

# Gloucestershire Community Safety Scanning

2012



Multi-Agency Information  
Database for Neighbourhoods

## **Executive Summary (when compared against previous year, unless stated)**

- All police recorded crime is **down** by 11.3% (over 4000 fewer crimes).
- Recorded crime has **decreased** in Gloucestershire year on year for the last four years.
- Theft **down** by 9.4%.
- Burglary **down** by 15.3% (but **increased** in Forest of Dean and Gloucester City Community Safety Partnerships/CSPs).
- Serious acquisitive crime **down** by 15.2% (but **increased** in Forest of Dean CSP by 30%).
- Criminal Damage **down** by 13.5%.
- Violence against the person (VAP) **down** by 13.6%.
- Subset of VAP, Serious Violent Crime has **increased** by 16.5%.
- Numbers of victims of crime have **decreased** by over 3000 (includes repeats).
- Crime is **six times more likely** to occur in Gloucestershire's most deprived neighbourhoods when compared against least deprived.
- Anti-social behaviour incidents recorded by the police **down** by 15.7%.
- Adult reoffending rates are **below** national and regional rates in Gloucestershire except for Gloucester City CSP.
- **Six** out of every ten adult offenders live in either Cheltenham or Gloucester CSP.
- Numbers of police recorded young offenders have **decreased** by 16%.
- Police recorded offences committed by young people have **decreased** by 19%.
- Hate crime and incident reporting to the police continues to **decrease**.
- For the last two calendar years, numbers of killed or seriously injured on Gloucestershire's roads have **increased**.
- Deliberate fires (arson) have **decreased** by almost 50%.

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## **[Appendix](#)**



## **Gloucestershire SSJP**

### **Strategic Assessment Scanning**

#### **1. Methodology**

##### **1.1 Recorded Crime, Incidents and Victims**

For the initial scanning exercise we are going to be comparing recorded crimes and incidents in the last 12 months (August 2011 to July 2012) with the previous year period (August 2010 to July 2011). We will also use recorded crime information to develop victim profiles.

##### **1.2 Local Performance**

We will look through iQuanta at the comparative performance of Gloucestershire, against other areas in its "Most Similar" group (MSG), over three months (May to July 2012) and also over twelve months (August 2011 to July 2012). Gloucestershire's most similar groups consist of Cambridgeshire, Cheshire, Devon & Cornwall, North Yorkshire, Warwickshire, West Mercia and Wiltshire.

##### **1.3 Community Views**

We will compare British Crime Survey results with Gloucestershire's most similar iQuanta group.

##### **1.4 Adult Offending and Reoffending**

We will look through numbers of offenders on the Gloucestershire Probation Trust caseload over the 12 month period April 2011 to March 2012 and how many of those have gone on to reoffend. We will also look at the estimated rate of reoffending by district as per NI 18 guidelines.

##### **1.5 Youth Offending**

We will look through numbers of offences committed by young people and numbers of young offenders during twelve month periods stated above.

##### **1.6 Vulnerable People**

We will look through police recorded crime and victim data that has been flagged as domestic violence related and numbers of MARAC. We will also highlight safeguarding and loneliness.

## **1.7 Hate Crime**

We will look through numbers of crimes and incidents recorded by Gloucestershire Constabulary in relation to hate. These include racially/religiously aggravated crimes and incidents, homophobic/transphobic incidents, prejudice against a person with a disability and repeat racist incidents.

## **1.8 Drug Crimes and Substance Misuse**

We will analyse Care Notes data in regard to drug (including alcohol) referrals. We will also consider recorded drug crimes and admissions to hospitals relating to alcohol consumption.

## **1.9 Road Safety**

We will look through numbers of casualty and collision figures and the financial implications involved.

## **1.10 Arson (Fire and Rescue Data)**

We will compare Gloucestershire Fire and Rescue Service statistics over the last few years alongside temporal and geographic information.

## **1.11 Gloucestershire's Cardiff Model**

We will consider the results from data collected in Emergency Departments across Gloucestershire where assault has been a factor.

## **2. Gloucestershire Area**

### **2.1 About Gloucestershire**

Gloucestershire is an English county situated at the northern edge of the south west region of the United Kingdom. It covers an area of 1,025 square miles including the largest Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty in the country. Essentially a rural county, it has been known since Roman times for farming, forestry and horticulture with an industrial history featuring the wool trade. Gloucester and Cheltenham lie at the heart of the county, linked by the A40 and either side of the M5. There are good connections to the south west via the M5, to the north via the M5/M6 and M42, Wales using the A40 and the M4 and to London and the south east using the A40 and the M4. The Fosse Way runs through the county north to south taking travellers from Cirencester to Stow on the Wold and Moreton in Marsh whilst the Ermin Way crosses east to west from Cirencester to Ross.

### **2.2 Demographic Context**

The latest Office National Statistics (ONS) population estimates suggest that Gloucestershire had a population of 598,300 at June 2011.

The latest ONS 2011-based interim projections suggest that on current trends, the county population is expected to increase by 45,700 people, or an annual average of 4,600, from 598,300 to 644,000 between 2011 and 2021. Population increase is anticipated in all districts, with the largest growth expected to be in Gloucester, Tewkesbury and Cheltenham during the period.

#### **2.2.1 Children and young people (0-19)**

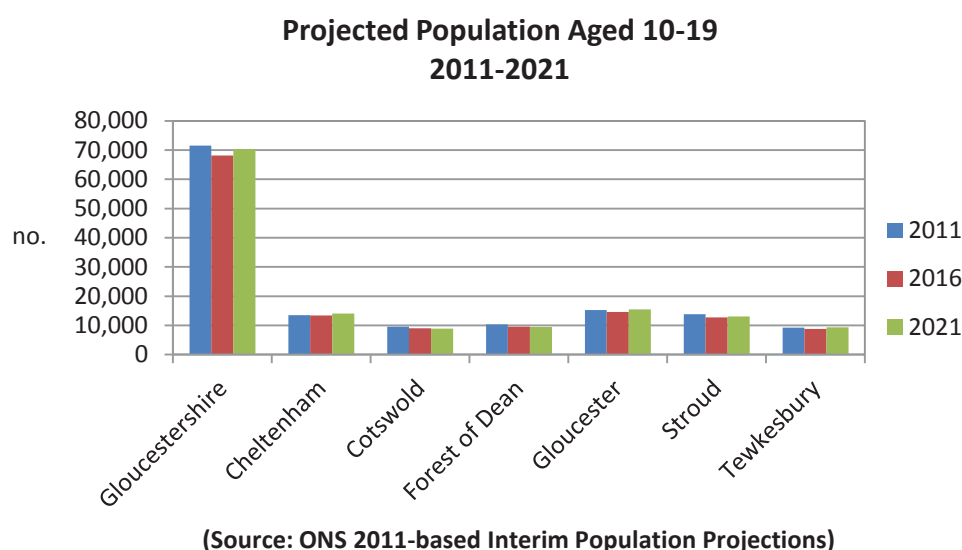
It is estimated that there were around 136,800 children and young people aged 0-19 living in the county in mid 2011, accounting for about 22.9% of the population. The number is projected to rise to about 146,700 by year 2021.

#### **2.2.2 10-19 years old**

In 2011, an estimated 71,600 people in the county were in the 10-19 age-category. This represents 12% of the total population.

Projections suggest that the number of 10-19 year-olds will fall in the five years between 2011 and 2016 across the county. From 2016 to 2021, the number is projected to rise in Cheltenham, Gloucester and Tewkesbury (Figure 1). The overall population aged 10-19 in the county is expected to be around 70,350 by the year 2021, amounting to 1,200 people less than the present level.

**Figure 1 - Projected population aged 10-19**

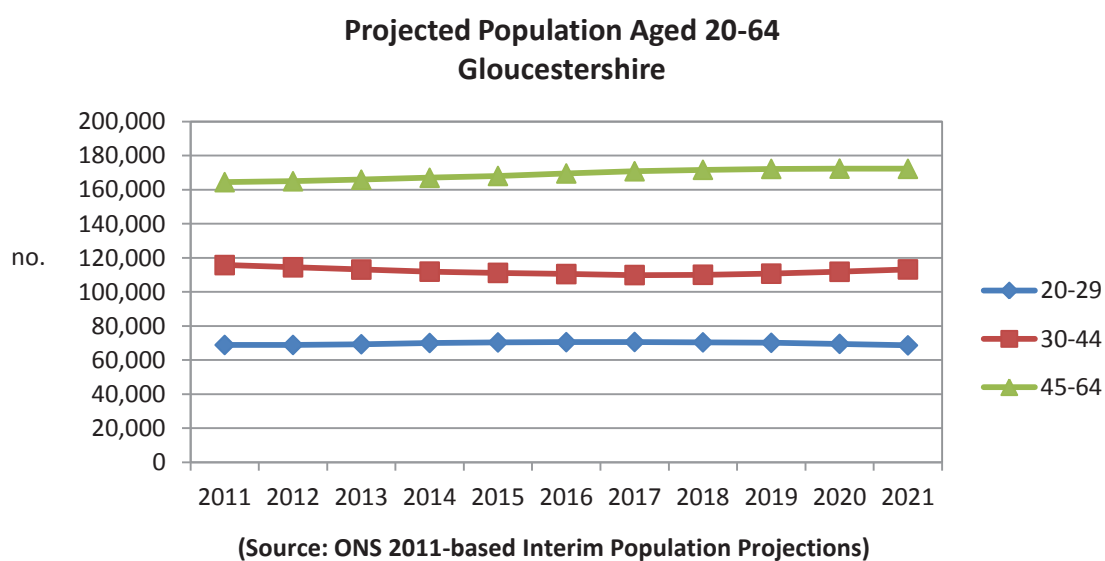


### 2.2.3 Working-age population (20-64)

The overall number of working-age people aged 20-64 is projected to increase from 349,000 to 354,000 over the period 2011-2021.

There will be some variations between age groups however; the number of people aged 45-64 is projected to increase while the number of people aged 20-44 will fall (Figure 2).

**Figure 2 - Projected Population Aged 20-64**

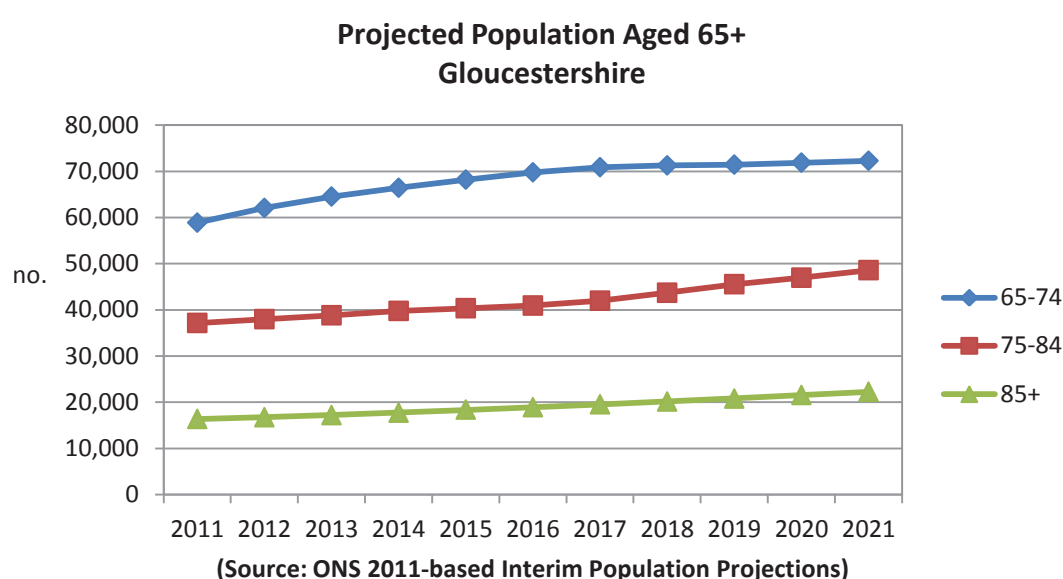


## 2.2.4 Older population (65+)

The population aged 65+ is anticipated to increase by 30,700 people from 112,400 to 143,100 people between 2011 and 2021. This is equivalent to a 27.3% increase.

The largest percentage increase will be among the 85+ and the 74-84 year-olds, the numbers of which are expected to rise by 36% and 31% respectively. In terms of actual numbers, however, the highest growth will be among the 65-74 year olds representing an increase of 13,400 people within 10 years (Figure 3).

Figure 3 - Projected Population Aged 65+



## 2.2.5 Lone pensioners

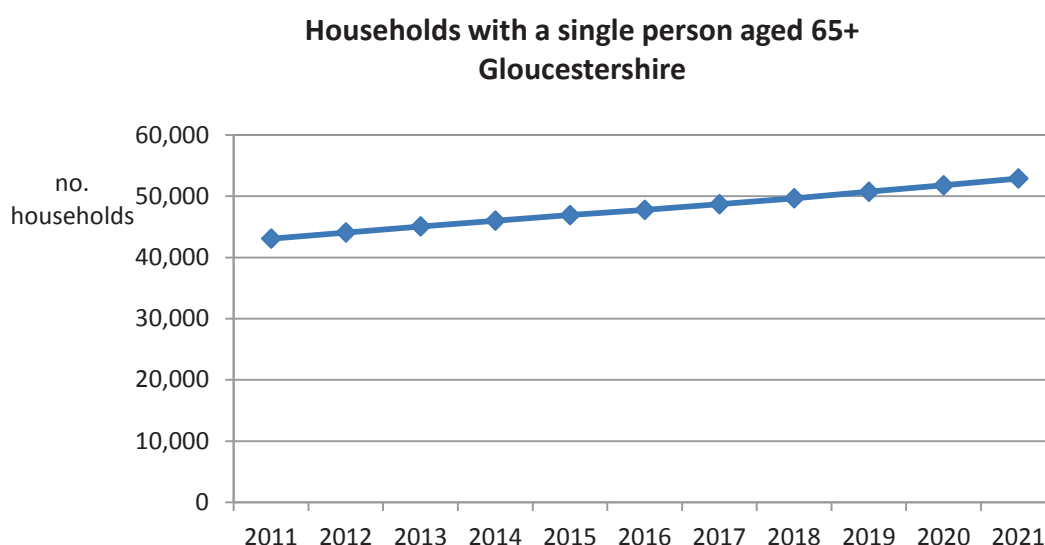
One of the most significant demographic trends with implications for local community safety will be the rising number of older persons living alone.

It is projected that across Gloucestershire, the number of households headed by a person aged 65+ will increase from 109,000 to 138,400 over the period between 2011 and 2021. Among these, the number consisting of a person aged 65+ living on their own is expected to rise from 43,000 to 53,000 between 2011 and 2021 (Figure 4).

Please see section 7.4 for more information.



**Figure 4 - Projected Number of Households with a single person aged 65+**



(Source: CLG 2008-based Household Projections)

## 2.2.6 Ethnicity

According to the 2011 Census 95.4% of Gloucestershire's population is white. Black or Ethnic Minorities make up the remaining 4.6% of the population, which is considerably lower than the 14.6% reported for England as a whole. English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British make up the majority of Gloucestershire's white population. Although this is a national trend, this group accounts for a higher proportion of the total white population than elsewhere, as a result other whites are under-represented when compared to the national average.

Asian/Asian British account for the largest proportion of Black or Ethnic Minorities in Gloucestershire, following the national trend. However the group accounts for a lower proportion of the total than it does nationally.

At district level:

- Gloucester has the highest proportion of people from a Black or Ethnic Minority, at 10.9% of the total population. However this is still considerably lower than the national average.
- Black or Ethnic Minorities account for a higher proportion of the total population in Cheltenham than Gloucestershire.
- Forest of Dean has the lowest proportion of people from a Black or Ethnic Minority, at 1.5% of the total population.
- The proportion of people that are classified as Other White is higher in Cheltenham than Gloucestershire and England as a whole.
- The proportion of people that are classified as Caribbean and White and Black Caribbean is higher in Gloucester than the county and England.

Table 1: Population by broad ethnic group

	White (%)	Black or Ethnic Minority (%)
Cheltenham	94.3	5.7
Cotswold	97.8	2.2
Forest of Dean	98.5	1.5
Gloucester	89.1	10.9
Stroud	97.9	2.1
Tewkesbury	97.5	2.5
Gloucestershire	95.4	4.6
England	85.4	14.6

Table 2: Breakdown of white population

	Total White	English/ Welsh/ Scottish/ Northern Irish/ British	Irish	Gypsy or Irish Traveller	Other White
Cheltenham	109,084	102,140	1,058	68	5,818
Cotswold	81,075	78,284	503	87	2,201
Forest of Dean	80,699	79,227	277	78	1,117
Gloucester	108,462	102,912	850	136	4,564
Stroud	110,426	107,026	591	57	2,752
Tewkesbury	79,901	77,010	480	305	2,106
Gloucestershire	569,647	546,599	3,759	731	18,558
England	45,281,142	42,279,236	517,001	54,895	2,430,010

Table 3: Breakdown of black and ethnic minority population

	Total Black or Ethnic Minority	Mixed/ Multiple Ethnic Group	Asian/Asian British	Black/ African/ Caribbean / Black British	Other Ethnic Group
Cheltenham	6,648	1,878	3,675	721	374
Cotswold	1,806	698	794	229	85
Forest of Dean	1,262	528	473	199	62
Gloucester	13,226	3,565	5,839	3,486	336
Stroud	2,353	1,216	751	260	126
Tewkesbury	2,042	776	901	255	110
Gloucestershire	27,337	8,661	12,433	5,150	1,093
England	7,731,314	1,192,879	4,143,403	1,846,614	548,418

## 2.2.7 Faith

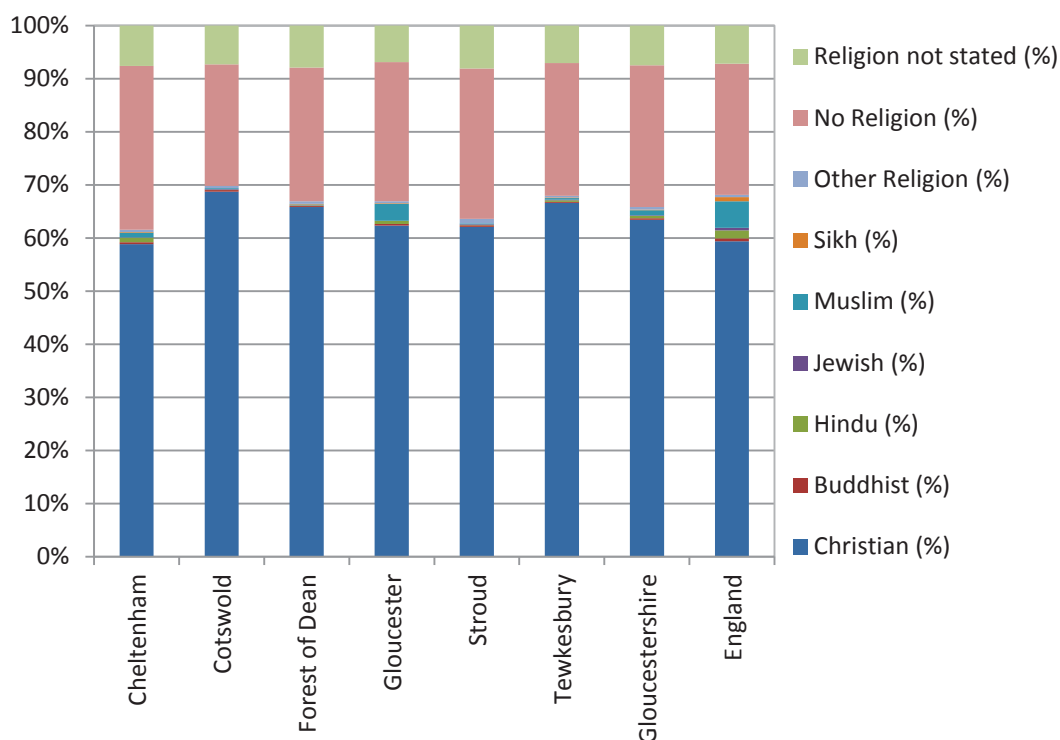
According to the 2011 Census, 63.5% of residents in Gloucestershire are Christian, making it the most common religion. This is followed by no religion which accounts for 26.7% of the total population.

Gloucestershire has a higher proportion of people who are Christian, have no religion or have not stated a religion than the national average. In contrast it has a lower proportion of people who follow a religion other than Christianity, which reflects the ethnic composition of the county.

At district level:

- Cheltenham has the lowest proportion of people who are Christian at 58.7% of the total population, this is lower than the county and marginally lower than the national average.
- Cotswold has the highest proportion of people who follow Christianity.
- Cheltenham has the highest proportion of Buddhists, Hindus and people who have no religion.
- At 3.2% of the total population Gloucester has the highest proportion of Muslims.
- Stroud has the highest proportion of people who follow an "Other Religion" and have not stated their religion.

**Figure 5 – Proportion of Faith Across Gloucestershire Compared with England**



### 3. Experience & Perceptions of Community Safety in Gloucestershire

The following section covers answers given in the Crime Survey of England and Wales (CSEW, *formerly BCS*) including data up to June 2012, the Local Policing Survey and the last Gloucestershire Household Survey undertaken in 2010.

**Figure 6 – CSEW – Police and Local Council Dealing With ASB?**

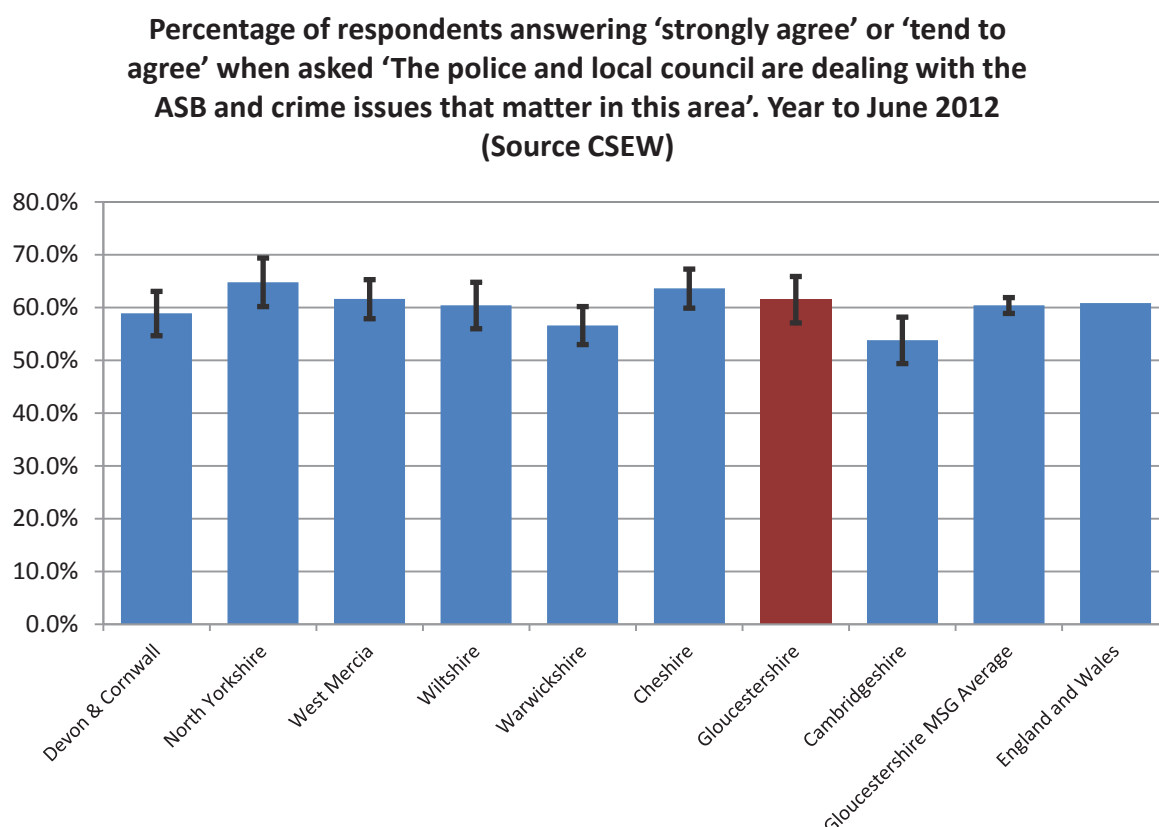
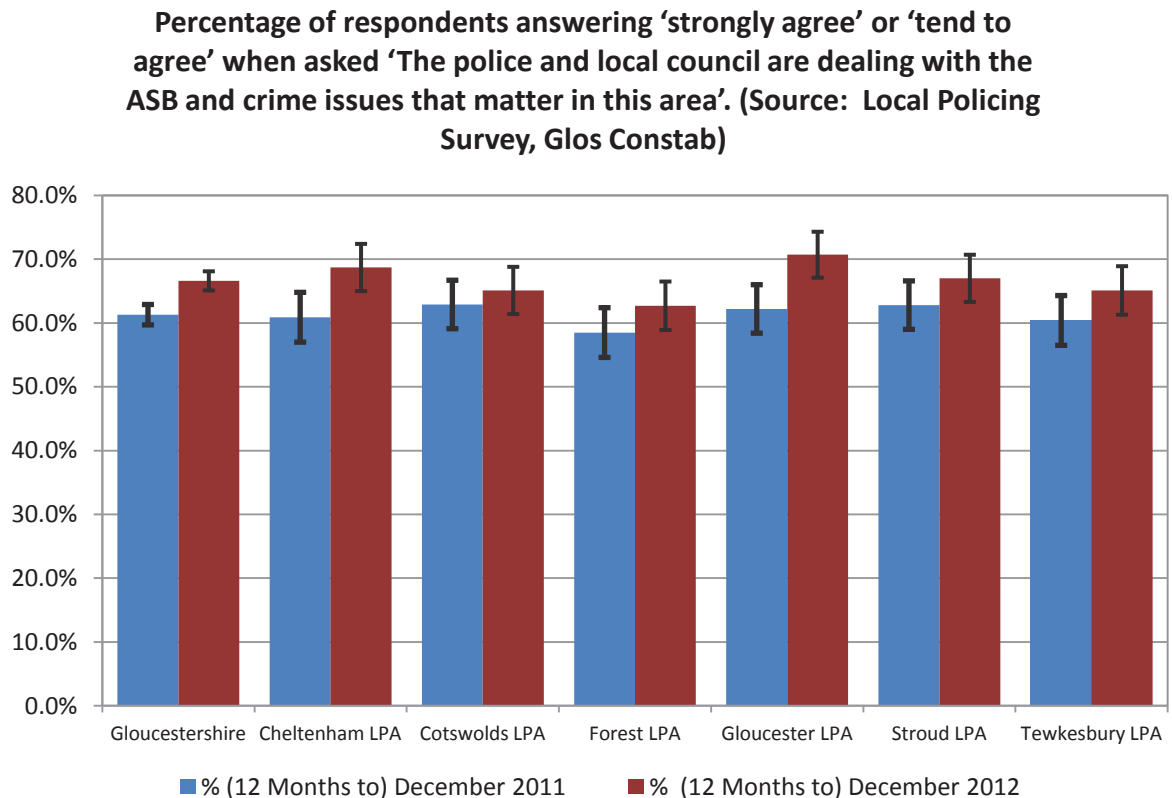


Figure 6 shows results from respondents to the CSEW and are only available at Police Force level – other Forces recognised by iQuanta as “Most Similar” to Gloucestershire are included above. Six out of every ten respondents recognise that Gloucestershire Constabulary and Gloucestershire’s Local Authorities are dealing with ASB and crime issues, slightly above the most similar family average.

Figure 7 uses results taken from the Local Policing Survey however, even though the same question is asked, care must be taken in making comparisons in local indicators that have used different survey techniques to the CSEW. Also, this question is no longer asked in the CSEW so has been adopted locally to keep local agencies informed of public perceptions to the way ASB is dealt with locally. At county level there has been a significant increase in the proportion of respondents stating that they “strongly agree” and “tend to agree” that Gloucestershire Police and the local council are working in partnership to deal with crime and antisocial behaviour. Figure 7 also breaks

this down into Local Policing Areas which are slightly different to Local Authority boundaries (with the exception of both Cotswold areas being identical). When compared against results from the previous year, all areas have seen an increase in confidence from the public with the urban areas of Cheltenham and Gloucester experiencing a significant increase in confidence.

**Figure 7 – Local Policing Survey – Police and Local Council Dealing With ASB?**



In the absence of any local community safety consultations dealing with the fear of crime over the last year it is important to consider the results again from the Gloucestershire Household Survey<sup>1</sup> which was undertaken during September and October 2010. That year's Household Survey was the 13<sup>th</sup> and last of its kind but it was the first time the following questions were asked:

*How safe do you feel in your local community after dark?*

*How do you feel when you are alone in your home at night?*

<sup>1</sup> Gloucestershire County Transport Monitoring (<http://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/index.cfm?articleid=95528>)

1,008 respondents spanning Gloucestershire in 84 locations covering a specified sample from each district gave the following results:

**Figure 8 – How Safe Do You Feel In Your Local Community After Dark?**

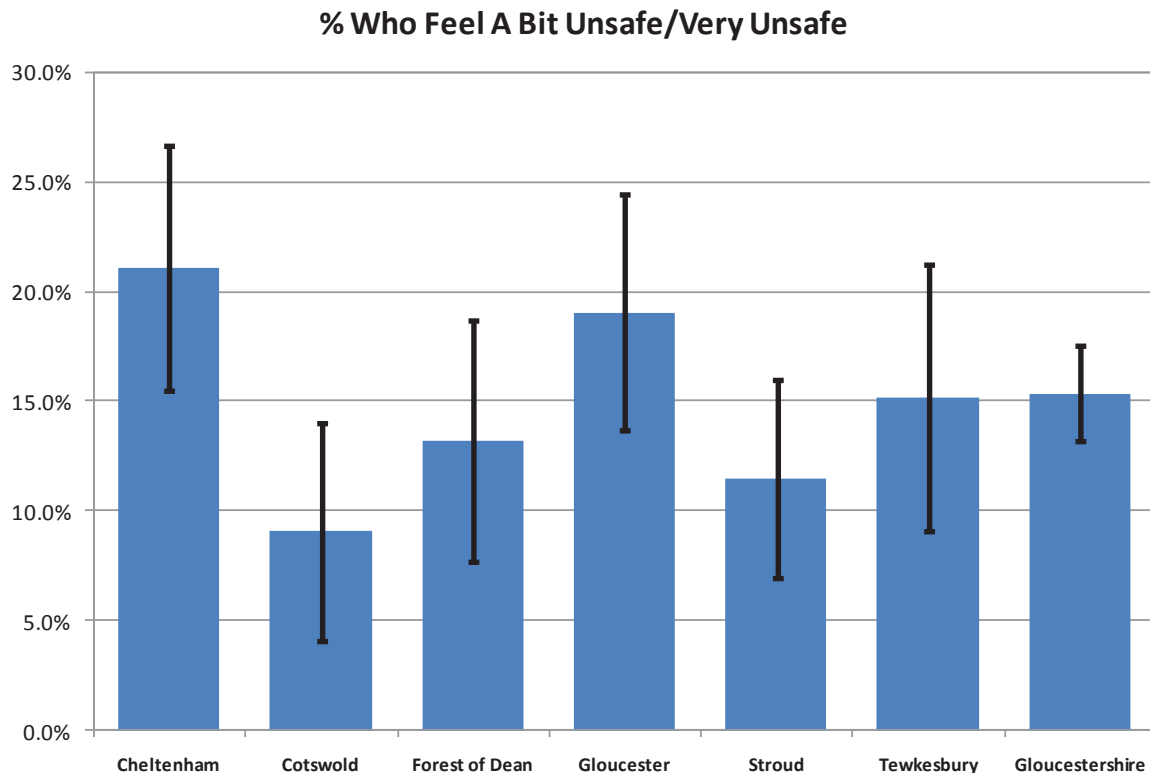
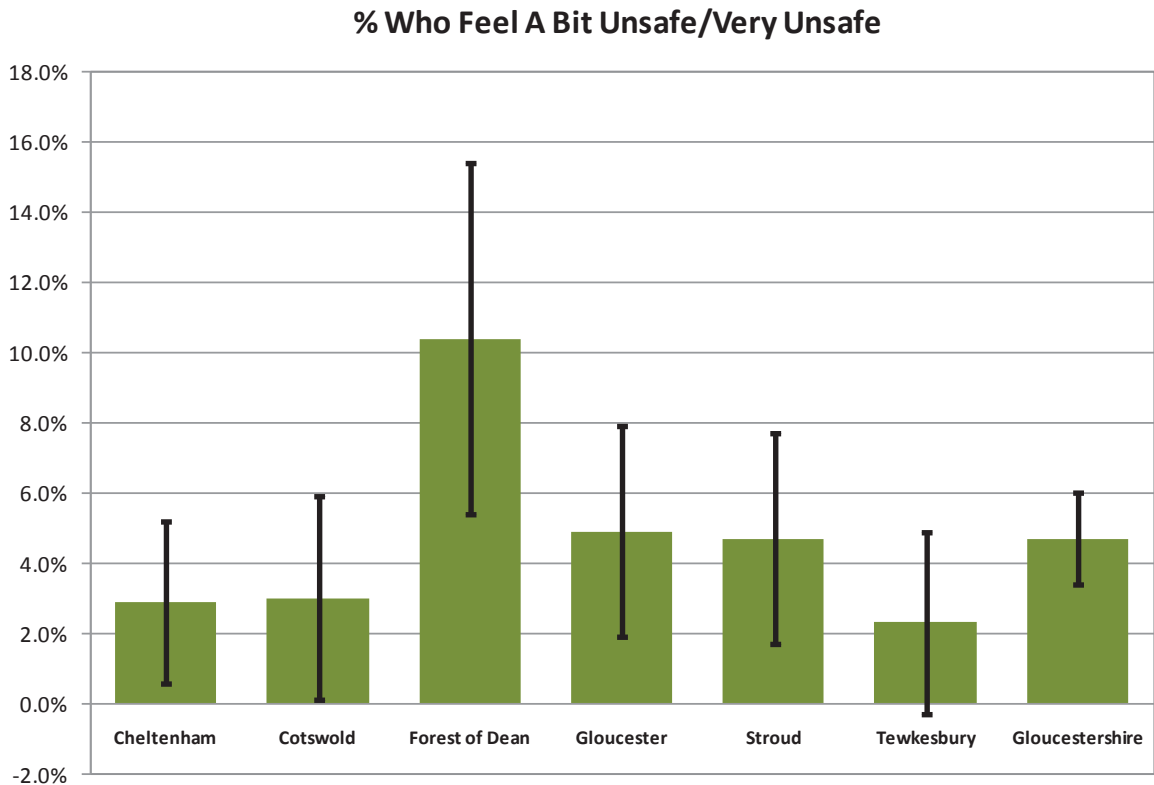


Figure 8 shows respondents who have answered either “A Bit Unsafe” or “Very Unsafe”. Results are available at district level but the error margin (shown as a black line running through each bar) is greater due to sample sizes used in each district. Taking Cheltenham as an example, 21.1% of respondents answered “A bit unsafe/very unsafe” to this question however, applying a 95% confidence limit there is a 5.6% “swing” either side of the 21.1% so the potential answer could be somewhere between 15.5% and 26.7%, the Cheltenham results are taken from 204 respondents. Gloucestershire’s figures can be said to be more robust due to the sample size which results in the black error bar being shorter here than in each district – 15.4% of respondents answered either “very unsafe” or “a bit unsafe” with the upper and lower confidence limit being 2.2%.

**Figure 9 – How do you feel when you are alone in your home at night?**



Results from this particular question shown in Figure 9 proved inconclusive for 5 out of the 6 districts so much so that the lower confidence limit in Tewkesbury is into a negative percentage. However, 10.4% of respondents in the Forest of Dean answered to feeling “a bit unsafe” or “very unsafe” in their homes at night with a 5% upper and lower confidence limit “swing”. Even when taking into account the lower limit, the proportion of respondents would still be higher than the overall county results.



#### 4. Recorded Crimes in Gloucestershire

Table 4 – Crime Totals by Home Office Band

Gloucestershire crimes by Home Office Band	August 2010 to July 2011	August 2011 to July 2012	Difference	Percentage Difference
Theft	13896	12588	-1308	-9.4
Burglary	6261	5305	-956	-15.3
Criminal damage	6241	5400	-841	-13.5
Violence	6138	5304	-834	-13.6
Drugs	1508	1526	18	1.2
Fraud	999	1028	29	2.9
Sexual offences	584	477	-107	-18.3
Other notifiable	501	476	-25	-5.0
Robbery	327	228	-99	-30.3
<b>Total All Crimes</b>	<b>36455</b>	<b>32332</b>	<b>-4123</b>	<b>-11.3</b>

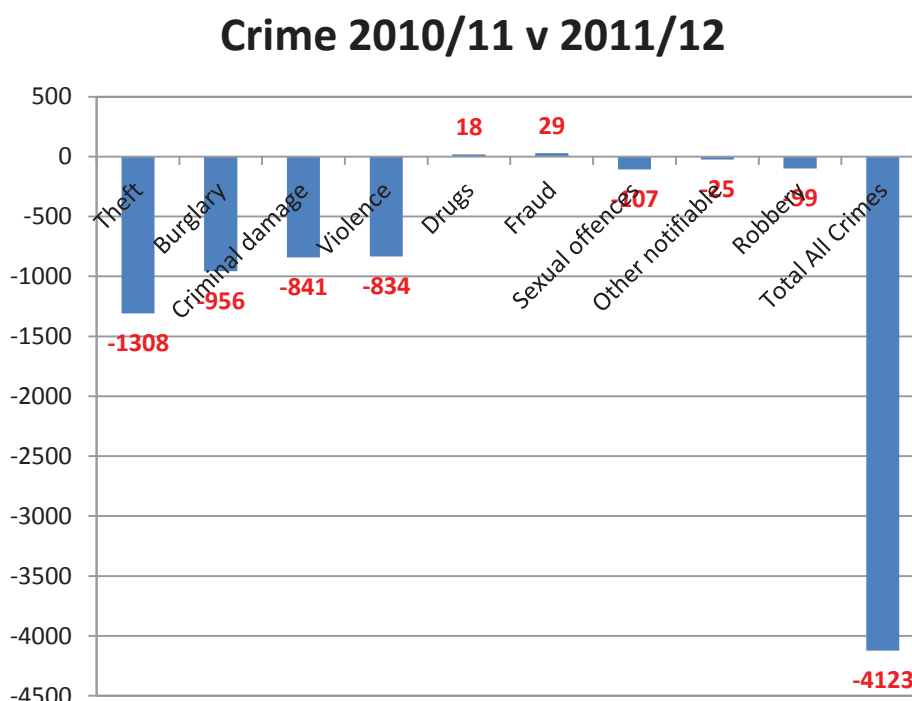
Table 5 – Victim Rates by Home Office Band

Gloucestershire crimes by Home Office Band	Victims Aug 10 to Jul 11 per thousand population	Victims Aug 11 to Jul 12 per thousand population
Theft	16.6	14.8
Violence	10.1	8.8
Burglary	9.0	8.0
Criminal damage	8.4	7.2
Sexual offences	1.2	0.9
Robbery	0.6	0.4
Fraud	0.5	0.7
Other notifiable	0.3	0.3
Drugs	0.0	0.0
<b>All Crimes</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>41.1</b>

All crime in Gloucestershire has decreased by over 4,000 crimes between the two twelve month periods August 2010 to July 2011 and August 2011 to July 2012 (Table 4 and Figure 10) which equates to an 11.3% reduction in recorded crime. When comparing figures from 2008/09, recorded crime has decreased by almost a quarter (down by 24.6%). The decrease in crime numbers has therefore meant there are fewer victims of crime per thousand of population and police data shows there are over 3,000 fewer victims of crime

when comparing 2010/11 figures to 2011/12 figures (this figure includes repeat victims).

