

Gloucestershire
Community
Safety Scanning

Autumn

2010



Multi-Agency Information
Database for Neighbourhoods

Gloucestershire SSCP

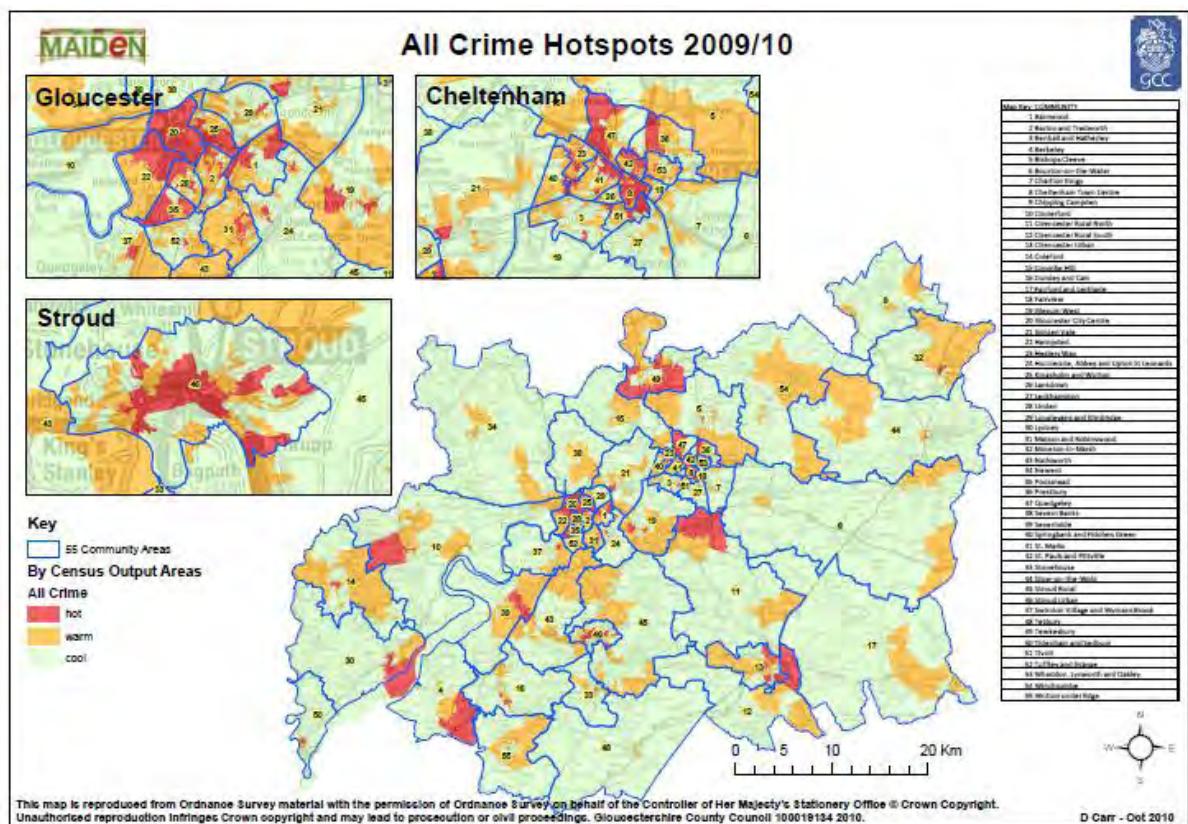
Executive Summary – Scanning 2010

Crime

All crime down by 15.6%

Most proportional decrease in Forest of Dean (down 21%)

Least decline in Cheltenham (down 11%)



Criminal damage down by nearly a quarter.

Burglaries down by only 8% (20% increase in Cheltenham, small increase in Cotswold).

Victims recorded by the police down 13%

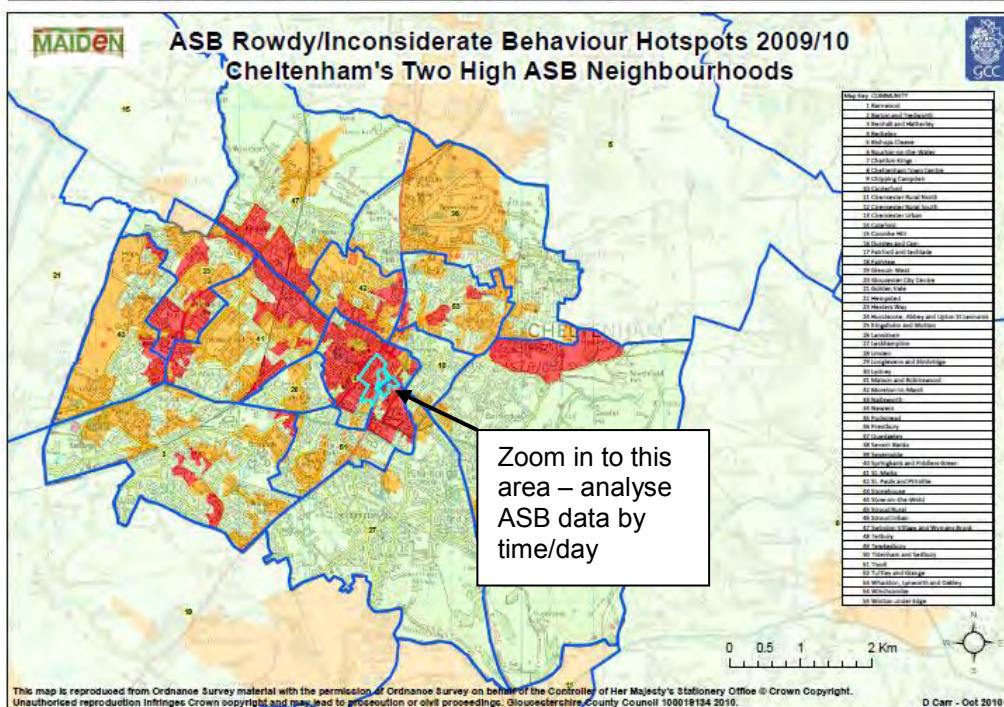
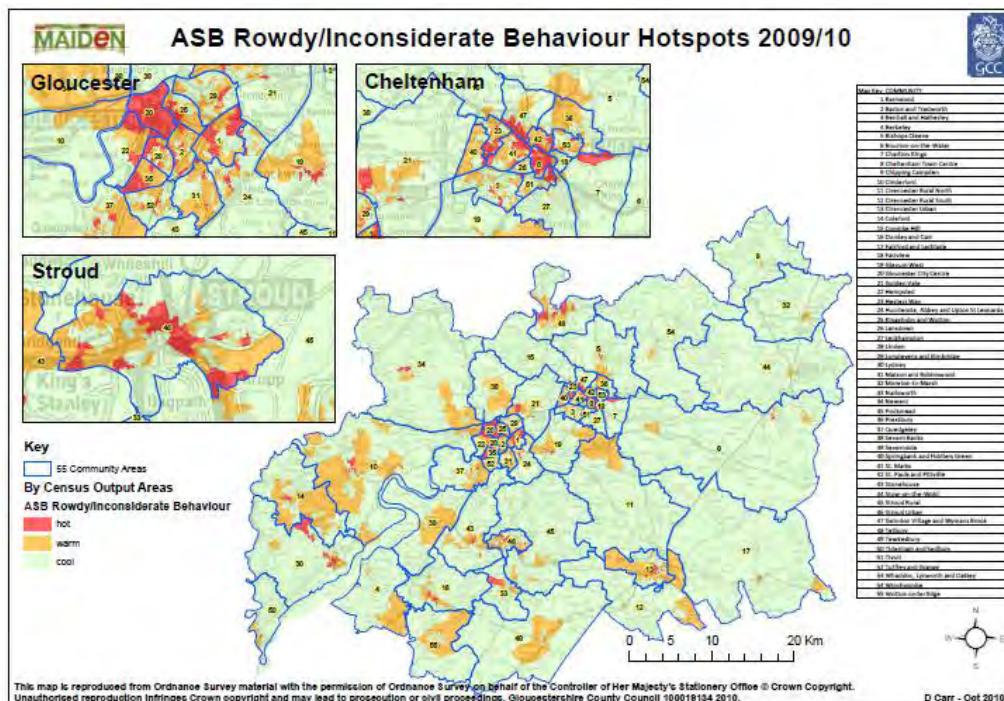
Anti-Social Behaviour

Police recorded incidents down 5.9%

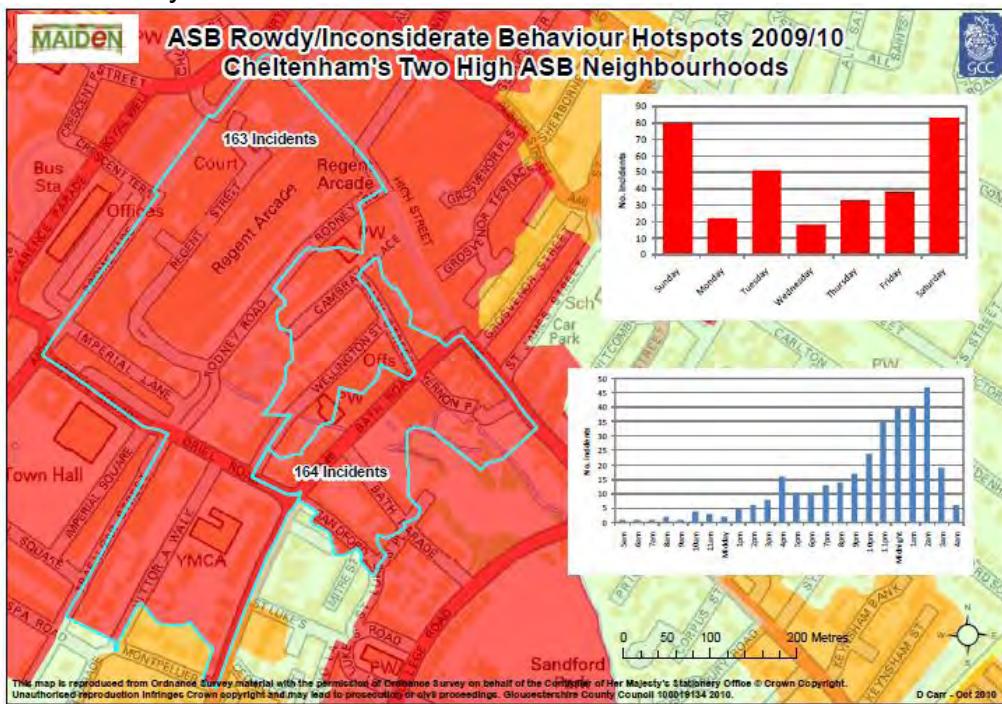
Most proportional decrease in Cotswold (down 12%)

Least decline in Cheltenham and Gloucester (down 4.7% and 3.2% respectively)

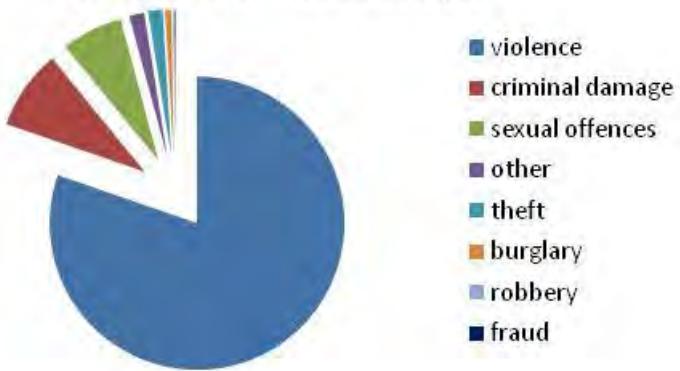
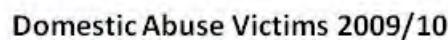
Increase of hoax callers to emergency services by almost a quarter.



Further analysis:



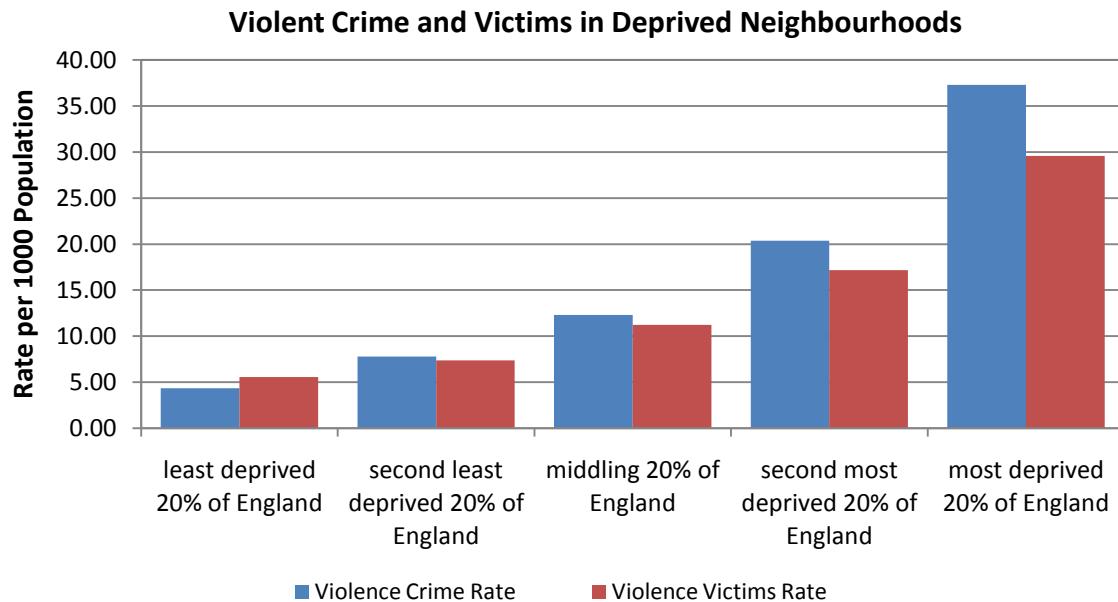
Domestic Abuse



Research suggests that over the next 3 years 50,000 Gloucestershire residents will become victims of domestic abuse and/or sexual violence. Violence against the person is not always involved in a domestic abuse crime as per the pie chart.

Deprived Neighbourhoods

Crime, victims, offenders and ASB continue to be concentrated in our most deprived neighbourhoods.



However, we are narrowing the gap between rates for ASB and common assault in the most deprived areas in the county and the rates across the whole county.

Adult Reoffending

Figures based on Gloucestershire Probation Area	Cohort Size	Number of Reoffenders	Estimated/Actual Rate of Reoffending
Cheltenham	1349	180	13.34%
Cotswold	358	27	7.54%
Forest of Dean	632	54	8.54%
Gloucester City	2067	247	11.95%
Stroud	781	76	9.73%
Tewkesbury	471	53	11.25%
Unknown/Out of County	103	12	11.65%
Gloucestershire Probation Area	5761	649	Actual 11.27%
South West Region	43893	Fig not published	Actual 10.06%
England and Wales	688616	Fig not published	Actual 9.71%

Highest adult reoffending rates are in Cheltenham (13.34%).

Substance Misuse

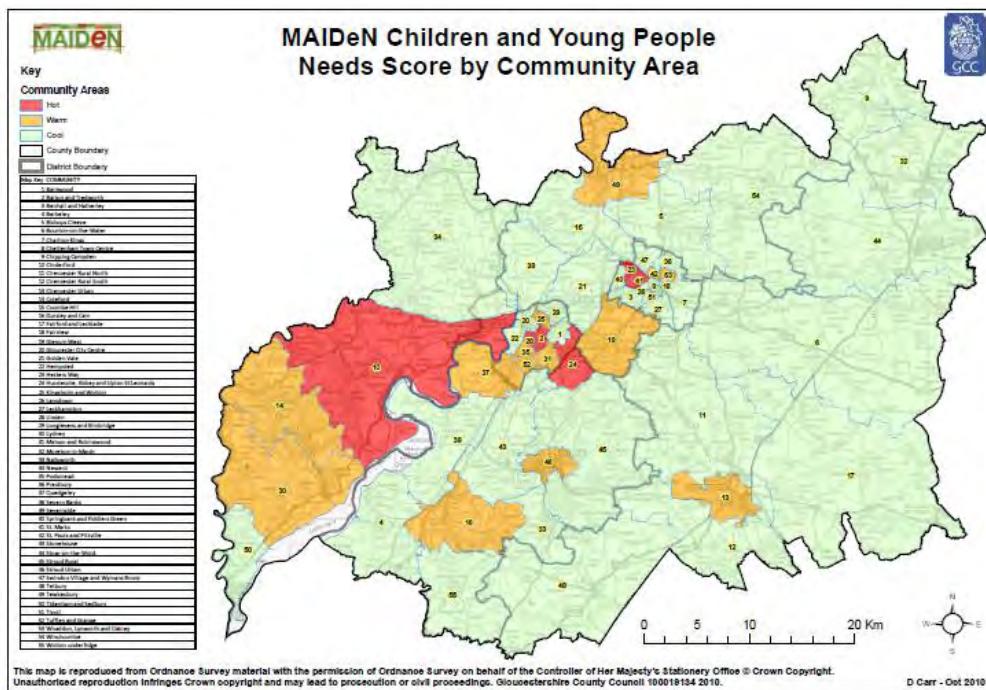
Almost 2000 people have entered substance misuse programmes in Gloucestershire over the last 12 months, just over half have alcohol as their main problem substance and a third of the total have heroin as their main problem substance.

