue. In addition, whilst there are a number of services offered to victims of Sexual assault in South Glos, there are issues in accessing those services, due to demand; and travel.
Capability	None/ Negligible	The Police have the skills, expertise and capability, including access to a range of specialist services.

CRIME DATA

Period covered:	1st April 2017 – 31st March 2018
Results:	
<p>There were 350 sexual offences in South Gloucestershire during this period.</p> <p>It has not been possible to compare data for 2017/18 with the data sets used for the assessment in 2016/17, due to uncertainty about the crimes included in this offence group last year.</p> <p>For this assessment crimes included in this offence group include the following, which is consistent with all other areas, when measuring this crime type:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Sexual assault on a male aged 13 and over;Sexual assault on a male child under 13;Rape of a female aged 16 and overRape of a female child under 16;Rape of a female child under 13Rape of a male aged 16 and over;Sexual assault on a female aged 13 and over;Sexual assault on a female child under 13;Sexual activity involving a child under 13;Causing sexual activity without consentSexual activity with a person with a mental disorderAbuse of children through prostitution and pornography;Trafficking for sexual exploitation. <p>In order to ensure consistent and accurate data collection and comparisons in the future this is the offence group that should be used.</p>	

Shoplifting

Detail	Score given	Reasoning behind the score
Physical Impact	None/ Negligible	The pattern of this crime is that by its very nature it rarely involves physical harm to the individual.
Psychological Impact	None/ Negligible	This crime does not typically cause psychological harm to the victim but is seen as a crime against a retail organisation.
Financial Impact	None/ Negligible	This is a crime against a retail organisation, not an individual.
Impact on Community	Low	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 are based.
Public Expectation	Low	The public would expect businesses and the Police to act to prevent, and respond to, shoplifting.
Environmental Impact	None/ Negligible	There may be a negligible impact from discarded packaging, but no more significant environmental impact.
Frequency	Severe	Reported numbers required and to be inserted, but overall score expected to be unchanged.
Volume	Low	Reported numbers required and to be inserted, but overall score expected to be unchanged.
Trend	Moderate	Reported numbers required and to be inserted, but overall score expected to be unchanged.
Forecast	Moderate	Reported numbers required and to be inserted, but overall score expected to be unchanged.
Intelligence Assessment	Moderate	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	It is believed that the pattern of shoplifting is similar to that in previous years, and that underreporting is consistent.
Reputation & Politics	None/ Negligible	There has been no public or media concern expressed about the level of shoplifting in South Gloucestershire.
Economic Cost	Substantial	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	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	The skills and equipment to deal with the topic are well known.
Period		

Covered	
Results	There were 1,702 reported shoplifting offences in 2017/18.

Vehicle Offences

Introduction		
This profile includes		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theft of a vehicle • Theft from a vehicle • Interfering with a motor vehicle • Aggravated vehicle taking 		
Detail	Score given	Reasoning behind the score
Physical Impact	None/ Negligible	Vehicle offences in South Gloucestershire rarely involve elements of physical violence, and therefore do not lead to a physical impact. Indeed, there were only 9 offences of aggravated vehicle taking throughout the assessed period; some but not all of which would have involved a physical impact.
Psychological Impact	Low	Vehicle offences will usually lead to short term frustration for the victim, but medical assistance is not usually required.
Financial Impact	Substantial	Vehicles, and items stolen from within them, may have a sentimental as well as a financial value. Not all of the cost of a car is usually be covered by insurance, and there are longer-term impacts caused by loss of no-claims-bonuses and hire car expenses.
Impact on Community	Low	Vehicle crime is generally low in South Gloucestershire. Community confidence is not generally affected by vehicle crime, and daily life is unaffected. There is little awareness of the impact of vehicle crime locally.
Public Expectation	Low	Vehicle crime is not considered to be a community issue in South Gloucestershire. Victims only place expectations upon the police to act in responding to and investigating vehicle crime.
Environmental Impact	Low	Abandoned and burnt-out vehicles, or glass from broken windows, may have a negative environmental impact but these issues can be addressed and rectified relatively swiftly.
Frequency	Severe	Offences occur on a weekly basis, albeit clear seasonal variations are evident as we see with other crime groups.
Volume	None/ Negligible	There is negligible activity seen to be committed with this crime group.
Trend	Moderate	Throughout the 12-month period (April 2017 – March 2018) vehicle crime remained relatively stable, with typical seasonal variations evident, in comparison with the same period last year. No significant increases or decreases could be established.
Forecast	Moderate	Although unclear, based upon the current trend, it is not expected that vehicle crime will significantly increase or decrease over the course of the next year.
Intelligence Assessment	Low	Incidents of theft from and theft of motor vehicle have to be reported by victims who wish to make insurance claims. Therefore, it is very probable that the impact and likelihood scores reflect the true scale. Very low value theft from motor vehicle offences may not be reported by a small number of victims.
Thematic Area Knowledge	None/ Negligible	Vehicle crime is a very well know subject area that has no emerging aspects, that would otherwise require strategic intelligence development.
Reputation & Politics	None/ Negligible	Vehicle crime currently only attracts minimal attention from the local media, and no attention from any political groups.
Economic Cost	None/ Negligible	The cost of vehicle crime to the organisation is very short term. Because of the nature of the crime group, where no threat, harm or risk usually exists, limited costs are associated with its investigation in comparison with other crime groups.
Capacity	None/ Negligible	The organisation has sufficient resources to deal with vehicle crime.
Capability	None/ Negligible	No capability shortfalls have been identified.
Period Covered	1 st April 2017 – 31 st March 2018	
Results	Throughout this period, there were 1,621 vehicle offences, including 1,047 theft from motor vehicle crimes; 346 theft of motor vehicle crimes, 219 vehicle interference crimes and 9 aggravated vehicle taking crimes.	