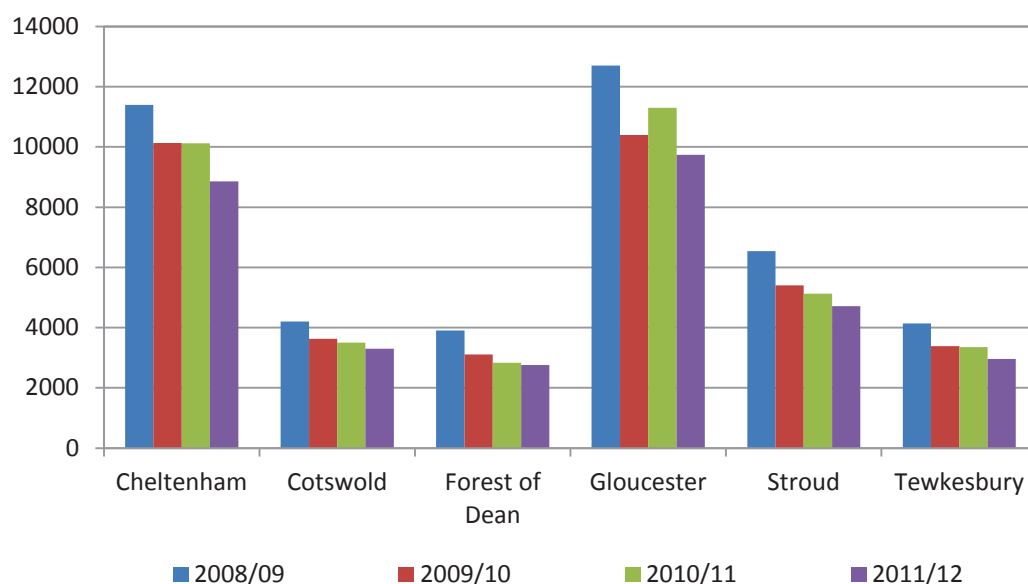
**Figure 10 – Recorded Crime by Home Office Band Compared Against Previous Year**



Theft continues to be the most common crime to be reported in Gloucestershire (12,588 crimes) and has decreased by 9.4% amounting to 1,308 fewer reported crimes and over 1,000 fewer victims than in the previous 12 months. There have also been decreases in the more common volume crimes of burglary (956 fewer crimes), criminal damage (841 fewer crimes) and violence against the person (834 fewer crimes) as shown in figure 10. Recorded crimes of robbery have decreased by over 30% (table 4) resulting in 119 fewer victims of robbery. The only crime types to have experienced increases from the previous year are drug crimes (increased by 18) and fraud crimes (increased by 29).

Figure 11 shows district/borough totals for all crime over the last four years. All 6 Community Safety Partnership (CSP) areas in Gloucestershire have experienced a decrease in all recorded crime. With the exception of Gloucester during 2010/11, over the last four years, each CSP has experienced large reductions in crime when figures from the last 12 months are compared to the 12 month period of 2008/09. This has been most noticeable in the Forest of Dean (down 29%) as well as Tewkesbury and Stroud CSPs (both down by 28%). Cotswold has decreased recorded crime steadily by 21% on 2008/09 levels, Cheltenham by 22% and Gloucester by 23%. Decreases in recorded crime has resulted in over 4,000 fewer victims of crime over 2011/12 when compared against victim figures from 2008/09.

**Figure 11 – All Crime by District (by volume)**



**Figure 12 – All Crime Comparison with iQuanta Most Similar Forces (rate per 1000 pop)**

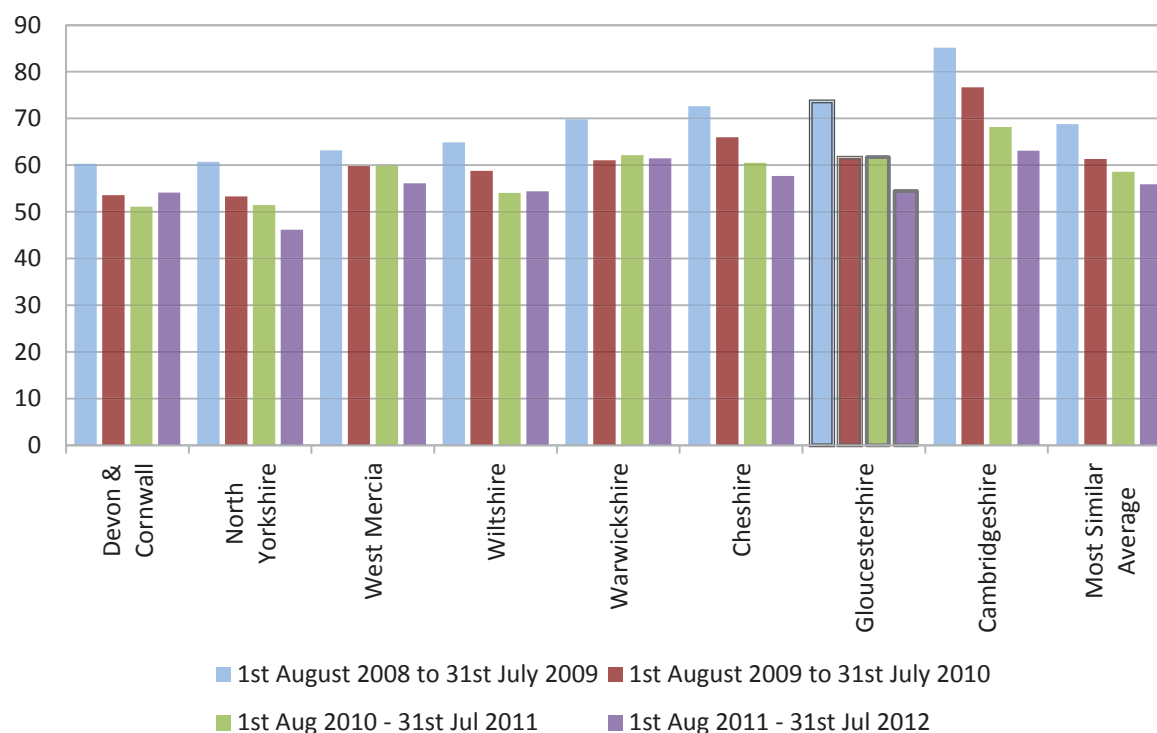
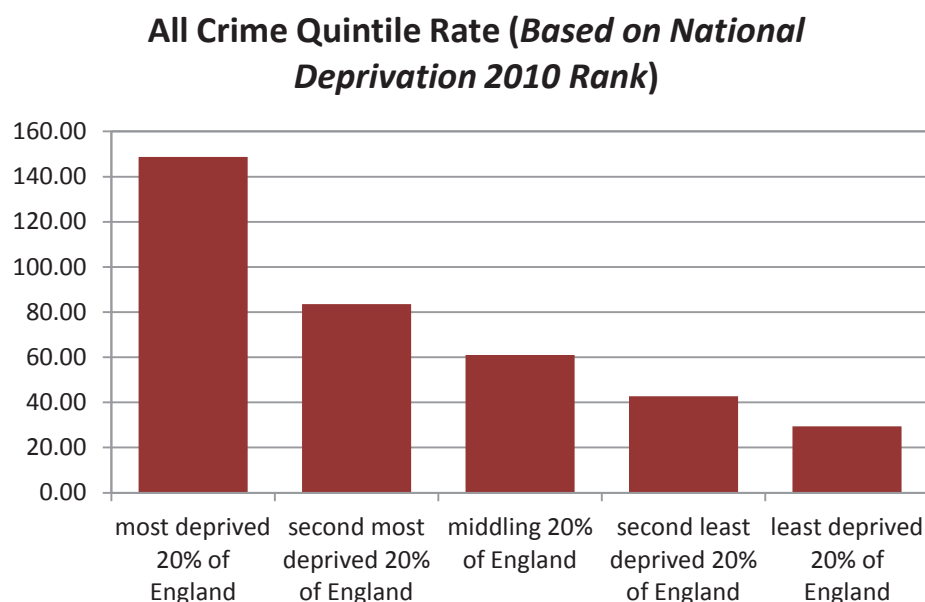


Figure 12 is based on the iQuanta most similar family group for Gloucestershire and is based on crime rate per 1000 population (not victim rate). The chart shows that the rate of all crime has fallen below the most similar family average rate for the first time in four years within these yearly timescales. Gloucestershire has also experienced a more pronounced drop from the previous year to this year when compared against its family peers.

Figure 13 relates to the rate of all crime in Gloucestershire and which quintile of deprivation the crime is committed in.

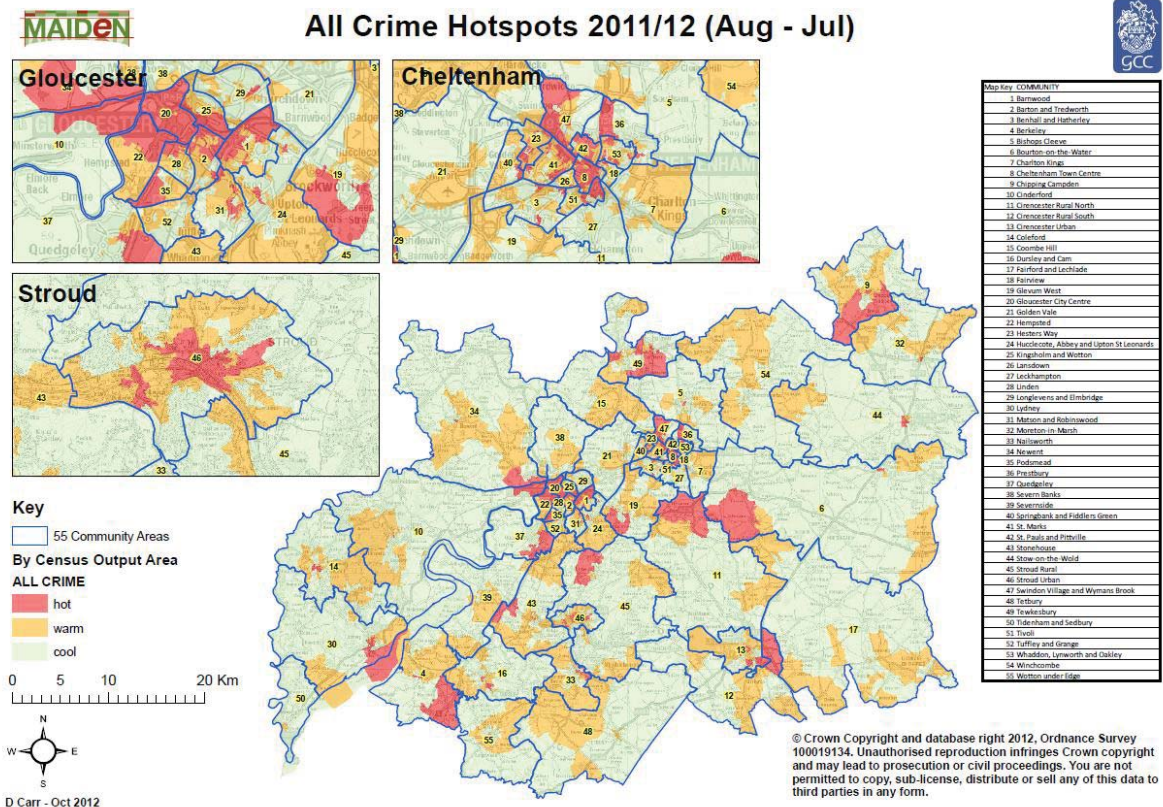
Throughout this document there will be a series of charts relating community safety themes to deprivation (based on the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010). Figure 13 indicates that crime is highest in the most deprived 20% (quintile) of England – this equates to crime being six times more likely to occur in the most deprived areas than the least deprived areas. There are 27 lower super output areas (out of 367 in Gloucestershire) that fall into the bracket of 20% most deprived; 18 in Gloucester City, 8 in Cheltenham and 1 in Tewkesbury (see appendix 2 for a list of these neighbourhoods).

**Figure 13 – All Crime and Deprivation**

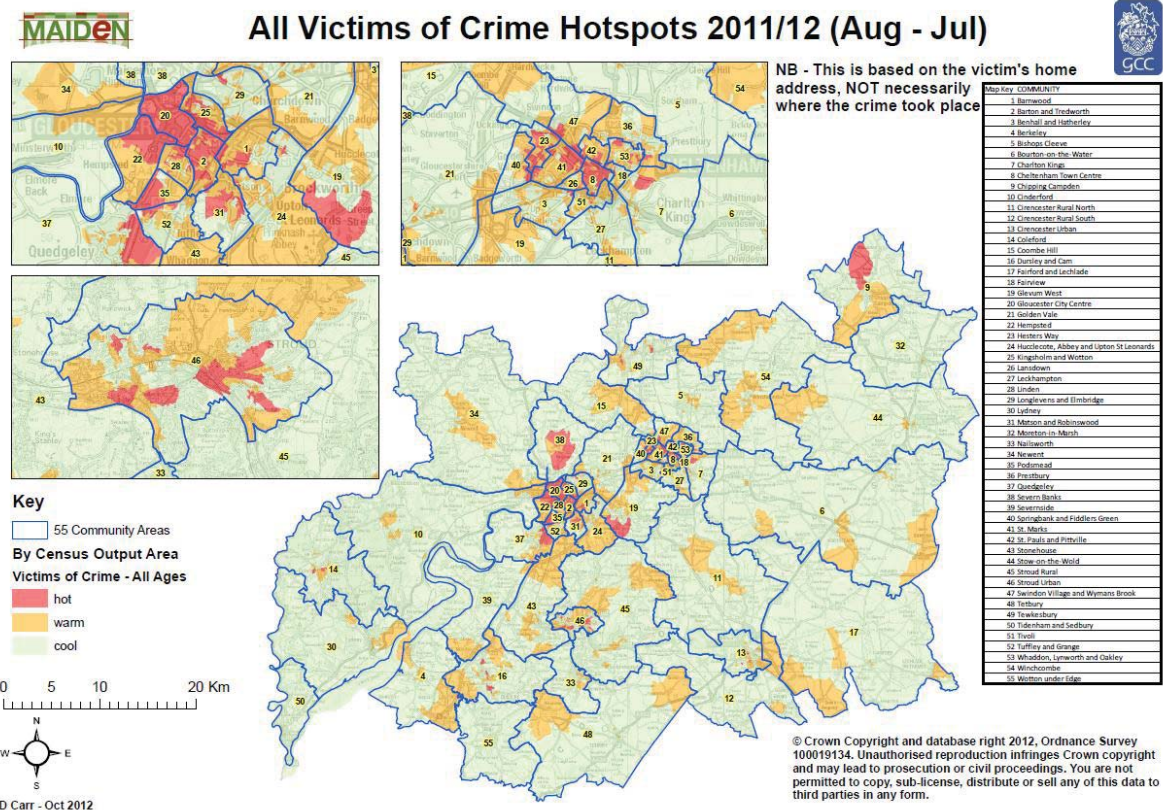




Map 1 – All Crime (Larger versions of every map can be found in the appendices)



Map 2 – All Victims of Crime



Throughout this document there will be maps showing the geographical pattern of crime, incidents, victims, deprivation and other socio-economic issues. Each map can be viewed at a larger scale in the appendices at the end of this document (various zooms are also available on request e.g. in order to see road names, but in order to keep the maps simple only three zooms are shown on the maps in this document). The small scale neighbourhoods used to identify hotspots are called census output areas, these are areas that contain approximately 125 households and as a result, census output areas will appear larger in rural areas than in urban areas (in the latter there may only be one or two streets that make up one census output area). Map 1 shows hotspots in red for all crime based on where the crime took place. Map 2 shows where all victims of crime live, however, this may not necessarily be where the crime took place.

**Figure 14 – All Victims and Deprivation**

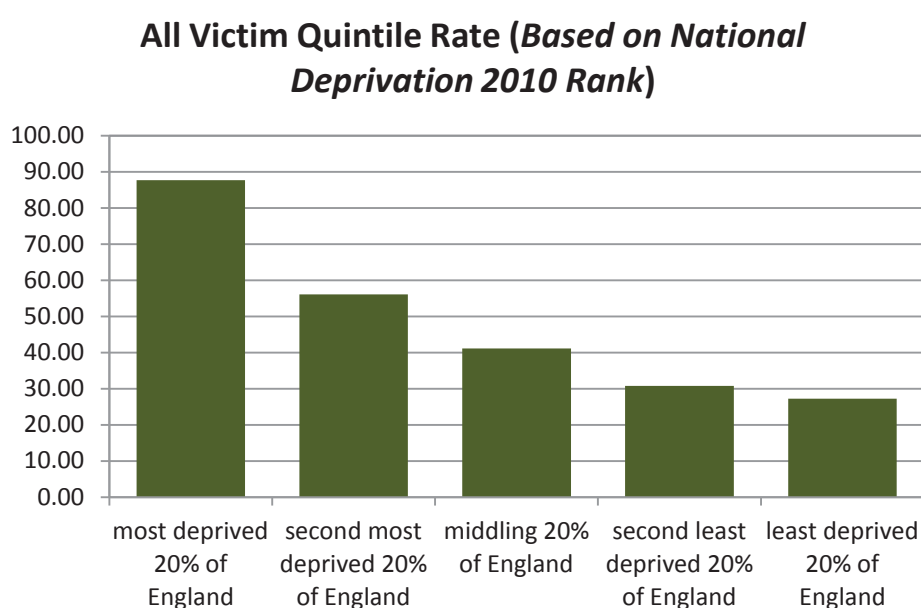


Figure 14 shows that you are more three times more likely to suffer as a victim of a crime in Gloucestershire if you live in a deprived neighbourhood when compared to least deprived. The rate of almost 90 per 1000 population who became a victim of crime over the last 12 months lived in one of Gloucestershire's 27 neighbourhoods that fall within the most deprived national quintile. As per the rules of Map 2, the results from Figure 14 are based on the victim's home address which may or may not be where the crime took place. For comparisons on where the crime took place please refer back to Map 1 and Figure 13.

**Table 6 - Percentage of Residents Living in All Crime Hotspots**

Community Area	Total Residents mid 2010	% of residents in 'COOL' neighbourhoods	% of residents in 'WARM' neighbourhoods	% of residents in 'HOT' neighbourhoods
Gloucester City Centre	3739	0.0%	3.7%	96.3%
Cheltenham Town Centre	6711	14.5%	21.2%	64.4%
Podsmead	2890	20.1%	31.2%	48.6%
Hempsted	2225	0.0%	59.0%	41.0%
St. Pauls and Pittville	6734	8.8%	51.3%	39.9%
Kingsholm and Wotton	7032	16.4%	44.2%	39.4%
Barton and Tredworth	16229	11.4%	54.3%	34.2%
Tivoli	7371	35.2%	34.0%	30.8%
Swindon Village and Wymans Brook	5506	47.2%	22.1%	30.7%
Quedgeley	20630	67.1%	8.2%	24.7%

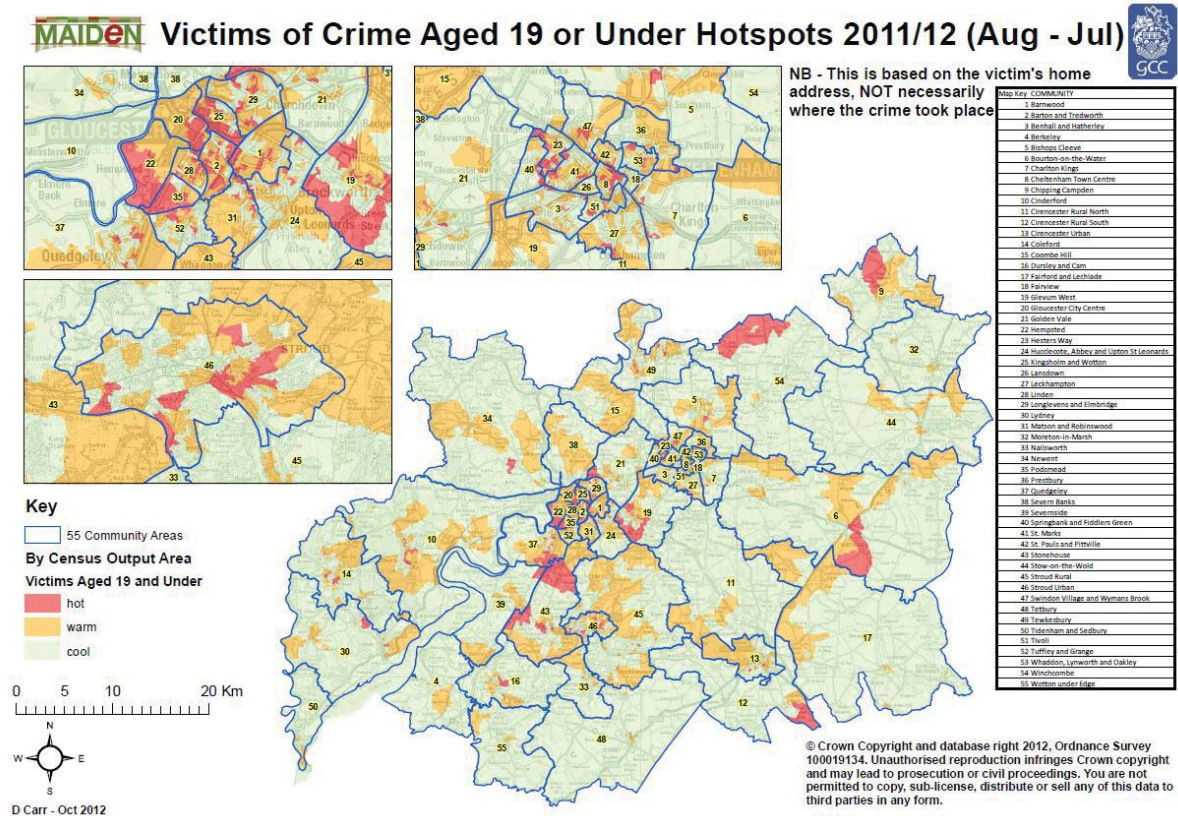
Table 6 breaks down the number of residents in each of the 55 Community Areas of Gloucestershire and allocates how many people in that community live in either a “hot”, “warm” or “cool” spot (the hot/warm/cool areas are determined by using the MAIDeN method<sup>2</sup> also applied in all maps in this document). Results show that 96.3% of residents living in Gloucester City Centre Community Area live in an “All Crime Hotspot” neighbourhood (3,600 people out of 3,739). A smaller proportion of residents now live in an all crime hotspot in Cheltenham Town centre this year (64.4%) compared to last year (75.9%). Only 10 out of the 55 Community Areas are represented on this and subsequent tables with the 10 highest proportions in “hot” neighbourhoods shown. All Community Areas shown in table 6 are located in either Gloucester CSP or Cheltenham CSP.

The first non-Cheltenham/Gloucester Community Area is Stroud Urban, ranked 18<sup>th</sup> out of the 55 areas, with 12.7% of residents living within a hotspot (Stroud Urban total population = 24,137, and of those living in a hotspot 3,075 people). Some Community Areas have small populations, such as Hempsted where 913 people within this community live in a hotspot – a third of the number when compared against Stroud Urban.

<sup>2</sup> In this case, (Number of crimes/output area population) / (county total number of crimes/County population) THEN rank each output area (1944 COAs in county as per 2001 Census). Hot = Top 10%, Warm = Next 25%, Cool = Remaining 65%



Map 3 – Victims 19 and Under Hotspots



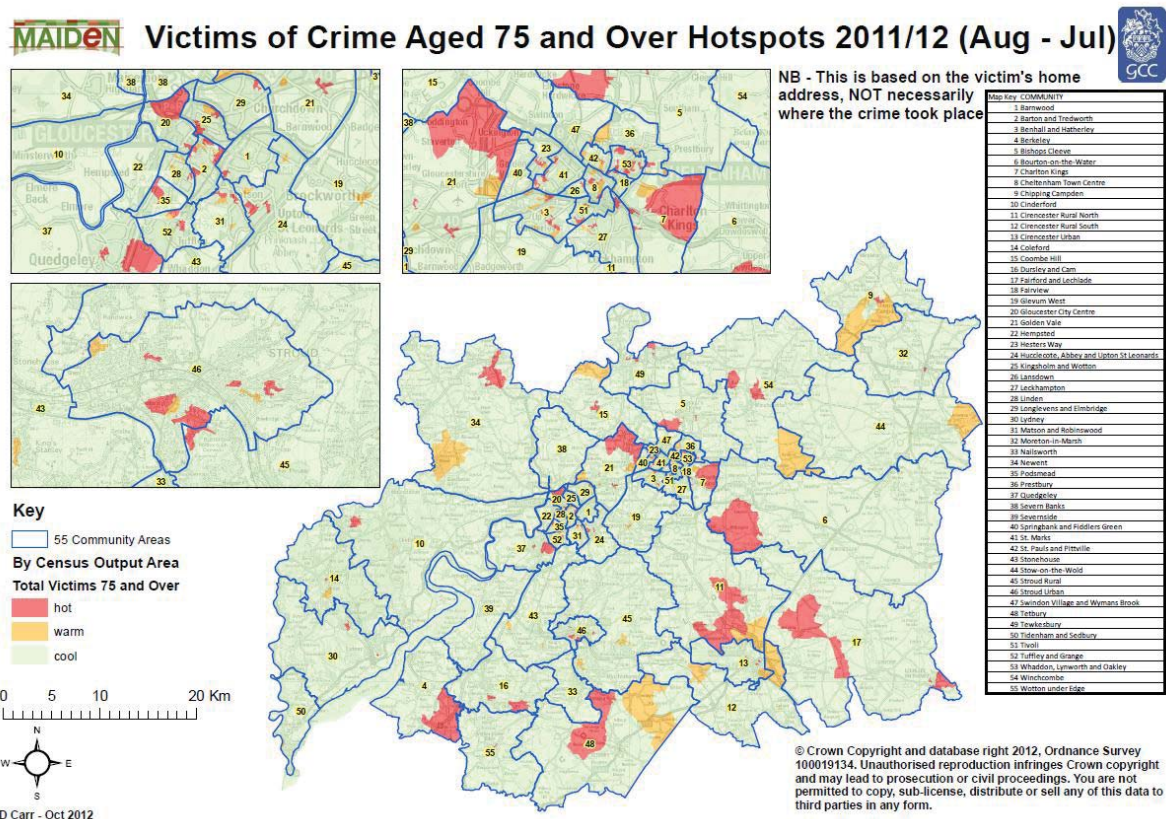
Map 3 highlights the hotspot areas in Gloucestershire where victims aged 19 and under live. This map takes into account numbers in the population aged 19 and under living in each census output area and the data is based on the victim's home address and not necessarily where the crime took place.

**Table 7 - Percentage of Residents aged 19 and Under Living in Young Victim Hotspots**

<b>Community Area</b>	<b>Total Residents mid 2010</b>	<b>% of residents in 'COOL' neighbourhoods</b>	<b>% of residents in 'WARM' neighbourhoods</b>	<b>% of residents in 'HOT' neighbourhoods</b>
<b>Gloucester City Centre</b>	573	3.7%	34.7%	61.6%
<b>Kingsholm and Wotton</b>	1375	19.7%	22.8%	57.5%
<b>Podsmead</b>	687	21.7%	27.7%	50.6%
<b>Hesters Way</b>	2336	27.5%	32.4%	40.1%
<b>Barton and Tredworth</b>	4944	19.2%	43.1%	37.7%
<b>Linden</b>	2282	13.3%	49.9%	36.8%
<b>Springbank and Fiddlers Green</b>	1285	54.2%	17.0%	28.7%
<b>Barnwood</b>	2865	16.6%	60.0%	23.4%
<b>Matson and Robinswood</b>	1868	33.2%	45.4%	21.4%
<b>Cheltenham Town Centre</b>	993	30.2%	48.6%	21.2%

According to table 7, six out of ten young people living in Gloucester City Centre Community Area reside in a young victim of crime hotspot. In Kingsholm and Wotton 791 residents aged 19 or under live in young victim hotspot (57.5%). More than half of the 687 residents aged 19 or under in Podsmead Community Area live in a young victim hotspot. Numbers of residents aged 19 or under living in a young victim hotspot in Hesters Way Community Area have doubled when compared against last years figure (446 in 2011 compared to 937 in 2012) due to there being a greater number of hotspots in this area in 2012.

Map 4 – Victims 75 and Over Hotspots



Map 4 shows hotspots of victims of crime aged 75 years and over. To avoid showing areas in red where there are simply a large number of people aged over 75 in an area, the results on the map are based on neighbourhood rates of 75s and over against the county norm and then ranked into hot (top 10%), warm (next 25%) and cool. Cirencester Rural North Community Area has the highest proportion of their 75 and over population living in an elderly victim hotspot (see Table 8) of all 55 Community Areas in Gloucestershire. Two-thirds of victims over 75 in this area have been victims of theft and out of the 343 residents aged over 75 here, approximately 77 residents live in an over 75 victim hotspot.

**Table 8 - Percentage of Residents aged 75 and Over Living in Elderly Victim Hotspots**

<b>Community Area</b>	<b>Total Residents mid 2010</b>	<b>% of residents in 'COOL' neighbourhoods</b>	<b>% of residents in 'WARM' neighbourhoods</b>	<b>% of residents in 'HOT' neighbourhoods</b>
<b>Cirencester Rural North</b>	343	68.2%	9.2%	22.6%
<b>Whaddon, Lynworth, and Oakley</b>	625	77.6%	0.0%	22.4%
<b>Lansdown</b>	505	86.3%	0.0%	13.7%
<b>Coombe Hill</b>	197	80.1%	6.4%	13.5%
<b>Gloucester City Centre</b>	274	87.6%	0.0%	12.4%
<b>Fairview</b>	404	86.1%	2.8%	11.1%
<b>Kingsholm and Wotton</b>	746	84.5%	4.7%	10.8%
<b>St. Marks</b>	870	89.9%	0.0%	10.1%
<b>Fairford and Lechlade</b>	1497	90.1%	0.0%	9.9%
<b>Barton and Tredworth</b>	805	84.1%	6.8%	9.1%

## 4.1 Violence Against the Person (VAP)

**Table 9 – Violence Against the Person by Home Office Category**

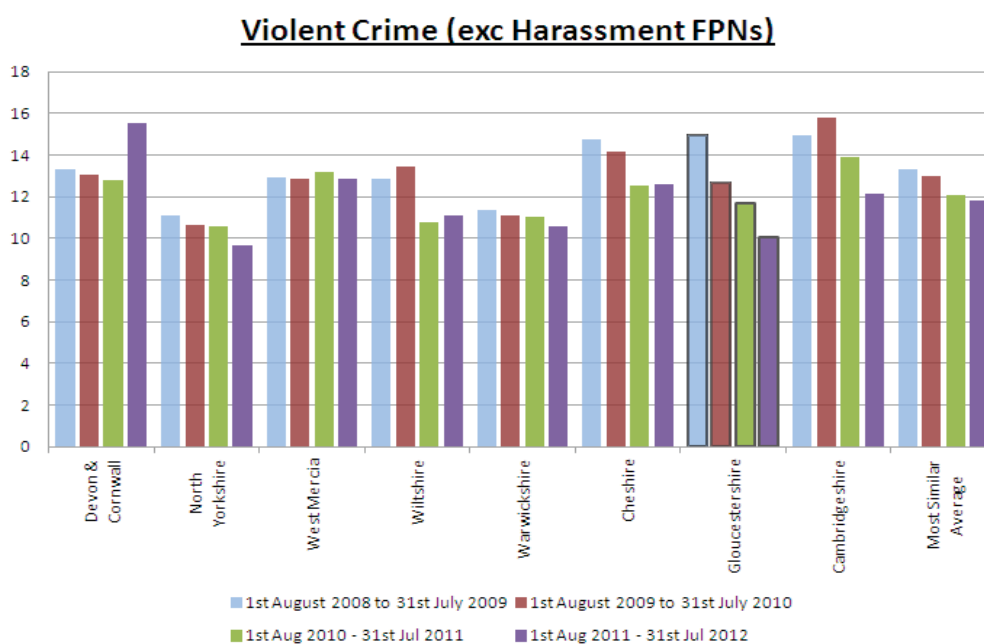
<b>Violent Crimes in Gloucestershire</b>	<b>August 2010 to July 2011</b>	<b>August 2011 to July 2012</b>	<b>Difference</b>	<b>Percentage Difference</b>
Actual Bodily Harm and other Injury (excluding GBH)	2710	1606	-1104	-40.7
Assault without Injury	1809	1573	-236	-13.0
Assault with Injury (new crime type)	N/A	759	N/A	N/A
Public Fear, Alarm or Distress	684	516	-168	-24.6
Harassment	160	146	-14	-8.8
Assault without Injury on a constable	127	128	1	0.8
Racially/Religiously Aggravated Public Fear, Alarm or Distress	127	114	-13	-10.2
Possession of Other Weapons	77	61	-16	-20.8
Wounding or Carrying out an act Endangering Life	119	87	-32	-26.9
Inflicting Grievous Bodily Harm without Intent (excluding less serious)	89	74	-15	-16.9
Possession of Article with Blade or Point	84	47	-37	-44.0
Threats to Kill	49	51	2	4.1
Cruelty / neglect of children	28	20	-8	-28.6
Racially/Religiously Aggravated Assault without Injury	20	20	0	0.0
Racially/Religiously Aggravated ABH and Other Injury	17	13	-4	-23.5
Possession of Weapons with Intent	9	3	-6	-66.7
Child abduction	3	8	5	166.7
Causing Death by Dangerous Driving	1	1	0	0.0
Racially/Religiously Aggravated Harassment	13	12	-1	-7.7
Attempted murder	5	3	-2	-40.0
Manslaughter	0	0	0	0.0
Use of a Substance or Object to Endanger Life	2	0	-2	-100.0
Poisoning or Female Genital Mutilation	0	2	2	100.0
Causing Death by Careless Driving	0	2	2	100.0
Corporate Manslaughter	0	1	1	0.0
Murder	1	1	0	0.0
Possession of Items to Endanger Life	1	0	-1	-100.0
Assault with Intent to cause Serious Harm (new)	N/A	42	N/A	N/A
Racially/Religiously Aggravated Inflicting GBH without Intent	1	0	0	0.0
Causing Death by Careless or Inconsiderate Driving	2	2	0	0.0
Cruelty to Children/Young Persons (new)	N/A	10	N/A	N/A



Racially/Religiously Aggravated Assault with injury (new)	N/A	4	N/A	N/A
<b>Total Violence</b>	<b>6138</b>	<b>5306</b>	<b>-832</b>	<b>-13.6</b>
<b>MARAC cases</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>-1.3</b>
<b>Repeat MARAC cases</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>-55</b>	<b>-28.8</b>
<b>% MARAC Cases that are Repeats</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>serious violent crime (NI 15/PSA 23)</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>16.5</b>
<b>assaults with less serious injury (NI 20/PSA 25)</b>	<b>2727</b>	<b>2344</b>	<b>-383</b>	<b>-14.0</b>

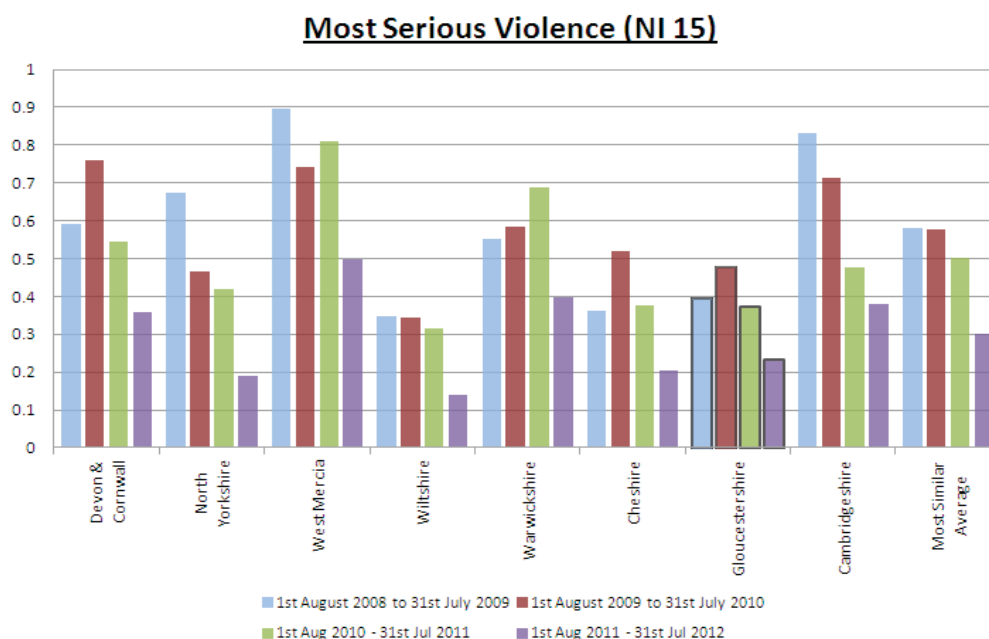
Overall, Violence Against the Person (VAP) has gone down by over thirteen per cent compared with the previous year (832 less crimes). In Gloucestershire only Theft, Criminal Damage and Burglary were more commonly recorded over the past 12 months than crimes of VAP. Subtypes of VAP have also experienced decreases, most notably ABH and Other Injury with over 1,100 fewer recorded crimes of this type compared with the previous year, this figure has halved in Tewkesbury CSP as well as large decreases in Gloucester City CSP (406 less crimes) and Cotswold CSP (down by 47.1%). Additionally, there has been a decrease in both the number and proportion of MARAC cases that are repeats from 36% to 26%. When looking at the coloured table in Appendix 1, total VAP has reduced in all six districts most notably in the Tewkesbury and Cotswold by 23.2% and 21% respectively. There have been decreases in Assault with Less Serious Injury in all six districts with Tewkesbury having 24.9% fewer crimes of this type when compared against the previous year. ***All district figures for all crime types discussed over the next few sections are available in Appendix 1.***

Figure 15 – Violent Crime Comparison with iQuanta Most Similar Forces (rate per 1000)



For the third year running, Gloucestershire is below the group average for all violent crime (excluding fixed penalty notices for harassment). The group average bars can be seen on the far right of figure 15. Over the last 3 years, Gloucestershire has experienced the greatest decrease of this crime type than any other police force in its most similar group. When focussing on the last 3 months of violent crime totals (May 12 to July 12) Gloucestershire remains well below the group average with the lowest rate in their family group.

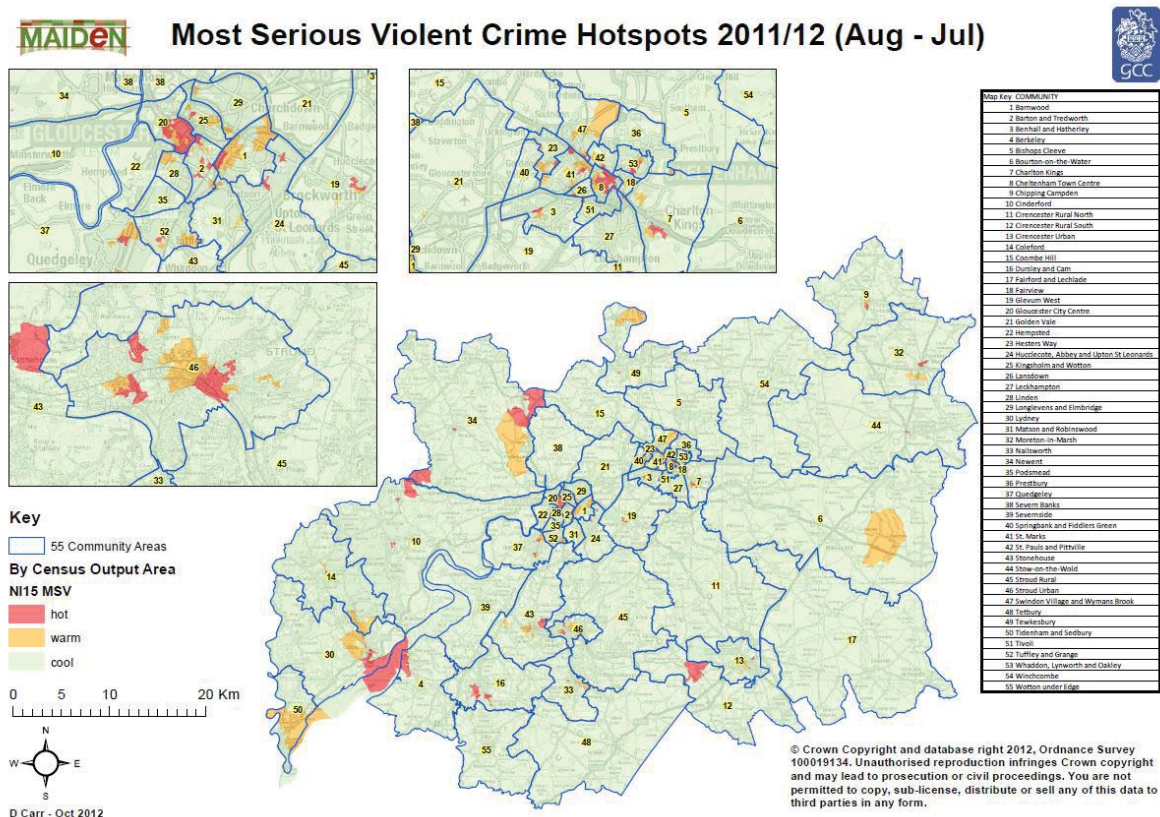
**Figure 16 – SVC Comparison with iQuanta Most Similar Forces**



Serious Violent Crime (SVC) has increased in 4 districts (increasing in Cheltenham by 24 more crimes of this type recorded resulting in a 54.5% increase on last years figure). Overall, serious violent crime has increased in Gloucestershire by 16.5% (36 crimes, Table 9). When comparing against other areas, Gloucestershire has fewer SVC than other areas in our most similar family and is below the most similar average when comparing these figures over a 12 month and 3 month period (see Figure 16, 3 month source information sourced from iQuanta).