Hate Crime

Recent local research has identified significant under reporting of hate crime. Such crimes are often brought to the attention of agencies other than the police and therefore onward reporting to the police is inconsistent.

Stronger Communities

With the discontinuation of the Place Survey the scanning document uses MAIDeN cluster analysis by LAA theme such as the map below.



Road Safety

2009 saw the lowest total for KSI (Killed and/or Seriously Injured) since the 1974 boundary changes.

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Gloucestershire SSCP

Strategic Assessment Scanning

1. Methodology

1.1 Recorded Crime, Incidents and Victims

For the initial scanning exercise we're going to be comparing recorded crimes and incidents in the last 12 months (August 2009 to July 2010) with the previous year period (August 2008 to July 2009). We will also use recorded crime information to develop basic 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 2010) and also over twelve months (August 2009 to July 2010). Gloucestershire's most similar groups consist of Cambridgeshire, Cheshire, Devon & Cornwall, North Yorkshire, Warwickshire, West Mercia and Wiltshire.

1.3 Community Views

We will consider results from the Place Survey carried out in 2008.

1.4 Offenders and Mental Health

We will review key findings from Gloucestershire Probation Trust and NHS Gloucestershire into mental health and the Criminal Justice System (CJS). Proportions of people in the CJS suffering mental health problems or learning disabilities including a summary of Lord Bradley's review will also be included.

1.5 Adult Offending and Reoffending

We will look through numbers of offenders on the Gloucestershire Probation Trust caseload over the 12 month period April 2009 to March 2010 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.

1.6 Youth Offending

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

1.7 Domestic Abuse

Throughout this scanning exercise we will have an enhanced focus on domestic abuse crimes and victims. This is following the Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Needs Assessment carried out in Gloucestershire earlier this year.

1.8 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.

1.9 Substance Misuse

We will consider information relating to referrals to all Gloucestershire Drug and Alcohol Services.

1.10 Road Safety

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

1.11 Stronger Communities

We will identify neighbourhoods in Gloucestershire using the MAIDeN Profile Engine that have issues for Children/Young People, Healthy Living, Economy and Accessibility.

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 Gloucestershire County Council population estimates suggest that Gloucestershire had a population of 599,800 at mid 2009¹.

On current trends, Gloucestershire's local projections suggest that the county population is expected to increase by 76,400 people, or an annual average of 3,100, from 597,600 to 674,000 between 2008 and 2033. The number of households is also anticipated to increase to a total of 325,000 by 2031².

The largest population growth will be expected to continue to concentrate in Gloucester City, followed by Cheltenham and Stroud.

2.2.1 Children and young people (0-19)

It is estimated that there are currently around 140,500 children and young people in the county, accounting for about 24% of the population. However, the number is projected to fall steadily, to about 133,000 by the year 2033.

¹ Gloucestershire County Council 2009 Mid-Year Estimates, Gloucestershire County Council Research Team <http://www.goucestershire.gov.uk/inform/index.cfm?articleid=96041>

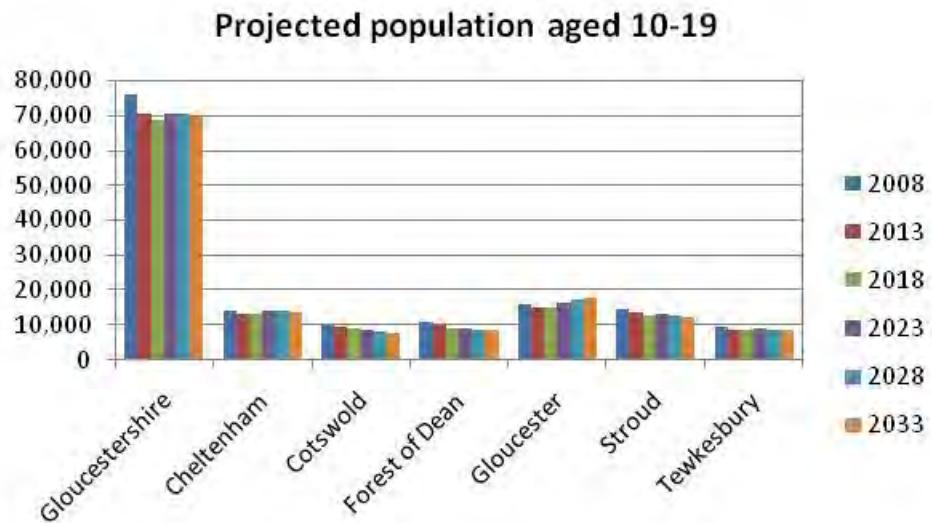
² Gloucestershire Local Projections 2010, Gloucestershire County Council Research Team <http://www.goucestershire.gov.uk/inform/index.cfm?articleid=94725>

2.2.2 10-19 years old

At present, an estimated 76,000 (or 12.6%) of people in the county are in the 10-19 age-group category.

Projections suggest that on current trends, the number of the 10-19 year-olds will rise in Gloucester City over the next 25 years while in other districts, the number is expected to fall. (Figure 1)

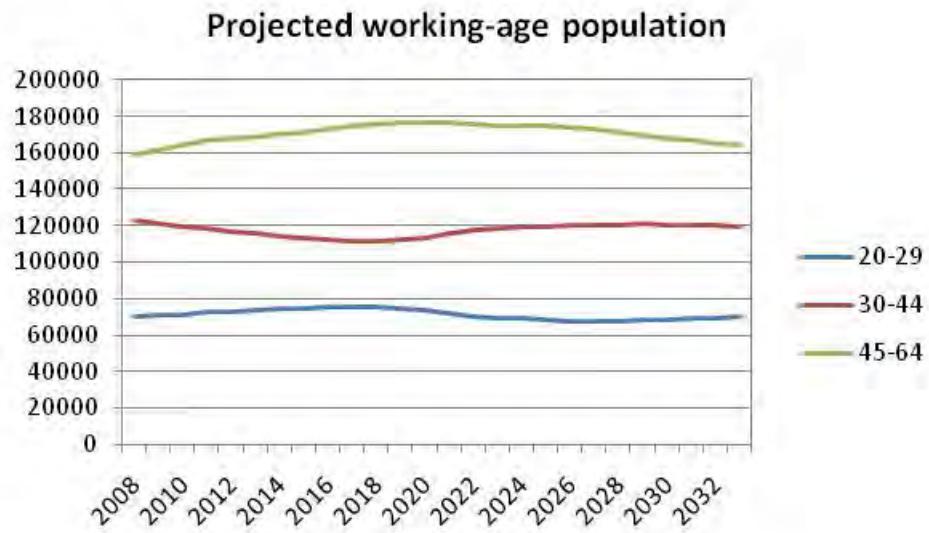
Figure 1 - Projected population aged 10-19



2.2.3 Working-age population (20-64)

In the long term, the total number of working age population aged 20-64 is projected to increase only marginally from 352,000 to 353,000 over the period 2008-2033. There will however be some fluctuations in the short to medium term.

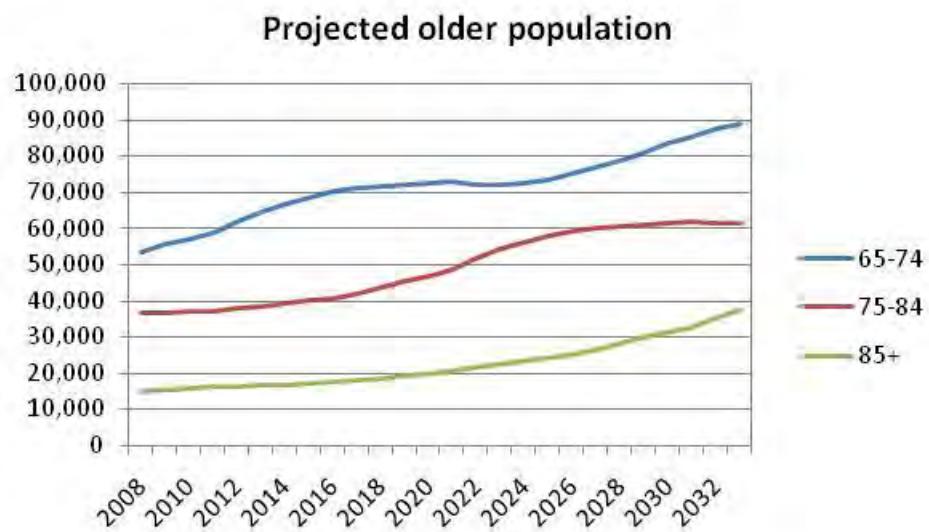
Figure 2 - Projected Working Age Population



2.2.4 Older population (65+)

The older population, by contrast, is anticipated to experience a sharp increase by more than 79% between 2008 and 2033, or by nearly 82,500 people, reaching a total of 187,600 by 2033. This will be equivalent to 27.8% of the population, compared to 17.6% at present (see projection chart on the following page).

Figure 3 - Projected Older Population

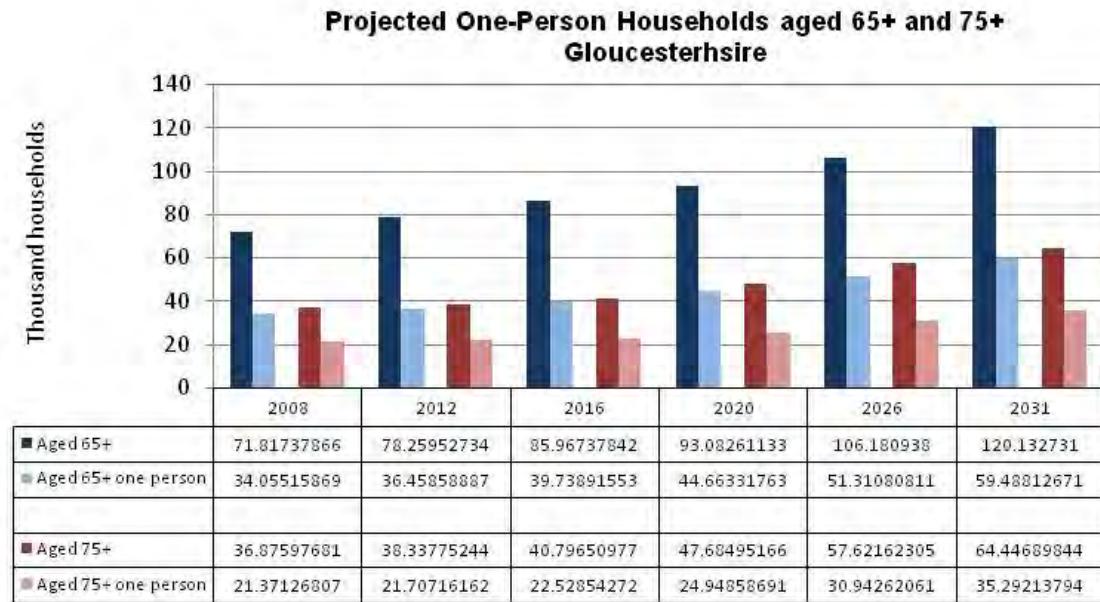


2.2.5 Lone pensioners

One of the most significant demographic trends in the future 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 72,000 to 120,000 over the period between 2008 and 2031. Significantly, about 95,000 of these households are anticipated to consist of a pensioner living on their own.

Figure 4 - Projected One-Person Households Aged 65+ and 75+



2.2.6 Ethnicity and Faith population

Estimates of the Black and Minority Ethnic populations published by the ONS for 2007 give the county population as 28,700 or 4.9% of the total and this is higher than the regional figure of 4.7%. There has been a significant increase since the 2001 Population Census when the Black and Minority Ethnic group accounted for 2.8% of Gloucestershire residents. The two largest minority ethnic groups at Census were Asian Indians and Black Caribbeans.

At the 2001 Census three-quarters (429,000) of Gloucestershire residents described themselves as „Christian”. 3,500 Gloucestershire residents described themselves as „Muslim”, with around 1,600 Hindus living in the

county also. Whilst all major faith groups are represented in the Gloucestershire community the two largest groups at Census, after Christians, were those with „no religion” (84,500) and those who preferred not to state their religion (42,600).

3. Experience & Perceptions of Crime in Gloucestershire

Taken from the 2008/09 Place Survey. Headline results are by Community Safety Partnership area (CSP):

In Cheltenham CSP 16% of residents have a perception of high anti-social behaviour. Although this is just above the average for Gloucestershire, it is lower than the England average of 20%. The biggest concerns of respondents in Cheltenham are teenagers hanging around the streets, and rubbish and litter lying around. In addition, over a quarter of residents feel that drunk/rowdy behaviour and drug dealing or drug taking is a problem in this CSP.

A tenth of respondents in Cotswold District CSP area think that anti-social behaviour is a problem in their local area. The biggest concern is teenagers hanging around the streets.

17% of residents have a high perception of anti-social behaviour in the Forest of Dean CSP. Although this is just above the average for Gloucestershire, it is lower than the England average of 20%. The biggest concerns of respondents are teenagers hanging around the streets and drug dealing or drug taking.

Around 20% of people in Gloucester City CSP have high perceptions of anti-social behaviour in the local area. This is just below the average for England.

Only 14% of residents think anti-social behaviour is a problem in Stroud CSP. This is below the average for Gloucestershire, and the England average of 20%. The biggest concerns are seen to be teenagers hanging around the streets and rubbish/litter lying around. In addition, over a quarter of residents feel that drunk and rowdy behaviour, and drug dealing or drug taking, is a problem in their local area.

In Tewkesbury CSP only 10% of residents have a perception of high anti-social behaviour which is half the England average of 20%. The biggest concerns around this issue are seen to be teenagers hanging around the streets and rubbish/litter lying around. In addition, around a fifth of residents feel that drunk/rowdy behaviour and drug dealing or drug taking is a problem in their local area.

Approximately 90% of people across Gloucestershire feel safe during the day, this number drops significantly when the respondent is asked to consider their safety after dark. This is most prevalent in Cheltenham and Gloucester City where only around half of people feel safe after dark. Cotswold, Forest of Dean and Stroud CSP areas on the other hand experience the lowest drop in safety between night and day. Tewkesbury CSP has the same safety index as Gloucestershire.

Community Contact

	Cases closed 6 months to March 2008 (Baseline)			Cases closed 12 months to March 2010			Local performance 12 months to March 2010	
	LCJB	National	Most Similar Group Average	LCJB	National	Most Similar Group Average	vs. National	vs. Baseline
% Satisfied with overall contact with CJS (Q190)	81	81	79	77	84	83		=
% Satisfied with information provided about the CJS process (Q187)	79	81	79	81	85	84		=
% Satisfied with how well they've been kept informed of case progress (Q188)	65	75	72	69	79	78		=
% Of those who required emotional/practical support, who were offered relevant services (Q165)	62	66	69	83	71	73	=	=
% Satisfied with how they were dealt with prior to attending court (Q72a)	84	86	80	76	86	86		=
% Offered a court familiarisation visit before the trial (Q66)	65	64	63	71	67	71	=	=
% Satisfied with consideration shown before giving evidence in court (Q91)	88	89	92	85	91	91	=	=
% Satisfied with court facilities (Q78a)	67	84	81	67	87	85		=
% Satisfied with the way they were treated by CJS staff (Q189)	87	89	88	88	91	91		=
% Victims offered the opportunity to make a Victim Personal Statement (Q12)	42	40	43	56	43	47		=
% Victims who felt their views as set out in the Victim Personal Statement were taken into account during the CJS process (Q192)	42	65	63	65	68	68	=	=
% Victims satisfied with their contact with the Youth Offending Team (Q43b/Q111/Q146)	0	83	72	80	80	74	#	#
% Satisfied with the support that the Witness Service provided (Q75/Q131)	93	96	91	93	96	95	=	=
% Victims satisfied with their contact with Victim Support (Q172)	90	80	82	85	87	88	=	=

* Arrows indicate where results are statistically significantly different.

indicates that the number of people answering the question was too small for statistical significance testing.