Violent Offences

Introduction This profile includes all offences classified as ‘assault with injury’ including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assault occasioning actual bodily harm • Malicious wounding: Wounding or inflicting grievous bodily harm 		
Detail	Score given	Reasoning behind the score
Physical Impact	Moderate	The vast majority of ‘violence with injury’ offences in South Gloucestershire require only basic medical assistance. 91.9% of ‘violence with injury’ incidents amount to ‘assault occasioning actual bodily harm’ NCRS recordable offences. Only 2.5% amount to malicious wounding offences, which sit at the more serious end of the spectrum.
Psychological Impact	Moderate	Victims of violent offences report varying levels of psychological impacts. However, based upon the low proportion of ‘violence with injury’ offences that are deemed as serious, it follows that the psychological impact of violent offences should be assessed as ‘moderate.’
Financial Impact	Substantial	Violence offences frequently result in the victim having to take time off work during recovery. In most cases, the financial costs to the victim, associated with the offence, are not recoverable.
Impact on Community	Severe	Despite the proportionately low level of violent crime in South Gloucestershire, it is clear that the perception of the community is that violent crime is likely to have significantly increased, based upon national trends and recent media coverage. There is a substantial community impact in the areas most affected by violent crime (most notably Kingswood, Yate and Downend) and multiple partner agencies are already working together to tackle this.
Public Expectation	Moderate	The geographically disparate nature of South Gloucestershire means that groups place expectations upon organisations relating to specific communities only.
Environmental Impact	Low	Violent offences in South Gloucestershire are primarily related to the evening economy, resulting in short-term impacts upon the environment, such as broken glass, debris etc.
Frequency	Severe	Violent offences occur on a weekly basis, although significant seasonal variations are evident, in line with other crime-types.
Volume	Low	The rate of 4.3 crimes per 1,000 population betters the comparable data for Avon and Somerset as a whole (7.2); the South West region (7.7); and England & Wales (8.8). Therefore, it follows that the overall volume within South Gloucestershire should be assessed as low.
Trend	Moderate	Although there has been a small reduction in the number of ‘violence with injury’ offences (from 1169 2016-2017 to 1089 in 2017-2018) this is an insignificant reduction, and therefore the trend has been assessed as ‘moderate.’
Forecast	Substantial	Recent trends experienced across other force areas in England and Wales, together with improvements in recording practices and continuing financial pressures upon the police service suggest that violence crime will experience an upward future trend.
Intelligence Assessment	Low	It is very probable that the impact and likelihood scores reflect the true scale of the overall threat. This is a crime group that does not routinely suffer with ‘under-reporting,’ unlike sexual offences for instance. Mapping software now accurately maps and costs the effects of all crime types, including violent crime.
Thematic Area Knowledge	None/Negligible	The criminality concerned is a very well-known subject area, and not an emerging one that would otherwise require strategic intelligence development.
Reputation & Politics	Low	Although there has been an increase in violent crime nationally, this has not been replicated in South Gloucestershire. At present, the impact of violent crime on the organisation’s reputation, and the effect of external political factors is low.
Economic Cost	Low	Violent crime can be adequately responded to and investigated using existing resources within the responsible agencies.
Capacity	Low	Whilst there are limited policing resources available to tackle all crime, effective management of this crime group centres around the use of predictive analytics and the careful deployment of resources.
Capability	None/Negligible	This is not an emerging crime group, and it is deemed that the organisation has the expertise and equipment to adequately deal with violent crime.
Period Covered	1 st April 2017 – 31 st March 2018	
Results	There were 1,089 ‘violence with injury’ offences in the 12 months to the end of March 2018. This represents a small reduction from 1,169 in the same period last year. The rate of 4.3 crimes per 1,000 population betters the comparable figures for Avon and Somerset as a whole (7.2); the South West region (7.7); and England & Wales (8.8).	