**Map 5 – Serious Violent Crime Hotspots**



Map 5 shows hotspots where serious violent crimes (SVC) have taken place, it is interesting to note there are cool spots immediately next to hotspots within town and city centres – a larger version of this map is available in the appendices (click on map for shortcut) and further zoom ins are available on request for any map in this document.

Table 10 shows proportions of total population living in these hotspot areas as shown in Map 5. Last years study showed that only 44.8% of the population of Gloucester City Centre Community Area lived within an SVC hotspot, when applying the same methodology to this year, 71% of residents now live in a serious violent crime hotspot due to there being a greater number of hotspot areas in this particular community area this year. Six out of every ten residents in Cheltenham Town Centre Community Area live in a cool spot for serious violence and are therefore less at risk of witnessing or being a victim of this particular crime than if living in Gloucester City Centre.

**Table 10 - Percentage of Residents Living in Serious Violent Crime Hotspots**

Community Area	Total Residents mid 2010	% of residents in 'COOL' neighbourhoods	% of residents in 'WARM' neighbourhoods	% of residents in 'HOT' neighbourhoods
Gloucester City Centre	3739	11.8%	17.2%	71.0%
Cheltenham Town Centre	6711	59.7%	11.5%	28.8%
Moreton-in-Marsh	6464	87.0%	3.9%	9.1%
Barton and Tredworth	16229	82.7%	8.6%	8.7%
St. Pauls and Pittville	6734	81.9%	10.8%	7.3%
Nailsworth	7620	87.3%	5.6%	7.0%
Stroud Urban	24137	85.2%	7.9%	7.0%
Dursley and Cam	17323	93.0%	0.0%	7.0%
Whaddon, Lynworth, and Oakley	7070	90.4%	2.9%	6.8%
Tivoli	7371	93.5%	0.0%	6.5%

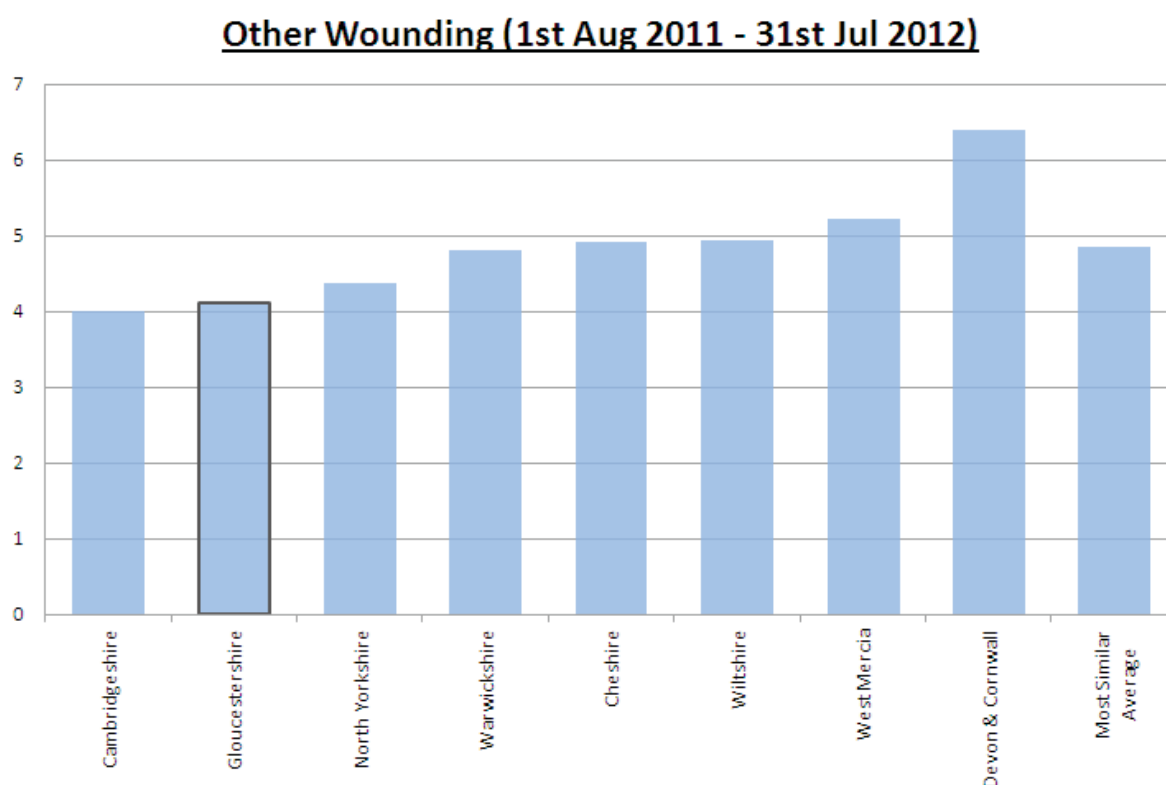
Overall, there have been 760 fewer victims of any type of violent crime in the past 12 months when compared against the previous year (Table 11). Even though a person is still more than twice as likely to be a victim of violent crime if they aged between 16 and 24 years old, there have been 263 fewer victims (including repeats) in these two age groups when compared against last years total.

**Table 11 – Victims of VAP by Age Band**

age of victims	violence against the person victims Aug 10 to July 11	violence against the person victims Aug 11 to July 12	victims per thousand 11/12 based on ONS population mid 2011
Under 16	576	490	4.6
16-19	707	601	20.1
20-24	972	815	23.3
25-39	1830	1661	15.8
40-54	1132	1060	8.0
55-64	255	197	2.6
65-74	69	62	1.1
75+	23	30	0.6
Unknown	446	334	-
ALL	6010	5250	8.8

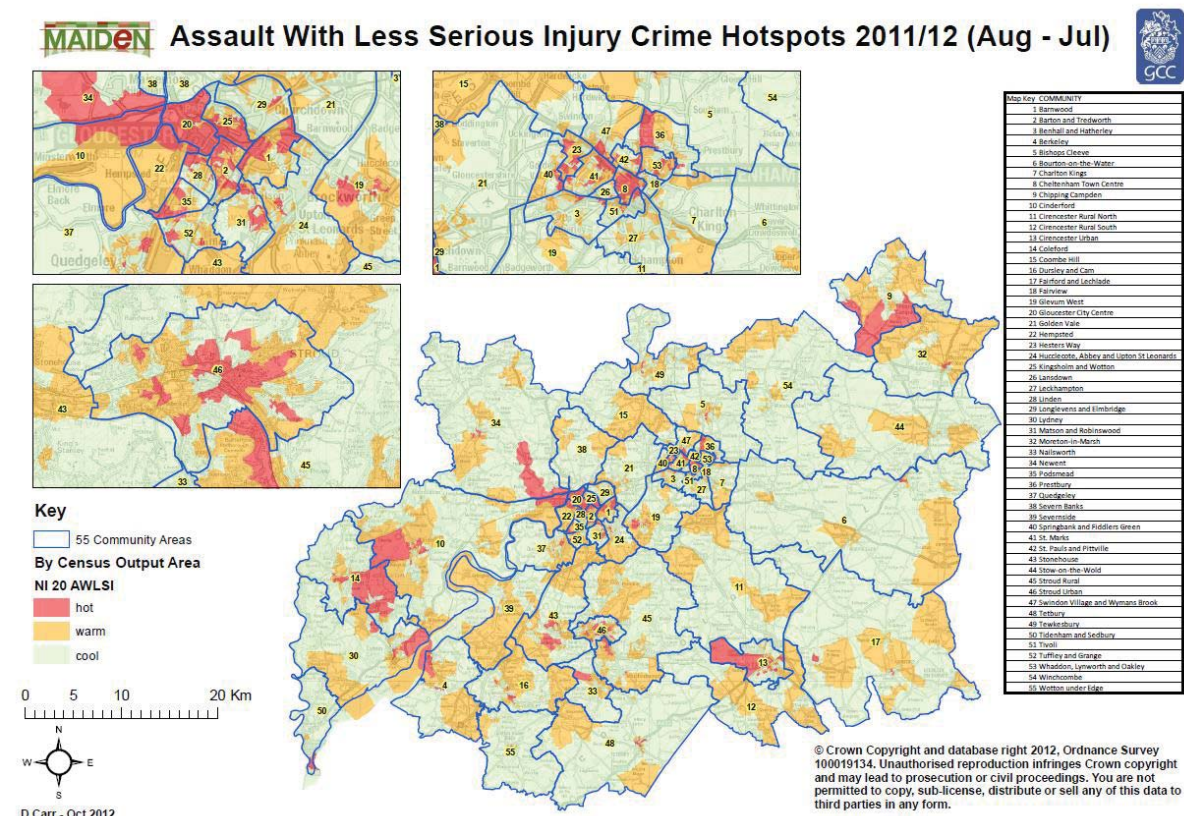
Assault with less serious injury (NI 20) has decreased in all six districts in Gloucestershire most notably in Tewkesbury, Cotswold and Gloucester City. Unfortunately this figure is no longer provided by iQuanta so a direct peer comparison is not possible. The nearest crime type available on iQuanta for peer comparison would be “Other Wounding” which also includes most serious as well as less serious injury. Figure 17 shows that Gloucestershire is below the most similar average and is performing 2<sup>nd</sup> best out of the 8 areas over the 12 month period specified. Gloucester and Cheltenham CSP areas are above their most similar family averages and Tewkesbury is the best performing CSP in their family group over this same period.

**Figure 17 – Other Wounding Comparison with iQuanta Most Similar Forces**



Map 6 shows the geographical distribution of Assault with Less Serious Injury across Gloucestershire over the previous year. Table 12 shows, in relation to map 6, the proportions of residents in each Community Area listed that live in a hotspot. Due to most of Gloucester City Community Area being a countywide hotspot for Assault with Less Serious Injury, most (91.5%) of the resident population there lives within a hotspot. Cirencester Urban Community Area has a large population of almost 20,000 people, proportionally speaking, 23% live in a hotspot but this also amounts to over 4,500 residents (higher than the number in a hotspot in Cheltenham Town Centre Community Area) and is second only to Barton and Tredworth out of 55 Community Areas for highest numbers of residents living in a hotspot.

## Map 6 – Assault with Less Serious Injury Hotspots



**Table 12 - Percentage of Residents Living in Assault with Less Serious Injury Hotspots**

Community Area	Total Residents mid 2010	% of residents in 'COOL' neighbourhoods	% of residents in 'WARM' neighbourhoods	% of residents in 'HOT' neighbourhoods
Gloucester City Centre	3739	3.7%	4.8%	91.5%
Cheltenham Town Centre	6711	15.8%	21.5%	62.7%
Barton and Tredworth	16229	14.2%	39.9%	45.9%
Kingsholm and Wotton	7032	25.6%	30.4%	43.9%
Podsmead	2890	24.8%	36.8%	38.4%
Hesters Way	7876	23.2%	44.1%	32.7%
Matson and Robinswood	7874	40.2%	34.1%	25.7%
Cirencester Urban	19606	54.8%	22.2%	23.0%
Springbank and Fiddlers Green	5728	45.6%	34.0%	20.4%
Whaddon, Lynworth, and Oakley	7070	29.4%	51.3%	19.3%



## 4.2 Burglary Crimes

Table 13 – Burglary by Home Office Category (including repeats)

Burglary Crimes in Gloucestershire area	August 2010 to July 2011	August 2011 to July 2012	Difference	Percentage Difference
<b>Domestic Burglary</b>	2893	2756	-137	-4.7
<b>Non-Domestic Burglary</b>	3368	2549	-819	-24.3
<b>Total All Burglaries</b>	<b>6261</b>	<b>5305</b>	<b>-956</b>	<b>-15.3</b>
<b>Repeat Domestic Burglaries</b>	227	238	11	4.8
<b>% that are Repeat</b>	7.8	8.6	-	-

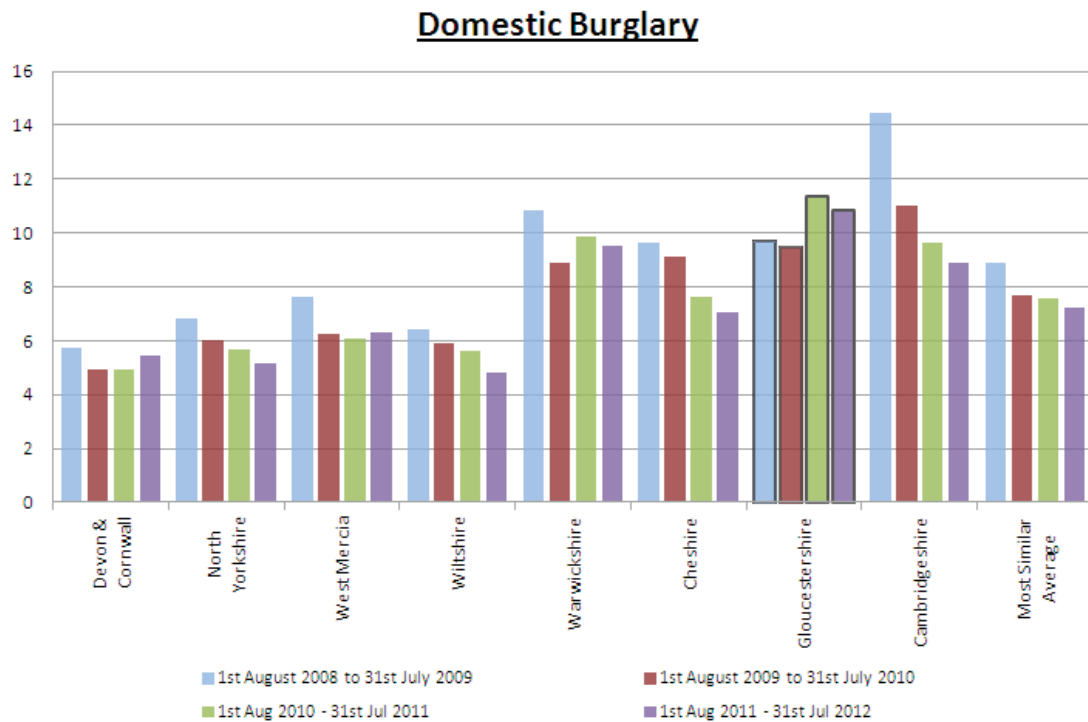
Table 13 shows a decrease in all types of burglary except for Repeat Domestic Burglaries with 11 more instances recorded. Coupled with a lower number of domestic burglaries this also results in a higher proportion of burglaries that are repeat (8.6%). Figures for Distraction Burglary (part of the overall total of domestic burglaries) can be found in Appendix 1, Cheltenham CSP has experienced an 83.3% increase in distraction burglaries however the small numbers of recorded distraction burglary make it difficult to draw conclusions in its significance. Even though domestic burglary has decreased by 4.7% countywide (most notably in Cheltenham – 175 fewer crimes, and Cotswold – down 20.8%) there have notable increases in the Forest of Dean and Gloucester City (increased by 18.4% and 12.2% respectively). It should also be considered that, even though it has decreased, Cheltenham experience almost half of all domestic burglaries in Gloucestershire (44%)

Non-domestic burglary (which includes shed/garage burglary as long as it's not adjoining the main property) has decreased countywide by almost a quarter which amounts to over 800 fewer crimes. All six CSPs have experienced significant reductions in this crime type (almost 400 less crimes of this type in Gloucester City alone). Target hardening measures such as shed alarms provided by CSPs may have resulted in such reductions.

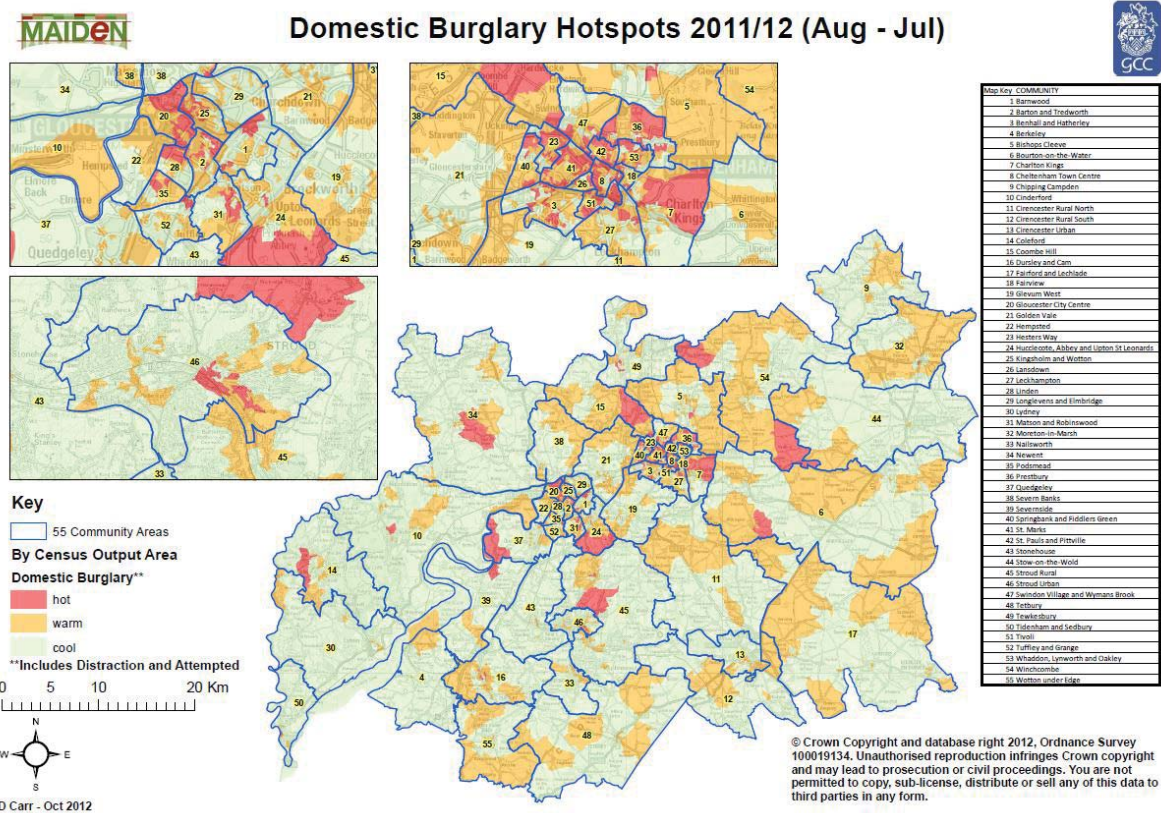
Numbers of repeat domestic burglary in Cheltenham remain significantly high, so much so that even when combining the figures in the five other CSPs in Gloucestershire it is only just above half the number that Cheltenham CSP are experiencing (150 repeats in Cheltenham) which results in 12.3% of domestic burglaries being repeat.

Despite the decrease in domestic burglary, Gloucestershire is the highest in its iQuanta family group for recorded domestic burglaries over the last 2 years (Figure 18) and has been well above the most similar group average for the past 4 years. Short term figures reveal similar results with domestic burglary in Gloucestershire from 1<sup>st</sup> May 2011 to 31<sup>st</sup> July 2012 having a higher than average rate in its most similar family group.

Figure 18 – Domestic Burglary Comparison with iQuanta Most Similar Forces (rate per 1000)



Map 7 – Domestic Burglary Hotspots



Most domestic burglary hotspots occur in Cheltenham CSP and around Gloucester's City centre when analysing data from August 2011 to July 2012 (Map 7). Table 12 breaks the information given on Map 7 down into

proportions of residents in each community area that live in a domestic burglary hotspot area. 8 of the top 10 community areas in Table 14 are within the Cheltenham CSP boundary with the exception of Gloucester City Centre and Kingsholm/Wotton Community Areas.

**Table 14 - Percentage of Residents Living in Domestic Burglary Hotspots**

<b>Community Area</b>	<b>Total Residents mid 2010</b>	<b>% of residents in 'COOL' neighbourhoods</b>	<b>% of residents in 'WARM' neighbourhoods</b>	<b>% of residents in 'HOT' neighbourhoods</b>
<b>Cheltenham Town Centre</b>	6711	8.9%	30.6%	60.5%
<b>Gloucester City Centre</b>	3739	0.0%	47.5%	52.5%
<b>St. Pauls and Pittville</b>	6734	18.6%	29.4%	52.0%
<b>Tivoli</b>	7371	16.3%	35.9%	47.8%
<b>St. Marks</b>	12221	7.5%	46.2%	46.3%
<b>Hesters Way</b>	7876	18.2%	39.4%	42.4%
<b>Swindon Village and Wymans Brook</b>	5506	22.1%	41.5%	36.4%
<b>Prestbury</b>	6828	37.7%	26.2%	36.1%
<b>Whaddon, Lynworth, and Oakley</b>	7070	22.1%	42.2%	35.7%
<b>Kingsholm and Wotton</b>	7032	13.6%	54.2%	32.2%

Table 15 shows that over the last 12 months there has been a decrease in the number of victims of all burglary by 524 fewer victims resulting in an 8% decrease overall. In terms of numbers, the most common age groups that suffer as victims of burglary are within the property owning/renting age bands from 25 to 54 year olds.

**Table 15 – Victims of Burglary by Age Band**

<b>age of victims</b>	<b>burglary crime victims Aug 10 to July 11</b>	<b>burglary crime victims Aug 11 to July 12</b>	<b>victims per thousand 11/12 based on ONS population mid 2011</b>
<b>Under 16</b>	13	13	0.1
<b>16-19</b>	164	133	4.4
<b>20-24</b>	410	365	10.4
<b>25-39</b>	1270	1192	11.3
<b>40-54</b>	1512	1441	10.9
<b>55-64</b>	755	651	8.5
<b>65-74</b>	446	392	6.7
<b>75+</b>	322	299	5.6
<b>Unknown</b>	421	303	-
<b>ALL</b>	<b>5313</b>	<b>4789</b>	<b>8.0</b>



### 4.3 Theft Crimes

Table 16 – Theft by Home Office Category

Theft Crimes in Gloucestershire area	August 2010 to July 2011	August 2011 to July 2012	Difference	Percentage Difference
Other theft/unauth taking	4098	4002	-96	-2.3
Theft from vehicle	3194	2586	-608	-19.0
Shoplifting	3005	2927	-78	-2.6
Theft of pedal cycle	1262	1186	-76	-6.0
Theft/unauth taking m/veh	798	533	-265	-33.2
Theft from the person of another	468	413	-55	-11.8
Theft in a dwelling	425	435	10	2.4
Interfering with a Motor Vehicle	297	165	-132	-44.4
Theft by employee	100	108	8	8.0
Theft from automatic m/c ,meter	58	76	18	31.0
Handling stolen goods	113	75	-38	-33.6
Aggravated vehicle taking	41	50	9	22.0
Theft of mail	21	23	2	9.5
Profiting from/Concealing Knowledge of the Proceeds of Crime	10	5	-5	-50.0
Dishonest Use of Electricity	6	4	-2	-33.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>13896</b>	<b>12588</b>	<b>-1308</b>	<b>-9.4</b>
<i>serious acquisitive crime (NI 16/PSA 23)</i>	<i>7253</i>	<i>6153</i>	<i>-1100</i>	<i>-15.2</i>

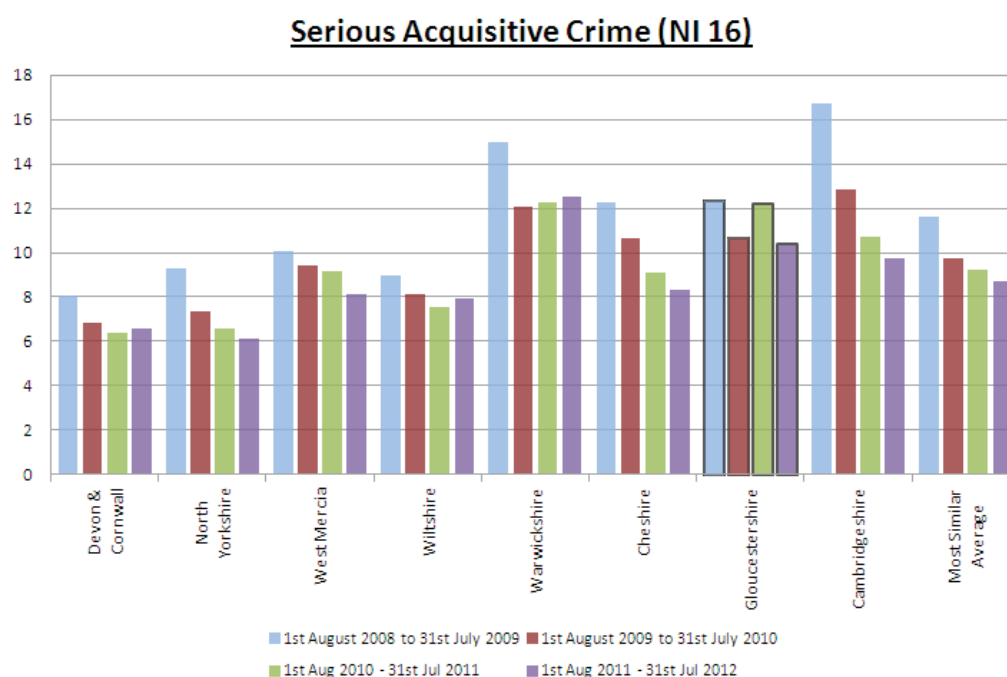
More than 1 in every 3 crimes recorded by Gloucestershire Constabulary over the 12 month period August 2011 to July 2012 have been classed as theft. If all recorded crime increases it can usually be attributed to an increase in theft crimes but with 4 out of 6 districts experiencing decreases in theft and the county experiencing a 9.4% reduction in theft (Table 16), overall crime has also decreased. As mentioned, theft crimes have increased in 2 of Gloucestershire's 6 districts – Forest of Dean CSP (up 11% - 108 more theft crimes) and Cotswold CSP (up 5.8% - 70 more theft crimes). Despite an increase in Aggravated Vehicle Taking, vehicle crime has decreased significantly when compared against last years figure – there have been 608 fewer thefts **from** vehicles and theft **of** a vehicle has reduced by a third. However, Forest of Dean district has experienced a 64.6% rise in thefts from vehicles (Appendix 1) as has Cotswold CSP (up 17.3%). Gloucester City and Cheltenham CSPs, in comparison, have experienced a 42.1% fall (519 less crimes) and 25.6% (208 less crimes) respectively.

Thefts of vehicles, having reduced by a third, have experienced decreases in all six districts, most notably in Tewkesbury by almost a half (54 less crimes) and by 35.7% in Cheltenham (75 less crimes).

Even though theft from the person of another has decreased by 11.8% countywide (reductions in Cheltenham and Gloucester can be attributed to this), 4 out of 6 districts in Gloucestershire have experienced increases, most notably in Stroud by 72.7% however the small increases of recorded theft from the person in the remaining three districts make it difficult to draw conclusions in its significance.

Figures for shoplifting have decreased by 2.6% across Gloucestershire and have increased in the Forest of Dean (up 21.8% - 29 more crimes) and Stroud (up 6.1% - 18 more crimes).

**Figure 19 – Serious Acquisitive Crime Comparison with iQuanta Most Similar Forces (rate per 1000)**



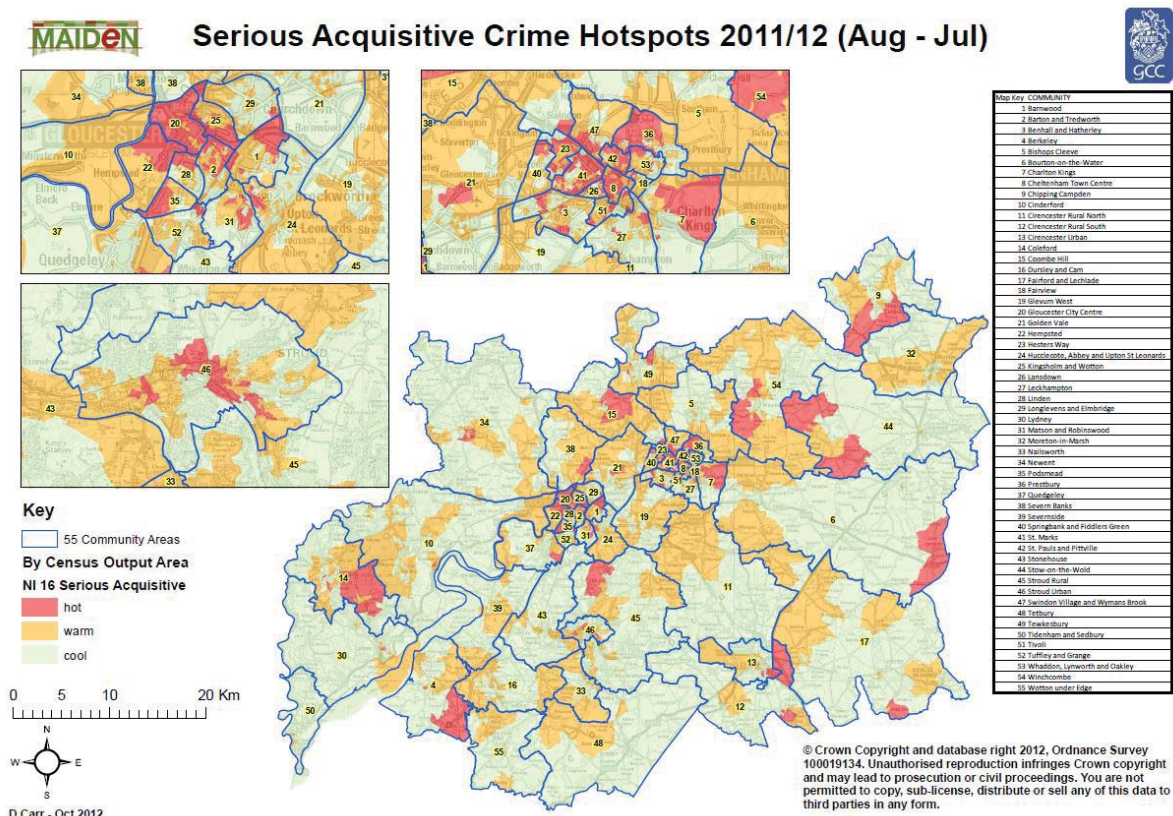
Serious acquisitive crime (NI 16) is a combined figure of totalling domestic burglary, vehicle crime and robbery and for the purpose of continued monitoring has been included in table 14 and the following analysis. NI 16 has experienced a 15.2% decrease in Gloucestershire when compared against the previous year. Only the Forest of Dean CSP has experienced an increase in this crime type over the last 12 months (up 30.1% - 126 more crimes). Gloucester City CSP (down 25% - 557 fewer crimes) and Cheltenham CSP (down 19.8% - 497 fewer crimes) have had the highest volume decrease for NI 16. According to Figure 19, Gloucestershire has had the second highest NI 16 rate over the last 12 months and over the last 4 years has remained consistently higher than the iQuanta most similar

average. An alternate look at Figure 19 shows that Gloucestershire has also had the steepest fall (from green to purple bars) in this crime type when comparing it against its most similar family. When looking at the same chart but over a 3 month period (1<sup>st</sup> May to 31<sup>st</sup> July 2012) Gloucestershire has the third highest rate in its most similar group.

Map 8 shows the serious acquisitive crime hotspots and Table 17 is based around these hotspots and the proportion of residents within each Community Area that live within a hot/warm/cool spot. The top 10 community areas with the highest proportion of the population within a hotspot are located in Cheltenham and Gloucester City CSPs (5 areas each).

There are over 1,000 fewer victims of any theft crime this year than last year in Gloucestershire. According to Table 18 theft crimes have had a disproportionate impact on younger people who are up to 1.5 times more likely to report as a victim of theft than their numbers in the population would suggest (16-39 year olds).

**Map 8 – Serious Acquisitive Crime Hotspots**



**Table 17 - Percentage of Residents Living in Serious Acquisitive Crime Hotspots**

Community Area	Total Residents mid 2010	% of residents in 'COOL' neighbourhoods	% of residents in 'WARM' neighbourhoods	% of residents in 'HOT' neighbourhoods
Gloucester City Centre	3739	0.0%	30.0%	70.0%
St. Pauls and Pittville	6734	15.8%	29.3%	54.9%
St. Marks	12221	24.3%	21.9%	53.8%
Cheltenham Town Centre	6711	2.8%	43.5%	53.7%
Hesters Way	7876	20.0%	36.2%	43.8%
Kingsholm and Wotton	7032	4.1%	52.5%	43.4%
Hempsted	2225	0.0%	59.0%	41.0%
Lansdown	3512	23.3%	37.7%	39.0%
Barton and Tredworth	16229	20.2%	42.0%	37.9%
Podsmead	2890	16.0%	56.0%	28.0%

**Table 18 – Victims of Theft by Age Band**

age of victims	theft crime victims Aug 10 to July 11	theft crime victims Aug 11 to July 12	victims per thousand 11/12 based on ONS population mid 2011
Under 16	220	215	2.0
16-19	784	634	21.2
20-24	1019	881	25.2
25-39	2594	2240	21.3
40-54	2529	2401	18.2
55-64	1046	913	11.9
65-74	533	576	9.8
75+	358	384	7.2
Unknown	760	583	-
ALL	9843	8827	14.8

## 4.4 Robbery Crimes

**Table 19 – Robbery Crimes by Home Office Category**

<b>Robbery Crimes in Gloucestershire area</b>	<b>August 2010 to July 2011</b>	<b>August 2011 to July 2012</b>	<b>Difference</b>	<b>Percentage Difference</b>
<b>Robbery of personal property</b>	300	211	-89	-29.7
<b>Robbery of business property</b>	27	17	-10	-37.0
<b>total</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>-99</b>	<b>-30.3</b>

Table 19 shows that numbers of recorded robbery crimes have decreased by 30.3% (99 fewer crimes) in Gloucestershire since last year. Increases in robbery have been experienced in Forest of Dean CSP and Stroud CSP (in the case of Stroud, robbery of personal property has increased by 58.3%). Notable decreases in robbery in Cheltenham CSP (down 46.7%) and Gloucester City CSP (down 28%) have contributed to the overall countywide decrease (see Appendix 1).

**Table 20 – Victims of Robbery by Age Band**

<b>age of victims</b>	<b>robbery crime victims Aug 10 to July 11</b>	<b>robbery crime victims Aug 11 to July 12</b>	<b>victims per thousand 11/12 based on ONS population mid 2011</b>
<b>Under 16</b>	57	23	0.2
<b>16-19</b>	54	60	2.0
<b>20-24</b>	60	40	1.1
<b>25-39</b>	82	63	0.6
<b>40-54</b>	67	36	0.3
<b>55-64</b>	13	9	0.1
<b>65-74</b>	9	5	0.1
<b>75+</b>	4	7	0.1
<b>Unknown</b>	21	5	-
<b>ALL</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>0.4</b>

There are 119 fewer victims of robbery this year when compared against the previous year (a 48% decrease). Last year, the highest proportional increase when you split robbery victims into age bands was in the Under 16 age band, 30 more victims representing a 52.6% increase. This now has reduced to numbers experienced during 2009/10 with 34 fewer victims in this age band

when compared against the previous year figure and half the county norm when comparing rates.

It is worth noting that robbery, similar to theft has a disproportionate impact on younger people, 16-19 year olds are 5 times and 20-24 year olds 3 times more likely to report as a victim of robbery than their numbers in the population would suggest. Almost half of victims of robbery are aged 24 or under.

## 4.5 Sexual Offences

**Table 21 – Sexual Offences by District**

<b>Recorded Sexual Offences By District</b>	<b>August 2010 to July 2011</b>	<b>August 2011 to July 2012</b>	<b>Difference</b>	<b>Percentage Difference</b>
<b>Cheltenham</b>	131	97	-34	-26.0
<b>Cotswold</b>	54	56	2	3.7
<b>Forest of Dean</b>	59	49	-10	-16.9
<b>Gloucester</b>	159	153	-6	-3.8
<b>Stroud</b>	110	73	-37	-33.6
<b>Tewkesbury</b>	68	48	-20	-29.4
<b>Unknown/Out of County</b>	3	1	-2	-66.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>-107</b>	<b>-18.3</b>

Table 21 shows the number of recorded sexual offences. Numbers of sexual offence crimes have decreased by 107 when compared against the previous year representing an 18.3% decrease. Due to the under reporting nature of sexual offences, Table 21, using police recorded data does not show the true scale of sexual violence in Gloucestershire<sup>3</sup>.

<sup>3</sup> Recent research by the Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC; 2007) has estimated that between 75 and 95 per cent of rapes in England and Wales are never reported to the police.



## 4.6 Criminal Damage

Table 22 – Criminal Damage Crimes by Home Office Category

Criminal Damage Crimes in Gloucestershire area	August 2010 to July 2011	August 2011 to July 2012	Difference	Percentage Difference
Criminal damage -vehicles	2830	2486	-344	-12.2
Criminal damage -dwelling	1331	1055	-276	-20.7
Criminal damage -other	1076	994	-82	-7.6
Criminal damage -non dwelling	755	622	-133	-17.6
Arson Endangering Life	19	19	0	0.0
Arson Not Endangering Life	200	204	4	2.0
Threat / possession w/i -criminal damage	30	20	-10	-33.3
<b>Total All Criminal Damage</b>	<b>6241</b>	<b>5400</b>	<b>-841</b>	<b>-13.5</b>
<i>NI 33a - Primary Fires</i>	<i>231</i>	<i>190</i>	<i>-41</i>	<i>-17.7</i>
<i>NI 33b - Secondary Fires</i>	<i>403</i>	<i>334</i>	<i>-69</i>	<i>-17.1</i>
<b>NI 33 TOTAL</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>-110</b>	<b>-17.4</b>

Criminal damage crimes in Gloucestershire have decreased by 13.5% (841 fewer crimes). In 2008/09 the number of criminal damage crimes recorded by Gloucestershire Constabulary almost totalled 9,000; this year's total is almost 40% less than levels of criminal damage experienced in Gloucestershire only 3-4 years ago. Numbers of criminal damage to vehicles make up 46% of the total county figure for this year. All six districts have had decreases in recorded criminal damage most notably in Cheltenham CSP where 293 fewer criminal damage crimes were recorded, representing an 18% reduction.

Primary and secondary fires (deliberate fires/arson) have also been included in Table 22. These figures are provided by Gloucestershire Fire and Rescue Service (GFRS) and when comparing the last 12 months with the previous year, arson has decreased by 17.4% (110 fewer arson incidents). This figure is not to be confused with police recorded arson nor should the two figures from the police and GFRS be combined (see Chapter 11 for more information about arson).

**Table 23 – Victims of Criminal Damage by Age Band**

<b>age of victims</b>	<b>criminal damage crime victims Aug 10 to July 11</b>	<b>criminal damage crime victims Aug 11 to July 12</b>	<b>victims per thousand 11/12 based on ONS population mid 2011</b>
<b>Under 16</b>	15	13	0.1
<b>16-19</b>	161	153	5.1
<b>20-24</b>	405	398	11.4
<b>25-39</b>	1338	1130	10.7
<b>40-54</b>	1489	1331	10.1
<b>55-64</b>	663	567	7.4
<b>65-74</b>	357	328	5.6
<b>75+</b>	183	147	2.7
<b>Unknown</b>	357	250	-
<b>ALL</b>	<b>4968</b>	<b>4317</b>	<b>7.2</b>

Numbers of police recorded victims of criminal damage are available in table 23. There are 15% (651) fewer victims of criminal damage crimes in Gloucestershire than in the previous year. Victims of criminal damage are concentrated in the vehicle/property owning age bands; people aged under 20 and over 65 have been less likely, over the past 12 months, to report as victims of criminal damage than their numbers in the community would suggest.