Table 1 shows results taken from quarterly telephone surveys for victims and witnesses in cases which have closed and which resulted in a charge. Each question asked pertains to satisfaction of the victim or witness so as to measure performance towards Public Service Agreement (PSA) 24.

4. Recorded Crimes in Gloucestershire

Before covering the picture of crime figures in Gloucestershire it is worth noting the research by the Local Government Association regarding the changes in reported crime during the recession in England and Wales. The key findings of the document published in September 2010 are: Police recorded crime has fallen markedly across England and Wales since the start of the recession. A fall has been recorded in most local authority areas, though there are some exceptions.

Crime fell nationally by 8% on one measure („seven key offences“) over the period (starting from the second quarter of 2008 – July 2008), and by 17% on another („broader definition“ crime). On both of these measures the largest falls were recorded in northern urban areas, though some more rural areas (notably in the south west and the far south east) also recorded marked reductions.

Patterns of change differed slightly for specific crimes. Violence against the person declined most sharply in urban areas. The decline in burglary was, by contrast, marked in a number of rural areas. The largest increases in burglary were recorded in towns and suburban areas rather than metropolitan areas. The decline in vehicle theft was most marked in urban areas outside the main conurbations – in large towns and smaller cities. Changes in recorded crime need not necessarily reflect changes in the incidence of crime. However, the other major source of crime figures, the British Crime Survey, also recorded a decline in crime nationally over the period ³.

³ source: <http://www.lga.gov.uk/lga/aio/13757436>

Table 2 – Crime Totals by Home Office Band

Gloucestershire crimes by Home Office Band	August 2008 to July 2009	August 2009 to July 2010	Difference	Percentage Difference
Theft	15341	12998	-2343	-15.3
Criminal damage	8898	6914	-1984	-22.3
Violence	8251	6831	-1420	-17.2
Burglary	5829	5357	-472	-8.1
Drugs	1758	1657	-101	-5.7
Fraud	1264	1046	-218	-17.2
Other notifiable	767	632	-135	-17.6
Sexual offences	534	524	-10	-1.9
Robbery	236	215	-21	-8.9
All Crimes	42878	36174	-6704	-15.6

Table 3 – Victim Rates by Home Office Band

Gloucestershire crimes by Home Office Band	Victims Aug 08 to Jul 09 per thousand population	Victims Aug 09 to Jul 10 per thousand population
Theft	16.6	14.5
Criminal damage	11.0	8.3
Violence	12.0	10.5
Burglary	7.7	7.1
Drugs	0.0	0.0
Fraud	0.6	0.5
Other notifiable	0.4	0.3
Sexual offences	0.9	1.0
Robbery	0.4	0.4
All Crimes	49.5	42.6

All Crime in Gloucestershire has decreased by 6704 crimes between the two 12 month periods August 2008 to July 2009 and August 2009 to July 2010 (Table 2). This is a 15.6% reduction and accordingly there are fewer victims of crime per thousand of population (Table 3). Each Home Office Band crime type has had reductions, most notably criminal damage crimes decreasing by nearly a quarter on the previous year. Theft, the most

common crime to be reported in Gloucestershire, has decreased by 15.3% which is 2343 fewer reported theft crimes than on last years figure.

Figure 5 – All Crime Comparison with iQuanta Most Similar Forces

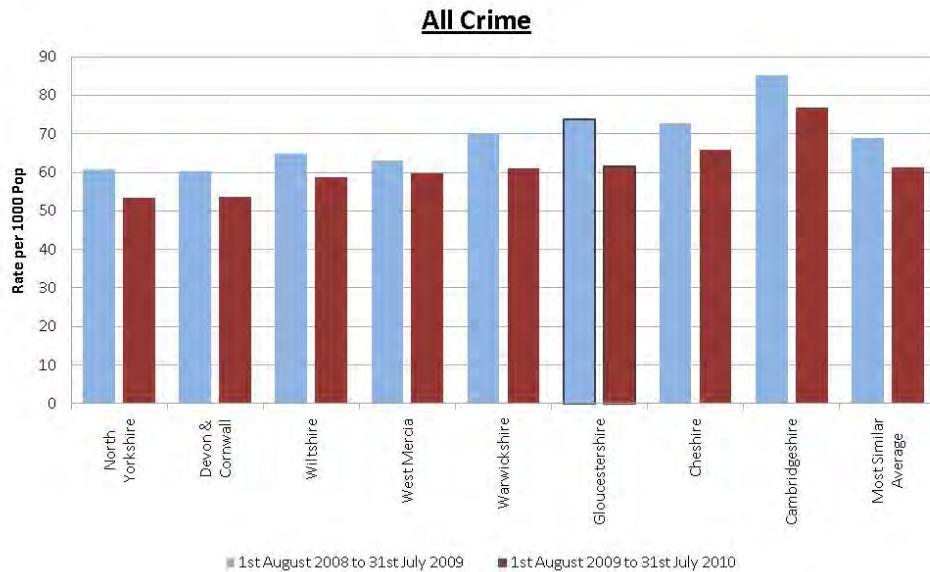
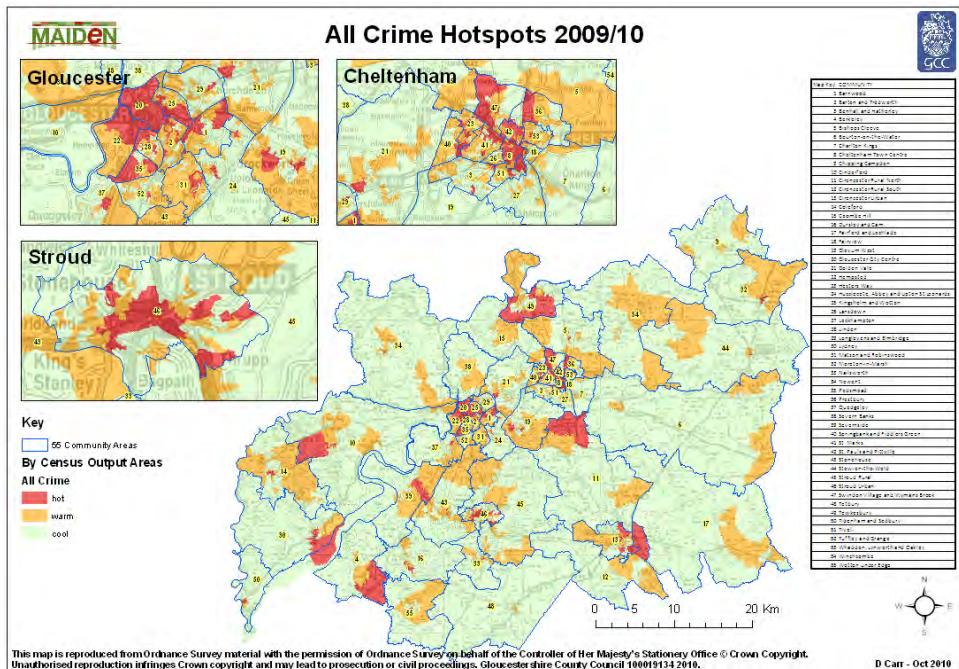
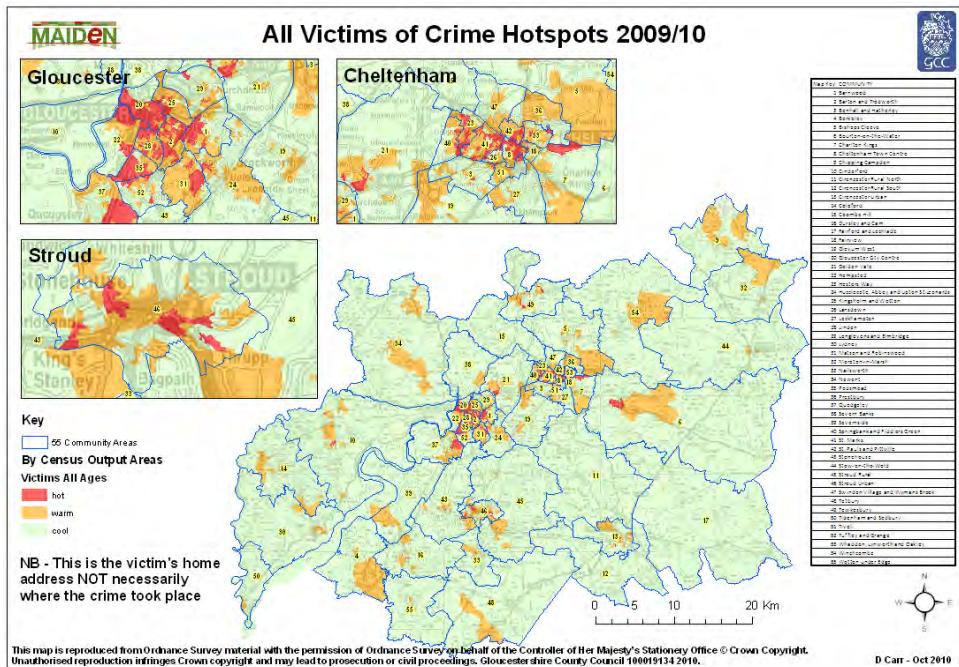


Figure 5 is based on the iQuanta most similar family group for Gloucestershire and is based on crime rate (not victim rate). The blue bars show the 2008/09 rate and the red bars show the 2009/10 rate with the rates for Gloucestershire highlighted with the shaded border. The chart shows that the rate of all crime has decreased for all of Gloucestershire's most similar family members and when comparing the two coloured bars for each area, the fall in crime rate seems greatest in Gloucestershire.

Map 1 – All Crime



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 available on request e.g. in order to see road names, but in order to keep the maps simple only certain zooms are shown on the maps in this document). The small scale

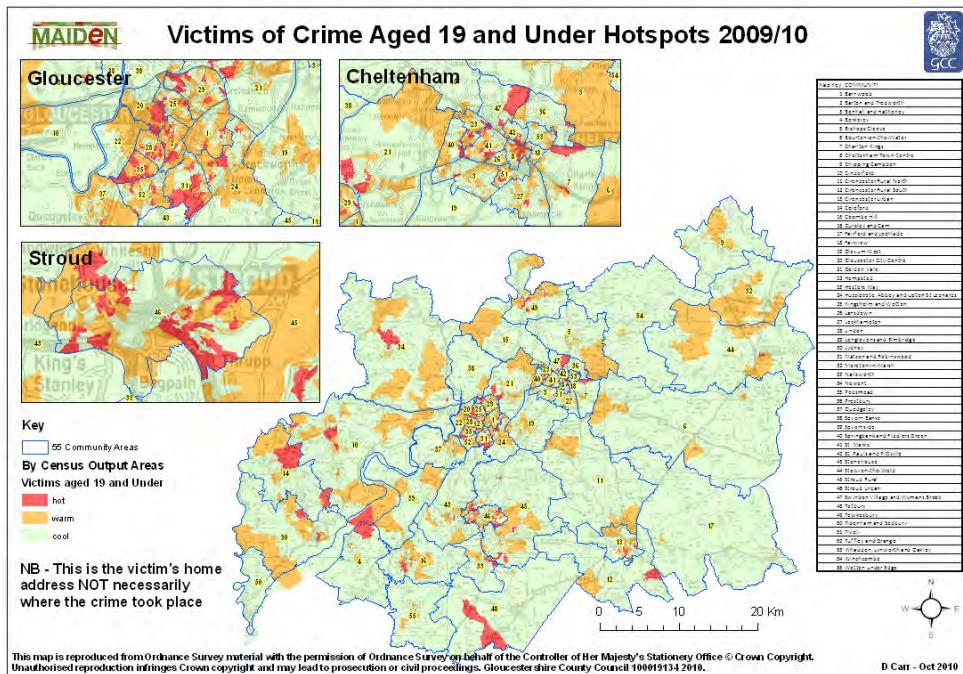
neighbourhoods used to identify hotspots are called census output areas, these are areas that contain approximately 125 households and as a result, census output areas will appear larger in rural areas than in urban areas (in the latter there may only be one or two streets that make up one census output area). Map 1 shows hotspots in red for all crime. Map 2 shows where all victims of crime live, however, this may not necessarily be where the crime took place.

Table 4 - Percentage of Residents Living in All Crime Hotspots

Community Area	Total Residents mid 2009	% of residents in 'COOL' neighbourhoods	% of residents in 'WARM' neighbourhoods	% of residents in 'HOT' neighbourhoods
Gloucester City Centre	3527	0.0	3.9	96.1
Cheltenham Town Centre	6747	0.0	33.2	66.8
Podsmead	3067	22.7	14.9	62.4
St. Pauls and Pittville	5463	15.3	35.8	48.9
Kingsholm and Wotton	7090	13.1	47.0	39.9
Hempsted	1983	0.0	61.6	38.4
Tivoli	7270	33.2	32.2	34.7
Linden	8630	32.0	37.5	30.6
Hesters Way	8267	20.2	50.0	29.8
Barton and Tredworth	16509	14.7	62.5	22.8

Very nearly all the residents of Gloucester City Centre Community Area live in „All Crime Hot Spot” neighbourhoods. Two-thirds of people covered by Cheltenham Town Centre Community Area live in „All Crime Hot Spots”. Aside from these 2 City Centre Community Areas only Podsmead Community Area has more than half of its residents in „All Crime” hot spots. To allow for space, only the top 10 (out of 55) Community Areas are listed above and in subsequent tables.

Map 3 – Victims Aged 19 and Under Hotspots



Map 3 highlights the hotspot areas in Gloucestershire where victims aged 19 years or under live. Concentrations of hotspots tend to be in the urban areas however some hot and warm spots occur in rural areas. Table 5 shows what proportion of the population aged 19 or under live in hotspot areas. For example 69.6% of young residents out of 559 in total in the Gloucester City Centre Community Area live in young victim hotspots.

Table 5 - Percentage of 19 and Under Residents Living in All Crime Hotspots

Community Area	Total Young Residents (aged 19 and under) mid 2009	% of Young residents in 'COOL' neighbourhoods	% of Young residents in 'WARM' neighbourhoods	% of Young residents in 'HOT' neighbourhoods
Gloucester City Centre	559	10.3	20.2	69.6
Podsmead	785	5.6	42.8	51.6
Linden	2402	18.7	48.4	32.9
Barton and Tredworth	5066	16.8	53.1	30.2
St. Pauls and Pittville	994	17.0	54.3	28.7
Hesters Way	2419	20.6	55.9	23.5
Stroud Urban	6059	34.7	42.8	22.5
Matson and Robinswood	2029	37.2	40.3	22.5
Tuffley and Grange	2561	35.3	43.1	21.5
Cheltenham Town Centre	1011	53.6	25.5	20.9

Map 4 shows hotspots of victims of crime aged 75 years and over. According to table 6, Tivoli Community Area has the highest proportion of over 75's living in 75 and over victim hotspots. A third of Tivoli's over 75's population live in a county hotspot.