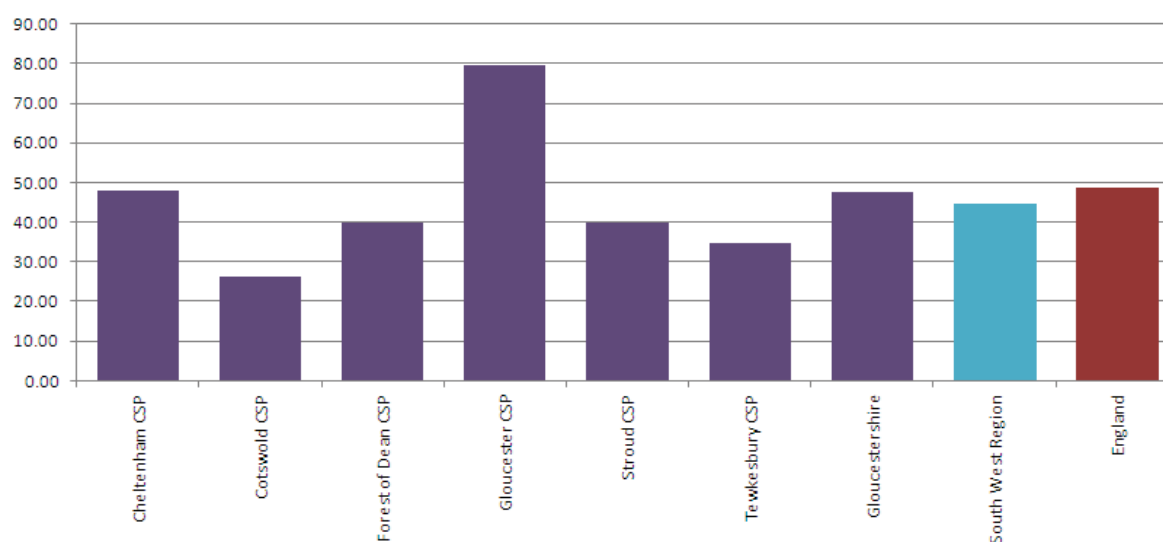
## 5. Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) Incidents in Gloucestershire

Table 24 – Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents by District

	number of anti-social behaviour incidents (police recorded) 1st April to 31st December 2011	number of anti-social behaviour incidents (police recorded) 1st April to 31st December 2012	Difference	Percentage Difference
Cheltenham	4700	2442	-2258	-48.0
Cotswold	1713	1665	-48	-2.8
Forest of Dean	2538	2309	-229	-9.0
Gloucester	7611	6801	-810	-10.6
Stroud	3549	3393	-156	-4.4
Tewkesbury	2230	2081	-149	-6.7
Gloucestershire	22341	18691	-3650	-16.3
Unknown	361	451	90	24.9
<b>Total ASB</b>	<b>22702</b>	<b>19142</b>	<b>-3560</b>	<b>-15.7</b>

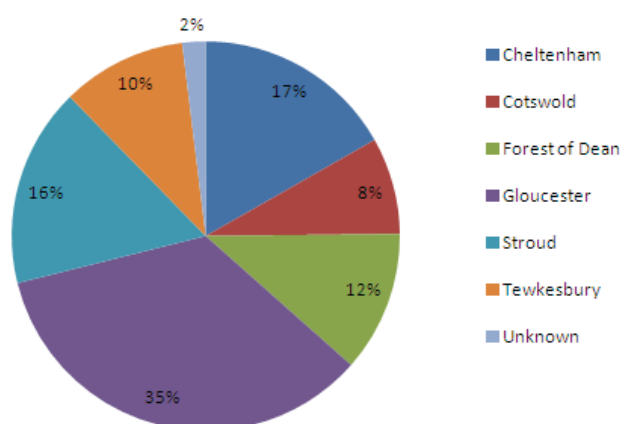
From 1<sup>st</sup> April 2011 the Home Office changed the way police forces record anti-social behaviour incidents (ASB). Due to this change it is not possible to compare any ASB figures prior to this date to any figures after April 1<sup>st</sup>. Table 24 shows how many ASB incidents have been recorded by Gloucestershire Constabulary over two 9 month periods (April to end of December). Countywide, ASB has decreased by 15.7% between these periods, most notably in Cheltenham where ASB has reduced by almost half. Figure 20 compares the 2011/12 financial year against regional and national figures for each CSP in Gloucestershire. Figure 21 shows proportions since the new counting rules came into effect (21 month period) one in every three ASB incident is reported to occur with Gloucester City CSP area.

Figure 20 – Local ASB Rates Compared Against Regional and National (2011/12 FY)



**Figure 21 – Proportions of Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents by District**

**ASB Incidents (Apr 2011 - Dec 2012)**



**Figure 22 – Rate of Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents by District (per 1000 pop)**

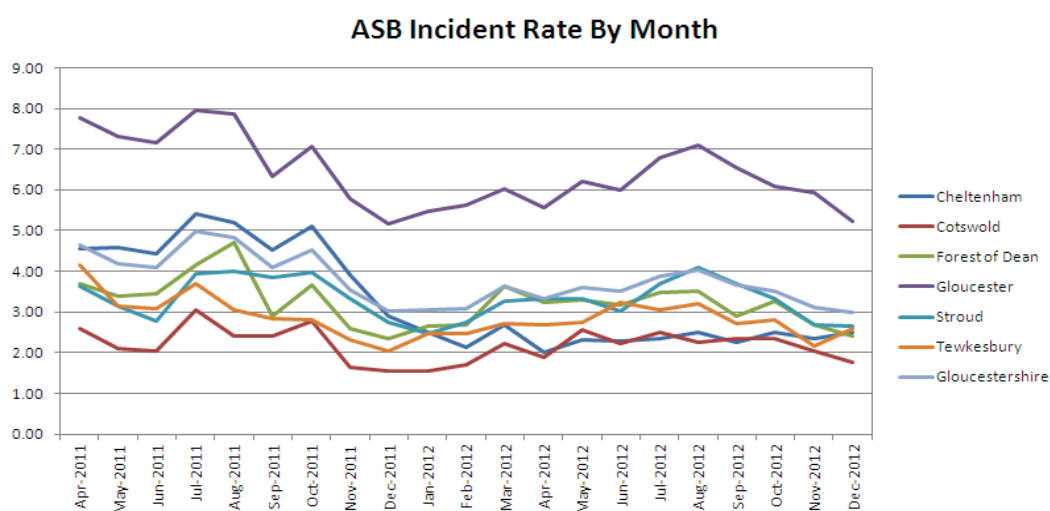
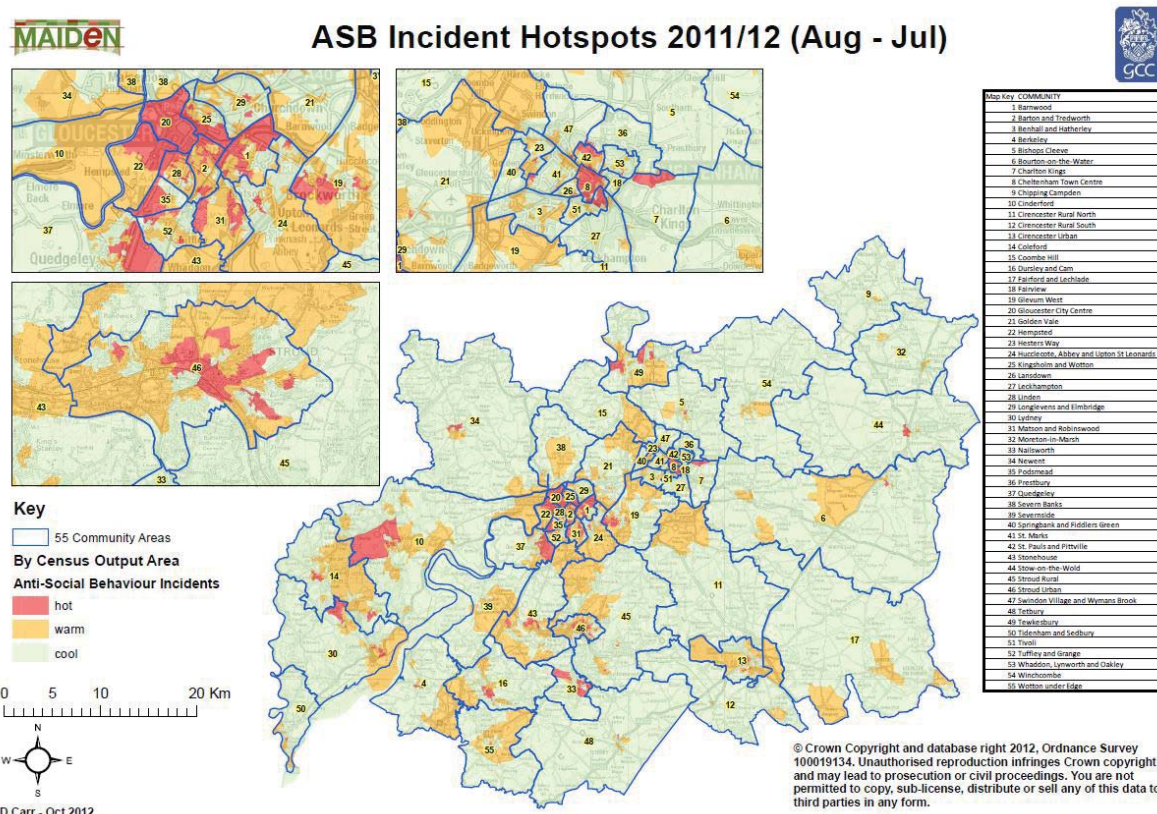


Figure 22 further clarifies that a large proportion of ASB incidents are being recorded within Gloucester City CSP. Peaks and troughs are recognisable when looking month by month for all six districts with higher rates experienced during summer months and lower rates during winter months with the exception of Cheltenham CSP since April 2012 where there has been no apparent seasonal dip and experiencing a similar rate to Cotswold CSP.

## Map 9 –Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents Hotspots



**Table 25 - Percentage of Residents Living in ASB Hotspots**

Community Area	Total Residents mid 2010	% of residents in 'COOL' neighbourhoods	% of residents in 'WARM' neighbourhoods	% of residents in 'HOT' neighbourhoods
Gloucester City Centre	3739	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Cheltenham Town Centre	6711	14.2%	10.8%	75.1%
Podsmead	2890	35.4%	19.4%	45.2%
Kingsholm and Wotton	7032	25.3%	30.7%	44.0%
Hempsted	2225	0.0%	59.0%	41.0%
Barton and Tredworth	16229	6.4%	54.4%	39.1%
Quedgeley	20630	50.7%	18.6%	30.7%
Matson and Robinswood	7874	22.9%	46.5%	30.6%
Linden	8494	14.7%	55.5%	29.8%
Barnwood	10403	30.0%	41.2%	28.8%

Map 9 and Table 25 show ASB incidents are most prevalent in densely populated areas. All 3,739 people that live in Gloucester City Centre Community Area live within a hotspot and three-quarters of people living in Cheltenham Town Centre Community Area live in an ASB hotspot. The

following figures now show what time and what day ASB is most commonly reported to the police.

**Figure 23 –Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents by Day**

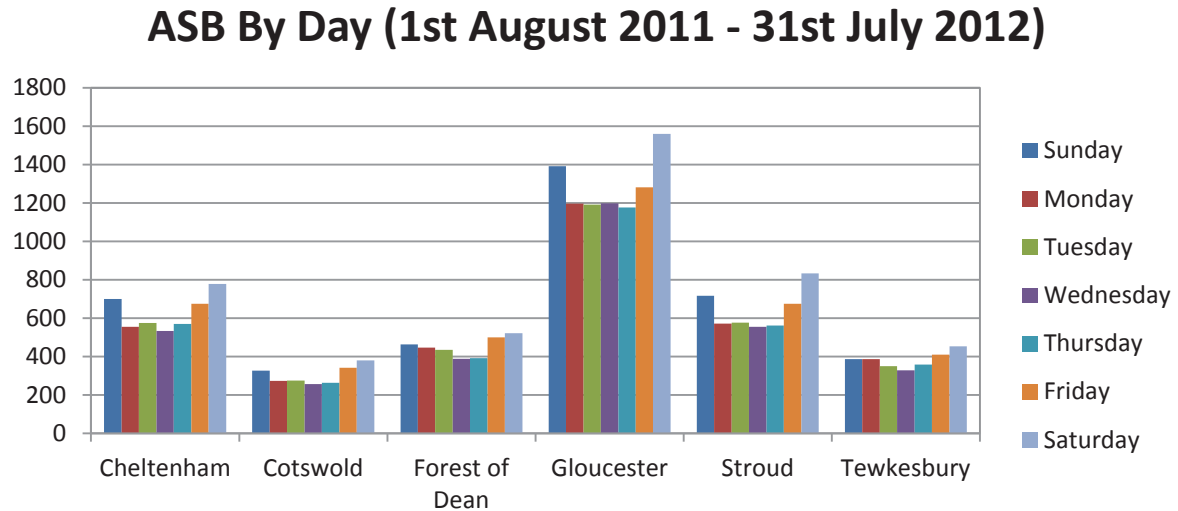
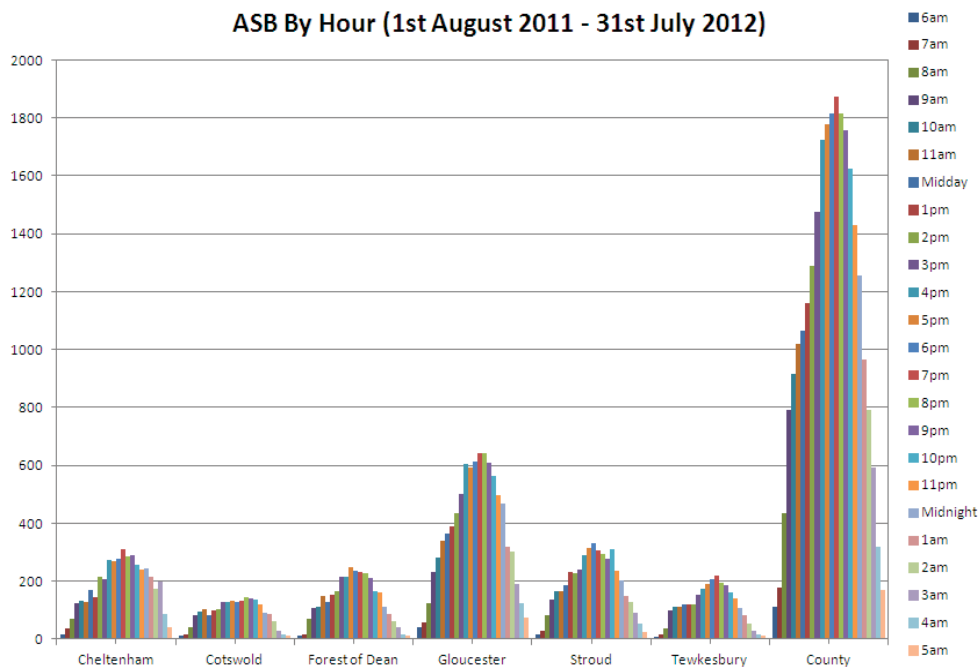


Figure 23 shows that ASB in all areas is most commonly reported on Friday, Saturday and Sunday over the 12 month period specified.

**Figure 24 –Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents by Hour**



The spikes in Figure 23 appear very similar in all CSP areas. Each area, starting from the left, begins at 6am so as to not cut any potential spikes around midnight into two. Between the hours of 5pm until 10pm appear to be the most prevalent times of reporting ASB.

## 6. Offenders and Offending

### 6.1 Adult Offending and Reoffending

This section will cover the number of offenders in each CSP area and their estimated rate of offending as per NI 18 – Adult reoffending rates for those under probation supervision. These figures will cover the period 1<sup>st</sup> April 2011 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2012 and a comparison against the previous year will be made.

**Table 26 – Rate of Reoffending (NI 18)**

Figures based on Gloucestershire Probation Area	Cohort Size	Number of Reoffenders	Actual Rate of Reoffending	Predicted Rate of Reoffending	Percentage Difference Between Actual and Predicted
Cheltenham	1,133	93	8.21%	10.94%	-2.73%
Cotswold	318	28	8.81%	7.57%	1.24%
Forest of Dean	485	34	7.01%	8.09%	-1.08%
Gloucester City	1,801	180	9.99%	9.62%	0.37%
Stroud	651	37	5.68%	8.42%	-2.74%
Tewkesbury	414	29	7.00%	9.38%	-2.38%
Unknown/Out of County	45	4	8.89%	10.11%	-1.22%
Gloucestershire Probation Area	4,847	405	8.36%	9.47%	-1.11%
South West Region	42,585	Fig not published	9.67%	9.38%	0.29%
England and Wales	645,384	Fig not published	9.83%	9.82%	0.01%

Table 26 shows NI 18 figures by CSP area. The cohort size refers to the number of offenders on the probation caseload over 4 cohorts or in this particular case financial quarters. A person could appear on this cohort size total (4,847 for Gloucestershire) up to four times (once for each quarter) as the four quarter figures are simply combined to give the cohort size. It is also important to note that the measure does not include offenders aged 22 or over who have been released from a custodial sentence of less than one year (as they do not receive probation supervision on release) and that these figures only relate to offenders in the community – those in custody at the time of the data capture are excluded. As per the cohort size, the number of reoffenders is combined over 4 cohorts and could appear up to 4 times on this list. To overcome the issue of duplication, Table 27 deals with individuals, removing all duplicates assigning the most recent record to that individual to their most recent address supplied so that a real figure of numbers of offenders and reoffenders can be established in an area over the past 12 months against how many offenders/reoffenders were in the area the previous year. The difference between the actual rate of reoffending and predicted rate of reoffending is calculated, not as a rate but as a percentage. Each offender is assigned a particular score as to how likely they are to reoffend to give the predicted rate, if the actual rate is lower than that was predicted it is reflected as a positive difference i.e. not as bad as first feared. From the figures in

Table 26, individual CSP *actual* reoffending rates (including the county rate) are below the regional and national figure except for Gloucester City CSP.

**Table 27 – Offenders by District**

	Number of offenders 2009/10	Number of offenders 2010/11	Number of offenders 2011/12	Difference	Percentage Difference
Cheltenham	567	494	472	-22	-4.5
Cotswold	161	156	144	-12	-7.7
Forest of Dean	252	214	205	-9	-4.2
Gloucester	826	776	788	12	1.5
Stroud	347	311	308	-3	-1.0
Tewkesbury	214	188	182	-6	-3.2
<b>County</b>	<b>2367</b>	<b>2139</b>	<b>2099</b>	<b>-40</b>	<b>-1.9</b>
Unknown/Out Of County	29	32	26	-6	-18.8

Table 27 has removed all duplicate records to show how many offenders have been known to Gloucestershire Probation Trust from 1<sup>st</sup> April to 31<sup>st</sup> March over the last three years. Using each offenders last known postcode there are fewer individual offenders this year than last year in all districts and the county figure has decreased by 1.9%. Six out of every ten offenders live in either Cheltenham or Gloucester City CSPs. The only CSP that has experienced an increase in offenders under probation supervision is Gloucester City CSP.

**Figure 25 – All Offenders and Deprivation**

**All Offenders Quintile Rate (*Based on National Deprivation 2010 Rank*)**

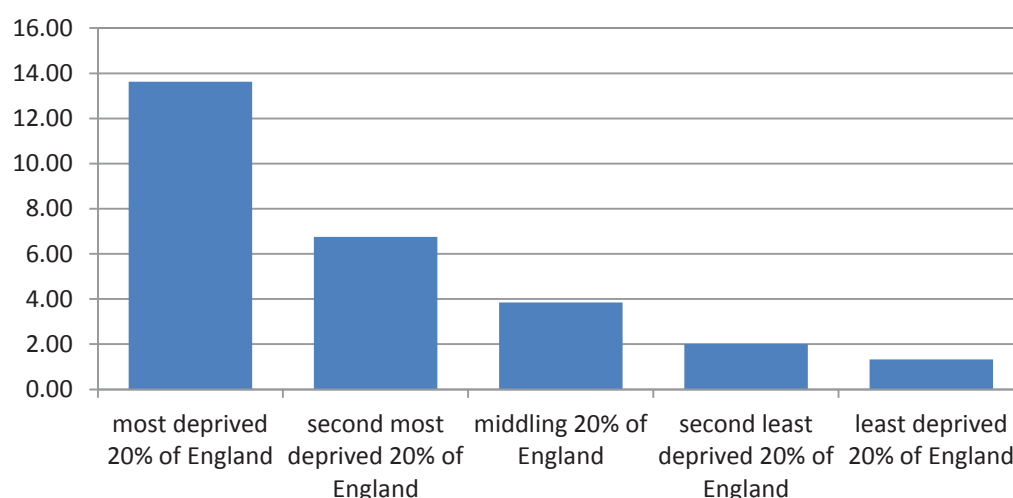




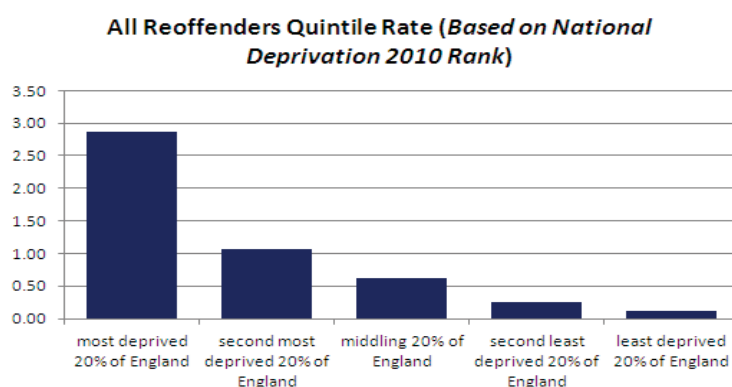
Figure 25 relates to the rate of Gloucestershire offenders living in the relevant quintile of deprivation (based on the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010). This chart indicates that the numbers of offenders per 1000 population is highest in the most deprived 20% (quintile) of England, in this case just under 14 offenders per 1000 of the total population. Alternatively, for every 1000 people, there are 14 offenders under probation supervision in the most deprived areas, when comparing against the least deprived where there is just over 1 offender for every 1000 people. There are 27 lower super output areas (out of 367 in Gloucestershire) that fall into this bracket; 18 in Gloucester City, 8 in Cheltenham and 1 in Tewkesbury (see Appendix 2 for a list of these neighbourhoods).

**Table 28 – Reoffenders by District**

	Number of <b>reoffenders</b> 2009/10	Number of <b>reoffenders</b> 2010/11	Number of <b>reoffenders</b> 2011/12	Difference	Percentage Difference
Cheltenham	137	99	77	-22	-22.2
Cotswold	24	21	23	2	9.5
Forest of Dean	43	28	28	0	0.0
Gloucester	186	129	151	22	17.1
Stroud	64	42	32	-10	-23.8
Tewkesbury	45	27	26	-1	-3.7
<b>County</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>-9</b>	<b>-2.6</b>

Table 28 has removed all duplicate records to show how many reoffenders have been known to Gloucestershire Probation Trust from 1<sup>st</sup> April to 31<sup>st</sup> March over the last two years. Using their last known postcode there are fewer individual reoffenders this year than last year in all districts and the county figure has decreased by 2.6%. There are almost twice as many reoffenders living in Gloucester City CSP compared against Cheltenham CSP. Figure 26 shows that reoffenders are more likely to live in one of the 27 lower super output areas mentioned in the previous paragraph.

**Figure 26 – All Reoffenders and Deprivation**



## 6.2 Youth Offending

Gloucestershire Constabulary record figures for youth offending and for numbers of offences committed by a young person. A young person is defined by the police as being 17 years and under.

**Table 29 – Number of Young Offenders from 2008/09 to 2011/12 (Aug-Jul totals)**

CSP Area	Number of Young Offenders 2008/09	Number of Young Offenders 2009/10	Number of Young Offenders 2010/11	Number of Young Offenders 2011/12
Cheltenham	281	248	253	241
Cotswold	140	152	120	107
Forest	170	153	169	129
Gloucester	396	347	439	375
Stroud	298	252	257	198
Tewkesbury	175	161	154	131
Outside County	100	99	79	57
Unknown	0	2	3	3
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1560</b>	<b>1414</b>	<b>1474</b>	<b>1241</b>

Over the last 4 years, total numbers per year of young offenders (YO) recorded by Gloucestershire Constabulary have decreased by 20% (or 319 less YO). Similarly, when comparing against the previous year there has been a decrease of 16%. All CSPs have had decreases in numbers of YO when compared against both the 2008/09 and 2010/11 figures most notably in Stroud CSP when numbers of young offenders have reduced by a third on figures experienced during 2008/09 (Table 29).

**Figure 27 – District Rate of Young Offenders (\* - includes “blanks” and out of county YOs)**

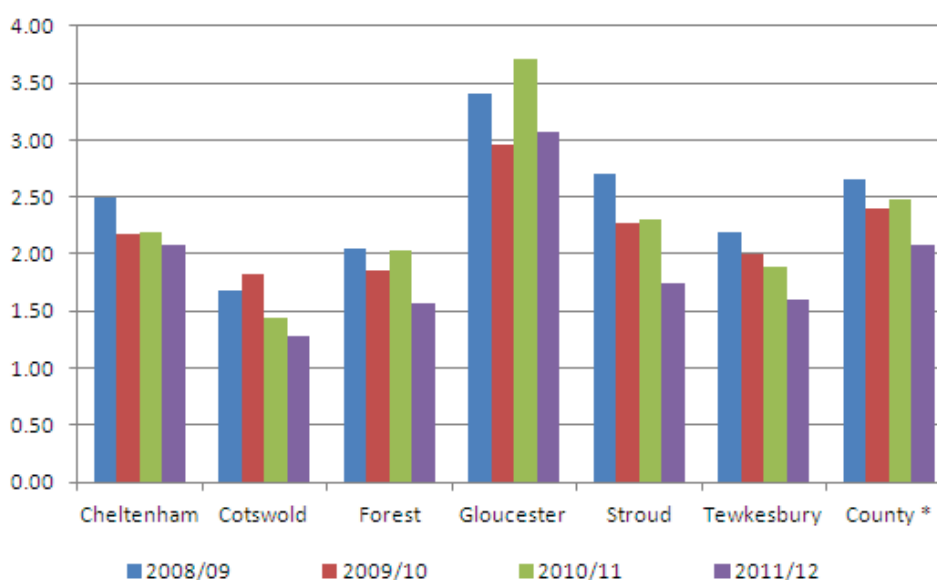
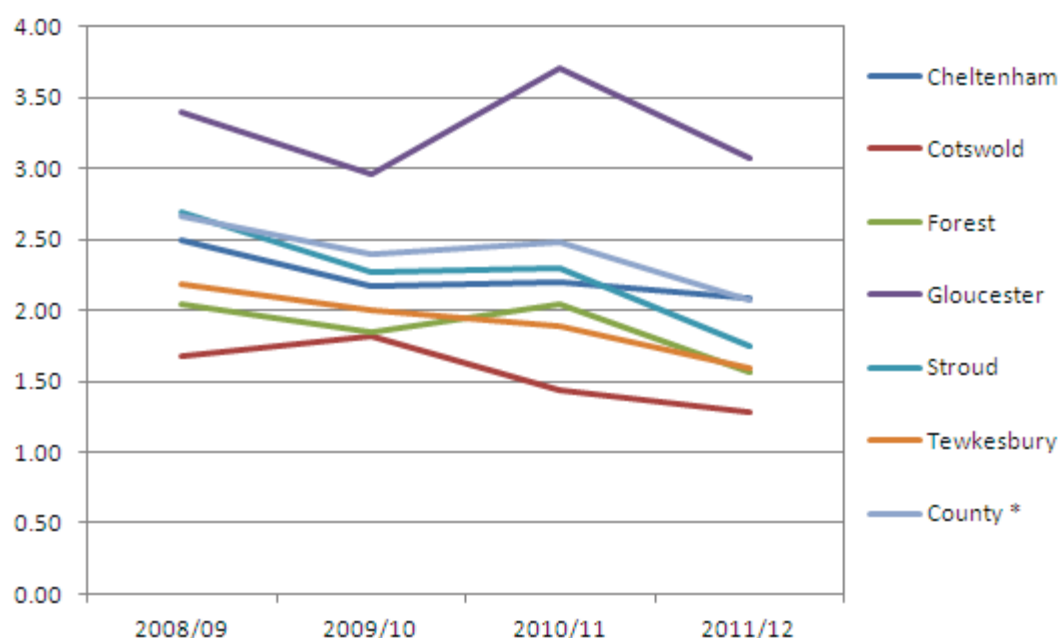




Figure 27 shows the rates of YO based on the relevant Office for National Statistics mid-year estimates. Over the last four years, rates of YO have been consistently greater in Gloucester City CSP compared against the county rate and the other 5 CSPs. This is clearly represented in Figure 28.

**Figure 28 – Rate of Young Offenders by Year (\* - as Figure 27)**



**Figure 29 – Rate of Offences by Young People from 2007/08 to 2011/12 (Aug-Jul totals)**

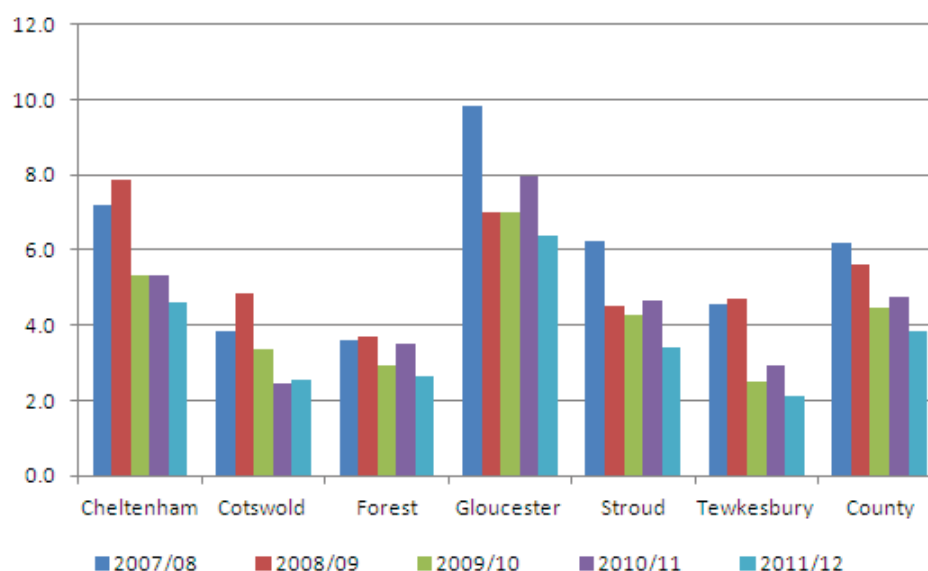


Figure 29 shows rates where the offence by a young person has taken place (not necessarily where the offender lives). Since 2007/08 numbers of offences committed by young people have decreased by 40% which equates to 1309 fewer offences and when compared against the previous year (10/11) the figure has decreased by 19% (524 fewer offences). Over the last 12 months a third of offences committed by young people have been recorded in

Gloucester City CSP and almost 1 in 4 offences are recorded in Cheltenham CSP. There has been a slight increase of 5 more offences recorded in Cotswold CSP when compared against the previous year but when compared against totals experienced four years ago this years figure represents a 28% reduction in youth recorded crime. There have been significant reductions in youth recorded crime when compared against the 2007/08 figure in Stroud (down 61%), Tewkesbury (down 50%) and Gloucester City (down 43%).

**Figure 30 – Age of Young Offenders in 2011/12**

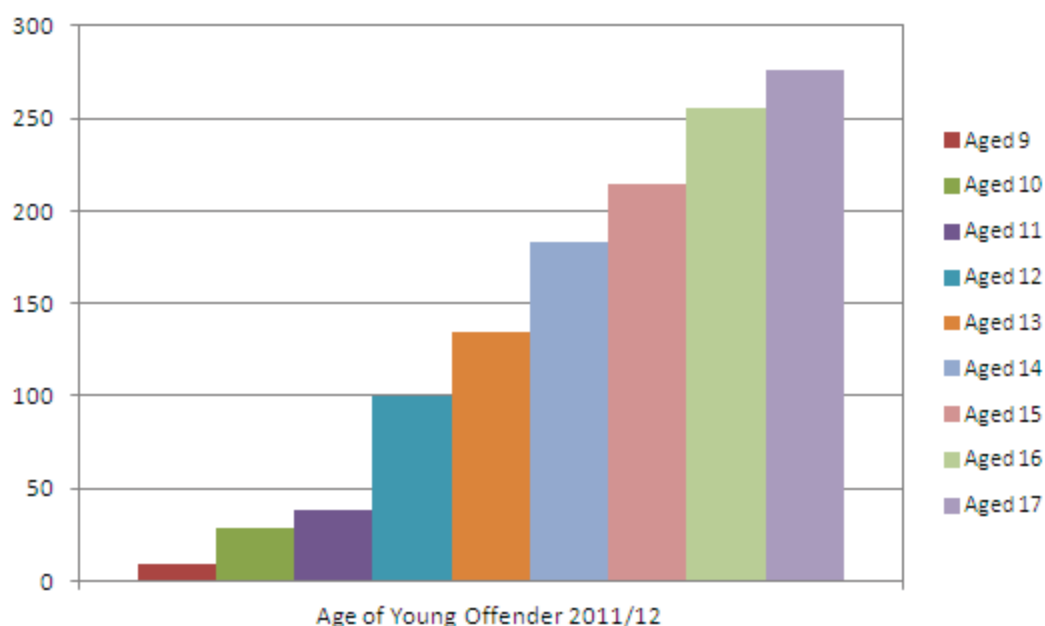


Figure 30 shows a notable increase in offenders from age 11 to age 12. Three quarters of young offenders recorded by the police in the last 12 months are aged 14 or over and 311 people are aged 13 or under. Eight out of every ten crimes committed by a young person are aged between 14 to 17 years. Offenders aged 13 or under tend to commit theft or violence against the person (VAP) crimes (80% of total) – criminal damage crimes last year made up 94% of crimes committed by this age group but now only makes up 16%. Similarly with 14-17 year old offenders, theft and VAP are most commonly recorded (40% and 23% of total respectively). Shoplifting is the most common theft crime with 95% of this crime type committed by young people aged 12-17 years.

It is worth bearing in mind however, one offender could commit more than one crime when considering these proportions. All percentages in this paragraph relate to young offenders recorded by Gloucestershire Constabulary from the beginning of August 2011 to the end of July 2012.

### 6.3 First Time Entrants (FTEs) into the Youth Justice System

Figure 31 – Rates of FTEs<sup>4 5</sup>

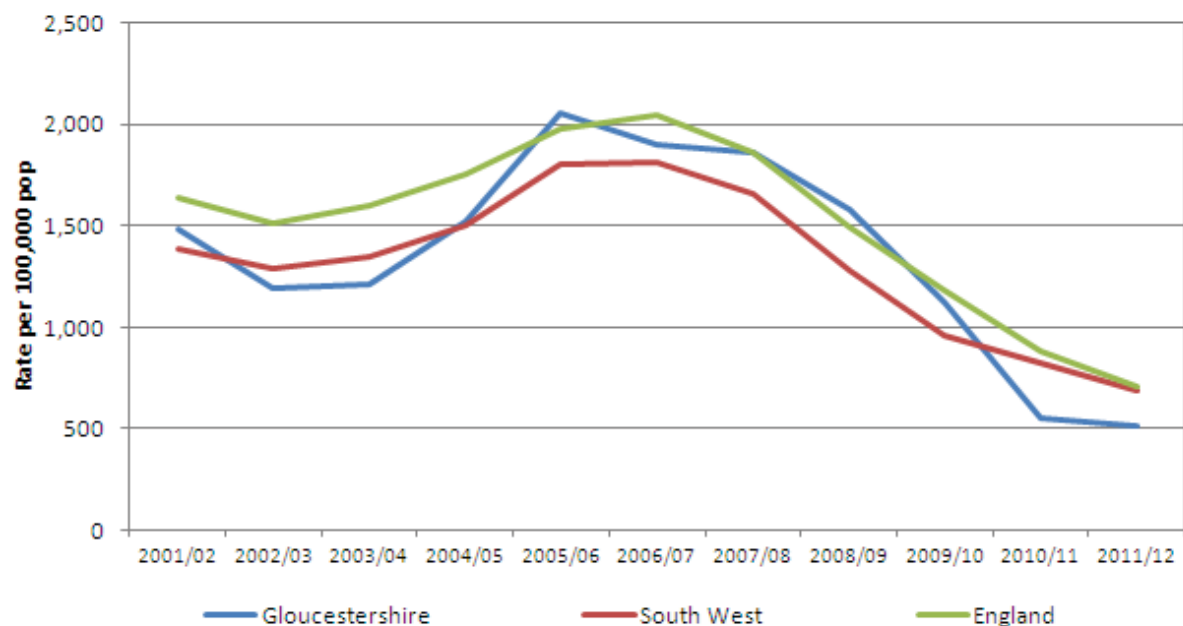


Figure 31 shows the rate of young people aged 10-17 receiving their first reprimand, warning or conviction otherwise known as First Time Entrants (FTEs) for the last 10 years. For the last 2 years, the rate in Gloucestershire has been below the regional and national rate and for the last 6 years there has been a steady decline in the rate locally, regionally and nationally in regard to these figures based on data from the police national computer (PNC).

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/criminal-justice-statistics--2>

<sup>5</sup> These are estimated figures. Juveniles receiving these disposals for the first time have been mapped to individual Local Authorities using the home address or postcode recorded by the police on the PNC. For those with no address recorded, a model based on the patterns of offenders dealt with by police stations has been used to allocate offenders to Local Authorities. Therefore caution must be taken when using these figures.

## **7. Vulnerable People (DOMESTIC ABUSE SECTION REMOVED)**

### **7.3 Safeguarding Adults**

**What is Safeguarding Adults?** Safeguarding Adults (or Adult Protection) can include any work or activity which aims to support vulnerable adults to retain independence, well-being and choice and to be able to live a life that is free from abuse and neglect. It is about both preventing abuse and neglect, and promoting good practice when responding to specific concerns. Where abuse is suspected or alleged, then Safeguarding Adults Procedures can be used by organisations and services to make sure that a consistent and comprehensive response is provided. The legislation and policy which guides Safeguarding Adults work is developing all the time.

**Who is a Vulnerable Adult and what is Adult Abuse?** Some adults are less able to protect themselves than others, and some have difficulty making their wishes and feelings known. This may make them vulnerable to abuse; within the Safeguarding Adults policy, a Vulnerable Adult is defined as someone 18 years of age or over who is or maybe:

- In need of community care services by reason of mental or other disability, age or illness **and**
- Unable to take care of him or herself, or unable to protect him or herself against significant harm or exploitation

Abuse is defined as: 'a violation of an individual's human and civil rights by any other person or persons'. Abuse can be a single act or may continue over a long period. It can be unintentional or deliberate, but will result in harm to the victim, either physically, emotionally or in its effect on the person's wellbeing or development. Abuse may be physical or sexual, it may involve people taking money without permission, or not looking after someone properly. It may include poor care practices, bullying or humiliating, or not allowing contact with friends and family. Abuse can happen in any setting in the county and may involve criminal acts. Core agencies represented on the Gloucestershire Safeguarding Adults Board are:

- Gloucestershire County Council
- 2gether Trust
- Gloucestershire Care Services
- Gloucestershire Hospitals NHS Trust
- Gloucestershire Constabulary
- Gloucestershire Fire and Rescue
- Crown Prosecution Service
- Gloucestershire Care Provider Association
- National Probation Service
- Community and Adult Care

The definitions used come from the Department of Health's guidance document 'No secrets'. Between 1st August 2011 and 31st July 2012, a total of 1,416 safeguarding

adult concerns were reported to Gloucestershire County Council's help desk. Of which, 709 were referred for further investigation. An increase from last year's referral figure of 285. These adults concerned were considered vulnerable because:

<b>Vulnerability</b>	<b>Total</b>
Physical Disability or Frailty	499
Dementia	343
Learning Disability	291
Mental Health Needs	113
Other Vulnerable People	170
<b>Total</b>	<b>1416</b>

And were recorded as living in:

<b>District</b>	<b>Total</b>
Gloucester	389
Cheltenham	249
Forest	246
Stroud	233
Cotswolds	161
Tewkesbury	138
<b>Total</b>	<b>1416</b>

Of those **709** referred for further investigation, the nature of those concerns were:

<b>Concern</b>	<b>Number of referrals</b>
Physical injury	276
Financial	161
Neglect	153
Psychological	107
Sexual	58
Institutional	20
Discrimination	4

And of those **709** referrals, **81** (28%) were not substantiated, but **109** (38%) were either partly or completely substantiated:

<b>Conclusion</b>	<b>Referral</b>
Not substantiated	253
Substantiated	152
Partly substantiated	102
Not determined/inconclusive	202
<b>Total</b>	<b>709</b>

Where there is an increase in activity, it is due to a combination of increased awareness of safeguarding procedures and improved recording.

## 7.4. Loneliness

Being affected by loneliness is a subject that is increasingly coming into focus within national public sector partners. People in Britain are living longer, and increasingly, spending their last years alone. Current studies indicate that we as a nation may be faced with a loneliness epidemic and leading researchers state that levels of loneliness can be a barometer for how strong communities are.

Loneliness is associated with mental health issues such as depression, anxiety, low self confidence and dementia. There is also growing evidence that social isolation is connected with an increased risk of physical ill health as well with national research suggesting that:

*Loneliness has a similar impact on mortality as smoking 15 cigarettes a day.*

It is important to separate living alone to loneliness. Someone living alone may not have feelings of loneliness. Loneliness can be defined as: *the subjective, unwelcome feeling of lack or loss of companionship*. In other words, loneliness is an emotional state, however in order to identify at risk individuals, living alone is one such risk factor (Figure 33). The following section will provide an introduction to the current state of this subject within Gloucestershire and the UK.

**Figure 36 - Total population aged 75 and over predicted to live alone (rate per 1000 pop)<sup>6</sup>**

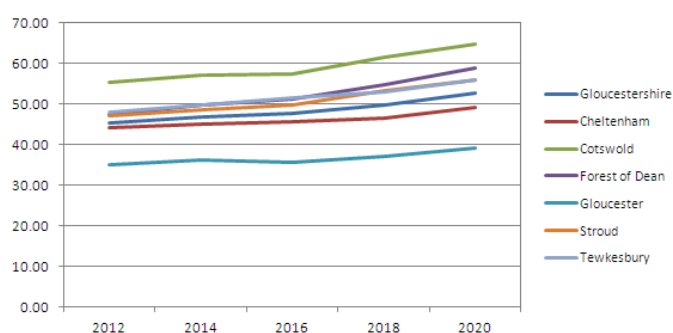


Figure 36 is based on predictions of total population based on past results from the General Household Survey and a rate has been applied based on population projections so results must be handled with caution. However, results here do tally with findings that there will be a greater number of elderly residents in the population. Current prevalence, based on an estimated 6-13%

<sup>6</sup> Rates based on: <http://www.poppi.org.uk/> and Projections based on: <http://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/inform/index.cfm?articleid=96156>

of people over 60 who often or always feel lonely<sup>7</sup>, there are just over 10,000 people in Gloucestershire affected by loneliness aged 65 and over. Table 37 takes into account other risk factors such as carers, recently bereaved and people receiving help with their bin collections.

**Table 37 - Loneliness and isolation toolkit for health and wellbeing boards**

At risk group	Gloucestershire population	
	Latest	2020 projection
Lone pensioners	43,532	51,948
Older carers	13,595	16,039
People over 75	53,528	68,518
Recently bereaved older people	In 2011 2,071 of deaths were registered in Gloucestershire by partner of deceased out of 5,663 deaths registered overall.	
Older people with sensory impairment including dual sensory impairment	284	355*
Older people receiving help with bin collections (all authorities unable to provide numbers disaggregated by age range so includes help for people physically disabled and aged 18-64)	5,576 (County), 765 (FOD) + 951 (Stroud) + 982 (Cotswold) + 676 (Tewkesbury) + 762 (Gloucester) + 1,440 (Cheltenham)	6,694 (County), 932 FofD, 1,159 (Stroud), 1,182 (Cotswold), 821 (Tewkesbury), 900 (Gloucester), 1,700 (Cheltenham)*
People over 65 living in a materially deprived area (LSOA in most deprived quintile nationally quintile according to index of income deprivation affecting older people)	4,563	5,699*

Nationally, the number of people aged 50 and over being socially excluded from decent housing, public transport and local amenities rose sharply over a six year period, according to new research carried out by the International Longevity Centre-UK (ILC-UK) and funded by Age UK.<sup>8</sup>

Over one in six people in their fifties (18%) were socially excluded in two of more areas of their life in 2008 – up from 13 per cent in 2002.

But the research also found that almost 38% of those aged 85 or older faced some two or more kinds of social exclusion, an encouraging decline of 10% from the 2002 levels. For those aged 60-64 years old, the figure was 12.4% experiencing two or more kinds of exclusion in 2008.

The report highlights how an older person's demographic, socioeconomic and health characteristics were associated with whether or not they were socially excluded. For example:

- As people age, they are more likely to become more socially excluded than less— 23.9 per cent of people became more excluded between 2002 and 2008.
- Older men were significantly more likely to be excluded from social relationships while older women were more likely to be excluded from cultural activities.

<sup>7</sup> Cann P and Joplin K. Safeguarding the Convoy – a call to action from the Campaign to End Loneliness, Age UK, Oxfordshire (2011)

<sup>8</sup> [http://www.ilcuk.org.uk/images/uploads/publication-pdfs/Is\\_social\\_exclusion\\_still\\_important\\_for\\_older\\_people\\_Report.pdf](http://www.ilcuk.org.uk/images/uploads/publication-pdfs/Is_social_exclusion_still_important_for_older_people_Report.pdf)



- Being non-white was associated with a higher risk of experiencing some form of exclusion compared to being white (59.8% compared to 47.3%). Older people from ethnic minorities in particular were more likely to be excluded from financial products, such as private pensions and life insurance.
- Wealthy older people are much less likely to be socially excluded than their poorer counterparts - with almost two-thirds of older people in the highest quintile of income were not excluded in any form compared to less than two-fifths of people in the lowest quintile (64.3% versus 38.7%).
- Becoming a care giver between 2002 and 2008 was associated with a two fold increase in the odds of becoming excluded from two or more domains of social exclusion between 2002 and 2008. Those who assumed care-giving duties between 2002 and 2008 were more likely to become excluded from civic activities and access to information, excluded from decent housing and public transport, and excluded from common consumer goods.
- It was found that becoming excluded from social relationships, civic activities and access to information, cultural activities, and local amenities was associated with a lower quality of life, which in turn could have implications for older people's health and other outcomes.

## 8. Hate Crime

The Home Office defines Hate Crime as any criminal offence that is motivated by hostility or prejudice based upon the victim's disability, race, religion or belief or sexual orientation. There is strong evidence to suggest that hate crimes are grossly under-reported. The reasons for this include that many organisations lack the awareness, training or systems and mechanisms in place for recording such crimes. Also, a person's personal tolerance levels and confidence in the relevant authorities could be a couple of factors in a victim reporting a hate crime. As such, the figures in Tables 38-42 should be treated with extreme caution.

**Table 38 – Racially/Religiously Aggravated Crime by District**

Racially/ Religiously Aggravated Crime	Cheltenham	Cotswold	Forest of Dean	Gloucester City	Stroud	Tewkesbury	County
2010/11	45	18	16	80	29	7	195
2011/12	47	8	11	75	16	15	172
Difference	2	-10	-5	-5	-13	8	-23
% Difference	4.4	-55.6	-31.3	-6.3	-44.8	114.3	-11.8

The number of crimes recorded as being racially or religiously aggravated has decreased by 23 (11.8%) across the county. The biggest reported percentage increase is in Tewkesbury.

**Table 39 – Racist Incidents by District**

Racist Incidents	Cheltenham	Cotswold	Forest of Dean	Gloucester City	Stroud	Tewkesbury	County
2010/11	172	54	50	218	90	50	634
2011/12	111	32	29	179	54	33	438
Difference	-61	-22	-21	-39	-36	-17	-196
% Difference	-35.5	-40.7	-42.0	-17.9	-40.0	-34.0	-30.9

**Table 40 – Repeat Racist Incidents by District**

Repeat Racist Incidents	Cheltenham	Cotswold	Forest of Dean	Gloucester City	Stroud	Tewkesbury	County
2010/11	20	5	5	21	8	6	65
2011/12	2	3	4	13	4	2	28
Difference	-18	-2	-1	-8	-4	-4	-37
% Difference	-90.0	-40.0	-20.0	-38.1	-50.0	-66.7	-56.9

**Table 41 – Homophobic/Transphobic Incidents by District**

Homophobic/ Transphobic Incidents	Cheltenham	Cotswold	Forest of Dean	Gloucester City	Stroud	Tewkesbury	County
2010/11	19	12	8	26	6	3	74
2011/12	8	7	7	25	7	4	58
Difference	-11	-5	-1	-1	1	1	-16
% Difference	-57.9	-41.7	-12.5	-3.8	16.7	33.3	-21.6

**Table 42 – Disability Hate Crime/Incidents by District**

Disability Hate Crime/ Incidents	Cheltenham	Cotswold	Forest of Dean	Gloucester City	Stroud	Tewkesbury	County
2010/11	18	3	3	4	14	4	46
2011/12	5	0	3	7	4	0	19
Difference	-13	-3	0	3	-10	-4	-27
% Difference	-72.2	-100.0	0.0	75.0	-71.4	-100.0	-58.7

Hate incident and crime reporting in the main has continued to decrease across Gloucestershire.

## 9. Drug Crimes and Substance Misuse

### 9.1 Drug Crimes

Numbers of drug crimes in Gloucestershire have increased slightly with 18 more crimes recorded in the last 12 months compared against the previous year, this represents a 1.2% increase. Table 43 breaks these totals down to CSP (Community Safety Partnership) area.

**Table 43 – Police Recorded Drug Crimes by District**

	<b>Numbers of Drug Crimes 2010/11</b>	<b>Numbers of Drug Crimes 2011/12</b>	<b>Difference</b>	<b>% Difference</b>
Cheltenham	419	403	-16	-3.8
Cotswold	138	130	-8	-5.8
Forest of Dean	93	119	26	28.0
Gloucester	459	481	22	4.8
Stroud	256	273	17	6.6
Tewkesbury	141	120	-21	-14.9
Unknown	2	0	-2	-100.0
Gloucestershire	1508	1526	18	1.2

There have been increases in recorded drug crimes in the Forest of Dean, Stroud and the Gloucester City. Over three-quarters of drug crimes occur in Cheltenham, Gloucester City or Stroud. 78.4% (1196 crimes) of all recorded drug crimes involved cannabis - predominantly regarding possession which makes up over two-thirds of all drug crimes over the year as well as 163 crimes involving supply and production of cannabis. 17.2% of all recorded drug crimes are Class-A related (possession and/or supply) which amounts to 263 recorded crimes over the 12 month period. These crime numbers are likely to reflect targeted police operations rather than the scale and nature of drug/substance misuse in Gloucestershire.

Over a 3 month period, Gloucestershire is slightly above the group family average for the recording of drug offences and is average when reviewing the position of Gloucestershire over a 12 month period (source: iQuanta).

## 9.2 Alcohol Related Hospital Admissions

In the absence of accurate recording of alcohol related crimes by the police (the police do record if alcohol is involved in every crime, however this is not audited), the following tables relate to Public Health recorded hospital admissions for alcohol specific or related harm (NI 39). Figure 37 highlights the increases experienced across the country, region, county and districts since 2002 (Source: LAPE, Local Alcohol Profiles for England).

Figure 37 - Alcohol-related admissions (NI 39)

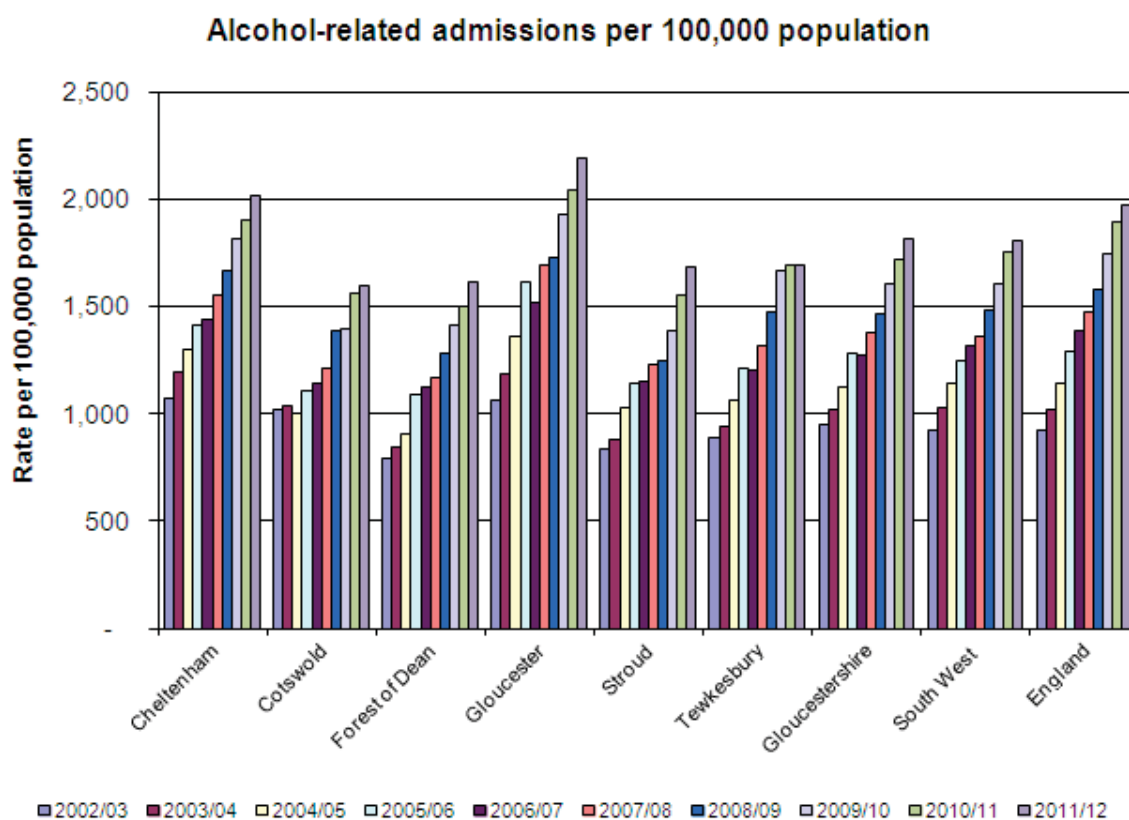
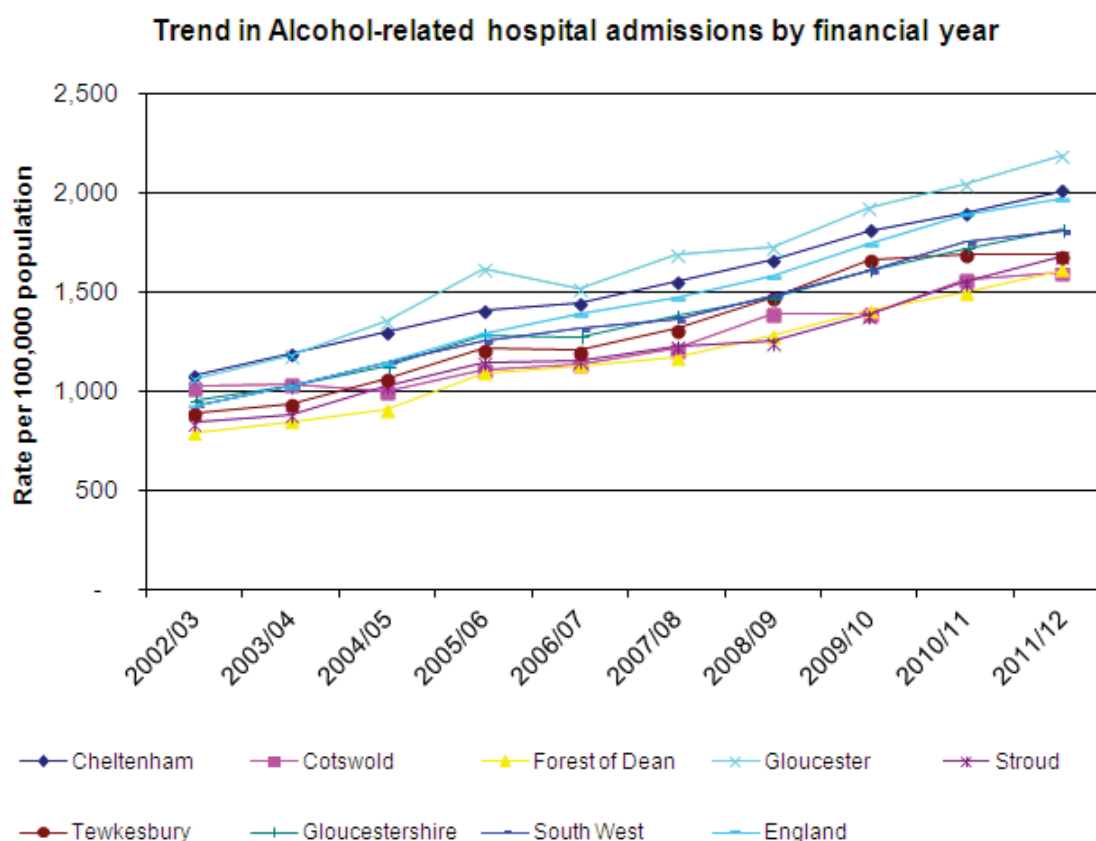


Figure 37 is based on the same information as Figure 38 but clearly shows that Cheltenham and Gloucester experience consistently higher rates of alcohol related admissions than the county, regional and national rates over the last 8 years.

Figure 38 – Trend in Alcohol-related admissions (NI 39)



### 9.3 Drug and Alcohol Substance Misuse

During the period 1st Aug 2011 to 31st July 2012, 2397 people accessed the Gloucestershire substance misuse (drug & alcohol) treatment system and received either structured treatment or brief interventions (people may also have accessed more than one treatment type during this time). 97% of these people who have given their postcode live in Gloucestershire. Just under half (47%) of users in treatment have opiates (91% are heroin users) as their main problem substance and 31% of users in treatment have alcohol as their main problem substance. It is worth bearing in mind that these figures are based on their primary problem substance, there are users in treatment that may have opiates/alcohol as their second problem substance and will not be included in these figures. The average age of people in heroin treatment is 35 years old, those in alcohol treatment had an average age of 43. 30.9% of all users accessing any type of drug/alcohol treatment live in Gloucester, 23.2% live in Cheltenham, 15.5% live in Stroud, 13.1% live in the Forest of Dean, 9.8% live in Tewkesbury and the remaining 7.6% live in Cotswold CSP area.

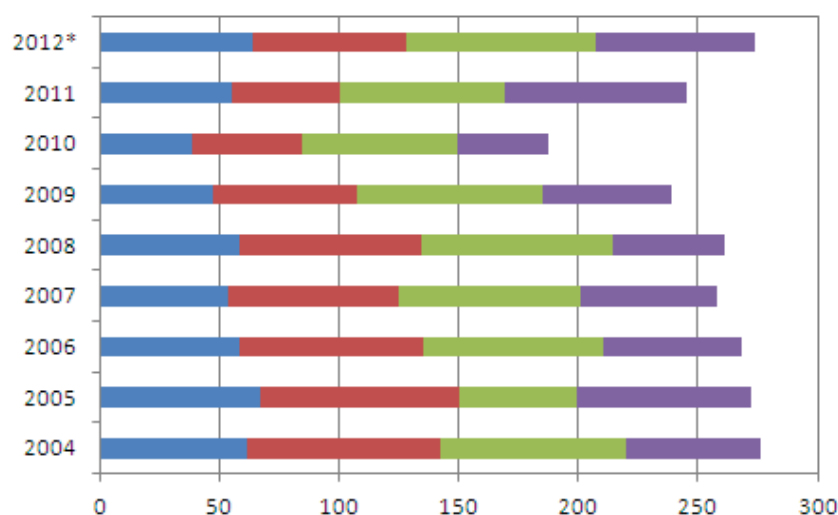
## 10. Road Safety

For the last 2 years Killed or Seriously Injured (KSI) figures on Gloucestershire's roads have increased. The low figure during 2010 is partly due to the adverse weather conditions experienced that year where, when people did go out to drive, they did so with extra care. This decrease was felt nationally with the Department for Transport report stating: *Adverse weather (heavy snow falls) experienced in the first and last quarters of 2010 but not in 2011 are likely to be a factor in the increase in serious road casualties and fatalities recorded in 2011.*<sup>9</sup> However, during 2011, figures for KSI have increased on the previous year by 31%. Child fatal and serious injuries are higher than in the previous year, but the numbers remain very small overall (Table 45 and Figure 40). Provisional figures for 2012 have again increased on the previous year for all KSI to levels experienced during 2004 and 2005 but must be treated with caution as these figures have not yet been finalised.

**Table 44 – All Fatal and Serious (KSI)<sup>10</sup>**

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012*
Quarter 1	61	67	58	53	58	47	38	55	64
Quarter 2	81	83	77	72	76	60	46	45	64
Quarter 3	78	49	75	76	80	78	65	69	79
Quarter 4	56	73	58	57	47	54	38	76	67
Annual Total	276	272	268	258	261	239	187	245	274

**Figure 39 – All Fatal and Serious (KSI) by Financial Quarter**



<sup>9</sup> <http://assets.dft.gov.uk/statistics/releases/reported-road-casualties-gb-main-results-2011/reported-road-casualties-in-great-britain-main-results-2011.pdf>

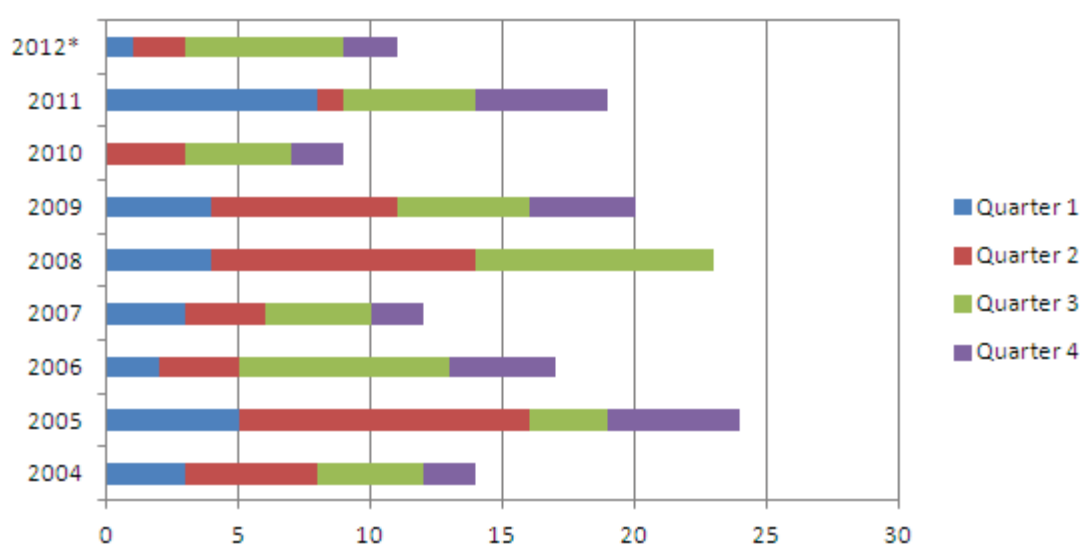
<sup>10</sup> N.B. Figures for 2012 are provisional and not yet finalised



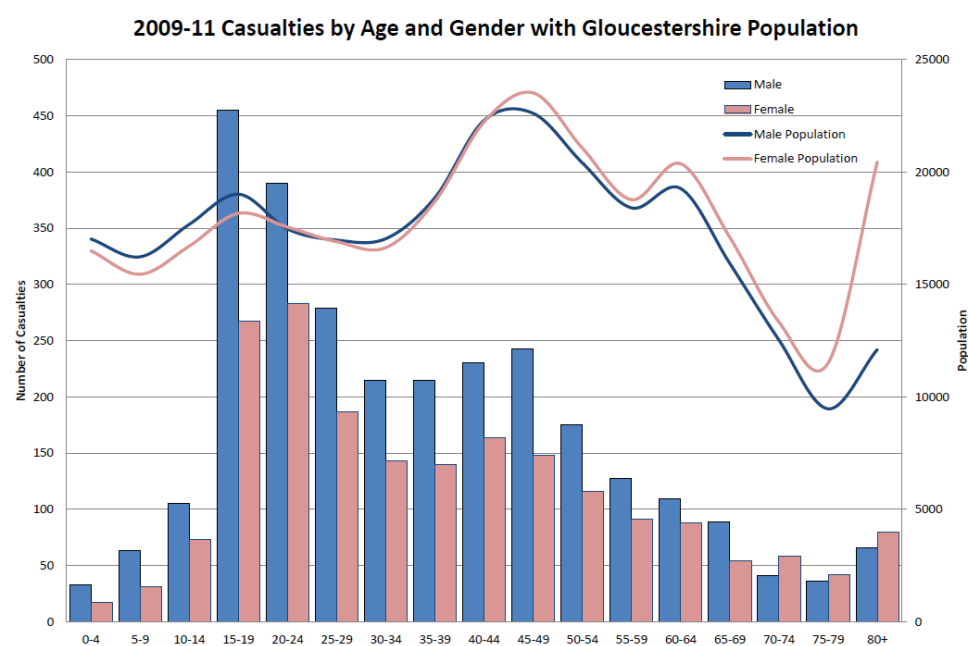
**Table 45 – Child Fatal and Serious (KSI)**

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012*
Quarter 1	3	5	2	3	4	4	0	8	1
Quarter 2	5	11	3	3	10	7	3	1	2
Quarter 3	4	3	8	4	9	5	4	5	6
Quarter 4	2	5	4	2	0	4	2	5	2
Annual Total	14	24	17	12	23	20	9	19	19

**Figure 40 – Child Fatal and Serious (KSI) by Financial Quarter<sup>11</sup>**



**Figure 41 – Road Traffic Casualties by Age and Gender**



<sup>11</sup> N.B. Figures for 2012 are provisional and not yet finalised

Figure 41 is based on two years worth of road traffic collisions (RTC) data (source: Road Safety, Gloucestershire County Council). Despite 51% of Gloucestershire residents being female<sup>12</sup>, you are more likely to be involved in an RTC if you are male across all 5 year age bands except for 70+ year olds (where female proportions are far greater in these age bands).

**Figure 42 – Cost of Road Collisions in Gloucestershire 2011**

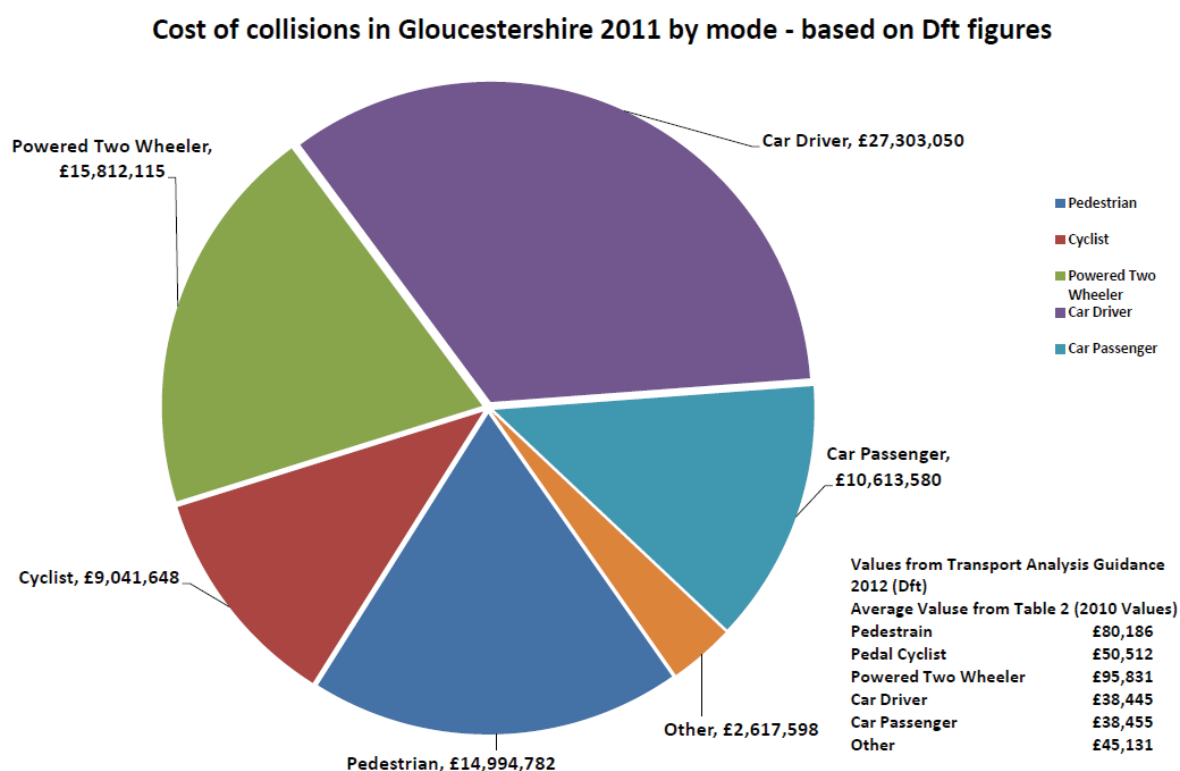


Figure 42 shows the cost to the community of Gloucestershire in terms of RTCs. These figures are based on the Department for Transport's published values for the prevention of casualties. The values above are based on a "willingness to pay" and include elements for medical and ambulance, human costs and lost output to name a few. Using this method, the total cost to the community of Gloucestershire for road collisions in 2011 is £ 80,382,773, an increase of almost £10 million on the 2010 figure.

**(See Appendix 3 for a breakdown of casualty data into road user type)**

<sup>12</sup> <http://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/inform/index.cfm?articleid=111022>

## 11. Arson (Fire and Rescue Recorded Data)

Figure 43 – Gloucestershire Fire and Rescue Service Annual Arson Totals

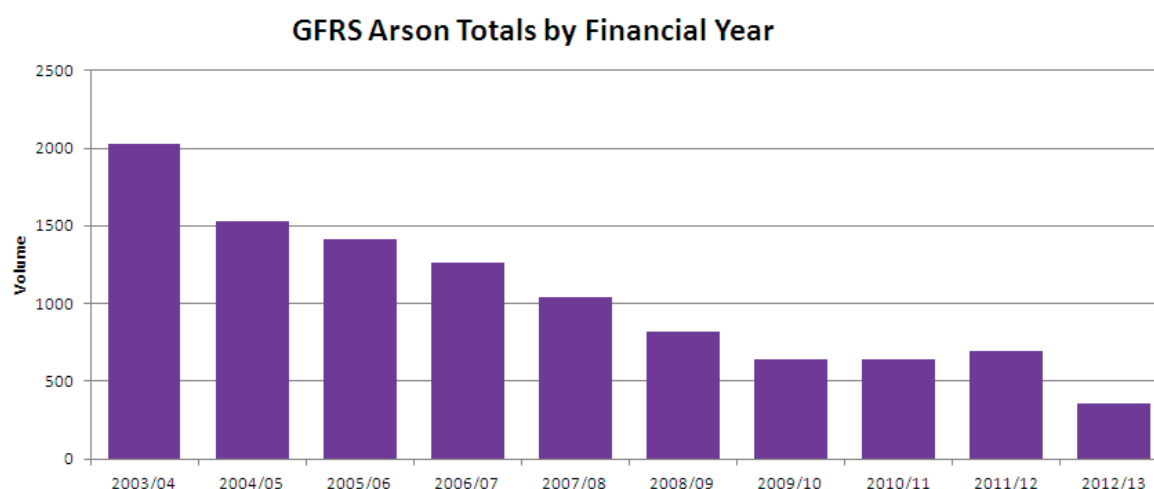
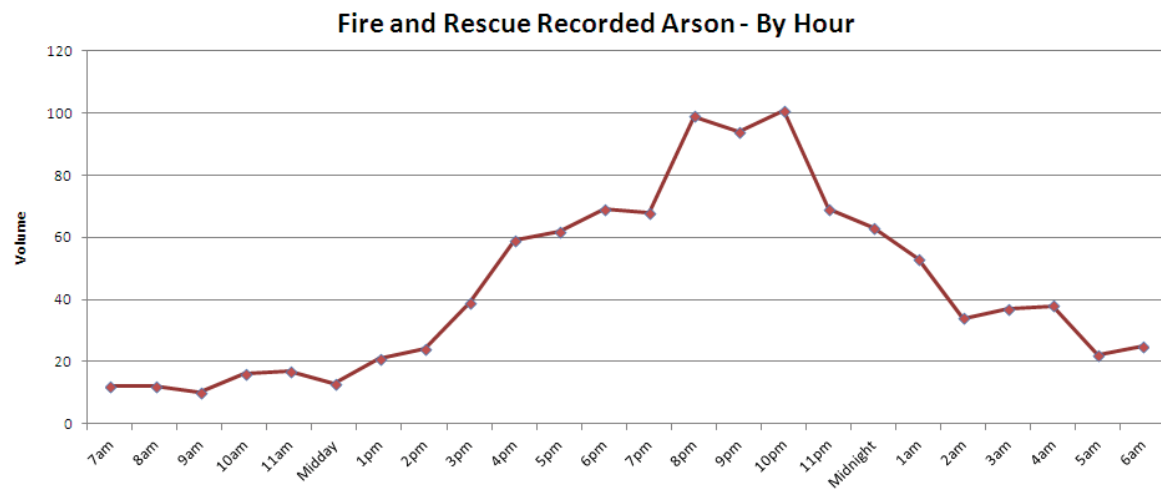


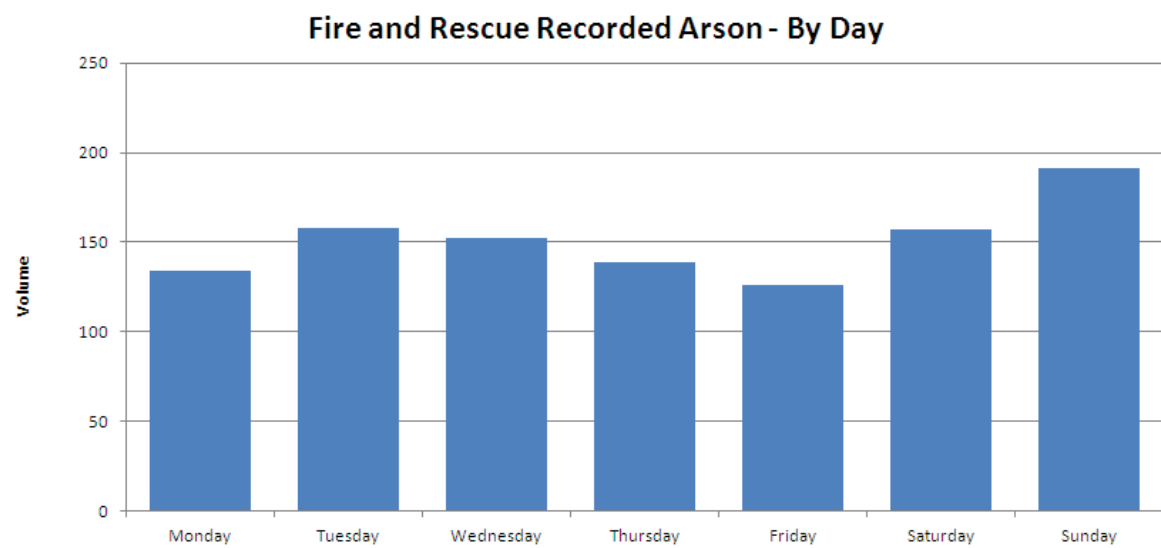
Figure 43 shows that all arson (primary and secondary deliberate fires) has been decreasing year on year for the last 10 years with the one exception of 2011/12 where reported arson to Gloucestershire Fire and Rescue increased by 9% - however, the 2012/13 figure has seen a 48% reduction on the 2011/12 figure. Based on 2003/04 levels there were nearly 6 deliberate fires reported each day and during 2012/13 there has been less than 1 reported each day.

To gather an understanding of arson over the last 2 years, existing data has been combined over this period to determine where arson has taken place at what time and what day. Map 10 uses arson rate against the county “norm” and ranks each neighbourhood (lower super output area in this case) into “hot” (top 10% worst ranked Gloucestershire neighbourhoods), “warm” (next 25%) and cool, areas left blank have had no arson during the time period specified. Figures 44 and 45 break this information into hours and days arson is reported. Figure 44 shows a notable peak of arson reporting during a four hour period of 8pm and 10:59pm and figure 45 shows arson reporting to be most common on a Sunday. 34 out of the 35 “hot” neighbourhoods are located in either Cheltenham or Gloucester and the 3 neighbourhoods in the county with the worst rank are Pittville 1, St Paul’s 2 and Westgate 3 super output areas.

**Figure 44 – Recorded Arson by Hour Reported (April 2011 – March 2013)**



**Figure 45 – Recorded Arson by Day Reported (April 2011 – March 2013)**



Map 10 – Arson Hotspots (April 2011 – March 2013)

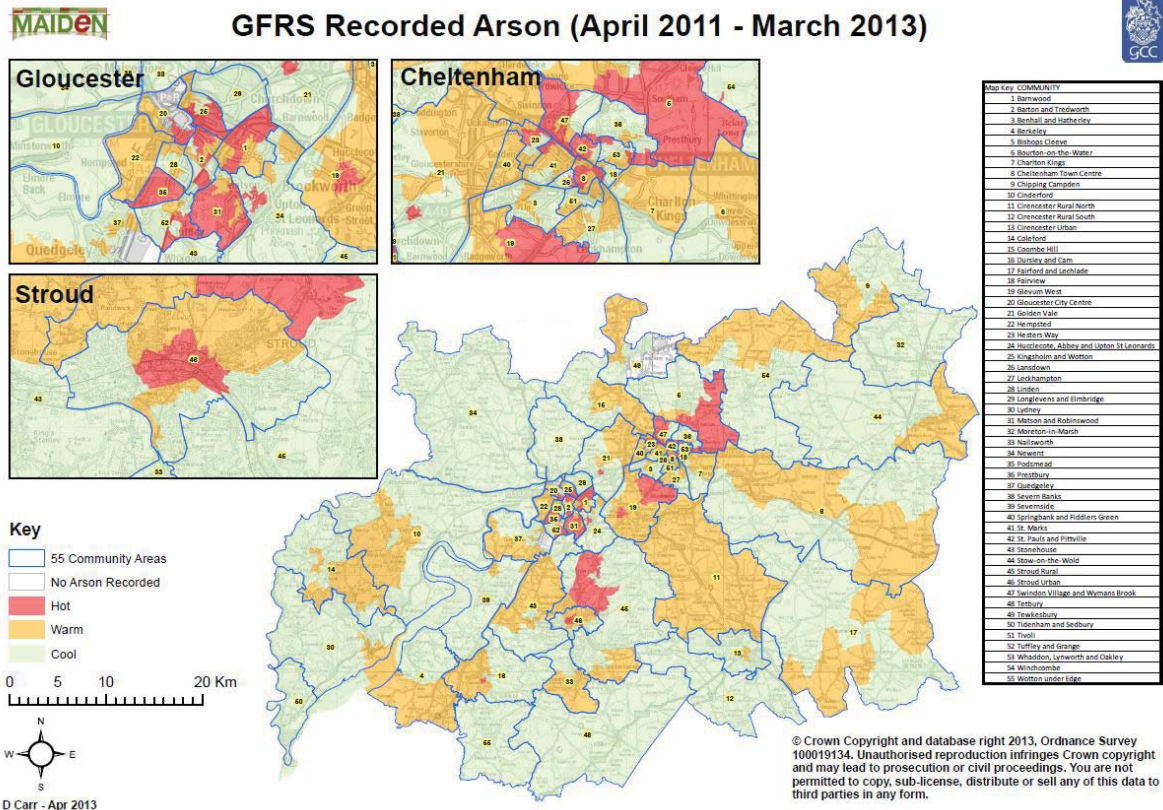
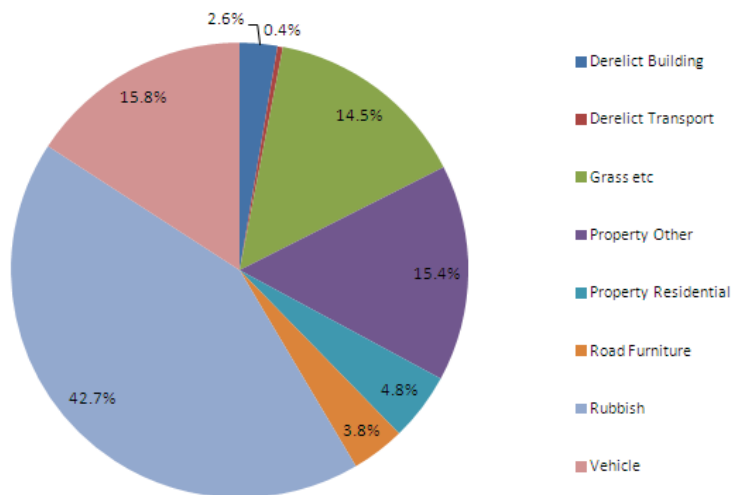


Figure 46 – Arson Types Reported (April 2011 – March 2013)



Deliberate fires of rubbish (e.g. loose refuse, rubbish containers, wheelie bins) make up nearly a half of all recorded arson to Gloucestershire Fire and Rescue Service over the specified time period.