Map 4 – Victims Aged 75 and Over Hotspots

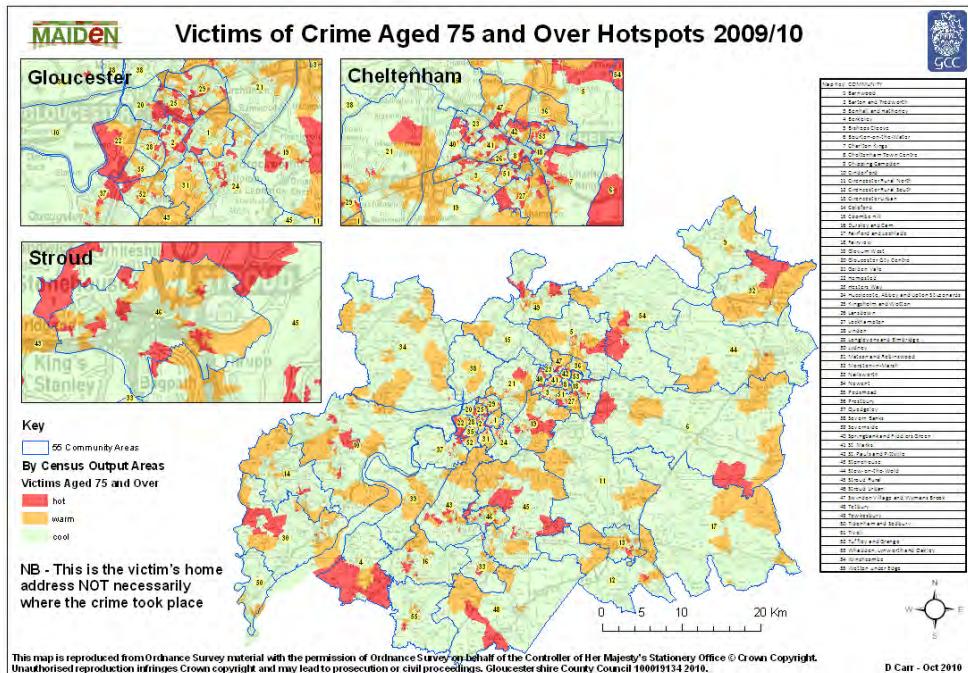


Table 6 - Percentage of 75 and Over Residents Living in All Crime Hotspots

Community Area	Total Older Residents (aged 75 & over) mid 2009	% of Older residents in 'COOL' neighbourhoods	% of Older residents in 'WARM' neighbourhoods	% of Older residents in 'HOT' neighbourhoods
Tivoli	616	41.5	25.1	33.4
Charlton Kings	1100	44.9	24.4	30.7
Cheltenham Town Centre	402	60.4	9.3	30.2
Barton and Tredworth	754	52.6	17.5	29.8
Hempsted	120	10.8	60.8	28.5
Whaddon, Lynworth, and Oakley	582	39.6	35.5	24.9
Kingsholm and Wotton	727	28.6	50.0	21.4
Springbank and Fiddlers Green	402	60.7	18.1	21.2
Quedgeley	786	62.3	18.1	19.5
St. Marks	781	61.4	19.6	19.0

4.1 Violence Against the Person (VAP)

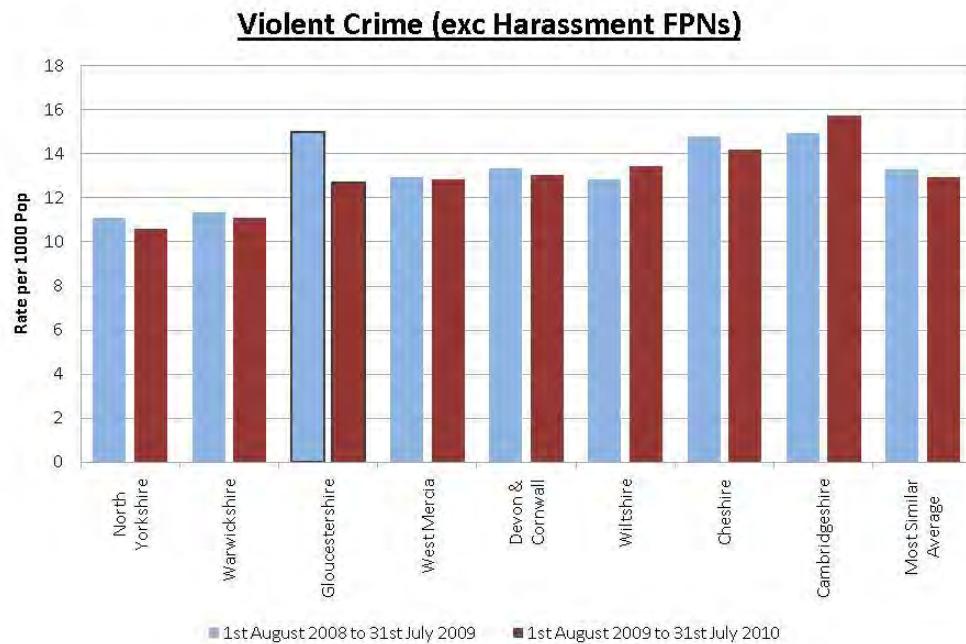
Table 7 – Violence Against the Person by Home Office Category

Violent Crimes in Gloucestershire	August 2008 to July 2009	August 2009 to July 2010	Difference	Percentage Difference
Actual Bodily Harm and other Injury (excluding GBH)	3192	2950	-242	-7.6
Assault without Injury	2498	1894	-604	-24.2
Public Fear, Alarm or Distress	1164	848	-316	-27.1
Harassment	278	226	-52	-18.7
Assault without Injury on a constable	232	132	-100	-43.1
Racially/Religiously Aggravated Public Fear, Alarm or Distress	201	156	-45	-22.4
Possession of Other Weapons	142	100	-42	-29.6
Wounding or Carrying out an act Endangering Life	110	146	36	32.7
Inflicting Grievous Bodily Harm without Intent (excluding less serious)	98	102	4	4.1
Possession of Article with Blade or Point	95	65	-30	-31.6
Threats to Kill	90	81	-9	-10.0
Cruelty / neglect of children	41	48	7	17.1
Racially/Religiously Aggravated Assault without Injury	34	19	-15	-44.1
Racially/Religiously Aggravated ABH and Other Injury	20	18	-2	-10.0
Possession of Weapons with Intent	12	16	4	33.3
Child abduction	10	2	-8	-80.0
Causing Death by Dangerous Driving	9	3	-6	-66.7
Racially/Religiously Aggravated Harassment	7	6	-1	-14.3
Attempted murder	6	6	0	0.0
Manslaughter	3	0	-3	-100.0
Use of a Substance or Object to Endanger Life	3	2	-1	-33.3
Poisoning or Female Genital Mutilation	2	1	-1	-50.0
Causing Death by Careless Driving	1	1	0	0.0
Corporate Manslaughter	1	0	-1	-100.0
Murder	1	3	2	200.0
Possession of Items to Endanger Life	1	1	0	0.0
Endangering railway passenger	0	0	0	0.0

Racially/Religiously Aggravated Inflicting GBH without Intent	0	1	1	100.0
Causing Death by Careless or Inconsiderate Driving	0	2	2	100.0
Conspiracy to Murder	0	1	1	100.0
Death –aggravated vehicle taking	0	1	1	100.0
Total Violence	8251	6831	-1420	-17.2
<i>domestic violence victims (NOT MARAC)</i>	2888	2213	-675	-23.4
<i>repeat domestic violence victims (NOT MARAC)</i>	703	470	-233	-33.1
<i>serious violent crime (NI 15/PSA 23)</i>	239	265	26	10.9
<i>assaults with less serious injury (NI 20/PSA 25)</i>	3248	2966	-282	-8.7

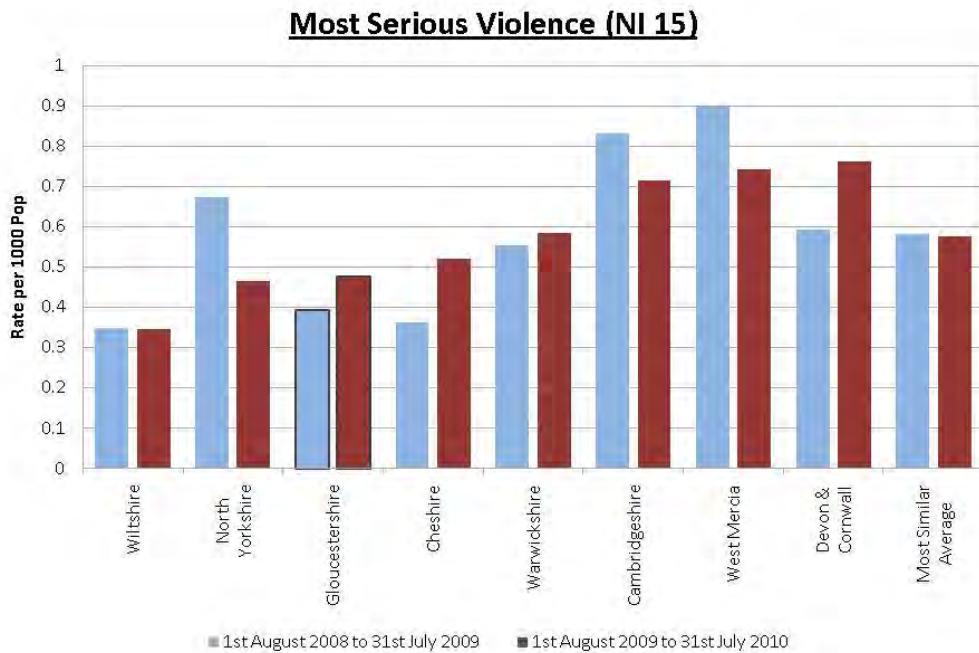
In Gloucestershire only theft and criminal damage were more commonly recorded over the past 12 months than crimes of Violence Against the Person (VAP). Numbers of crimes of VAP in Gloucestershire have decreased by 17.2% from the previous year compared to the last 12 months and when looking at the coloured table in Appendix 1, VAP has reduced in all six districts, most notably in the Forest of Dean and Tewkesbury by 25.5% and 25.3% respectively. The most substantial rise has been in the recording of “Wounding or Carrying out an act Endangering Life” which has increased by almost a third in Gloucestershire. Increases in this type of violent crime have been in Cotswold (up 16.7%), Forest of Dean (up 112.5%) and Gloucester (up 96.8%). Serious Violent Crime (NI 15) has increased in Gloucestershire by 10.9% most notably in the Forest of Dean (up 28%) and Gloucester (up 57.4%). Assaults with less serious injury (NI 20) has decreased in four out of the six districts with the exception of Cotswolds (up 22.6%) and Stroud (up 15.7%).

Figure 6 – Violent Crime Comparison with iQuanta Most Similar Forces

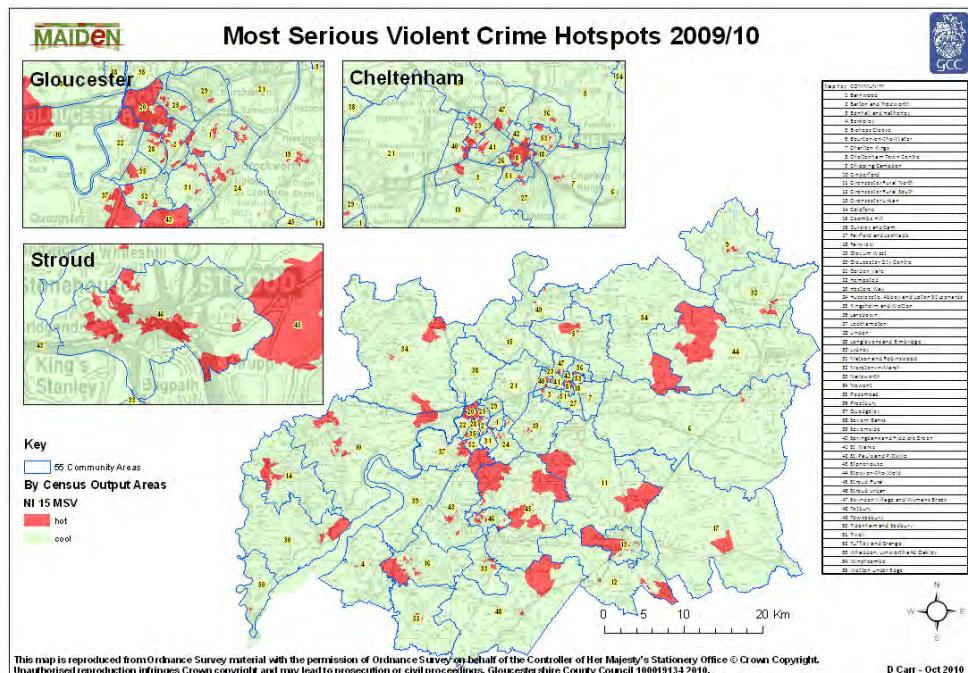


Last year Gloucestershire was the worst performing county in its most similar group for all violent crime (excluding fixed penalty notices for harassment). But over the last 12 months Gloucestershire is the third best performing area out of the eight most similar in its group with the comparison of blue to red bar showing the steepest fall in Gloucestershire out of its peers (see Figure 6). When looking at the last three months it is a similar looking picture with Gloucestershire being the third best performing out of 8 similar peers (May 10 to July 10). Figure 7 shows Most Serious Violence (NI 15) over the last two 12 month periods with Gloucestershire's rate being well below the "most similar" average bars (far right of chart) maintaining a consistent performance against peers experienced in 2007/08, 2008/09 and 2009/10. Assaults with less serious injury (NI 20) over the last 12 months and 3 months are just below the "family" average.

Figure 7 – NI 15 Comparison with iQuanta Most Similar Forces



Map 5 - NI 15 Hotspots



Map 5 shows hotspots where serious violent crimes have taken place, there are no “warm” spots on this map due to the numbers involved in each census output area. Table 8 shows proportions of total population living in the hotspot areas for NI 15 on the map above. For instance, 7 out

of 10 people who live in Gloucester City Centre Community Area live in a hotspot for serious violent crime.

Table 8 – Percentage of Residents Living in NI15 Hotspots

Community Area	Total Residents mid 2009	% of residents in 'COOL' neighbourhoods	% of residents in 'HOT' neighbourhoods
Gloucester City Centre	3527	29.9	70.1
Cheltenham Town Centre	6747	43.5	56.5
Hesters Way	8267	72.1	27.9
Barton and Tredworth	16509	74.8	25.2
Quedgeley	20123	75.5	24.5
Linden	8630	76.7	23.3
Podsmead	3067	76.8	23.2
St. Pauls and Pittville	5463	76.9	23.1
Stroud Urban	24796	81.4	18.6
Hempsted	1983	82.0	18.0

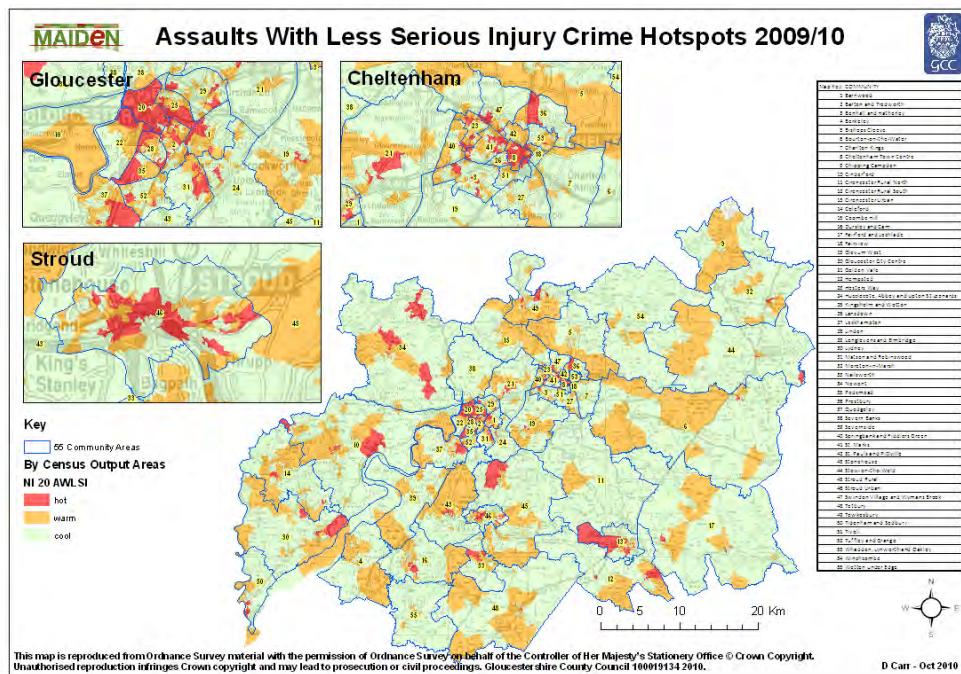
Overall, there have been almost 800 fewer victims of violent crimes in the past 12 months when compared against the previous year (Table 9).

Similar patterns from the previous year show that young people (16-24 year age groups) are still disproportionately represented amongst victims of VAP crimes. There are over 100 fewer violent crime victims under the age of 16 recorded in the last 12 months as opposed to the previous year.