### 13. The Cardiff Model Applied to Gloucestershire

Emergency Departments (EDs) can contribute distinctively and effectively to violence prevention by working with CSPs (Community Safety Partnerships) and by sharing anonymised data about precise location of violence, weapon use, assailants and day/time of violence. This data enhances the effectiveness of targeted policing significantly, informs licensing departments and reduces street violence. This model was applied in Cardiff and has reduced overall A&E violence related attendances - in Cardiff, by 40% since 2002. Such a data exchange exists between the Emergency Departments (ED), NHS Gloucestershire, Gloucestershire Constabulary and the Strategic Needs Research Analyst based at Gloucestershire County Council. Data quality has been identified as an issue such as receptionists using the "Assault Logging Tool" to record the attendee and also the recording about the precise location of violence. This report covers data collected from January to December 2012.

Since this project began on 1st March 2011 the Emergency Departments (EDs) across Gloucestershire have collected over 3,000 records. Almost all of these records have been collected in either Cheltenham or Gloucester. During 2012, 987 records have been collected; 575 (58.3%) at Gloucester Royal Hospital, 401 (40.6%) at Cheltenham General and 11 records (1.1%) collected at Cirencester, Stroud and Tewkesbury Minor Injuries and Illness Units.

Figure 47 – ED Assault Admissions by Month Compared with Police Figures

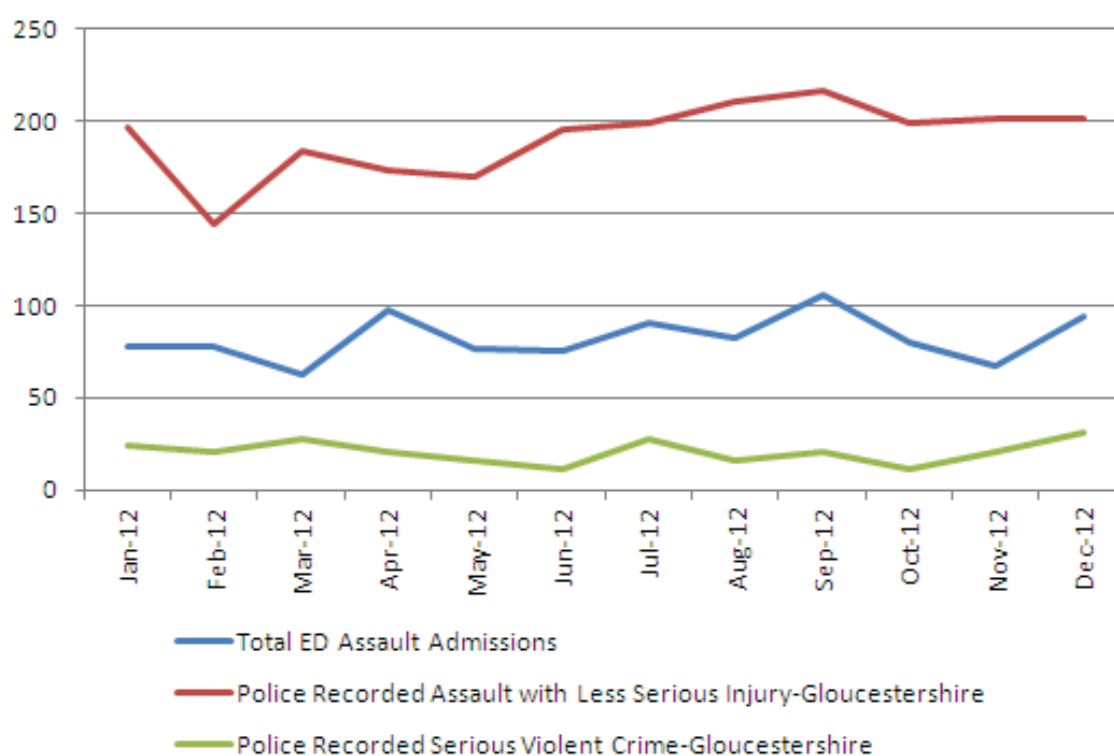


Figure 47 compares two types of police recorded violent crimes against numbers each month attending EDs for assault. The purpose of this is to see if there are any corresponding peaks and troughs each month – figures of assault with less serious injury (AWLSI) and ED assault admissions are highest in September but this appears to be the only correlation evident in Figure 47. There is a significant gap in numbers of AWLSI and ED figures. It must be noted that not all victims of crime will report to an ED and the same can be applied to not all ED admissions will contact the police to report a crime. Figures for the calendar year of 2012 show that two-thirds of attendees to EDs in Gloucestershire have reported this to the police (this is based on information provided to the receptionists at the time of reporting to the ED).

**Figure 48 – ED Assault Admissions by Day and Hour**

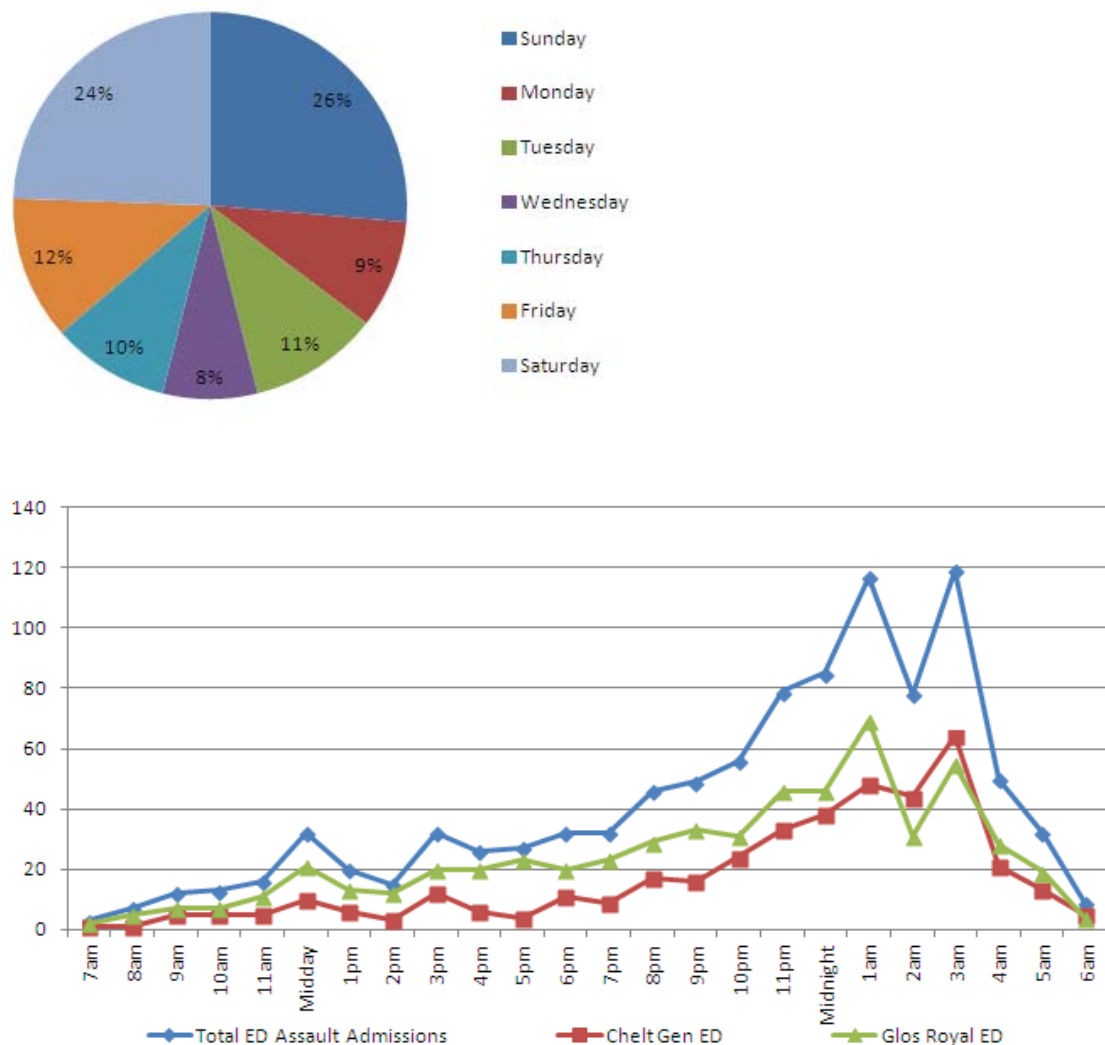
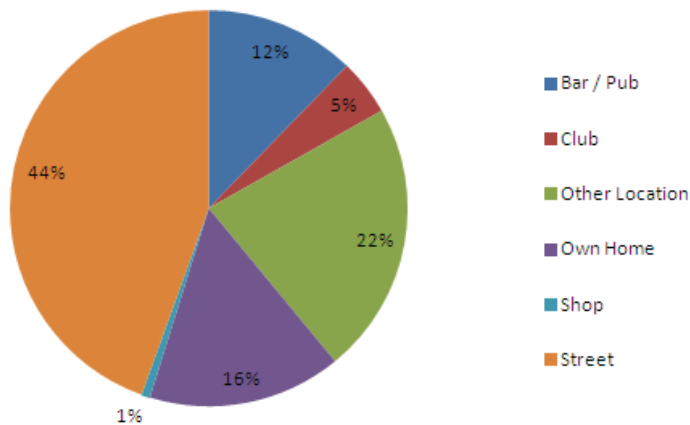


Figure 48 shows half of ED admissions for assault during 2012 attended on either Saturday or Sunday with a peak time range of 10pm to 4am. The busiest time for assault attendees at Cheltenham General Hospital is during the hour of 3am (i.e. 03:00 to 03:59). There is a similar peak in Gloucester



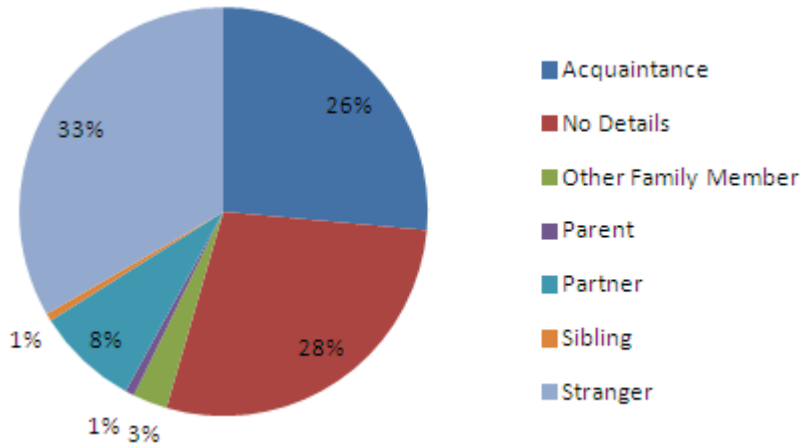
Royal at the same time but their busiest hour for assault attendees is during the hour of 1am.

**Figure 49 – ED Assault Admissions by Place**



Work is ongoing to improve the accuracy of recording geographic information to enable hotspotting of ED admissions for assault, however a general question is asked by receptionists at first initial contact with the attendee and results for 2012 are shown in Figure 49.

**Figure 50 – ED Assault Admissions by Relationship to Victim**



More than 1 in every ten assault attendees admitted to being assaulted by a member of family or someone they are in a relationship with. A quarter of attendees admitted to knowing their assailant.

Due to the open nature of Cheltenham's ED in particular, many victims feel reluctant to give further details through fear of someone in the waiting room overhearing. There are issues in recording where many assaults are not being captured on the "Assault Logging Tool". Continued partnership working will address these issues over the next 12 months.

# Appendix

1. District Crime Tables
2. 27 Deprived Neighbourhoods List
3. Road Safety
4. Larger Maps

Appendix 1 District Breakdown of Crime Figures

Violence	Cheltenham			Cotswold			Forest of Dean			Gloucester			Stroud			Tewkesbury		
	August 2010 to July 2011	August 2011 to July 2012	Percentage Difference	August 2010 to July 2011	August 2011 to July 2012	Percentage Difference	August 2010 to July 2011	August 2011 to July 2012	Percentage Difference	August 2010 to July 2011	August 2011 to July 2012	Percentage Difference	August 2010 to July 2011	August 2011 to July 2012	Percentage Difference	August 2010 to July 2011	August 2011 to July 2012	Percentage Difference
Actual Bodily Harm and other Injury (excluding GBH)	616	411	-205	289	153	-136	258	161	-97	926	520	-406	416	261	-155	196	98	-98
Assault without Injury	394	348	-46	187	139	-28	184	140	-44	658	568	-90	243	235	-8	160	143	-17
Assault with Injury (New Crime Type)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	87	N/A	N/A	76	N/A	N/A	252	N/A	N/A	107	N/A	N/A	47	N/A
Public Fear, Alarm or Distress	216	162	-54	68	42	-26	42	33	-9	203	177	-26	91	81	-10	61	21	-40
Actual Bodily Harm and other Injury (excluding GBH)	29	37	8	5	2	-2	11	9	-2	59	57	-2	19	16	-3	7	6	-1
Actual Bodily Harm and other Injury (excluding GBH)	29	34	5	3	3	-5	8	8	0	56	49	-7	21	11	-10	4	9	5
Racially/Religiously Aggravated Public Fear, Alarm or Distress	11	12	1	8	5	-3	8	7	-1	38	25	-13	10	7	-3	4	5	1
Possession of Other Weapons	20	21	1	9	3	-6	10	7	-3	50	36	-14	23	15	-8	9	2	-7
Wounding or Causing an act Endangering Life (excluding less serious)	20	19	-1	7	8	1	4	9	5	25.0	30	21	-9	15	0	0.0	2	-11
Possession of Article with Blade or Point	22	10	-12	3	5	2	6	4	-2	33.3	38	24	11	4	-7	43.6	4	-4
Threats to Kill	11	10	-1	7	4	-3	4	4	0	42.9	19	24	5	4	-1	-20.0	3	-2
Cruelty / neglect of children	12	3	-9	N/A	2	N/A	N/A	1	0	100.0	12	5	-7	7	6	600.0	2	100.0
Sexual Offences	N/A	11	N/A	N/A	6	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	19	N/A	N/A	N/A	3	N/A	1	N/A
Racially/Religiously Aggravated Sexual Offences	6	5	-1	5	1	-4	3	2	-1	33.3	4	7	3	3	75.0	2	2	100.0
Racially/Religiously Aggravated ABH and Other Injury	4	4	0	3	1	-2	0	1	1	100.0	8	5	-3	2	0	-100.0	2	2
Child abduction	1	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	3	3	0	0	5	100.0	0	0
Cruelty to Children/Young Persons	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	5	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	1	N/A
Causing Death by Dangerous Driving	0	0	0	1	0	-1	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100.0
Racially/Religiously Aggravated Harassment	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	0	-2	-100.0	6	6	0	2	0	0.0	1	-100.0
Attempted murder	3	1	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	1	2	1	0	1	100.0	0	-100.0
Causing Death by Dangerous Driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Possession of Firearm or Object to Endanger Life	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Causing Death by Dangerous Driving	0	0	0	1	0	-1	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100.0
Corporate Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Murder	1	0	-1	0	0	0	0	1	1	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Causing Death by Careless or Inconsiderate Driving	0	0	0	2	0	-2	0	1	1	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
TOTAL	1426	1315	-111	606	479	-127	544	490	-54	2162	1852	-310	904	796	-108	478	367	-111
Serious Violent Crime	44	68	24	19	19	0	12	22	10	83.3	84	3	3	43	4	16.3	6	-17
Assaults With Less Serious Injury	620	594	-26	292	240	-52	258	238	-20	933	775	-158	417	361	-56	197	148	-49

NB MAPAC - Repeat Incidents of Domestic Abuse is not collected at District/CSP level (LPAs not co-terminous with CSRs - except for Cotswold DC)

Theft	Cheltenham			Cotswold			Forest of Dean			Gloucester			Stroud			Tewkesbury		
	August 2010 to July 2011	August 2011 to July 2012	Percentage Difference	August 2010 to July 2011	August 2011 to July 2012	Percentage Difference	August 2010 to July 2011	August 2011 to July 2012	Percentage Difference	August 2010 to July 2011	August 2011 to July 2012	Percentage Difference	August 2010 to July 2011	August 2011 to July 2012	Percentage Difference	August 2010 to July 2011	August 2011 to July 2012	Percentage Difference
Other theft/unauthor taking	970	894	-76	537	587	50	436	399	-37	1033	1021	-12	604	617	13	474	482	8
Theft from vehicle	1057	1005	-52	245	258	13	132	124	-8	1558	1492	-66	268	319	51	339	359	20
Shoplifting	469	446	-23	41	52	11	43	47	4	9.3	1082	1082	0	82	80	-2	82	-2
Theft of pedal cycle	210	136	-75	76	53	-23	88	69	-19	21.6	139	59	-29.8	110	80	-29.3	111	80
Theft/unauthor taking moveh	185	158	-27	23	31	8	10	12	2	20.0	155	58	-27.2	22	38	16	15	19
Theft from the person of another	128	95	-33	31	36	5	26	35	9	34.6	160	22	13.9	54	68	14	48	41
Theft from a dwelling	128	95	-33	31	36	5	26	35	9	34.6	160	22	13.9	54	68	14	48	41
Theft from a motor vehicle	24	19	-5	12	12	0	8	6	-2	105.3	39	20	14	14	3	27.3	11	13
Theft by employee	17	19	2	8	10	2	7	9	2	28.6	15	20	5	7	6	-1	12	8
Theft from automatic m/c meter	32	35	3	5	6	1	6	6	0	0.0	37	15	-22	18	6	-12	4	-53.3
Handling stolen goods	7	12	5	4	9	5	7	4	-3	49.9	14	10	-4	5	10	5	5	1
Profit of crime/Concealing Knowledge of the profits of crime	10	10	0	2	1	-1	0	4	2	100.0	2	7	5	3	1	-2	0	-100.0
Proceeds of Crime	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0.0	8	2	-6	2	0	-2	0	0
Disonest Use of Electricity	403	3484	-548	1207	1277	70	978	1086	108	11.0	4572	3880	-692	1700	1647	-53	1336	1212
Serious Acquisitive Crime	2511	2014	-497	573	531	-42	418	544	126	30.1	2225	1668	-557	848	778	-70	646	608

Burglary	Cheltenham			Cotswold			Forest of Dean			Gloucester			Stroud			Tewkesbury		
	August 2010 to July 2011	August 2011 to July 2012	Percentage Difference	August 2010 to July 2011	August 2011 to July 2012	Percentage Difference	August 2010 to July 2011	August 2011 to July 2012	Percentage Difference	August 2010 to July 2011	August 2011 to July 2012	Percentage Difference	August 2010 to July 2011	August 2011 to July 2012	Percentage Difference	August 2010 to July 2011	August 2011 to July 2012	Percentage Difference
Domestic Burglary	1568	1271	-297	255	262	7	126	148	22	18.4	697	601	-96	262	287	25	211	6
Non-Domestic Burglary	875	951	76	484	429	-55	330	265	-65	-19.7	992	614	-378	481	423	-58	350	267
TOTAL	2059	1772	-287	739	691	-48	453	413	-40	-8.8	1599	1295	-304	768	710	-58	561	484
Repeat Domestic Burglaries	6	11	5	9	4	-5	2	3	1	50.0	8	8	0	8	6	-2	7	4
Repeat Domestic Burglaries	157	150	-7	9	14	5	5	5	3	160.0	33	39	6	15	17	2	11	7
Percentage that are Repeat	11.2	12.3	1.1	3.5	6.9	3.4	1.6	3.4	1.6	30.1	5.4	5.7	5.1	5.9	0.8	5.2	6.0	0.8

Appendix 1 District Breakdown of Crime Figures

	Cheltenham			Cotswold			Forest of Dean			Gloucester			Stroud			Tewkesbury		
	August 2010 to July 2011	August 2011 to July 2012	Percentage Difference	August 2010 to July 2011	August 2011 to July 2012	Percentage Difference	August 2010 to July 2011	August 2011 to July 2012	Percentage Difference	August 2010 to July 2011	August 2011 to July 2012	Percentage Difference	August 2010 to July 2011	August 2011 to July 2012	Percentage Difference	August 2010 to July 2011	August 2011 to July 2012	Percentage Difference
<b>Criminal Damage</b>																		
Criminal damage - vehicles	607	657	150	250	260	11	251	268	23	602	678	124	465	427	-68	240	245	5
Criminal damage - other	338	242	-96	135	80	-33	68	63	-15	433	349	-84	238	199	-39	118	102	-4
Criminal damage - other	220	187	-33	123	134	9	109	110	1	258	217	-41	243	212	-31	104	102	-2
Criminal damage - non dwelling	193	174	-19	66	66	-12	103	72	-31	175	169	-6	134	99	-35	63	42	-21
Arson not Endangering Life	52	66	14	21	2	2	18	18	0	39	52	13	38	28	-10	34	19	-15
Threat / possession w/ - criminal damage	3	3	0	2	0	-2	0	0	0	9	10	1	2	2	0	1	0	0
Threat / endangering Life	6	6	0	5	5	0	5	5	0	9	9	0	6	6	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1624	1331	-293	577	553	-24	589	515	-74	1724	1488	-236	1142	969	-173	558	543	-15
M 33a Deliberate PRIMARY Fires	75	0	-75	17	0	-17	16	0	-16	100.0	62	-38	28	0	-28	33	0	-33
M 33b Deliberate SECONDARY Fires	122	0	-122	22	0	-22	18	0	-18	100.0	153	-135	45	0	-45	43	0	-43
M 33 Deliberate Fires Total	197	0	-197	39	0	-39	34	0	-34	100.0	215	-215	73	0	-73	76	0	-76
<b>Robbery</b>																		
Robbery of personal property	80	45	-35	19	8	-11	7	8	1	14.3	168	-48	12	19	7	14	11	-3
Robbery of business property	10	3	-7	3	2	-1	1	1	0	0.0	7	-6	3	3	0	3	2	-1
TOTAL	90	48	-42	22	10	-12	22	9	1	12.5	175	-49	15	22	7	17	13	-4
<b>Drugs</b>																		
Possess cannabis class B	285	280	-5	103	97	-6	50	75	25	50.0	304	318	14	176	2	105	91	-14
Possess cocaine class A	27	29	1	8	3	-5	4	4	0	0.0	34	-6	10	12	2	0	0	0
Possess heroin class A	22	16	-6	2	0	-2	0	3	3	100.0	10	0	5	2	-3	6	2	-4
Possess heroin class B	14	13	-1	3	4	33.3	9	9	0	0.0	19	19	0	6	0	0	0	0
Possess cannabis w/ supply class B	11	11	0	8	11	37.5	7	11	5	71.4	25	22	-3	19	4	6	6	0
Supply/offen. heroin class A	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Possess class A drug Other	6	5	-1	0	2	2	1	1	0	0.0	6	12	6	3	5	2	1	-1
Possess cocaine w/ supply class A	4	3	-1	2	1	-1	3	3	-10	-66.7	6	7	1	7	-1	2	3	1
Possess the drug Ketamine (Class C)	6	3	-3	0	1	2	0	1	0	0.0	10	2	8	0	-8	0	0	0
Possess amphetamine class B	5	5	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	0.0	9	9	0	1	0	0	0	0
Possess heroin w/ supply class A	3	2	-1	1	0	-1	0	0	0	0.0	3	8	5	4	3	2	0	0
Possess MDMA ecstacy class A	2	1	-1	0	4	2	0	0	0	0.0	1	2	1	0	3	0	0	0
Possess crack cocaine class A	6	7	1	2	0	-2	0	0	-1	-100.0	8	11	3	2	0	0	0	0
Possess crack cocaine w/ supply, general	6	3	-3	0	1	1	0	2	2	100.0	3	7	4	1	2	1	0	-2
Possess crack cocaine w/ supply class B	6	0	-6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Supply/offen. cannabis class A	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	2	-2	0	1	0	0	0	0
Supply/offen. cannabis class B	6	4	-2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0.0	2	0	0	3	2	0	1	-1
Supply/offen. cocaine class A	1	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0.0	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	1
Supply/offen. cocaine class B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	100.0	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	0
Other Drug Offences	5	11	6	2	3	50.0	10	13	3	30.0	10	17	7	15	5	5	0	0
TOTAL	416	403	-13	137	130	-7	92	119	27	29.3	458	481	23	273	22	140	120	-20
<b>Other Notifiable</b>																		
Offences against state / public order	62	58	-4	16	14	-2	22	17	-5	-22.7	90	84	4	44	-10	18.5	14	-7
Preventing the course of justice	10	12	2	2	5	2	2	1	-1	-50.0	10	16	6	6	1	20.0	1	100.0
Other notifiable offences	10	37	27	3	5	2	1	7	6	600.0	9	8	-1	10	2	25.0	9	-9
Dangerous driving	4	3	-1	0	3	3	0	2	2	100.0	3	4	1	2	0	0.0	2	-2
Offence of Possession of Firearms	6	6	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	0.0	3	3	0	2	0	0.0	3	0
Offence of Possession of Firearms	12	8	-4	2	6	4	3	0	0	0.0	6	6	0	5	-1	-16.7	0	-100.0
Offence of Possession of Firearms	4	6	2	0	4	4	0	3	3	100.0	18	6	-12	4	0	0	3	0
Going equipped for stealing	5	4	-1	2	0	-2	0	0	-3	-42.5	2	5	3	5	3	150.0	1	0
Knapping	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	8	3	-5	0	0	0	0	0
Violent disorder	5	3	-2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0.0	0	3	3	1	0	0	0	0
Blackmail	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Violent disorder	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	2	0	-2	0	0	0	0	0
Discipline Offen. false/misleading statements etc	4	1	-3	0	0	0	2	0	-2	-100.0	1	4	3	1	0	100.0	1	100.0
Trade descriptions etc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Immigration offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petty	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offence of Possession of Firearms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Firearms Offences	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0.0	1	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0
Public health offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	122	122	0	28	39	11	39	36	-3	-7.7	167	166	-1	86	-2	0.3	55	-28

## Appendix 2

The 27 Neighbourhoods in Most Deprived (Nationally) Quintile of Deprivation as per the Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2010 (sorted by rank).

Lower Super Output Area Name	CSP Area	IMD national rank (1 is most deprived)
PODSMEAD 1	Gloucester	809
MATSON AND ROBINSWOOD 1	Gloucester	1243
St PAUL'S 2	Cheltenham	1990
St MARK'S 1	Cheltenham	2185
KINGSHOLM AND WOTTON 3	Gloucester	2332
WESTGATE 1	Gloucester	2434
WESTGATE 3	Gloucester	2642
HESTERS WAY 1	Cheltenham	3054
SPRINGBANK 2	Cheltenham	3497
OAKLEY 3	Cheltenham	3565
HESTERS WAY 3	Cheltenham	3842
MORELAND 4	Gloucester	4065
BARTON AND TREDWORTH 4	Gloucester	4401
BARTON AND TREDWORTH 5	Gloucester	4899
HESTERS WAY 2	Cheltenham	4907
TUFFLEY 4	Gloucester	4930
MATSON AND ROBINSWOOD 5	Gloucester	5152
BARTON AND TREDWORTH 2	Gloucester	5278
TEWKESBURY PRIOR'S PARK 3	Tewkesbury	5622
BARTON AND TREDWORTH 6	Gloucester	5808
BARTON AND TREDWORTH 3	Gloucester	5884
MORELAND 3	Gloucester	5939
SWINDON VILLAGE 2	Cheltenham	5983
BARTON AND TREDWORTH 1	Gloucester	6080
MORELAND 7	Gloucester	6170
MATSON AND ROBINSWOOD 2	Gloucester	6392
BARNWOOD 5	Gloucester	6429

Further information including maps can be found at:

<http://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/inform/index.cfm?articleid=104147>

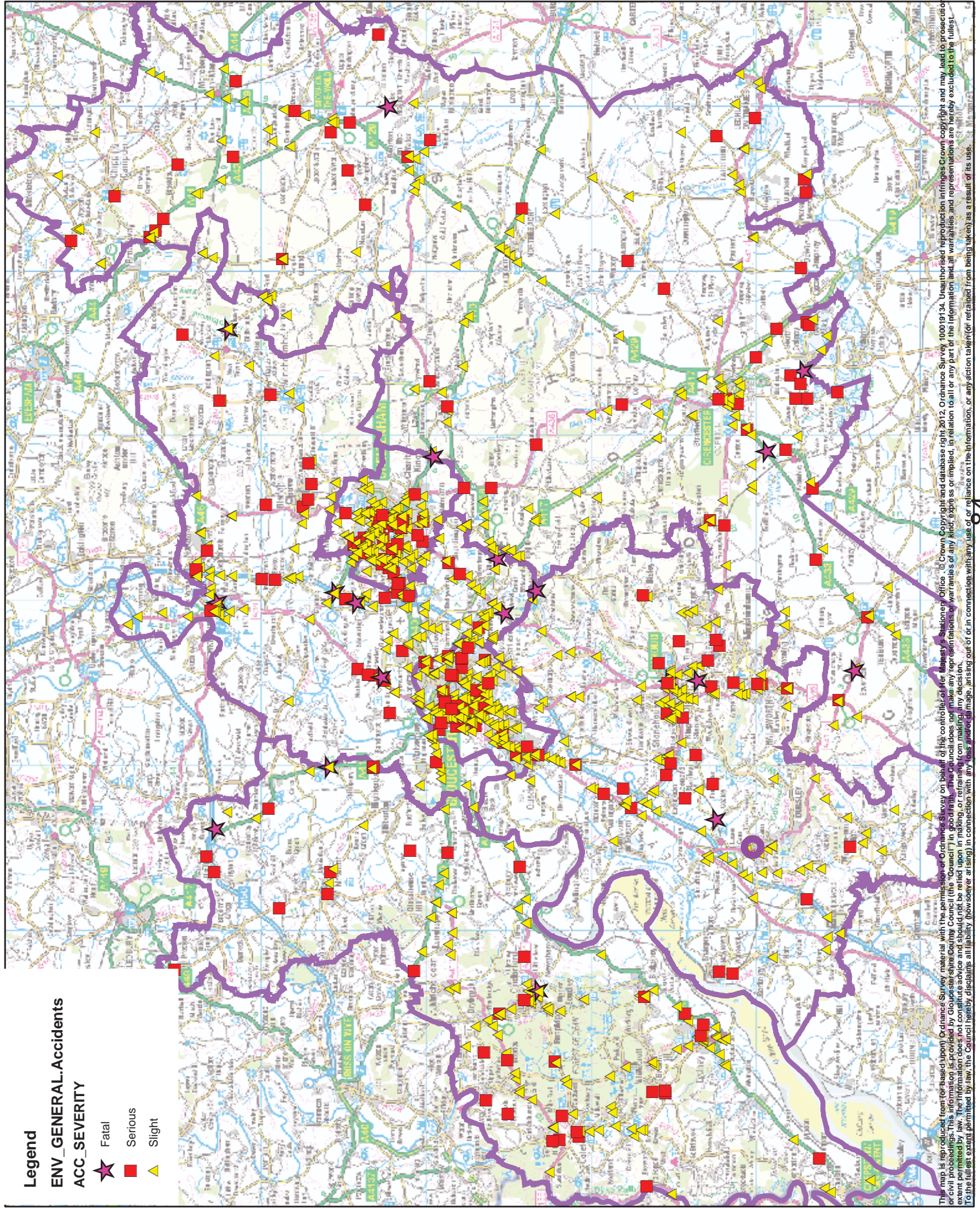
## Appendix 3

### Road Safety Charts

The following charts are from the Road Safety Partnership and break numbers of casualties from 2007 to 2011 into modality (e.g. driver, passenger, pedestrian, cyclist etc), 5 year age band and other details as set out in the key on each chart.

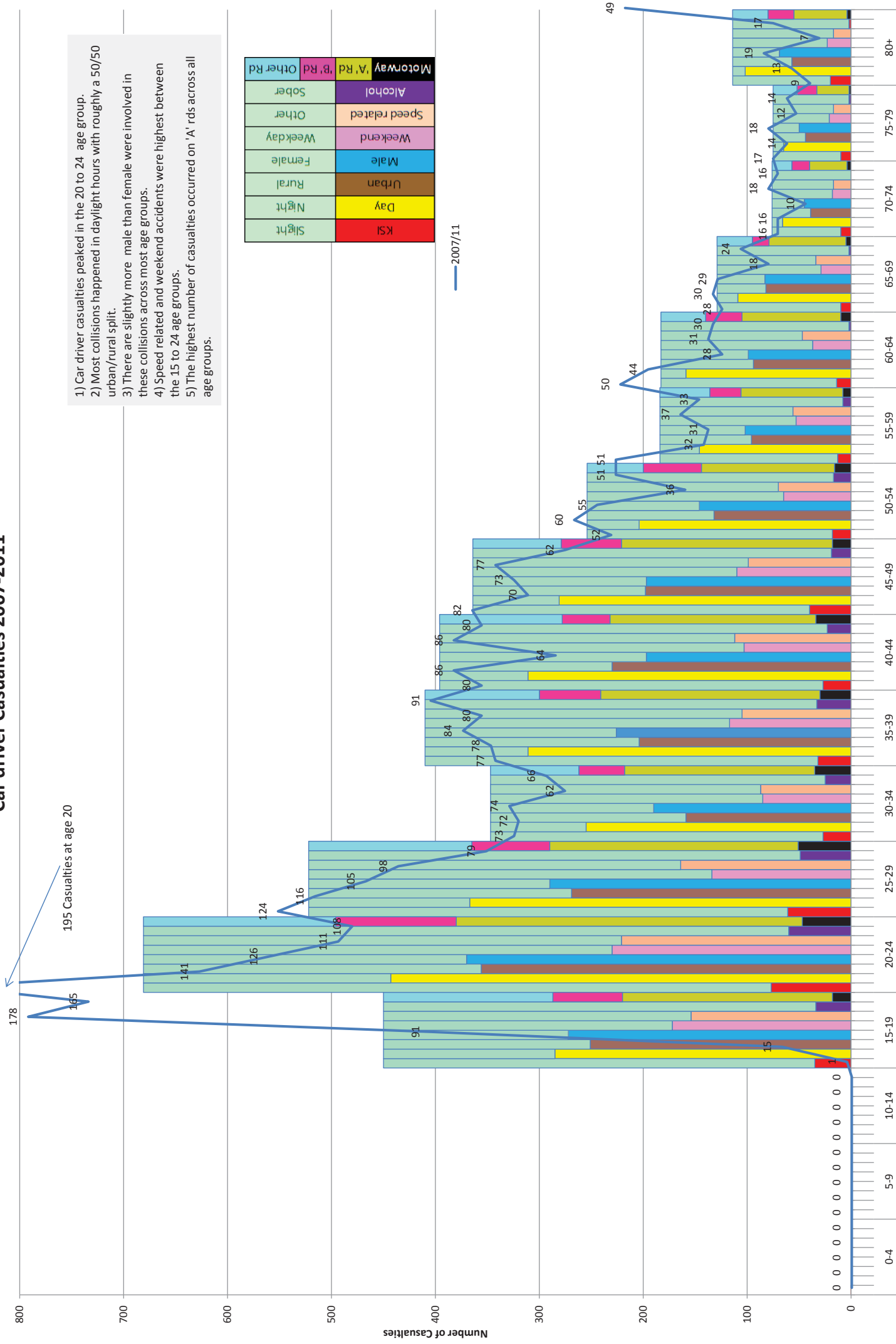
On each bar chart, each age band is made up of a series of small bars to make up one big bar. Taking the “All Motorcycle Casualties” bar chart, the 15-19 age band has the highest number of casualties; the first of the smaller bars within this is made up of either “KSI” or “Slight”, taking the motorcycle chart 15-19 year olds as an example this number is just over 50 KSIs with the remaining 230 (approximately) having Slight injuries. The bar next to this denotes whether the incident was during the day or night, the bar next to this denotes whether the incident occurred in an urban or rural area, next bar male or female with the remaining “mini” bars as per the key.







Car driver Casualties 2007-2011

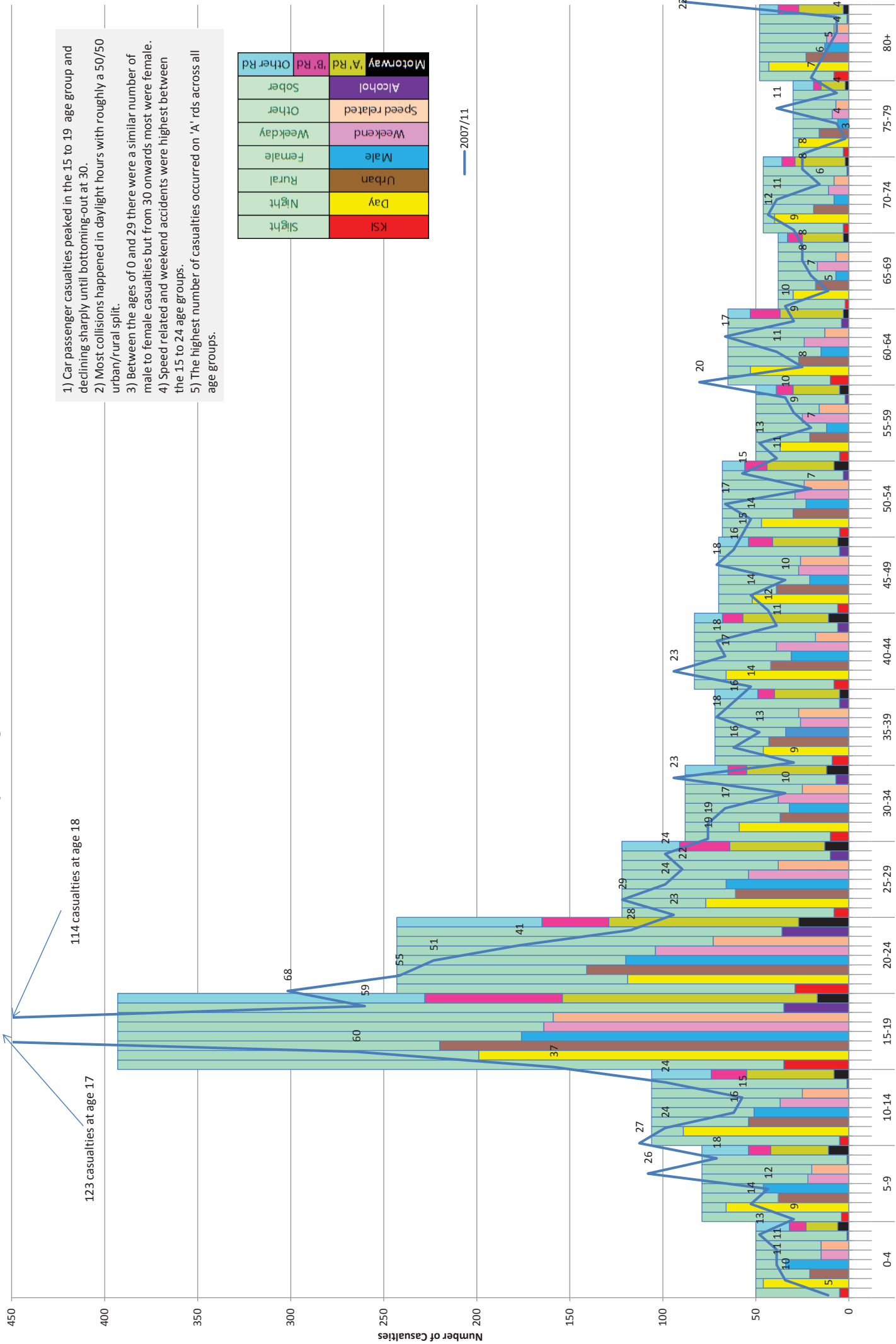


- 1) Car driver casualties peaked in the 20 to 24 age group.
- 2) Most collisions happened in daylight hours with roughly a 50/50 urban/rural split.
- 3) There are slightly more male than female were involved in these collisions across most age groups.
- 4) Speed related and weekend accidents were highest between the 15 to 24 age groups.
- 5) The highest number of casualties occurred on 'A' roads across all age groups.