Table 9 – Victims of VAP by Age Band

Age of victims	violence against the person victims Aug 08 to July 09	violence against the person victims Aug 09 to July 10	victims per thousand 09/10 based on ONS population mid 2009
Under 16	751	646	6.0
16-19	1087	928	30.3
20-24	1173	1019	30.0
25-39	2255	1950	19.3
40-54	1332	1286	9.9
55-64	258	260	3.4
65-74	91	66	1.2
75+	21	21	0.4
ALL	6968	6176	10.5

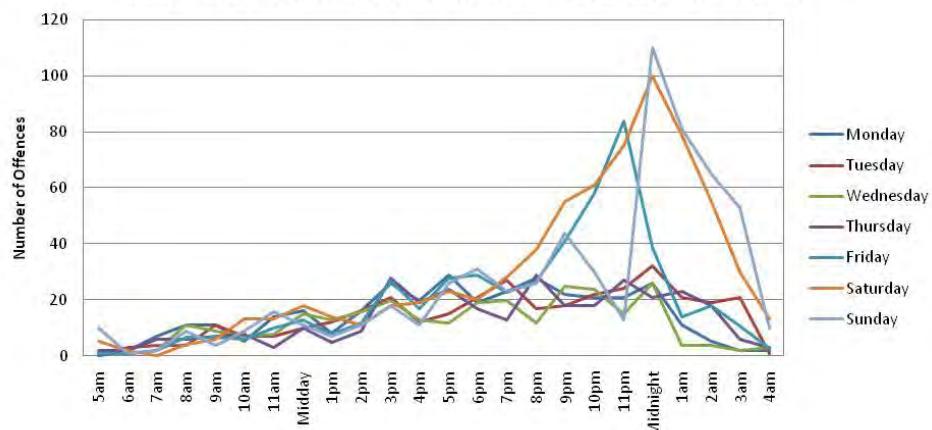
Map 6 – NI 20 Hotspots



According to published guidance, assault with less serious injury (NI 20) can be used as a proxy for alcohol related violent offences, however it should be acknowledged that figures will include a proportion of offences that will have no alcohol element. Map 6 shows the geographical distribution of this crime type across Gloucestershire over the previous year. Figure 8 shows the times and days when this offences is being perpetrated. Across Gloucestershire this offence is most commonly reported on Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays from 8pm through until 4am.

Figure 8 – NI 20 by Day and Time

Temporal Pattern of NI 20 in Gloucestershire (2009/10)



To gain a greater understanding of alcohol related crime at a neighbourhood level and to account for victims that do not report to the police it would be beneficial to include Emergency department data alongside the police data but this has been unachievable due to a lack of resources in Gloucestershire's Public Health Information Unit.

Table 10 – Percentage of Residents Living in NI20 Hotspots

Community Area	Total Residents mid 2009	% of residents in 'COOL' neighbourhoods	% of residents in 'WARM' neighbourhoods	% of residents in 'HOT' neighbourhoods
Gloucester City Centre	3527	8.7	4.8	86.4
Cheltenham Town Centre	6747	10.0	27.6	62.3
Podsmead	3067	22.7	27.1	50.2
Matson and Robinswood	8195	16.4	43.9	39.6
Kingsholm and Wotton	7090	14.7	49.0	36.2
Hesters Way	8267	30.4	41.1	28.5
Barton and Tredworth	16509	28.8	45.4	25.9
Cirencester Urban	20332	52.7	25.2	22.1
St. Marks	12266	45.0	33.0	21.9
Linden	8630	37.1	41.7	21.2

Table 10 shows, in relation to Map 6, the proportions of the total populations in each Community Area listed above that live inside a hotspot for, in this case, assault with less serious injury (including ABH). For instance, over half of Podsmead's 3067 residents live in a hotspot for this crime type.

4.2 Burglary Crimes

Table 11 – Burglary by Home Office Category (including repeats)

Burglary Crimes in Gloucestershire area	August 2008 to July 2009	August 2009 to July 2010	Difference	Percentage Difference
Domestic Burglary	2365	2404	39	1.6
Non-Domestic Burglary	3464	2953	-511	-14.8
Total All burglaries	5829	5357	-472	-8.1
<i>Repeat Domestic Burglaries</i>	195	207	12	6.2
<i>Percentage that are Repeat</i>	8.2	8.6	-	-

Table 11 shows a decrease in all burglaries between the dates above (down 8.1%) but it is important to note that the total for domestic burglaries has increased by 1.6% for Gloucestershire.

Proportionally, there are similar repeat domestic burglaries this year in Gloucestershire when compared to the previous year (8.2% to 8.6%). Two out of the six districts have experienced increases in all burglary crimes in the past 12 months with Cheltenham showing the highest proportional increase of 20% as well as Cotswolds which has increased by 6.5%. Domestic burglary has increased in only one of the six districts – the figure for Cheltenham is up by 43.8% on the previous year's figure with repeat domestic burglary increasing by 87.7% in this area alone.

Gloucestershire is the second highest in its family group for recorded domestic burglaries over the last 12 months (August 2009 to July 2010).

Table 12 – Victims of Burglary by Age Band

Age of victims	burglary crime victims Aug 07 to July 08	burglary crime victims Aug 08 to July 09	victims per thousand 08/09 based on ONS population mid 2007
Under 16	44	30	0.3
16-19	153	165	5.3
20-24	385	346	10.9
25-39	1081	1185	11.3
40-54	1251	1471	11.6
55-64	556	655	8.7
65-74	303	317	6.1
75+	387	324	6.3
ALL	4160	4493	7.7

Table 12 shows that over the past 12 months people aged between 20 and 64 appear more frequently amongst burglary victims than they do in the population as a whole. People aged between 25 and 54 are 1.5 times more likely to report as a victim of burglary than their numbers in the population would suggest.

4.3 Theft Crimes

Table 13 – Theft by Home Office Category

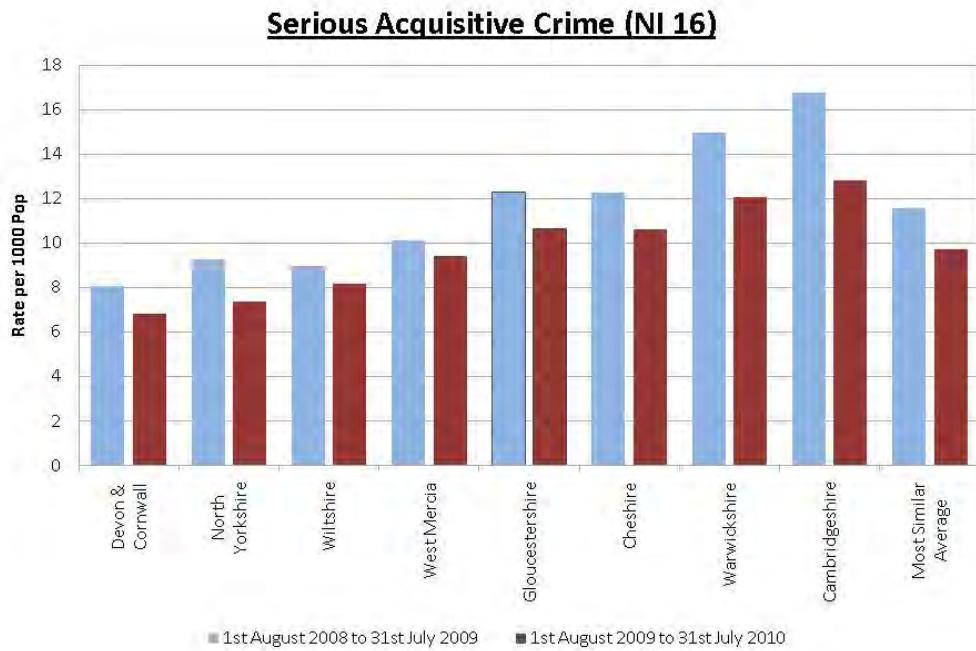
Theft Crimes in Gloucestershire area	August 2008 to July 2009	August 2009 to July 2010	Difference	Percentage Difference
Other theft/unauth taking	4256	3806	-450	-10.6
Theft from vehicle	3348	2709	-639	-19.1
Shoplifting	3288	2813	-475	-14.4
Theft of pedal cycle	1434	1292	-142	-9.9
Theft/unauth taking m/vehicle	1145	837	-308	-26.9
Theft from the person of another	648	470	-178	-27.5
Theft in a dwelling	447	430	-17	-3.8
Interfering with a Motor Vehicle	338	269	-69	-20.4
Theft by employee	135	112	-23	-17.0
Theft from automatic m/c ,meter	74	48	-26	-35.1
Handling stolen goods	81	99	18	22.2
Aggravated vehicle taking	64	66	2	3.1
Theft of mail	41	25	-16	-39.0
Profiting from/Concealing Knowledge of the Proceeds of Crime	28	15	-13	-46.4
Dishonest Use of Electricity	14	7	-7	-50.0
Total	15341	12998	-2343	-15.3
serious acquisitive crime (NI 16/PSA 23)	7151	6226	-925	-12.9

Even though there has been a year on year reduction of all crimes of theft (down 15.3%), more theft crimes were recorded in Gloucestershire in the past 12 months than crimes in any other band. Theft crime recording has decreased in all six districts of Gloucestershire most notably in the Forest of Dean by over a quarter. Thefts from vehicles have reduced by over

19% for the county, most noticeably in Stroud (down 30.2%) and the Forest of Dean (down 29.2%). At a county level the only subsets of theft that have experienced increases over the last 12 months have been handling stolen goods (up 22.2%) and aggravated vehicle taking (increase of 2 crimes). At a district level there are increases for handling stolen goods in Cheltenham (up 160%), Stroud (up 30%) and Tewkesbury (up 300% however the increase in Tewkesbury equates to only 9 more crimes than the previous year). It is important to note that there have been decreases in all six districts for the high volume theft crimes such as “other theft/unauthorised taking”, “theft from motor vehicles”, “shoplifting”, “theft of pedal cycles”, “theft of motor vehicles” and “theft from the person of another”, with the one exception of a small increase in Stroud for theft of pedal cycle (See Appendix 1 for all district figures).

NI 16, which, broadly speaking is a total of burglary, vehicle crime and robbery has reduced by nearly 13% compared against the previous year and has gone down by at least 20% or more in three of the six districts (Forest of Dean, Gloucester and Stroud). Cheltenham has experienced a small rise in the number of NI 16 crimes (up 2.1% or 44 more crimes) against the previous year.

Figure 9 - NI 16 Comparison with iQuanta Most Similar Forces



Over the last two years Gloucestershire has had higher rates in NI 16 than the “most similar average”. All eight police forces in Figure 9 in this “most similar” group have experienced year on year decreases in this crime type.

Map 7 shows hotspots of serious acquisitive crime (NI 16).

Map 7 – NI 16 Hotspots

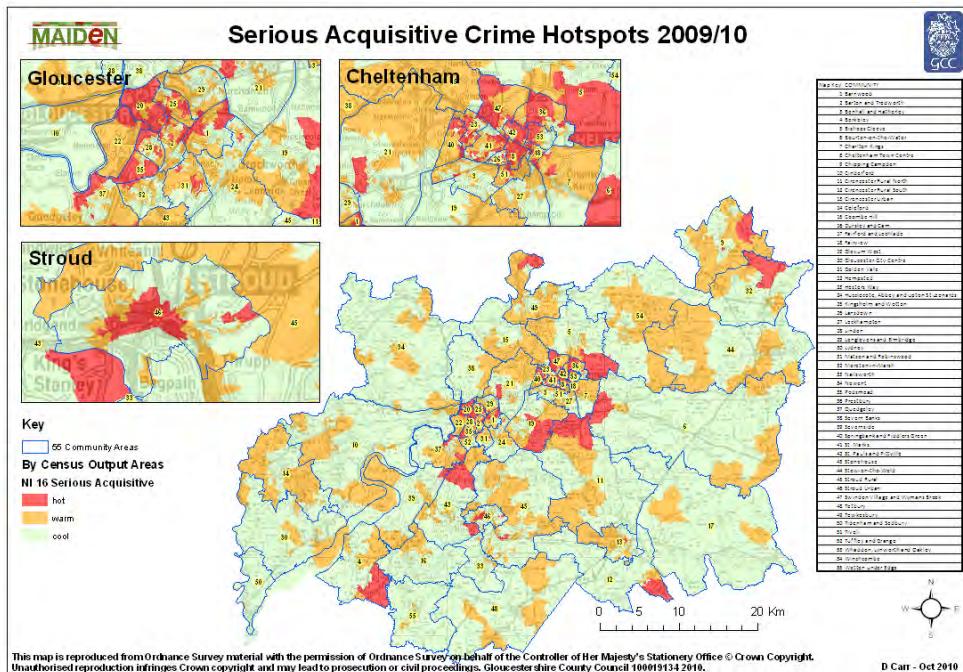


Table 14 - Percentage of Residents Living in NI16 Hotspots

Community Area	Total Residents mid 2009	% of residents in 'COOL' neighbourhoods	% of residents in 'WARM' neighbourhoods	% of residents in 'HOT' neighbourhoods
Gloucester City Centre	3527	0.0	29.5	70.5
Cheltenham Town Centre	6747	5.7	29.1	65.2
St. Pauls and Pittville	5463	21.6	13.7	64.8
Podsmead	3067	17.6	24.4	58.1
Fairview	5363	12.6	39.5	47.8
Hesters Way	8267	19.0	34.3	46.8
Swindon Village and Wymans Brook	5635	11.1	44.2	44.7
Springbank and Fiddlers Green	5919	9.5	49.8	40.7
Kingsholm and Wotton	7090	16.1	52.0	32.0
Tivoli	7270	10.0	61.0	29.0

Table 14 is in relation to the map of serious acquisitive crime hotspots and shows the proportion of residents within a Community Area living within a “hot”, “warm” or “cool” spot. For instance, almost two-thirds of the 5463 residents in St Paul's and Pittville Community Area live in a hotspot neighbourhood for NI 16 – serious acquisitive crime.

Table 15 – Victims of Theft by Age Band

Age of victims	theft crime victims Aug 08 to July 09	theft crime victims Aug 09 to July 10	victims per thousand 09/10 based on ONS population mid 2009
Under 16	262	250	2.3
16-19	917	785	25.6
20-24	1084	921	27.2
25-39	2740	2405	23.8
40-54	2667	2484	19.1
55-64	1006	920	12.0
65-74	561	447	8.0
75+	411	329	6.2
ALL	9648	8541	14.5

Over the last 12 months there have been 1107 fewer victims of theft in Gloucestershire. Theft crimes in Gloucestershire have had a disproportionate impact on younger people, with almost twice as many victims aged between 16-19 and 20-24 as their numbers in the community would suggest (Table 15).

4.4 Robbery Crimes

Table 16 – Robbery Crimes by Home Office Category

Robbery Crimes in Gloucestershire area	August 2008 to July 2009	August 2009 to July 2010	Difference	Percentage Difference
Robbery of personal property	206	202	-4	-1.9
Robbery of business property	30	13	-17	-56.7
total	236	215	-21	-8.9

Numbers of robbery crimes recorded in Gloucestershire have fallen by 8.9% over the last 12 months compared to the previous year. Only the Cotswolds did not experience a reduction in all robbery with it increasing by 75% which is an increase of 6 more robberies. Gloucester reduced

robbery by 18 crimes (14.8%) and Cheltenham reduced by 8 crimes (13.3%). (See Appendix 1 for all district figures.)

Gloucestershire's rate for robbery is well below the iQuanta "family" average rate over the last 3 and 12 months. The same applies when looking at the two subsets of robbery over the 3 and 12 month periods with Gloucestershire performing well below the most similar average.

Table 17 – Victims of Robbery by Age Band

Age of victims	robbery crime victims Aug 08 to July 09	robbery crime victims Aug 09 to July 10	victims per thousand 09/10 based on ONS population mid 2009
Under 16	40	27	0.2
16-19	58	51	1.7
20-24	43	33	1.0
25-39	47	54	0.5
40-54	24	32	0.2
55-64	13	10	0.1
65-74	4	5	0.1
75+	4	5	0.1
ALL	233	217	0.4

Over half of robbery victims in Gloucestershire over the past 12 months were aged under 24 with 16 to 19 years olds being more than four times more likely and 20 to 24 year olds being more than two times more likely to become a victim of robbery than their numbers in the community would suggest.

4.5 Sexual Offences

Numbers of sexual offences in Gloucestershire have decreased over the last 12 months compared against the previous 12 months before that (10 fewer offences – a 1.9% reduction), however the number of victims has increased by 54 in total. Two of Gloucestershire's districts have experienced increases in sexual offences Forest of Dean (up 18.4%) and Gloucester (up 19.4%). Tewkesbury and the Cotswolds had the largest proportional decreases (down 34.6% and 33.8% respectively). Over the past 12 months more than half of victims of recorded sexual offences have been aged under 20 with an increasing number of these being aged under 16. In fact, victims under 16 years have increased by almost a quarter on the figure from the previous year.