Motorway	'A' Rd	'B' Rd	Other Rd
Alcohol	Speed related	Weekend	Male
Urban	Day	Night	Rural
Slight			

2007/11

Car passengers Casualties 2007-2011

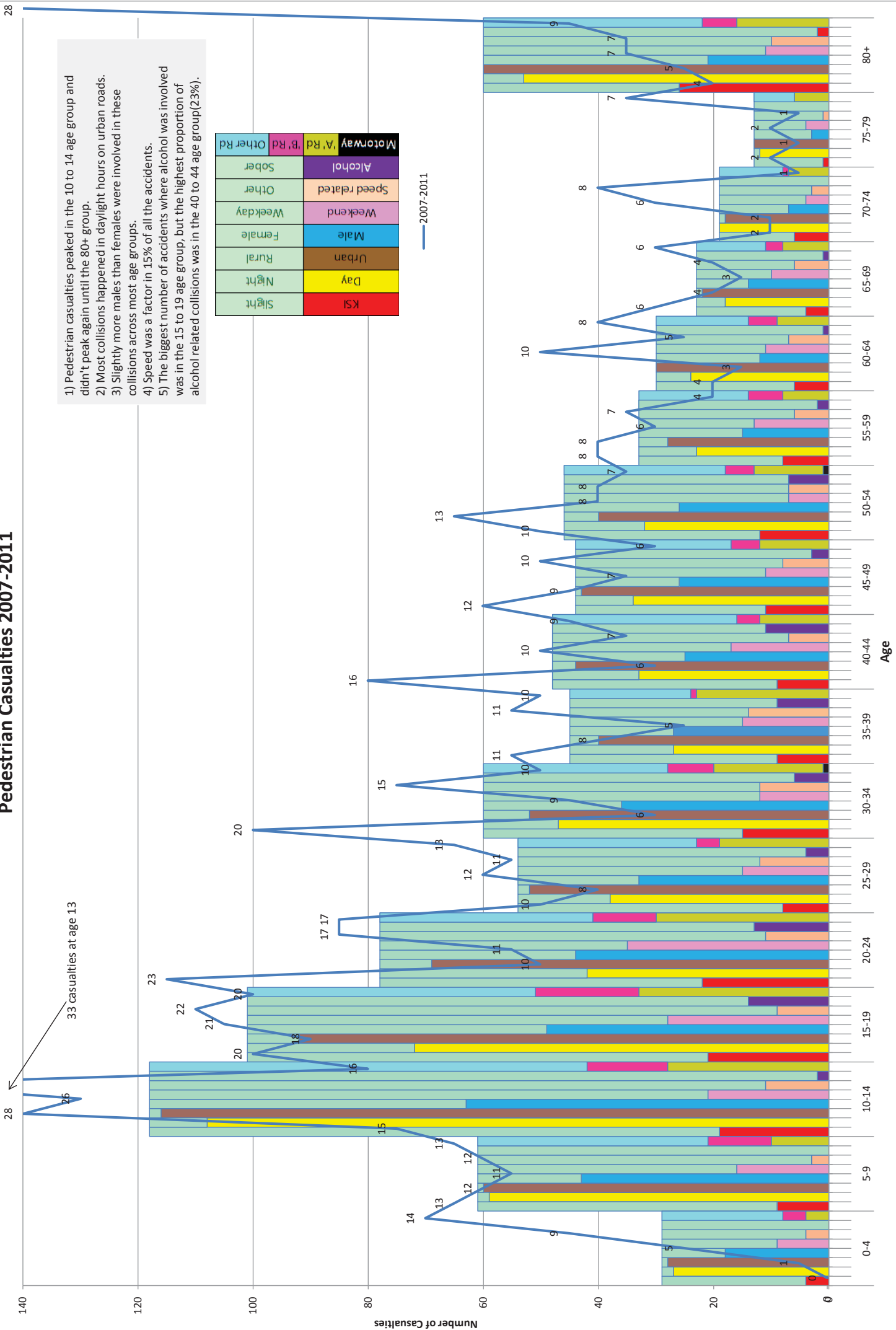


- 1) Car passenger casualties peaked in the 15 to 19 age group and declining sharply until bottoming-out at 30.
- 2) Most collisions happened in daylight hours with roughly a 50/50 urban/rural split.
- 3) Between the ages of 0 and 29 there were a similar number of male to female casualties but from 30 onwards most were female.
- 4) Speed related and weekend accidents were highest between the 15 to 24 age groups.
- 5) The highest number of casualties occurred on 'A' rds across all age groups.

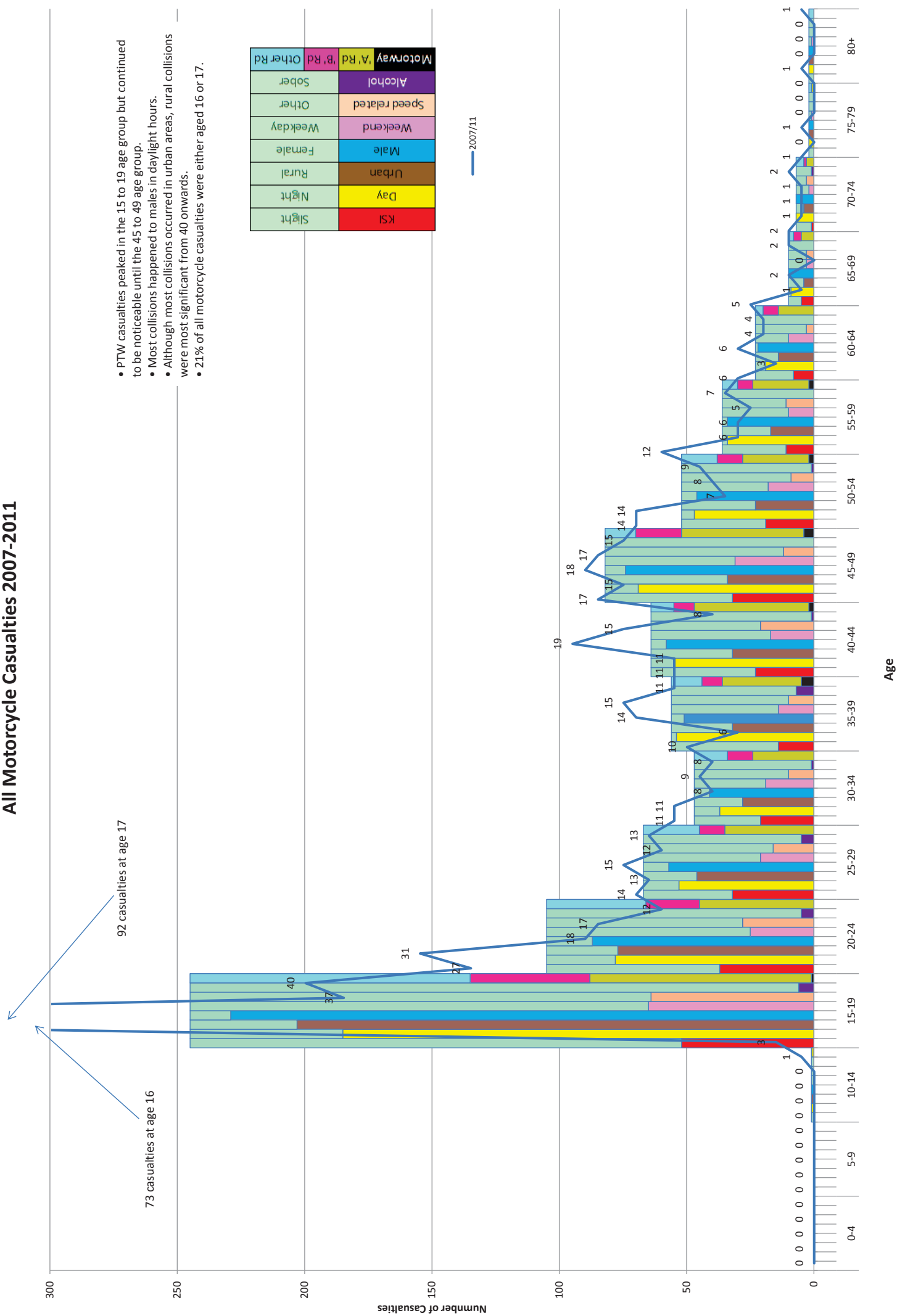
Motorway	'A' Rd	'B' Rd	Other Rd	Sober
Alcohol	Speed related	Other	Weekend	Weekday
Male	Urban	Rural	Day	Night
Slight				

— 2007/11

Pedestrian Casualties 2007-2011

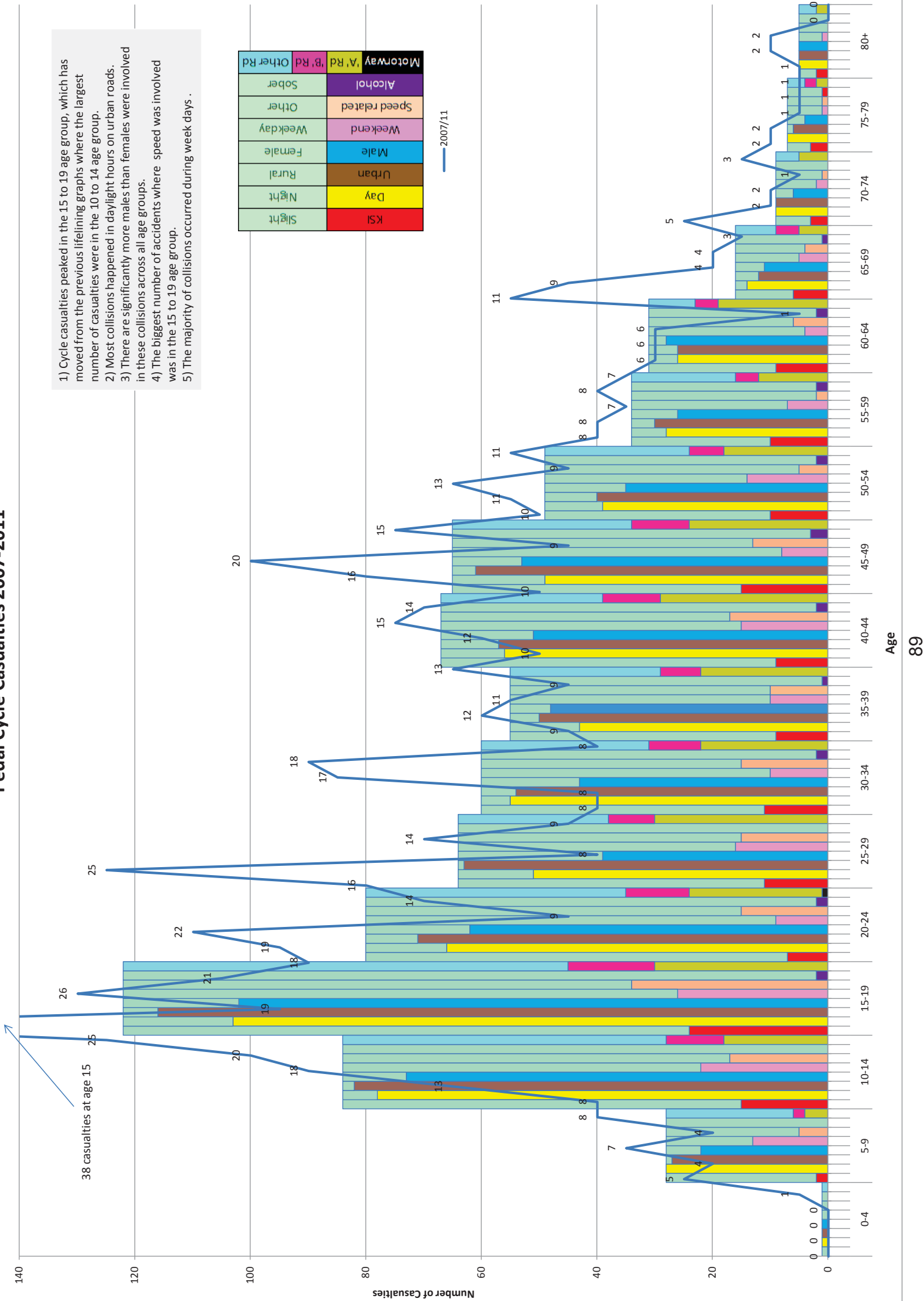


All Motorcycle Casualties 2007-2011



- PTW casualties peaked in the 15 to 19 age group but continued to be noticeable until the 45 to 49 age group.
- Most collisions happened to males in daylight hours.
- Although most collisions occurred in urban areas, rural collisions were most significant from 40 onwards.
- 21% of all motorcycle casualties were either aged 16 or 17.

Pedal Cycle Casualties 2007-2011

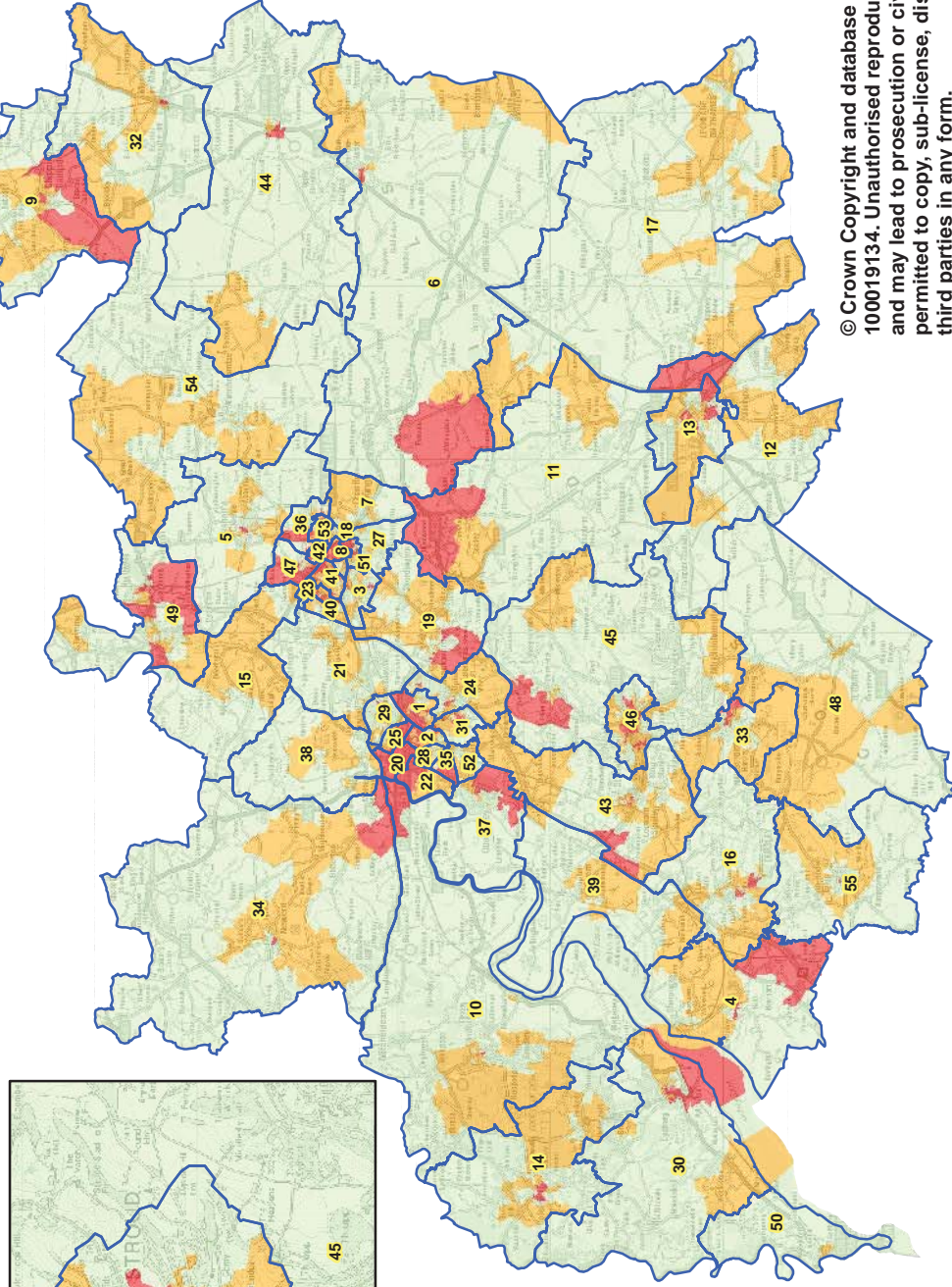
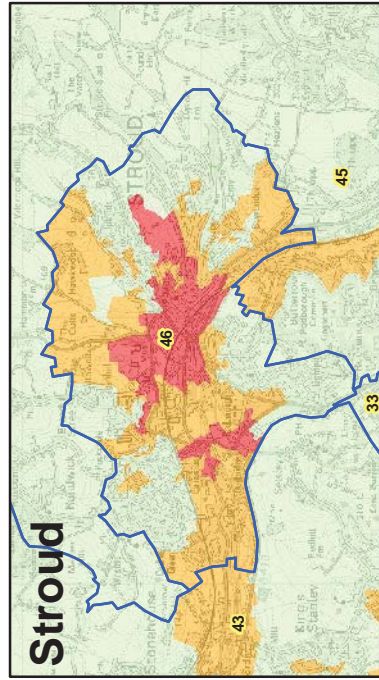
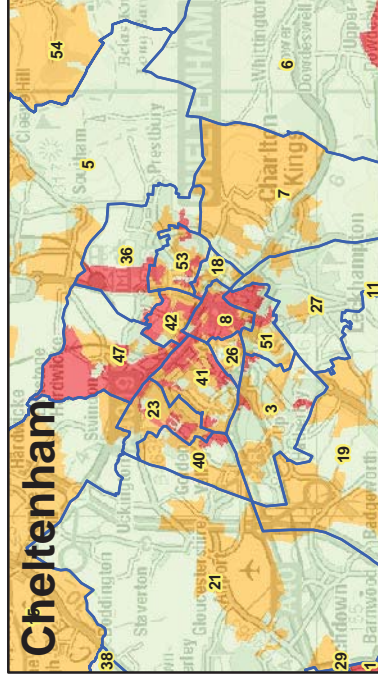
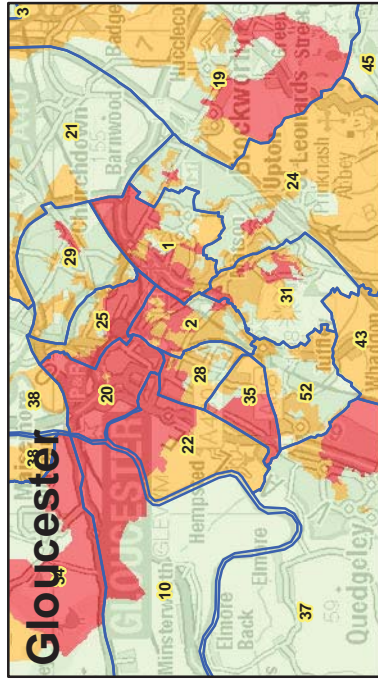


## **Appendix 4**

### **Larger Scale Maps**

The following maps are full page sized versions of the maps embedded in the main document.





Map Key	COMMUNITY
1	Barnwood
2	Barton and Tredworth
3	Benhall and Hatherley
4	Berkeley
5	Bishops Cleeve
6	Bourton-on-the-Water
7	Cheltenham Kings
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12	Cirencester Rural South
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17	Fairford and Lechlade
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52	Turley and Grange
53	Whaddon, Lynton and Oakley
54	Windcombe
55	Wotton under Edge

## Key

55 Community Areas

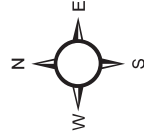
By Census Output Area

ALL CRIME

hot

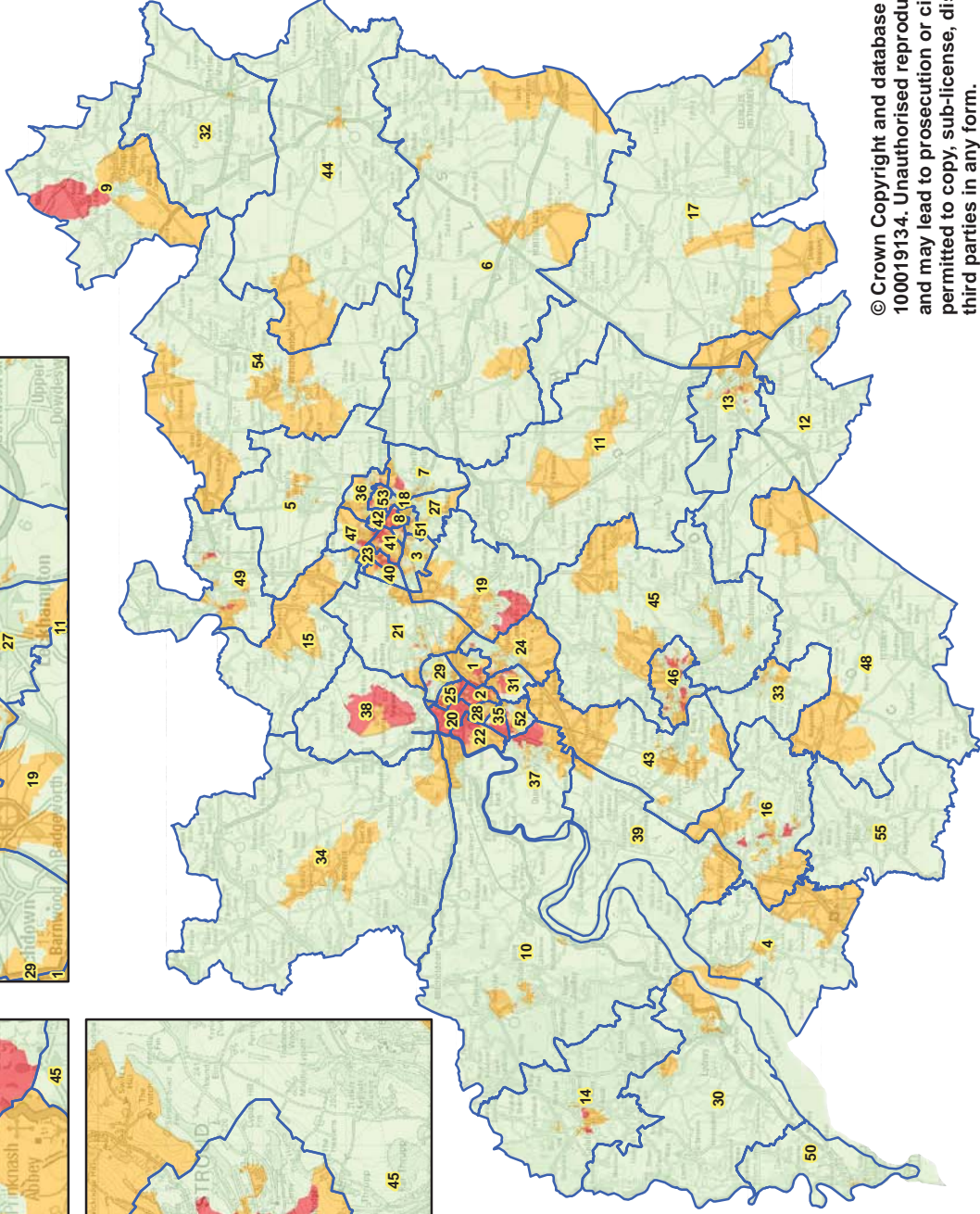
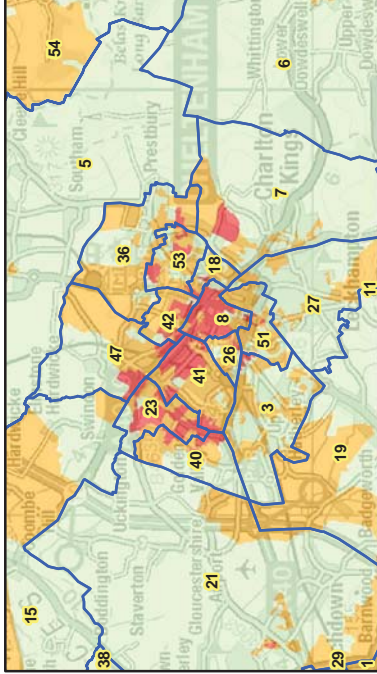
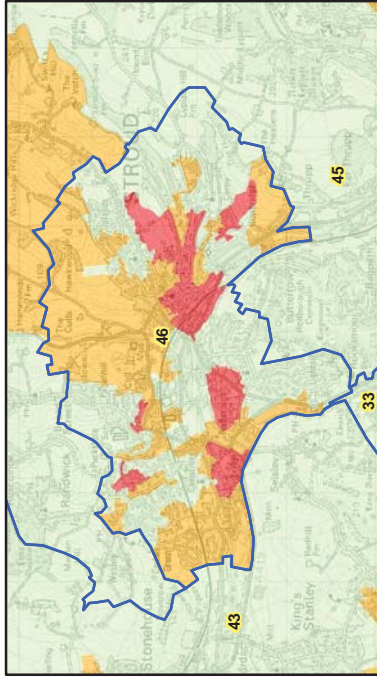
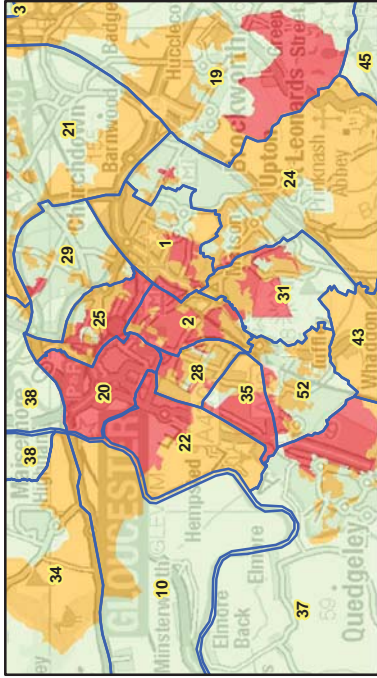
warm

cool



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NB - This is based on the victim's home address, NOT necessarily where the crime took place

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34	Newent
35	Podsmead
36	Prestbury
37	Quekeley
38	Severn Banks
39	Sevenside
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46	Stroud Urban
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50	Tidenham and Sedbury
51	Tivoli
52	Turfley and Grange
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54	Windcombe
55	Wotton under Edge

## Key

55 Community Areas

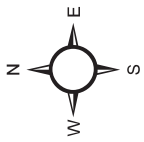
By Census Output Area

Victims of Crime - All Ages

hot

warm

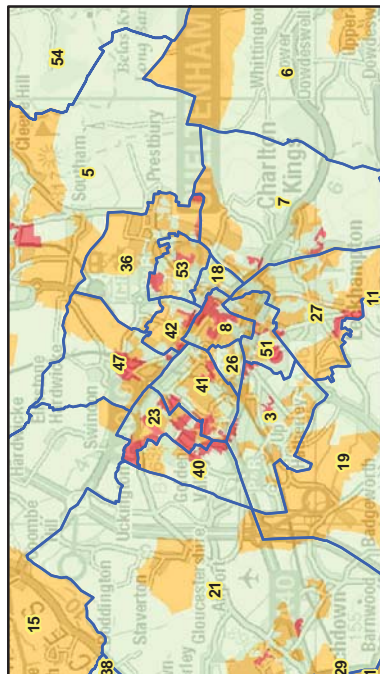
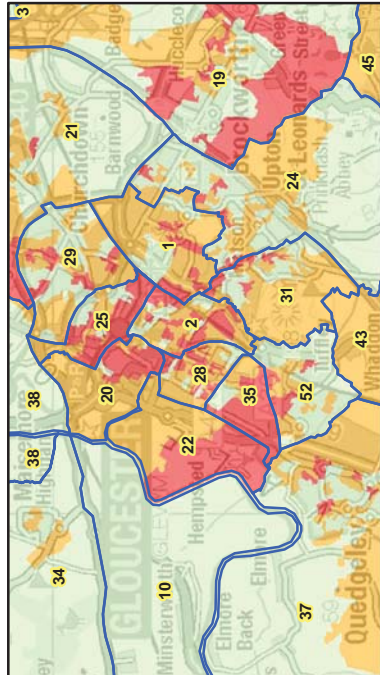
cool



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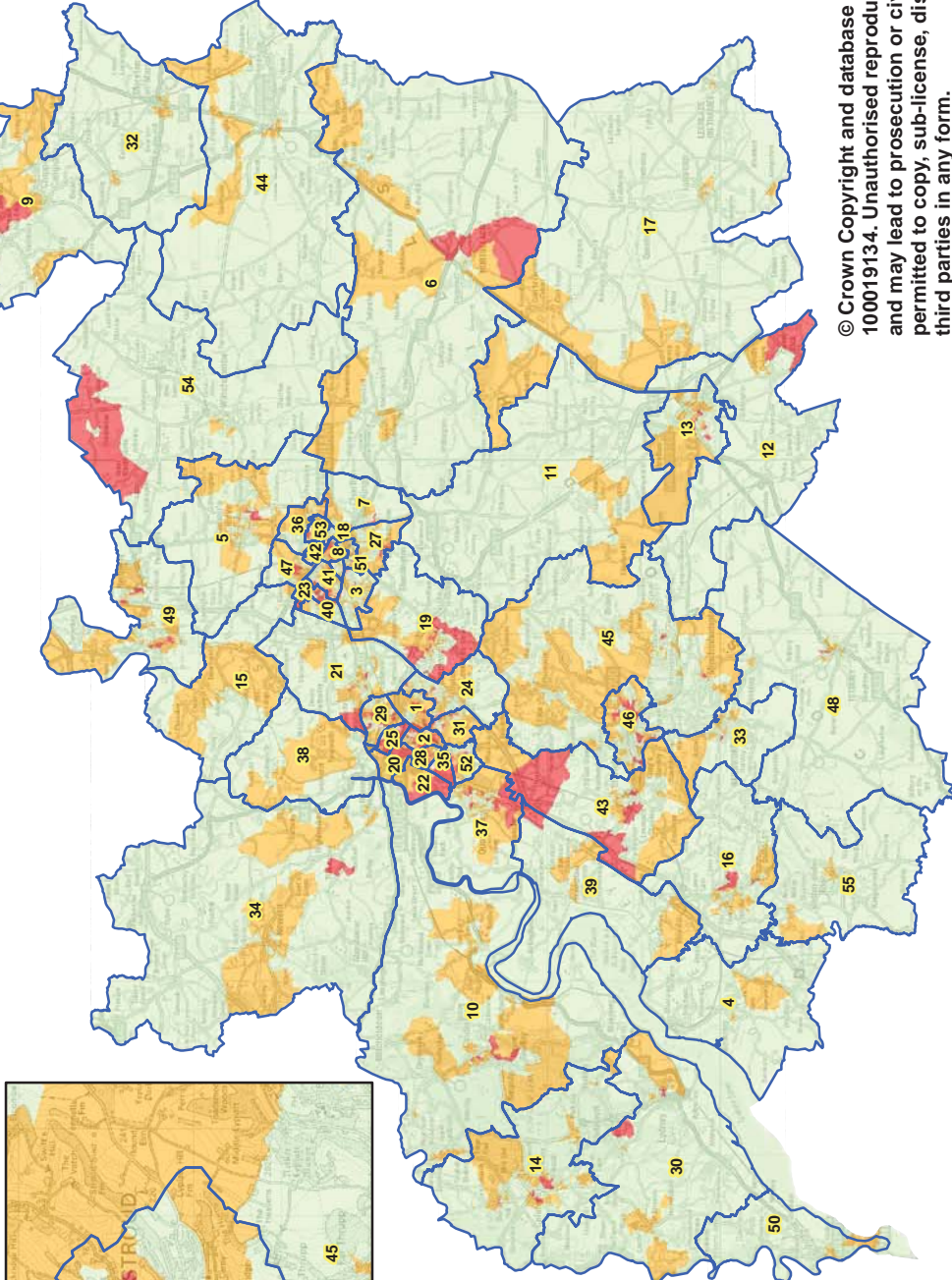
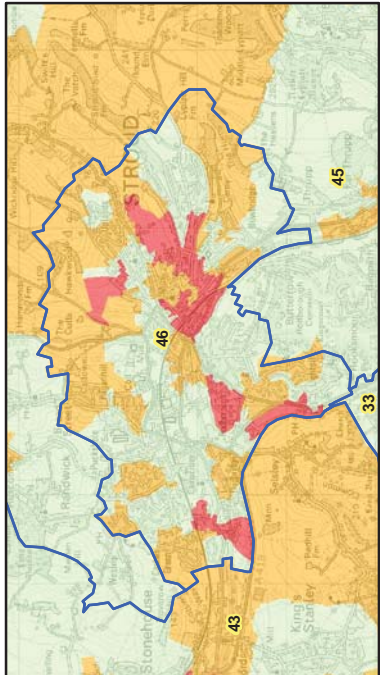
# Victims of Crime Aged 19 or Under Hotspots 2011/12 (Aug - Jul)



**Map Key COMMUNITY**

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53	Whaddon, Lynworth and Oakley
54	Windcombe
55	Wotton under Edge

**NB - This is based on the victim's home address, NOT necessarily where the crime took place**



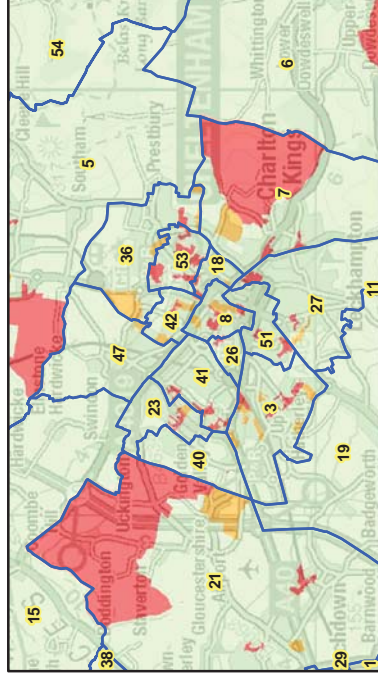
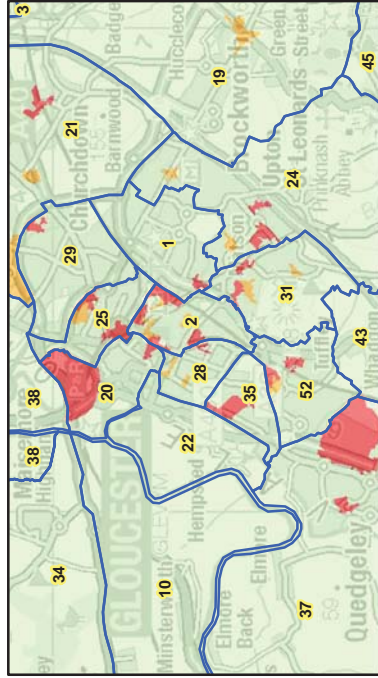
**Key**

- 55 Community Areas
- By Census Output Area
- Victims Aged 19 and Under
- hot
- warm
- cool

0 5 10 20 Km

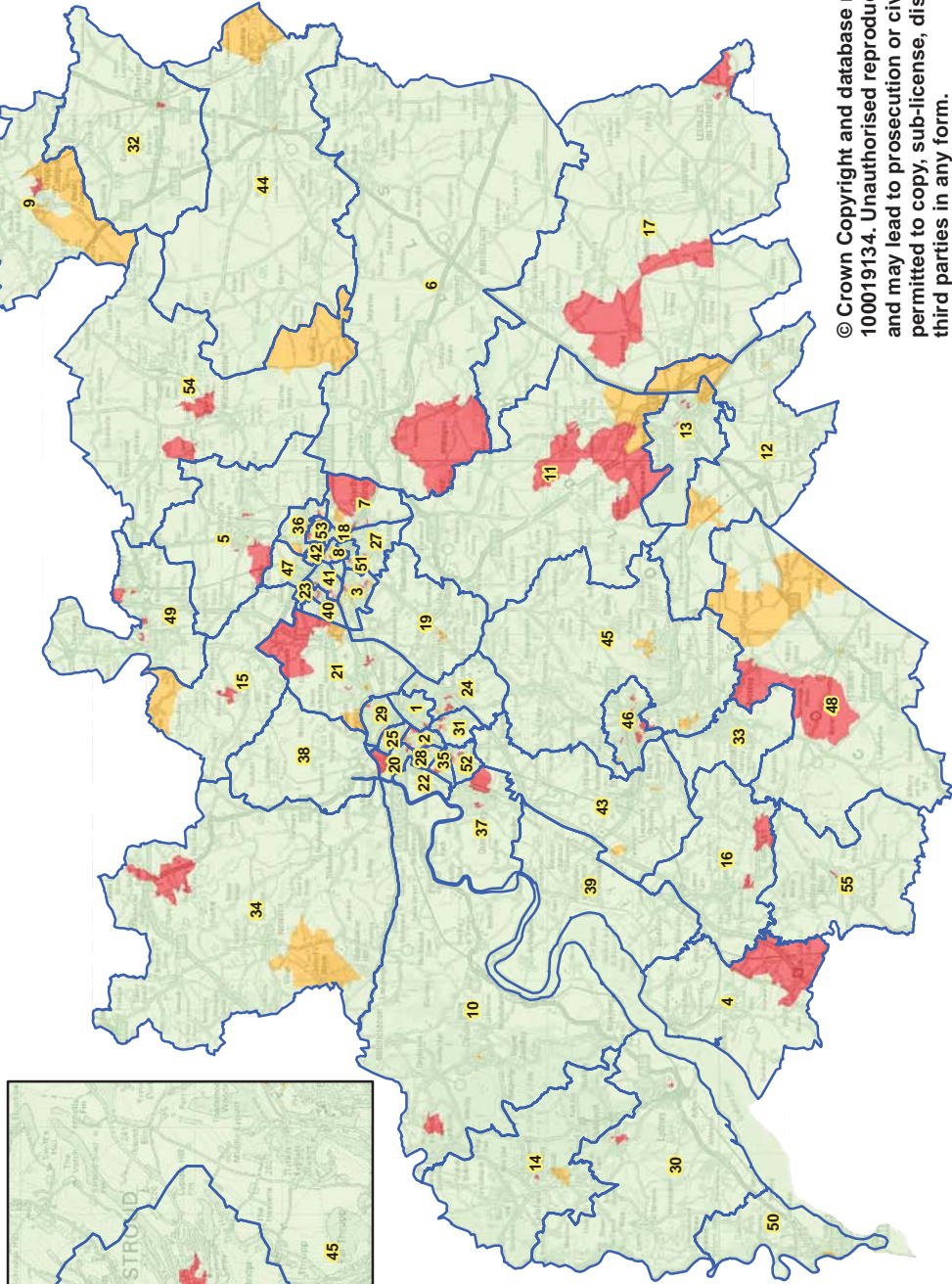
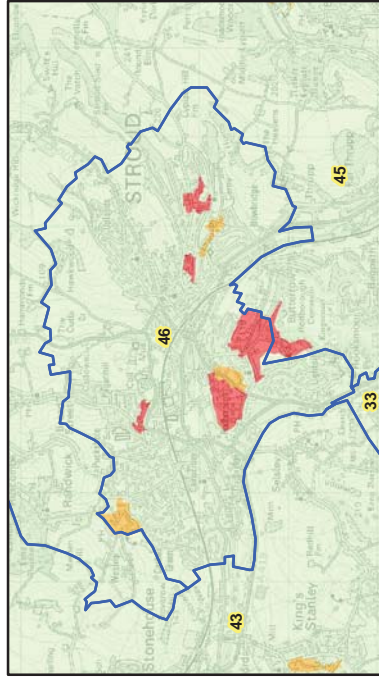
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54	Windcombe
55	Wotton under Edge



Key

55 Community Areas

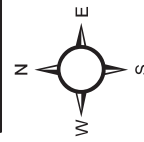
By Census Output Area

Total Victims 75 and Over

hot

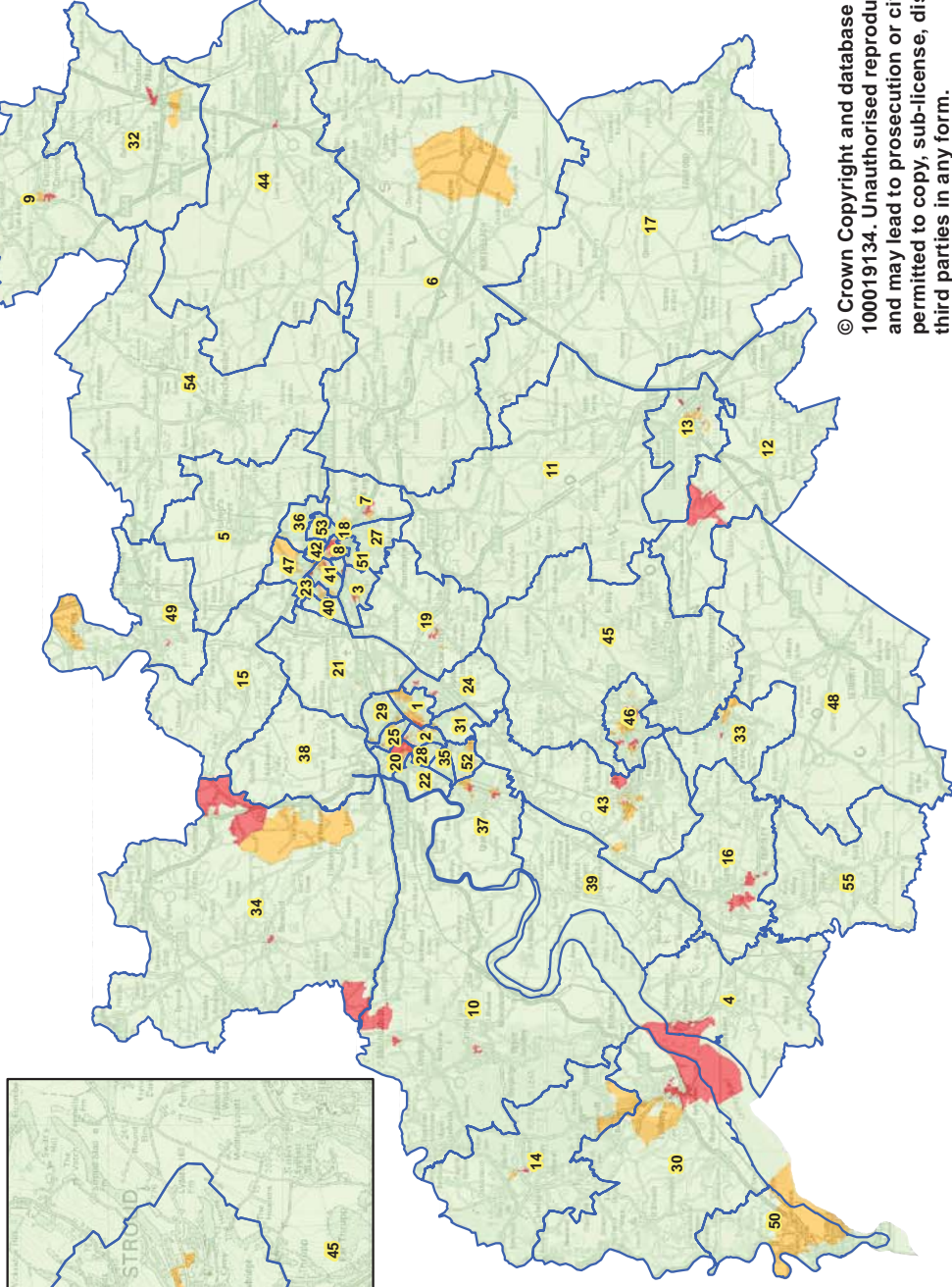
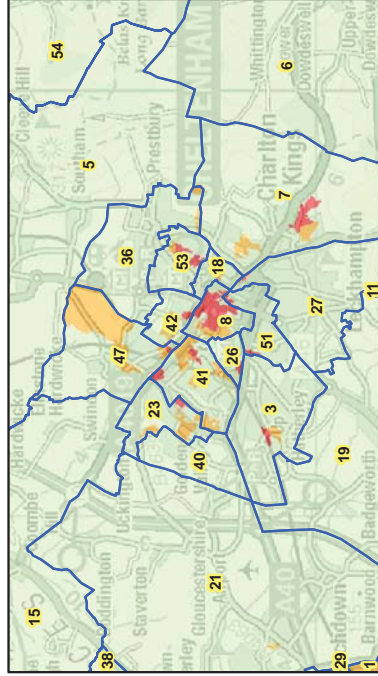
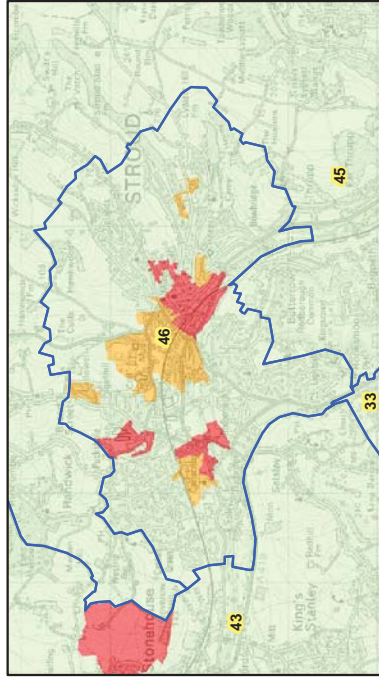
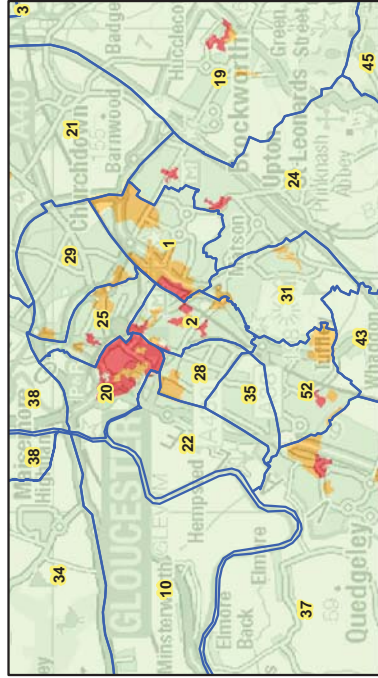
warm

cool



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## Key

55 Community Areas

By Census Output Area

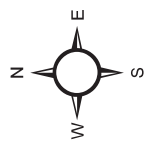
NI15 MSV

hot

warm

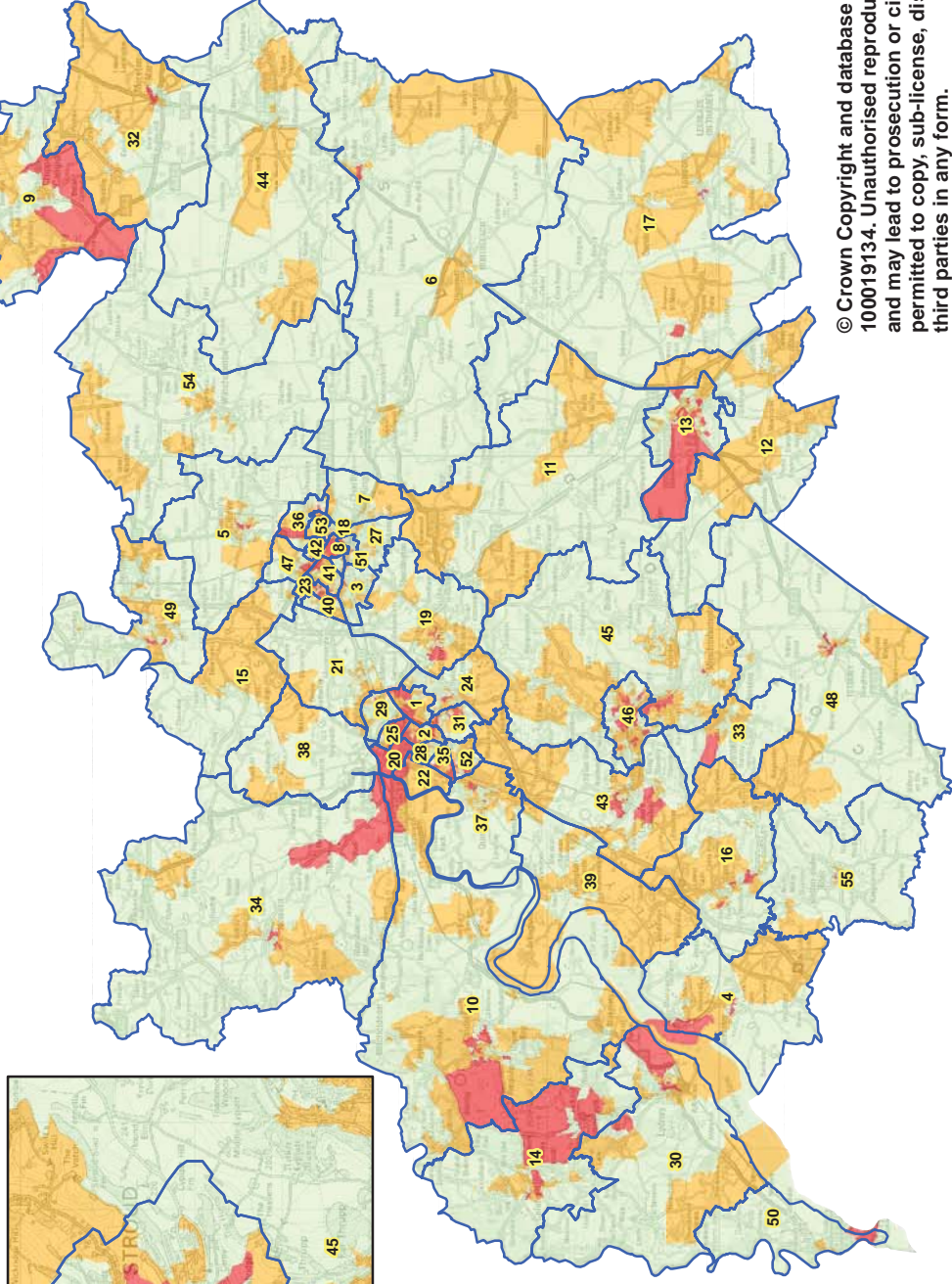
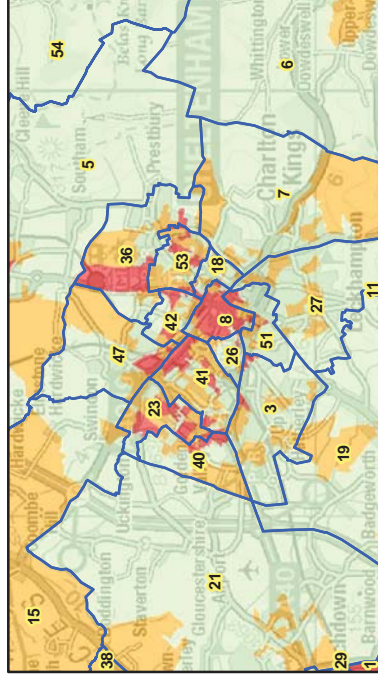
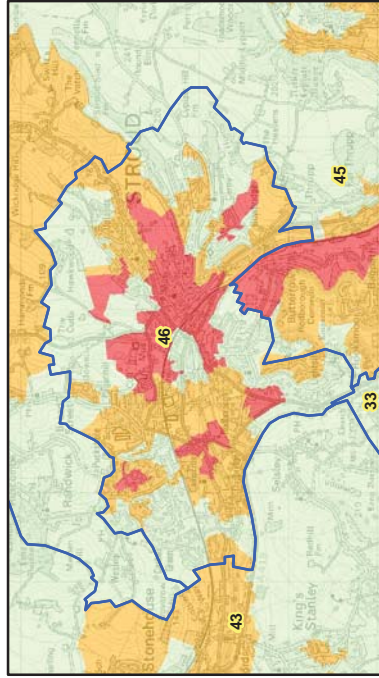
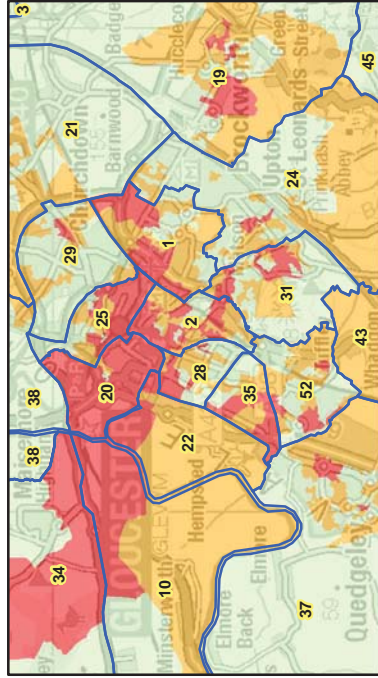
cool

0 5 10 20 Km



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50	Tidenham and Sedbury
51	Tivoli
52	Turfley and Grange
53	Whaddon, Lynworth and Oakley
54	Winchcombe
55	Wotton-under-Edge





**Key**

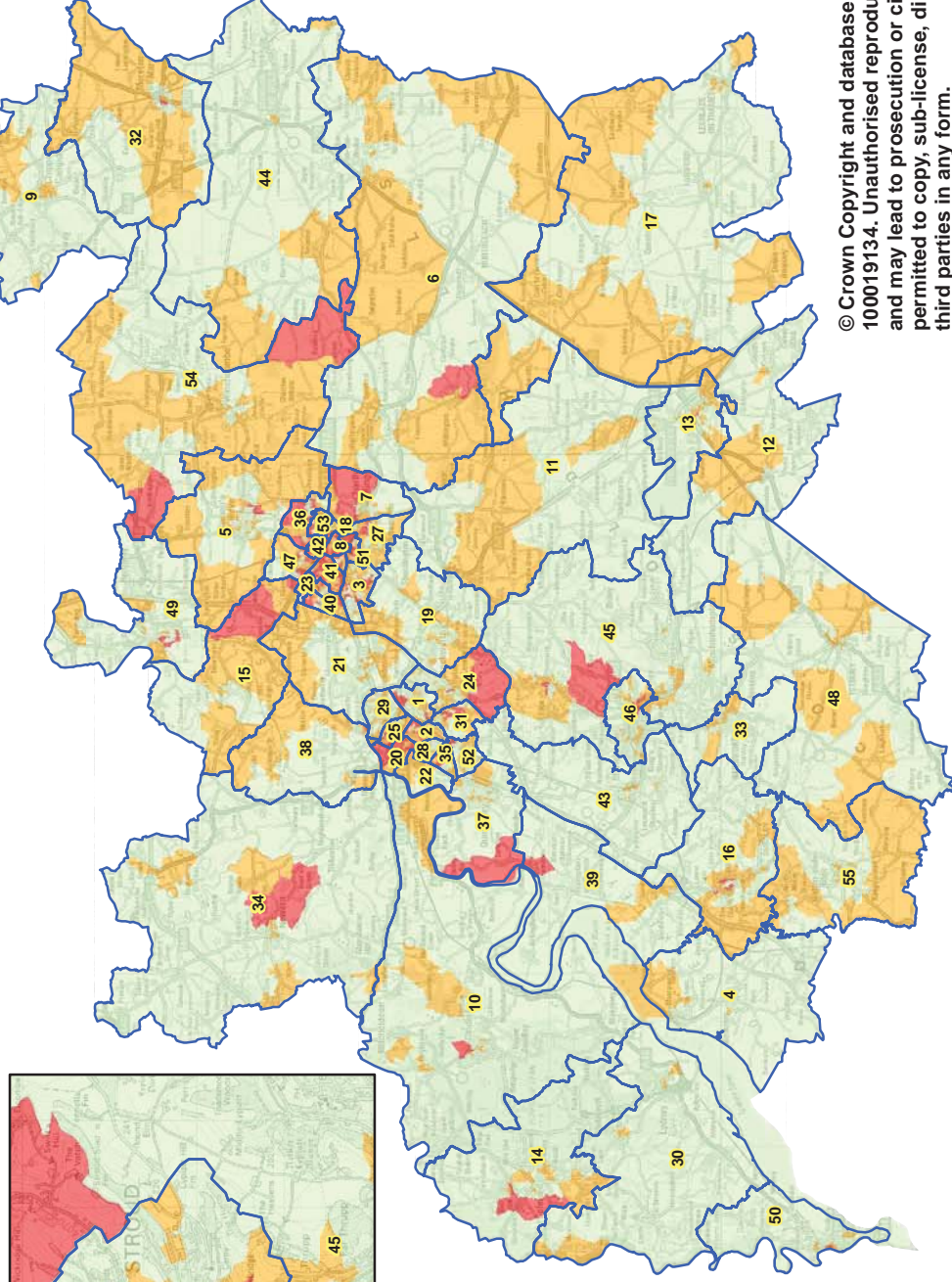
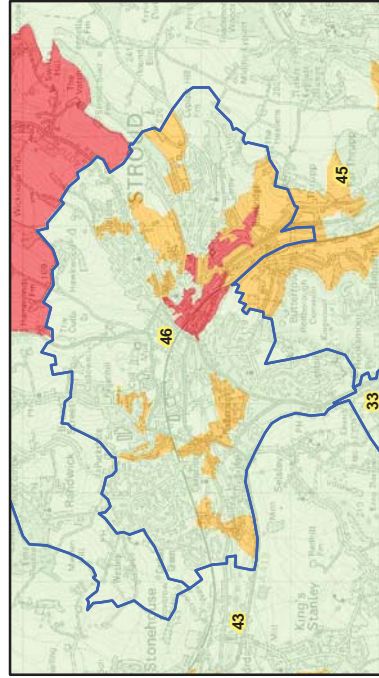
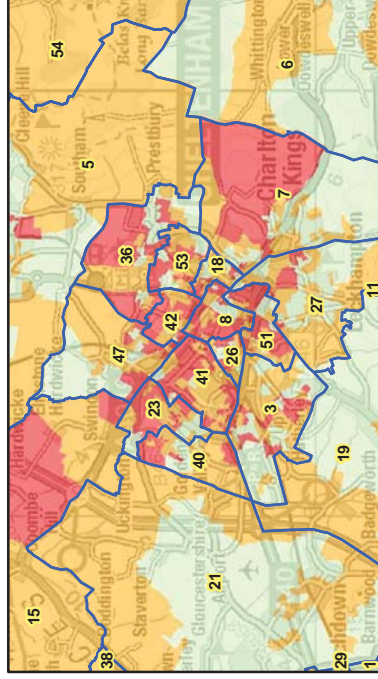
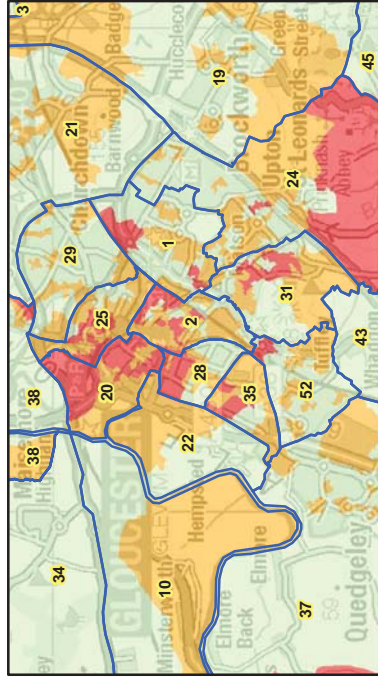
- 55 Community Areas
- By Census Output Area
- NI 20 AWLSI
- hot
- warm
- cool

Map Key	COMMUNITY
1	Barnwood
2	Barton and Tredworth
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55	Wotton under Edge

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# Domestic Burglary Hotspots 2011/12 (Aug - Jul)



## Key

55 Community Areas

By Census Output Area

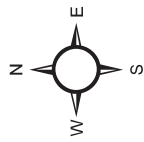
Domestic Burglary\*\*

hot

warm

cool

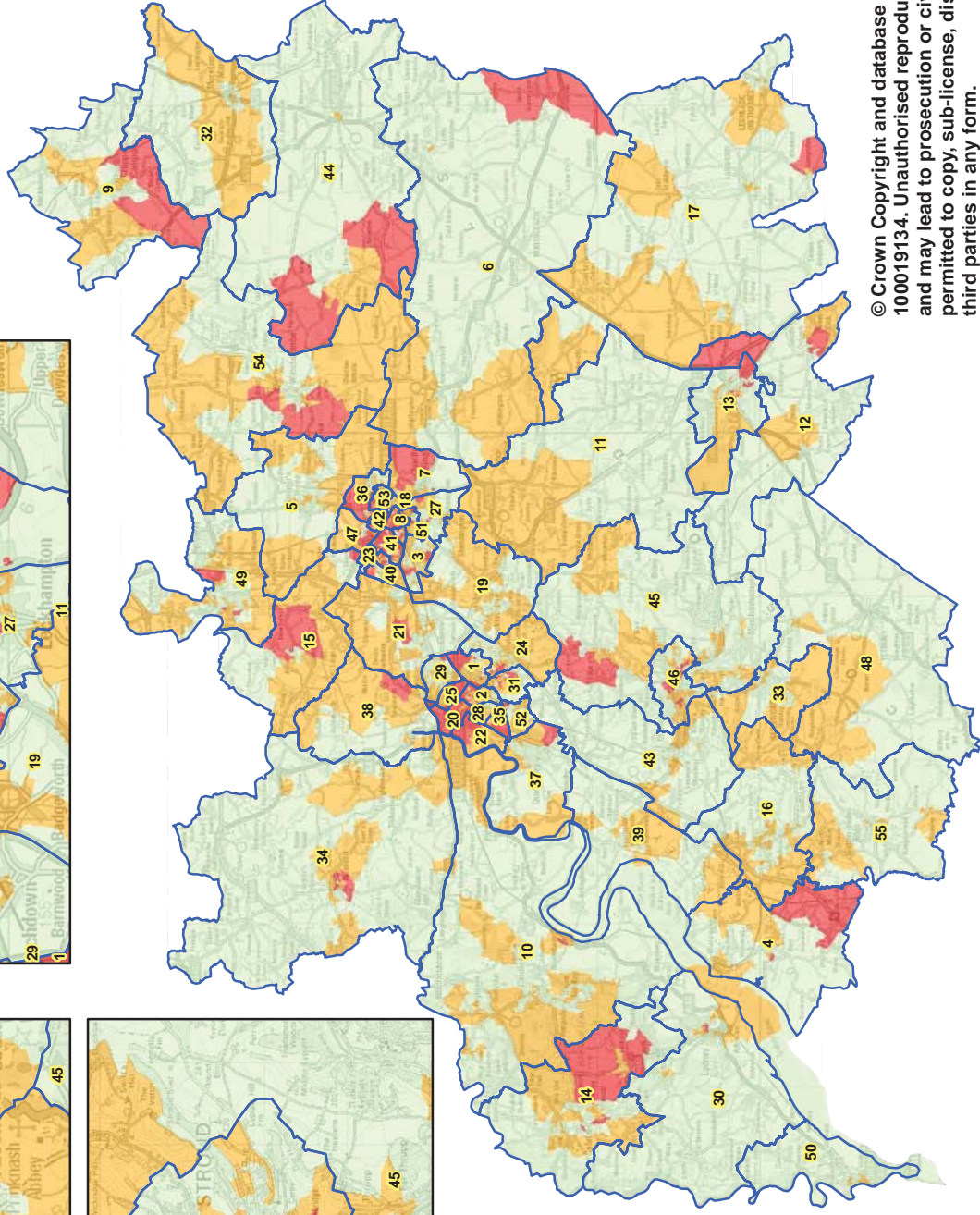
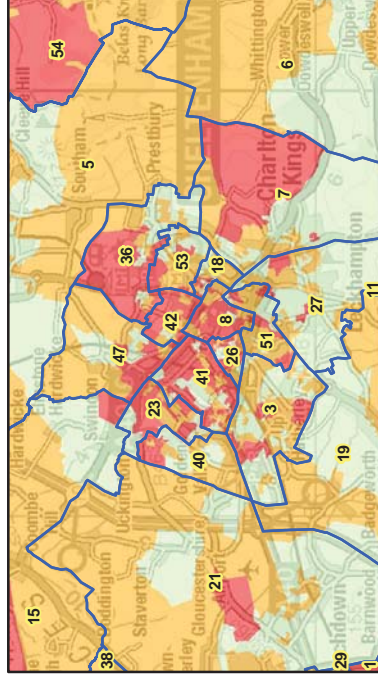
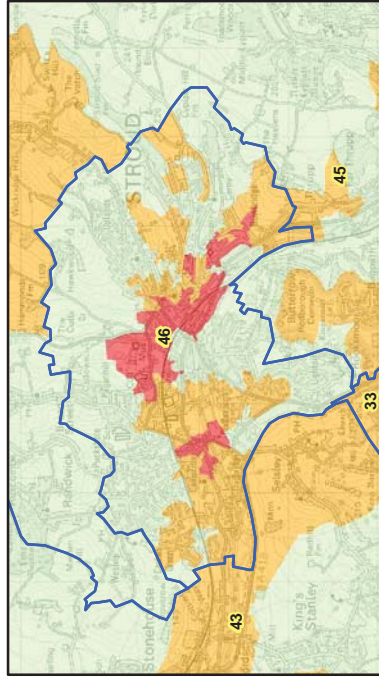
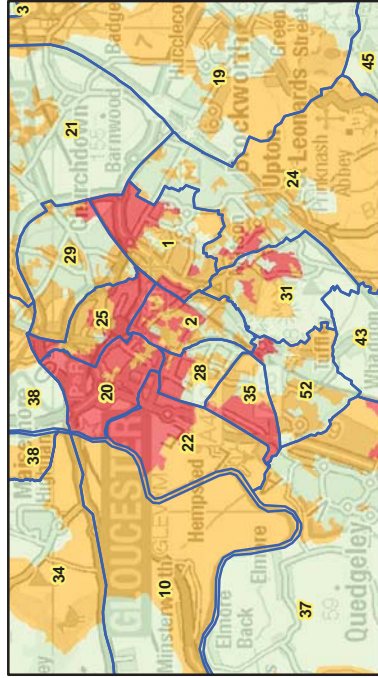
\*\*Includes Distraction and Attempted



Map Key	COMMUNITY
1	Barnwood
2	Barton and Tredworth
3	Benhall and Hatherley
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## Key

55 Community Areas

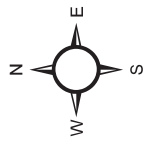
By Census Output Area

NI 16 Serious Acquisitive

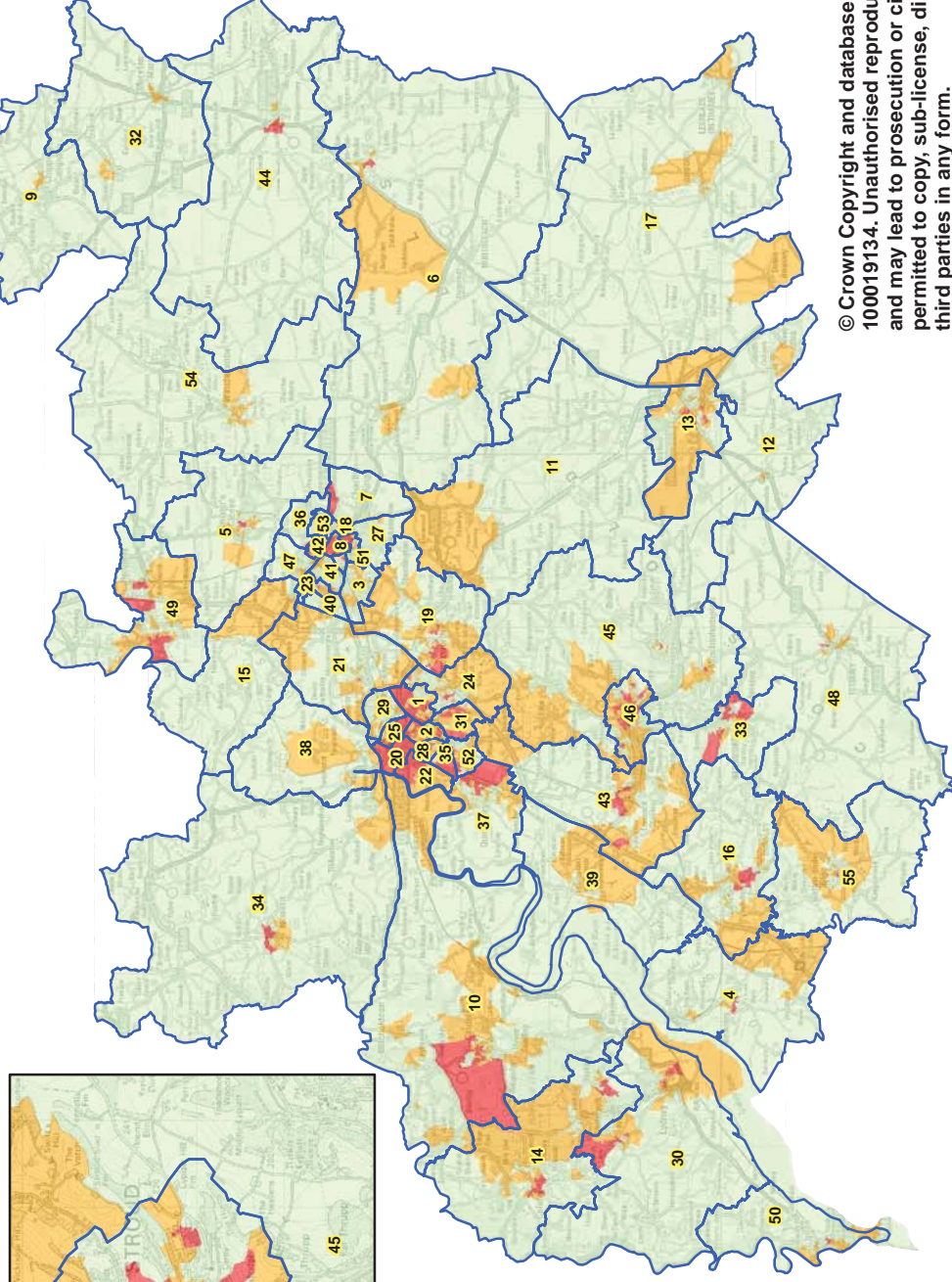
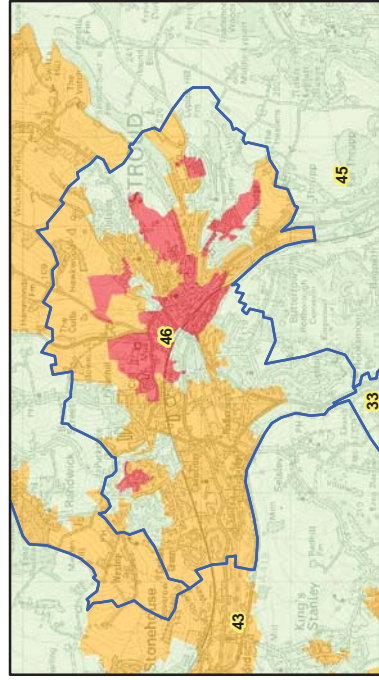
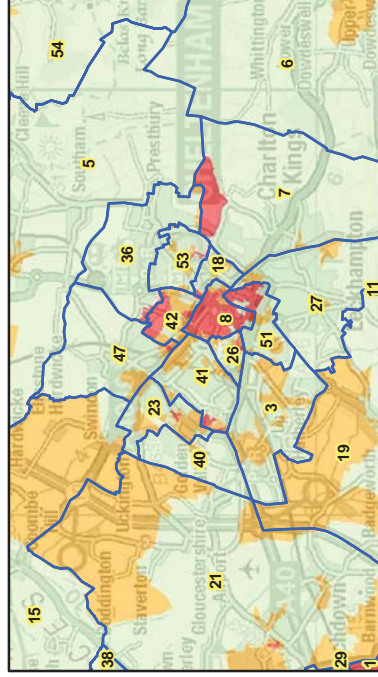
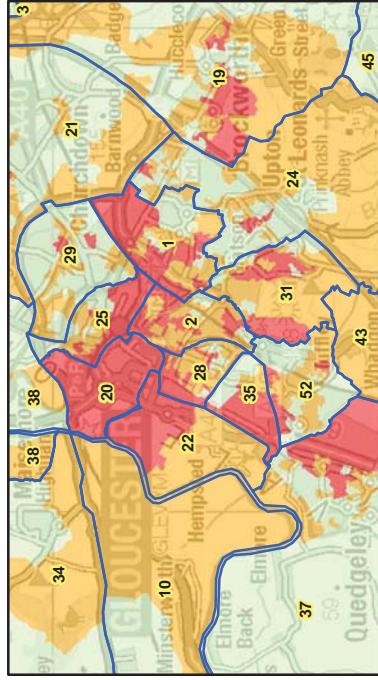
hot

warm

cool

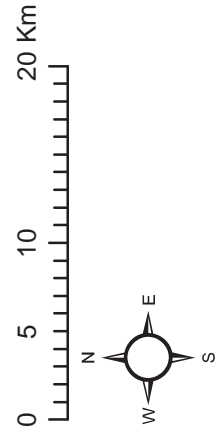






**Key**

- 55 Community Areas
- By Census Output Area
- Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents
- hot
- warm
- cool

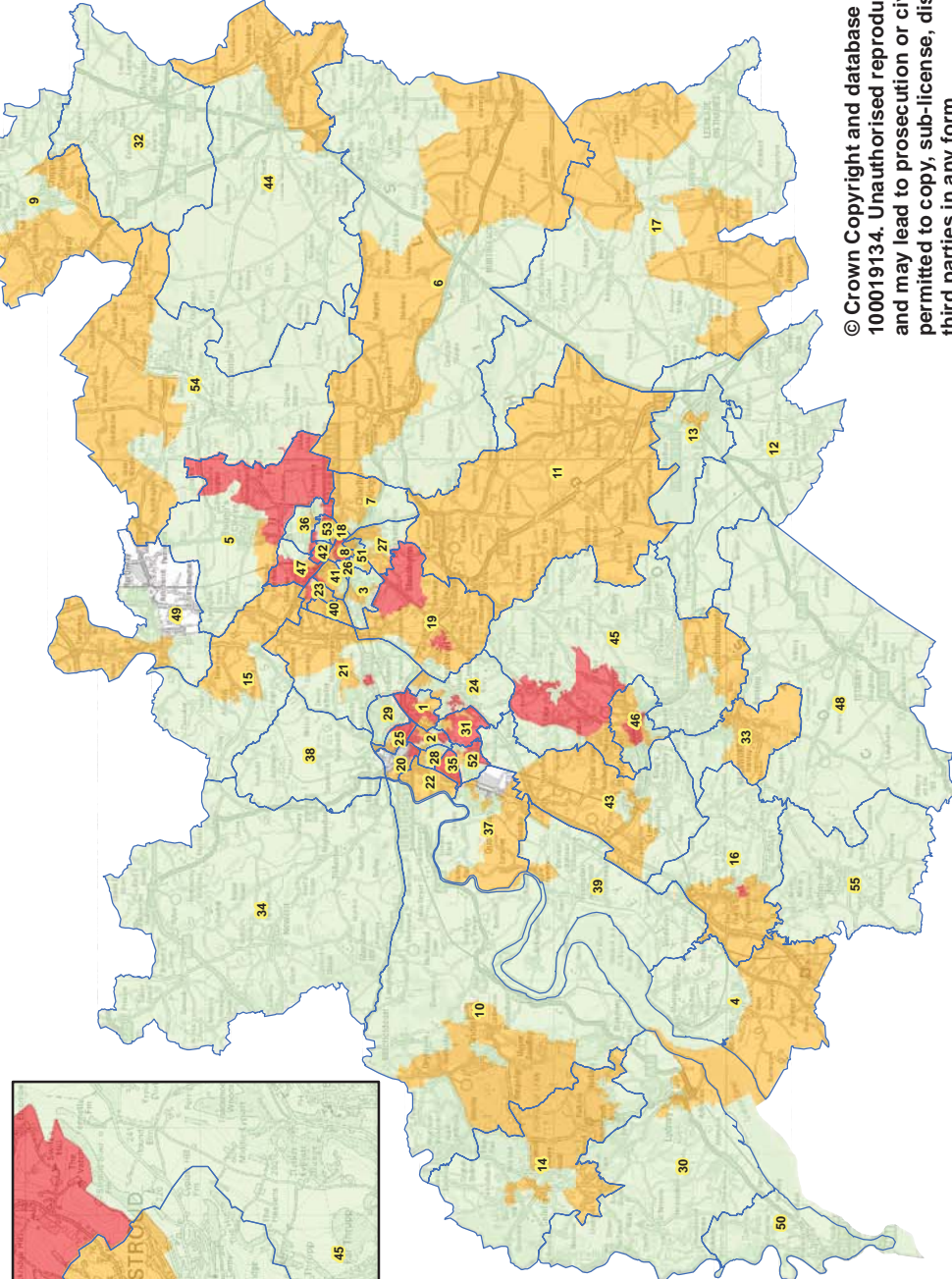
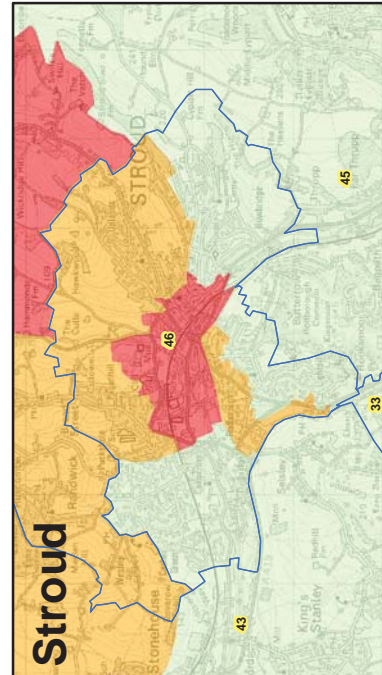
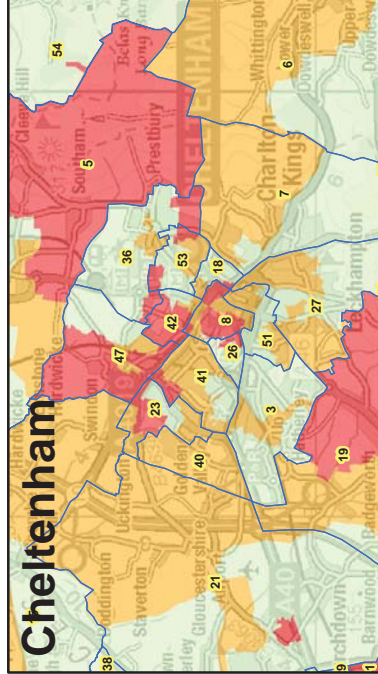
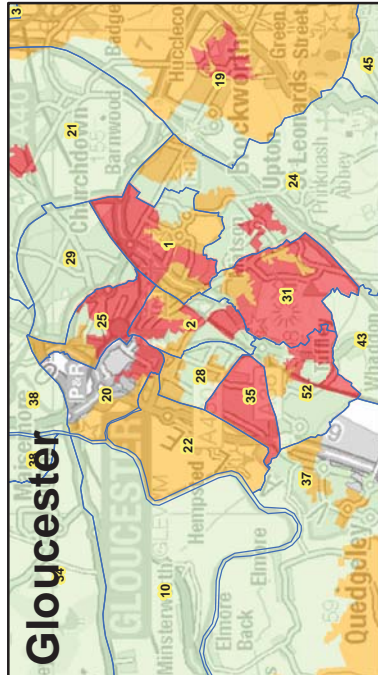


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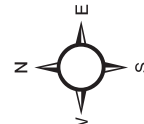
# GFRS Recorded Arson (April 2011 - March 2013)



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## Key

- 55 Community Areas
- No Arson Recorded
- Hot
- Warm
- Cool



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