Table 18 – Victims of Sexual Offences by Age Band

Age of victims	sexual offence victims Aug 08 to July 09	sexual offence victims Aug 09 to July 10	Difference	Percentage Difference	victims per thousand 09/10 based on ONS population mid 2009
Under 16	201	251	50	24.9	2.3
16-19	96	65	-31	-32.3	2.1
20-24	56	67	11	19.6	2.0
25-39	117	119	2	1.7	1.2
40-54	59	77	18	30.5	0.6
55-64	10	15	5	50.0	0.2
65-74	2	2	0	0.0	0.0
75+	3	2	-1	-33.3	0.0
ALL	544	598	54	9.9	1.0

Over the last 12 and 3 months Gloucestershire has a similar rate of all sexual offences when compared with the iQuanta most similar group average.

4.5 Criminal Damage

Table 19 – Criminal Damage Crimes by Home Office Category

Criminal Damage Crimes in Gloucestershire area	August 2008 to July 2009	August 2009 to July 2010	Difference	Percentage Difference
Criminal damage – vehicles	4017	2978	-1039	-25.9
Criminal damage – dwelling	1923	1473	-450	-23.4
Criminal damage –other	1482	1347	-135	-9.1
Criminal damage –non dwelling	1133	856	-277	-24.4
Arson Endangering Life	12	20	8	66.7
Arson Not Endangering Life	267	204	-63	-23.6
Racial aggr crim damage –vehicle	8	1	-7	-87.5
Racial aggr crim damage –dwelling	0	2	2	100.0
Racial aggr crim damage –other	1	2	1	100.0
Racial aggr crim damage –non dwelling	3	3	0	0.0
Total All Criminal Damage	8846	6886	-1960	-22.2
NI 33a – Primary Fires	378	281	-97	-25.7
NI 33b – Secondary Fires	430	414	-16	-3.7
NI 33 TOTAL	808	695	-113	-14.0

Only theft crimes were more commonly recorded in Gloucestershire over the past 24 months than criminal damage crimes. Criminal damage has fallen by 22.2% in the last 12 months when comparing against the previous 12 months before that. Numbers of criminal damage to vehicles account for almost half of the total of all criminal damage crimes for both years (see table above) and this figure has reduced by over 1039 crimes (a fall of 25.9%). All six districts experienced a fall in total criminal damage crimes over the last 12 months (see appendix 1).

The National Indicator for deliberate fires is also included above. Please note this is not to be confused with police recorded arson incidents which go towards total criminal damage crimes. The NI 33a and b figures are recorded by Gloucestershire Fire and Rescue Service and when comparing the last 12 months with the previous year, NI 33 has reduced by 14% - a total of 113 fewer incidents.

Over the last 3 and 12 months Gloucestershire's rate for criminal damage is slightly below the average for its iQuanta "family" group.

Table 20 – Victims of Criminal Damage by Age Band

Age of victims	criminal damage crime victims Aug 08 to July 09	criminal damage crime victims Aug 09 to July 10	victims per thousand 09/10 based on ONS population mid 2009
Under 16	6	13	0.1
16-19	225	210	6.9
20-24	595	479	14.1
25-39	1835	1372	13.6
40-54	2049	1567	12.1
55-64	884	686	9.0
65-74	466	355	6.4
75+	341	214	4.0
ALL	6401	4896	8.3

In Gloucestershire there have been 1505 fewer victims of criminal damage. 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 21 – Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents by Type

ASB Incidents in Gloucestershire area	August 2008 to July 2009	August 2009 to July 2010	Difference	Percentage Difference
Rowdy or inconsiderate behaviour	20317	18883	-1434	-7.1
Nuisance veh & inappropriate use	2956	2488	-468	-15.8
Neighbours – rowdy/nuisance	2567	2446	-121	-4.7
Malicious/Nuisance communications	2477	2614	137	5.5
Hoax calls to emerg serv-not crime	2345	2865	520	22.2
Noise	1216	1160	-56	-4.6
Abandoned veh-not stolen or obstr	957	636	-321	-33.5
Animal related problems	802	605	-197	-24.6
Littering / Drugs Paraphernalia	209	143	-66	-31.6
Fireworks – inappropriate use	199	215	16	8.0
Street drinking inc breach of dppo	189	174	-15	-7.9
Trespass	180	111	-69	-38.3
Begging	163	195	32	19.6
Prostitution related activity	20	11	-9	-45.0
Total ASB	34597	32546	-2051	-5.9

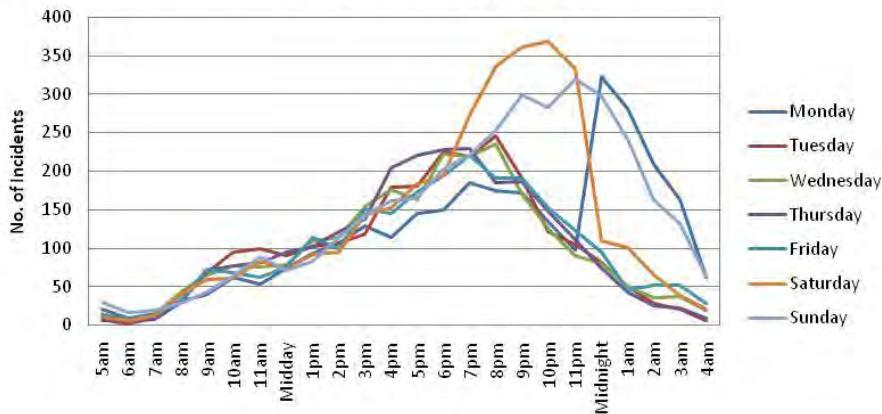
During the last 12 months the police have recorded, on average, 89 incidents of anti-social behaviour per day across Gloucestershire, almost 4 per hour or one incident every 16 minutes. When compared against the previous year there has been 5.9% decrease in the reporting of ASB in Gloucestershire. 58% of these incidents relate to “rowdy or inconsiderate behaviour” with 1434 fewer incidents of this type reported to the police in the last 12 months. 2488 incidents relate to “nuisance vehicles” which has had a year on year decrease in the last two years of 15.8%.

Proportionally speaking, hoax calls have had the greatest increase amongst all the ASB incident types increasing by 22.2% when compared against the previous year (520 more incidents than the previous year). All six districts have reduced the number of police recorded anti-social behaviour incidents (see appendix 1). Incidents reported to the police are highest between the hours of 6pm and 9pm and over the last 12 months a higher proportion were reported on a Saturday more than any other day.

Figure 10 takes one type of ASB, Rowdy and Inconsiderate Behaviour, and breaks it down by day and hour reported to the police. All days see a similar level of reporting until approximately 7pm. Numbers reported on Saturday and Sunday greatly exceed what is experienced during the week and it must be noted that the spike in reporting from midnight to 1am on Mondays is carried on from the previous Sunday evenings.

Figure 10 – Rowdy/Inconsiderate ASB by Day and Time

Temporal Pattern of Rowdy/Inconsiderate ASB in Gloucestershire (2009/10)



Map 8 shows hotspots categorised as being rowdy and/or inconsiderate anti-social behaviour.

Map 8 – Rowdy/Inconsiderate Behaviour Hotspots

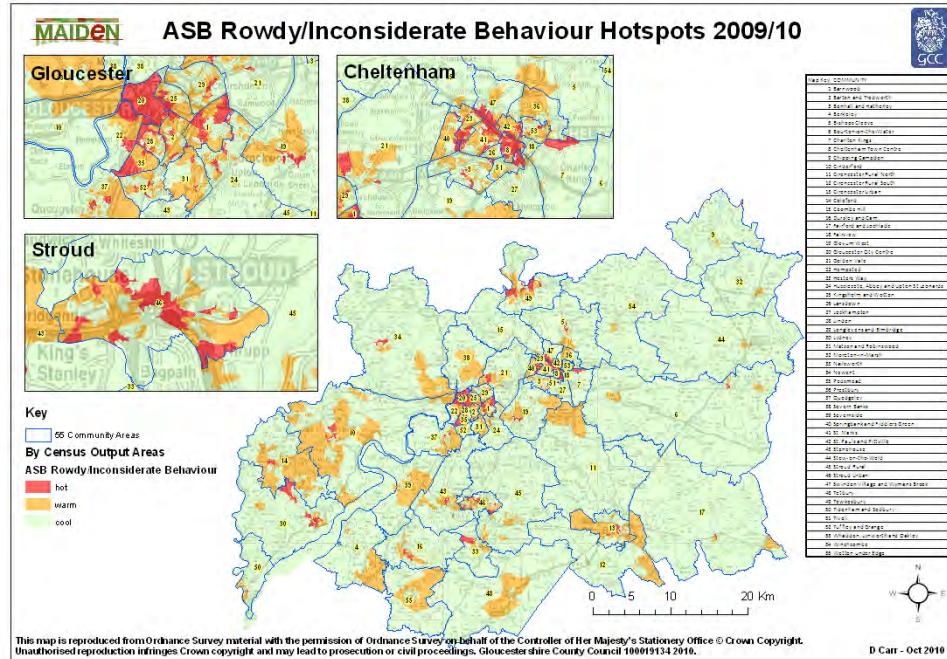


Table 22 - Percentage of Residents Living in Rowdy/Inconsiderate Behaviour Hotspots

Community Area	Total Residents mid 2009	% of residents in 'COOL' neighbourhoods	% of residents in 'WARM' neighbourhoods	% of residents in 'HOT' neighbourhoods
Gloucester City Centre	3527	0.0	3.5	96.5
Hempsted	1983	12.7	20.4	66.9
Cheltenham Town Centre	6747	19.5	16.9	63.6
Podsmead	3067	0.0	61.9	38.1
Hesters Way	8267	18.5	44.6	36.9
St. Pauls and Pittville	5463	22.4	53.0	24.5
St. Marks	12266	33.6	42.3	24.1
Linden	8630	36.1	41.8	22.1
Swindon Village and Wymans Brook	5635	57.1	21.7	21.2
Barton and Tredworth	16509	23.0	56.0	21.0

Table 22 shows the proportions of residents that live in hot, warm or cool spots in relation to the ASB hotspot map on the previous page. Almost all of the 3527 residents that live in Gloucester City Centre Community Area live in a hotspot neighbourhood for rowdy and/or inconsiderate anti-social behaviour and just over two-thirds of residents in Hempsted Community Area live in a hotspot neighbourhood.

6. Offenders and Offending

6.1 Offenders and Mental Health

Before looking into the numbers of adult and young offenders, the following research undertaken by the relevant partners highlight some key points in relation to offending and mental health.

Key Information from Gloucestershire Probation Trust

Of 1400 cases on Gloucestershire Probation Trust's Caseload:

- 48.6% had Emotional & Wellbeing issues linked to offending
- 34% had some or significant psychological problems
- 14.3% had some or significant psychiatric problems
- 36.5% had some or significant links to serious harm
- 11% had some or significant history of psychiatric treatment
- 18% had been on medication for a MH problem
- 2% had been in specialist hospital/Regional Secure Unit
- 6% were receiving psychiatric treatment

Key Information from Gloucestershire NHS (Public Health)

- **Four in ten** offenders in the community have mental health problems
- **70%** of prisoners suffer from two or more mental health problems
- **7%** sentenced male prisoners and **27%** of remand female prisoners have attempted suicide over a 12 month period
- **42%** of suicides occur in the first 28 days of custody
- Prevalence of neurotic disorders is 60% among women in prison compared to 16% in general household population
- A sample of female prisoners by HMPI showed 40% had self harmed or attempted suicide, 50% had been physically or sexually abused.
- BME groups are 40% more likely to access mental health services through a criminal justice gateway

Table 23 - Mental Health Problems in Prison and in the General Population

	Prevalence among prisoners (16+ years)	Prevalence in general population (16-64 years)
Psychosis	8%	0.4%
Personality disorder	66%	0.4%
Depression and anxiety	45%	17.6%
Drug dependency	45%	3.4%
Alcohol dependency	30%	5.9%

Source: Singleton *et al.*, 1998

Source: McManus *et al.*, 2009

Learning Difficulties in Offenders:

- **20-30%** of prisoners have learning disabilities that interferes with their ability to cope with the CJS (*Loucks 2007*)
- **7%** of prisoners have an IQ of less than 70 and a further 25% have an IQ of less than 80
- **23%** of prisoners under 18 years of age have an IQ of less than 70
- **20%** of the prison population have a hidden disability that will affect & undermine their work performance in both education & work settings

Source: 'No one knows' report

Summary of Lord Bradley's review of people with mental health problems or learning disabilities in the criminal justice system:

- Lack of agreement on important definitions e.g. what diversion means
- Importance of service user/carer experience
- Emphasis on diversion often too late in system
- Lack of adequate assessment and identification of problems at an early stage
- Poor continuity of care
- Poor information and information sharing
- Lack of joined up services for those with dual diagnosis
- People working in „silos”, both at national and local level
- Poor use of existing „disposals” due to lack of awareness and information e.g. community orders
- Need for training, for both health and criminal justice sectors

6.2 Adult Offending and Reoffending

This section will cover the number of offenders in each district/CSP area and their estimated rate of reoffending as per NI 18 “Adult reoffending rates for those under probation supervision”. These figures will cover the period 1st April 2009 to 31st March 2010.

Table 24 – Rate of Reoffending (NI 18)

Figures based on Gloucestershire Probation Area	Cohort Size	Number of Reoffenders	Estimated/Actual Rate of Reoffending
Cheltenham	1349	180	13.34%
Cotswold	358	27	7.54%
Forest of Dean	632	54	8.54%
Gloucester City	2067	247	11.95%
Stroud	781	76	9.73%
Tewkesbury	471	53	11.25%
Unknown/Out of County	103	12	11.65%
Gloucestershire Probation Area	5761	649	Actual 11.27%
South West Region	43893	Fig not published	Actual 10.06%
England and Wales	688616	Fig not published	Actual 9.71%

Table 24 shows NI 18 figures by Community Safety Partnership 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 be on this total four times (once for each quarter) as the figures for each quarter are combined. 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. Like the cohort size, the number of reoffenders is combined over 4 cohorts so again an individual could appear up to four times on this list. To overcome this issue of duplication, the table on the next page deals with individuals, removing all duplicates so that a real figure of numbers of offenders and reoffenders can be established in an area over the past 12 months. The estimated/actual rate of reoffending is the figure used to calculate NI 18. From the above figures, Gloucestershire Probation Area has a higher actual rate of reoffending than the South West Region and also England and Wales. Only Cotswold and the Forest of Dean have lower estimated rates than the England and Wales figure. Cheltenham has the highest estimated rate of reoffending of the six

districts of Gloucestershire however, in terms of volume, the highest numbers of cohort size and reoffenders are in Gloucester City.

Table 25 – Offenders by District

	Number of <u>Offenders</u> (Based on 12 months of Probation Caseload Data)	Percentage of Offenders in each district
Cheltenham	567	24%
Cotswold	161	7%
Forest of Dean	252	11%
Gloucester	826	35%
Stroud	347	15%
Tewkesbury	214	9%
County	2367	100%
Unknown/ Out Of County	29	

Table 25 has removed all duplicate records (i.e. individuals that occur in more than one cohort) to show how many offenders have been known to Gloucestershire Probation Trust from 1st April 2009 to 31st March 2010. This method uses their last known postcode and is then aggregated to district. 59% of offenders live in Cheltenham or Gloucester.

Figure 11 – All Offenders and Deprivation

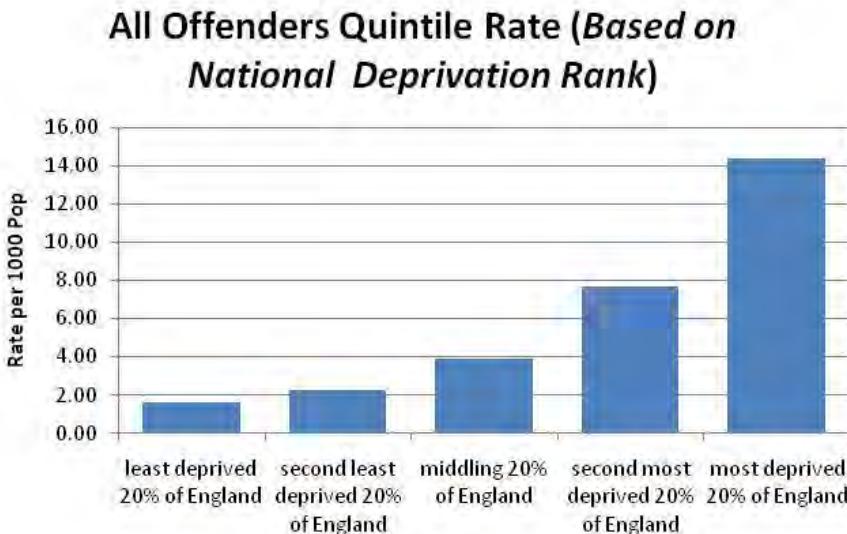


Figure 11 relates to the rate of offenders living in the relevant quintile of deprivation (taken from the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007). This chart indicates that the numbers of offenders per 1000 population are highest in

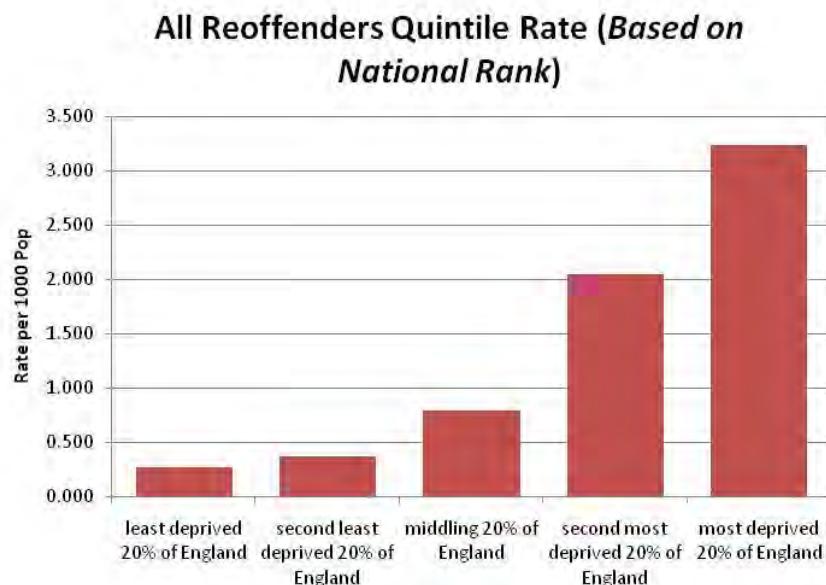
the most deprived 20% (quintile) of England, in this case just over 14 offenders per 1000 of the total population. There are 28 lower super output areas (out of 367 in the county) that fall into this bracket; 18 are in Gloucester, 9 in Cheltenham and 1 in Tewkesbury.

Table 26 – Reoffenders by District

	Number of Reoffenders (Based on 12 months of Probation Caseload Data)	Percentage of Reoffenders in each district
Cheltenham	137	27%
Cotswold	24	5%
Forest of Dean	43	9%
Gloucester	186	37%
Stroud	64	13%
Tewkesbury	45	9%
County	499	100%

Table 26 has removed all duplicate records (i.e. individuals that occur in more than one cohort) to show how many reoffenders have been known to Gloucestershire Probation Trust from 1st April 2009 to 31st March 2010. This method uses their last known postcode and is then aggregated to district. There are 499 reoffenders living in Gloucestershire between the above dates. 64% of reoffenders live in either Cheltenham or Gloucester. Figure 12 shows that most reoffenders per 1000 population live in these 28 lower super output areas as mentioned above.

Figure 12 – All Reoffenders and Deprivation



6.3 Youth Offending

Table 27 – Numbers of Young Offenders

Number of Young Offenders				
	Aug 2008 – July 2009	Aug 2009 – July 2010	Difference	% Difference
Cheltenham	268	240	-28	-10.4
Cotswolds	134	135	1	0.7
Forest	157	157	0	0.0
Gloucester	375	325	-50	-13.3
Stroud	307	258	-49	-16.0
Tewkesbury	184	148	-36	-19.6
Unknown	101	74	-27	-26.7
Total	1526	1337	-189	-12.4

Source: Gloucestershire Constabulary

Numbers of young offenders over the last 12 months have reduced by 12.4% in Gloucestershire compared against the previous year before.

There has been a reduction in numbers of all young offenders in 4 out of the 6 districts with the exception of Cotswolds and the Forest of Dean.

Almost a quarter of young offenders live in Gloucester, 19.3% live in Stroud and 18% live in Cheltenham.

Table 28 – Numbers of Offences by Young People

Number of Crimes Committed by Young People				
	Aug 2008 – July 2009	Aug 2009 – July 2010	Difference	% Difference
Cheltenham	594	458	-136	-22.9
Cotswolds	272	186	-86	-31.6
Forest	251	258	7	2.8
Gloucester	650	523	-127	-19.5
Stroud	634	427	-207	-32.6
Tewkesbury	401	234	-167	-41.6
Unknown	265	117	-148	-55.8
Total	3067	2203	-864	-28.2

Source: Gloucestershire Constabulary

Offences committed by young people have decreased by 864 (28.2% reduction) during the last 12 months compared to the year before with the largest decreases in Stroud (down 32.6%) and Tewkesbury (down 41.6%) at district level.

7. Domestic Abuse

Table 29 – Domestic Abuse Victims by Crime Type

Home Office Category of Crime DV Victims all ages	County Total
Actual Bodily Harm and other Injury (excl. GBH)	1063
Assault w/o Injury	738
Criminal damage –dwelling	124
Harassment	122
Criminal damage –vehicles	48
Criminal damage –other	47
Threats to Kill	46
Cruelty / neglect of children	36
Rape of female 16+	36
Sexual assault on female 13+	36
Wounding or Carrying out an act Endangering Life	31
Offences against state / public order	25
Rape of female -13	20
Theft in a dwelling	20
Sexual activity involving child -13	19
Sexual activity involving child -16	19
Inflicting Grievous Bodily Harm w/o Intent (excl. less serious wounding)	18
Public Fear, Alarm or Distress	18
Burglary dwelling	16
Perverting the course of justice	12
Sexual assault on female -13	12
Incest or Familial sexual offences	11
Other theft/unauth taking	10
Rape of female -16	10
Sexual Assault on a male -13	8
Kidnapping	6
Theft/unauth taking m/vehicle	5
Threat / possession with intent –criminal damage	5

Table 29 shows some of the crime types that Gloucestershire Constabulary have recorded over the 12 month period (August 2009 to July 2010) that involve domestic abuse. 80% of domestic abuse victims have been a victim of violence, 8.8% involved criminal damage and 6.7% sexual offences. Theft and Burglary are perpetrated on many dozens of domestic abuse victims, by partners, former partners and family members, and thus can be regarded as domestic abuse crimes according to the 2004 definition.

Figure 13 shows that reported domestic abuse victims are more likely to live in one of the 28 areas in the top quintile of deprivation in Gloucestershire.

Figure 13 – Domestic Abuse Victims and Deprivation

Domestic Abuse Rate and National Index of Multiple Deprivation Quintiles

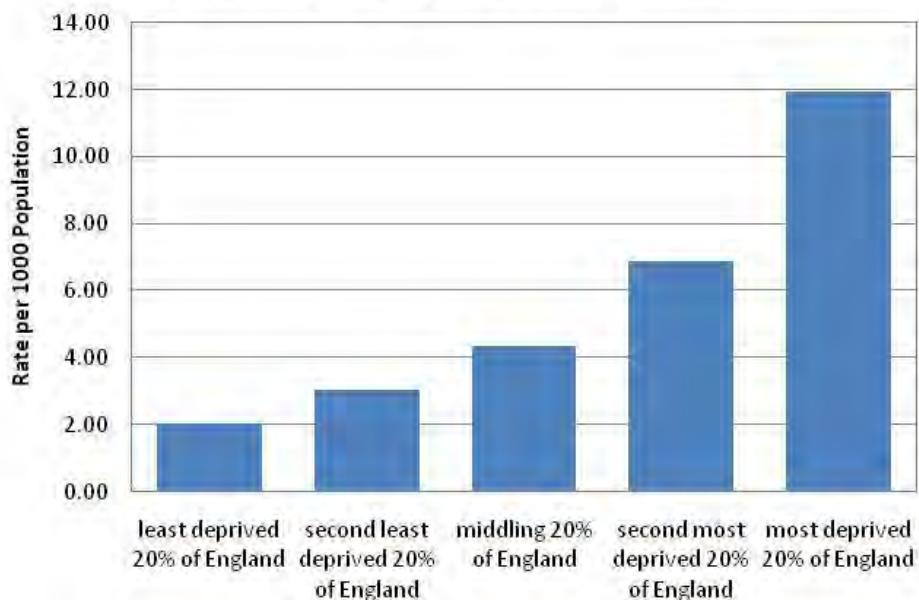


Table 30 – Victims of Domestic Abuse by Age Band

age of victims	domestic abuse victims Aug 09 to July 10	victims per thousand 09/10 based on ONS population mid 2009
Under 16	227	2.1
16-19	255	8.3
20-24	411	12.1
25-39	869	8.6
40-54	599	4.6
55-64	80	1.0
65-74	25	0.4
75+	11	0.2
ALL	2477	4.2
Not Stated	116	-

Domestic abuse victims aged between 20-24 are almost three times more likely to report themselves as victims than their numbers in the community would suggest. 16-19 year olds and people aged between 25-39 are twice as likely to report themselves as victims than their numbers in the community would suggest (Table 30).

To begin to address the impact that domestic abuse has on children, Table 31 shows the number of victims of domestic abuse aged 19 years and under and the type of crime they have been victims of.

Table 31 – Young Domestic Abuse Victims by Crime Type

Home Office Category of Crime DV Victims 19yrs and Under	County Total
Actual Bodily Harm and other Injury (excl. GBH)	191
Assault w/o Injury	118
Cruelty / neglect of children	27
Rape of female -13	15
Sexual assault on female 13+	15
Sexual activity involving child -13	14
Sexual activity involving child -16	10
Sexual assault on female -13	10
Incest or Familial sexual offences	9
Criminal damage -dwelling	7
Criminal damage -vehicles	7
Rape of female -16	7
Wounding or Carrying out an act Endangering Life	7
Harassment	6
Threats to Kill	6

NB Figures with less than 5 victims are not included.

What the Table 31 does not include is the number of children who are “indirect” victims of domestic abuse. Indirect as in they witness the abuse or can hear the abuse within the home environment. Table 32 goes some way to address this issue and this shows the number of children discussed at DARP meetings (Domestic Abuse Referral Process) – these cases are ones where the children are not already open to social care. (DAU – Domestic Abuse Unit)

Table 32 – Numbers of Children Discussed at DARP

	Jan-10	Feb-10	Mar-10	Apr-10	May-10	Jun-10	Jul-10	Aug-10	Sep-10
DAU Welfare Concerns discussed in DARP Mtgs	52	39	63	108	124	131	132	118	117

Over the next 3 years we can expect more than 50,000 Gloucestershire residents to become victims of domestic abuse and/or sexual violence⁴.

- Around 25,000 Gloucestershire residents will be victimized by their partner, and 15,000 by another family member.
- As many as 10,000 people will experience a sexual assault, 3000 of these at the hands of their partner or a family member.
- Approximately 8,000 Gloucestershire residents will be victims of „severe force“ from their partner.
- Perhaps 8,000 Gloucestershire residents will be prevented, by their partner, from being with their family and friends.
- Around 6,000 Gloucestershire residents will experience being pushed, held down or slapped by their partner.
- Maybe 6,000 Gloucestershire residents will experience their partner kicking, biting or hitting them, or throwing things at them.
- As many as 5,000 Gloucestershire residents will be victims of „severe force“ from a family member.
- Almost 4,000 Gloucestershire residents will be frightened by the threats their partner makes – against them and against people close to them.
- More than 3,000 Gloucestershire residents will be prevented, by their partner, from having fair access to money.
- As many as 1,500 Gloucestershire residents will suffer serious injury as a result of domestic abuse.

⁴ Source: DASV Needs Assessment February 2010

- It is likely than as many as 22,000 of these victims will never disclose the abuse they experience to anyone at all. Victims of domestic abuse will be 3 times more likely to disclose to a friend, relative or neighbour than to the Police. Of the 50 thousand individual victims over the next three years as few as 9,000 will report their abuse to the Police.

Figure 14 – Domestic Abuse Arrests

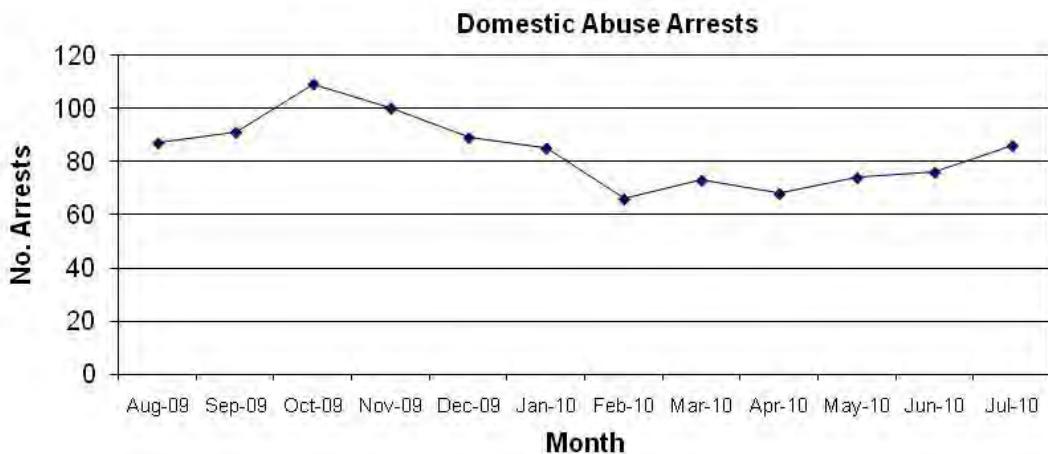


Figure 14 shows the number of arrests made by Gloucestershire Constabulary where domestic abuse is a factor in the crime/incident.

Figure 15 shows the numbers and proportions involved when domestic abuse cases go to court over the last five months. The Specialist Domestic Violence Court (SDVC) outcomes are more likely to bring about a successful prosecution than not when looking at the evidence over the last five months.

Figure 15 – Specialist Domestic Violence Court Outcomes



8. Hate Crime

Hate crimes spread fear amongst communities and are a threat to community cohesion. According to the Home Office, a hate crime is any criminal offence that is motivated by hostility or prejudice based upon the victim's:

- Disability
- Race
- Religion or belief
- Sexual orientation
- Transgender

Hate Crime is grossly under reported to the authorities. The following tables show the numbers being reported to the police but this is just the tip of the iceberg. A victim's personal tolerance levels and confidence in the relevant authorities taking action could be a couple of factors in a victim reporting a hate crime. A Hate Crime report produced by Gloucestershire County Council's Research Team in November 2009 states that out of the 41 organisations that had provided information for this report, only 8 had mechanisms in place to record hate crimes or incidents which were reported to them. The reasons behind this included not having a logging system, lack of training for staff, their own organisation's perceived role and a lack of awareness that hate crime is an issue. If reporting rates in the mini surveys conducted for this report applied to the police recorded figures quoted in the report, it would mean that on average, for every case recorded by the police, there would be at least five unreported cases.

Table 33 – Racially/Religiously Aggravated Crime by District

Racially/ Religiously Aggravated Crime	Cheltenham	Cotswold	Forest of Dean	Gloucester City	Stroud	Tewkesbury	County
2008/09	83	16	20	97	33	24	273
2009/10	61	15	12	81	31	9	209
Difference	-22	-1	-8	-16	-2	-15	-64
% Difference	-26.5	-6.3	-40.0	-16.5	-6.1	-62.5	-23.4

Table 34 – Racist Incidents by District

Racist Incidents	Cheltenham	Cotswold	Forest of Dean	Gloucester City	Stroud	Tewkesbury	County
2008/09	179	52	42	219	85	52	629
2009/10	183	49	51	210	104	41	638
Difference	4	-3	9	-9	19	-11	9
% Difference	2.2	-5.8	21.4	-4.1	22.4	-21.2	1.4

Table 35 – Repeat Racist Incidents by District

Repeat Racist Incidents	Cheltenham	Cotswold	Forest of Dean	Gloucester City	Stroud	Tewkesbury	County
2008/09	16	4	4	22	23	3	72
2009/10	27	6	7	9	14	6	69
Difference	11	2	3	-13	-9	3	-3
% Difference	68.8	50.0	75.0	-59.1	-39.1	100.0	-4.2

Table 36 – Homophobic/Transphobic Incidents by District

Homophobic/Transphobic Incidents	Cheltenham	Cotswold	Forest of Dean	Gloucester City	Stroud	Tewkesbury	County
2008/09	20	6	5	15	20	4	70
2009/10	18	4	13	23	16	4	78
Difference	-2	-2	8	8	-4	0	8
% Difference	-10.0	-33.3	160.0	53.3	-20.0	0.0	11.4

Table 37 – Disability Hate Crime/Incidents by District

Disability Hate Crime/Incidents	Cheltenham	Cotswold	Forest of Dean	Gloucester City	Stroud	Tewkesbury	County
2008/09	7	2	5	9	10	4	37
2009/10	13	6	11	8	17	2	57
Difference	6	4	6	-1	7	-2	20
% Difference	85.7	200.0	120.0	-11.1	70.0	-50.0	54.1

9. Drug Crimes and Substance Misuse

Numbers of drug crimes in Gloucestershire have slightly reduced with only 101 fewer crimes recorded in the last 12 months compared against the previous year before that (1758 crimes between August 2008 to July 2009 compared with 1657 crimes in the past 12 months). Possession of cannabis is the most commonly recorded drug crime in both periods, accounting for approximately 6 out of 10 crimes of in the drug crime band. 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 and 12 month period Gloucestershire is well above the “family” average for both time periods for the recording of drug offences in its group.

Over the last 12 months 1950 people have entered substance misuse treatment programmes. 1668 of these people who have given their postcode live in Gloucestershire. Just over half (52%) of users in treatment have alcohol as their main problem substance and 34% of users in treatment have heroin as their main problem substance. The average age of people in heroin treatment is 33 years, those in alcohol treatment had an average age of 38. The average age when users in treatment admitted to first using any kind of drug varies depending on what substance the user in treatment is in for. If in treatment for heroin (653 people in total) then the average age when they first used their main drug is 21 years old. If in treatment for alcohol (1015 people in total) then the average age when they first used their main drug is almost 16 years old. If in treatment for cannabis (127 people in total) then the average age when they first used this drug is 13 years old. 32.6% of users in treatment have used at least one more drug as well as their main problem substance. 8 out of 10 people in treatment for cocaine or crack cocaine admit to using at least one more substance. Just over half (50.1%) of users in treatment for heroin admit to using at least one more drug. 44.9% of users in treatment for cannabis admit to using at least one more drug (**see appendix 2 for breakdown of data into districts**).

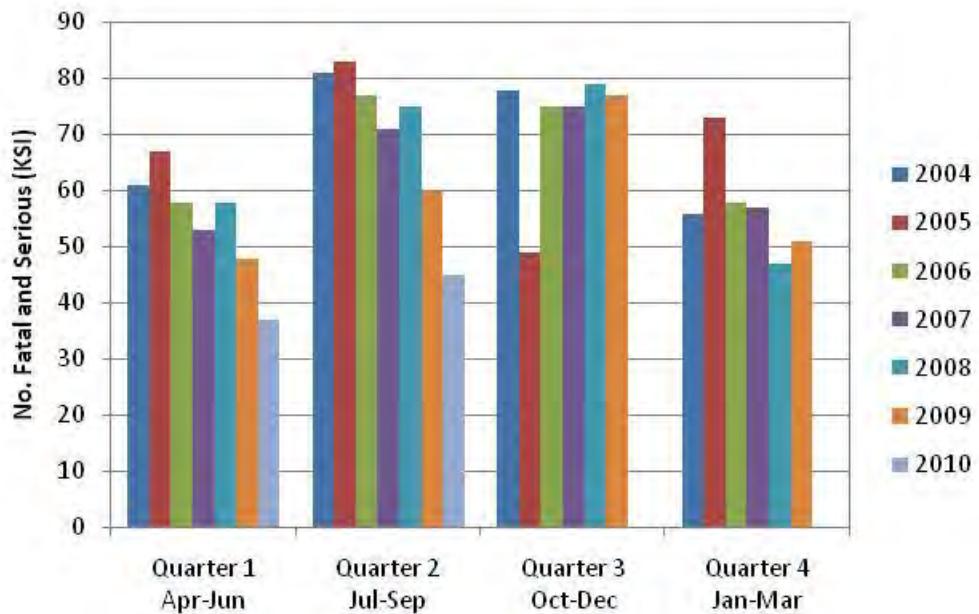
10. Road Safety

According to the data update from the Road Safety Partnership, 2009 experienced the lowest total for KSI (Killed or Seriously Injured) people since the 1974 boundary changes when the total figure then was 1423. For the first half of the 2010 financial year the provisional figure for KSI is 82 and is down by over a quarter on the same period in 2009. Table 38 breaks these figures down by financial quarters for each year and Figure 16 compares the figures for each quarter.

Table 38 – All Fatal and Serious (KSI)

Fatal and Serious (KSI)	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Quarter 1	61	67	58	53	58	48	37
Quarter 2	81	83	77	71	75	60	45
Quarter 3	78	49	75	75	79	77	-
Quarter 4	56	73	58	57	47	51	-
Annual Total	276	272	268	256	259	236	-

Figure 16 – All Fatal and Serious (KSI) by Financial Quarter



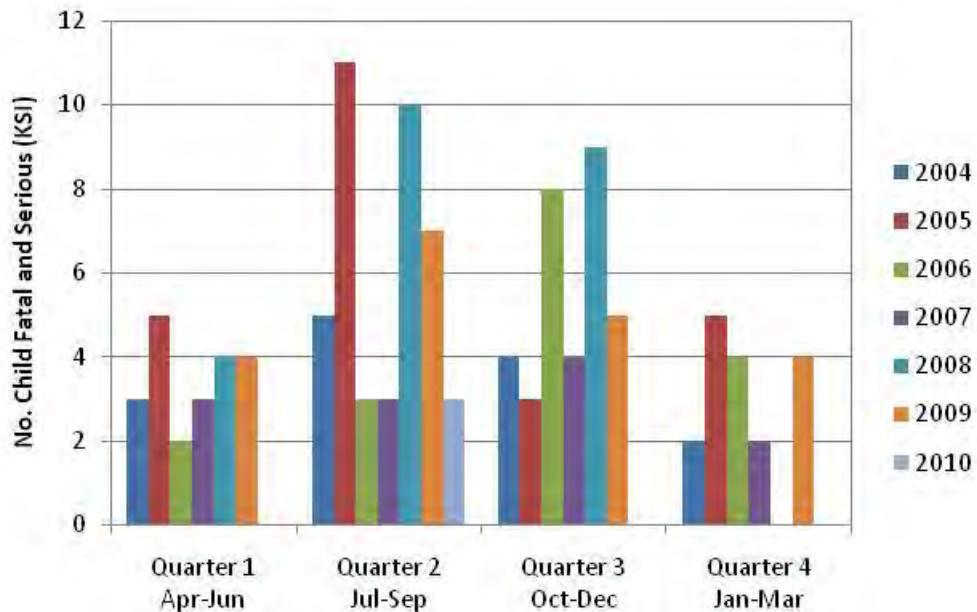
So far during 2010, Child KSIs are very low. Table 39 shows the totals by financial quarter and year and Figure 17 compares financial quarters to show any seasonal trends. The figures for child KSIs are included in the total for “All Fatal and Serious KSI”. The Road Safety Partnership define a child as being aged 15 or younger.

Table 39 – Child Fatal and Serious (KSI)

Child Fatal and Serious (KSI)	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Quarter 1	3	5	2	3	4	4	0
Quarter 2	5	11	3	3	10	7	3
Quarter 3	4	3	8	4	9	5	-
Quarter 4	2	5	4	2	0	4	-
Annual Total	14	24	17	12	23	20	-

Please be aware that 2010 figures are provisional and are subject to change.

Figure 17 – Child Fatal and Serious (KSI) by Financial Quarter



Broadly speaking from Figure 17 the highest spikes occur during quarters 2 and 3. Summer months where children are not at school and Autumn/early Winter months where hours of daylight are getting shorter.

Figure 18 – Cost of Road Collisions in Gloucestershire

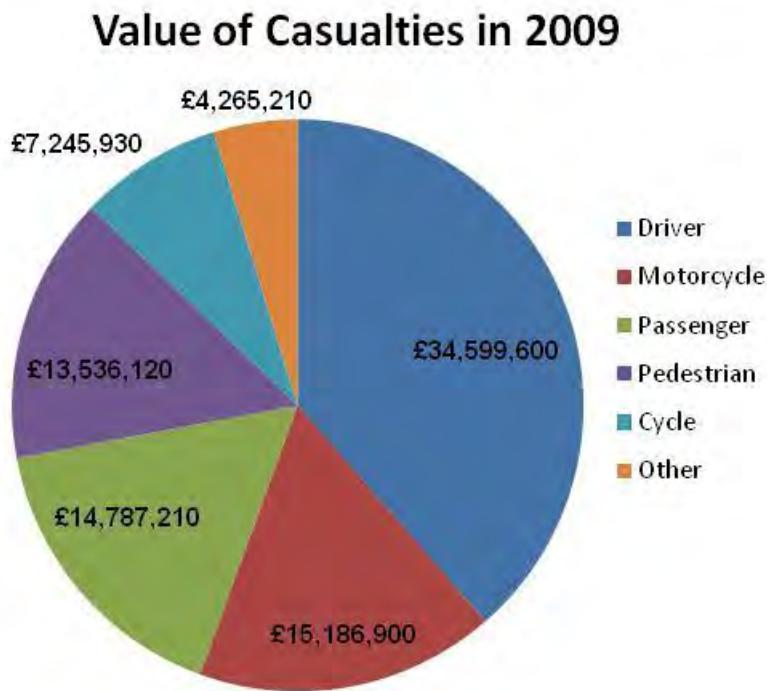


Figure 18 shows the cost to the community of Gloucestershire in terms of road collisions. These figures are based on the Department for Transport's published values for the prevention of casualties; these values are based on a "willingness to pay" and include elements for medical and ambulance, human costs and lost output to name a few. Using this method, the total cost to the community of Gloucestershire for road collisions in 2009 is £89 million.

(See appendix 5 for breakdown of casualty data into road user type)

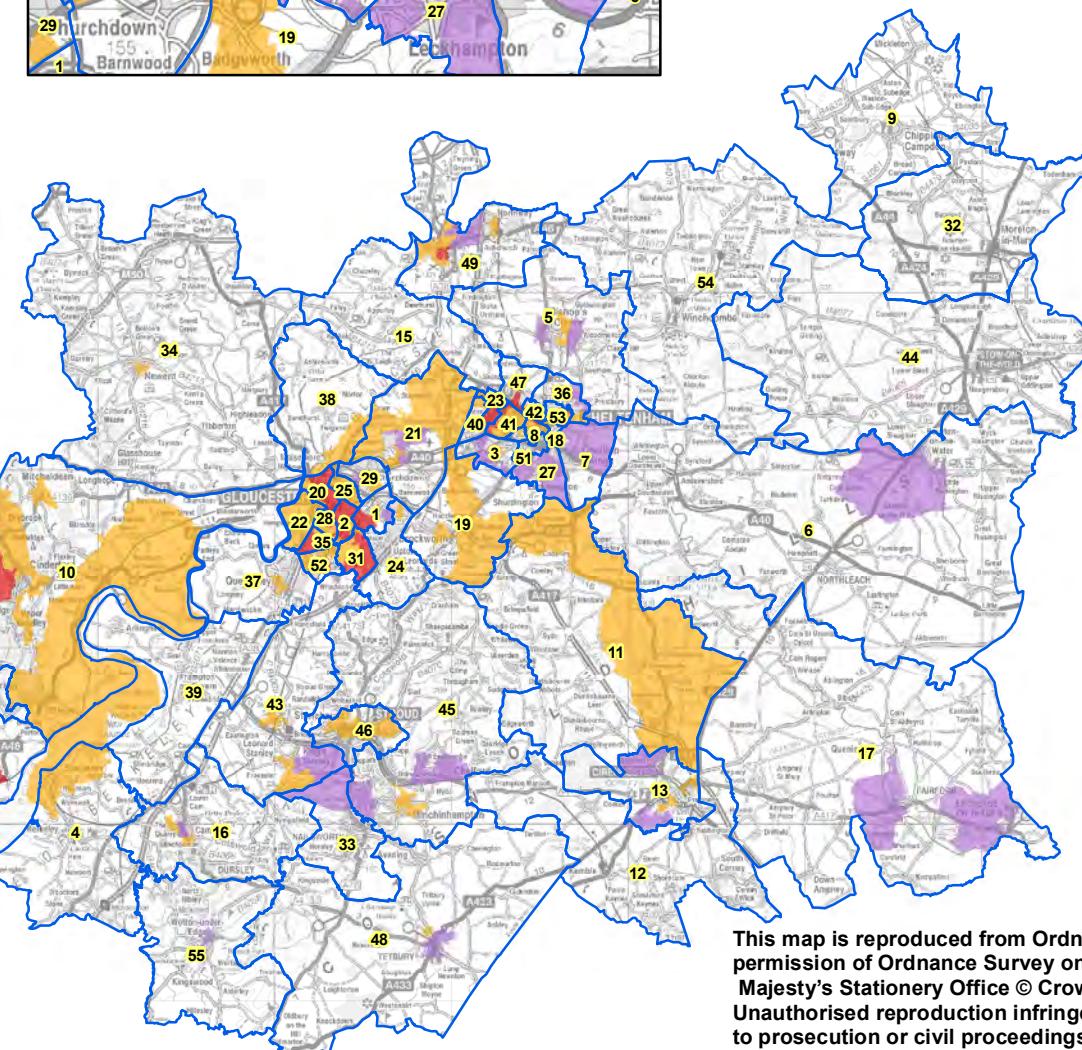
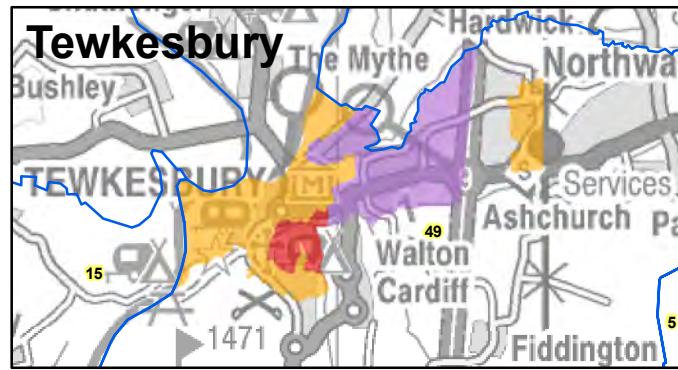
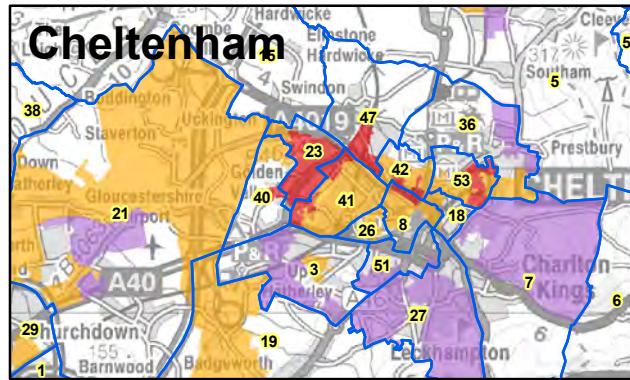
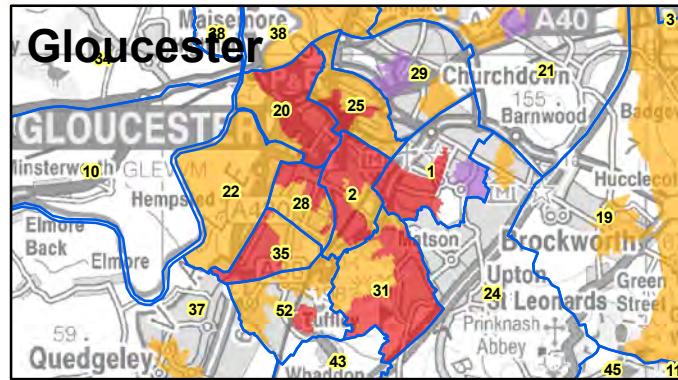
11. Stronger Communities

The following maps relate to stronger communities in Gloucestershire using a range of social statistics available from a variety of public sector partners. The first map is taken from the 2007 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) showing the county ranks for the overall index of deprivation based on ranking within Gloucestershire only and is a combination of all seven domains that make up the IMD. For reference, the 55 Community Area boundaries are placed over the map and the geography used to represent the IMD county ranks are super output areas with some super output areas in more than one community area.

The MAIDeN Profile Engine has a collection of social, economic and service data relating to the communities of Gloucestershire. Data can be

viewed and analysed by various geographies but for the purpose of this report the geography used here will be the 55 Community Areas of Gloucestershire. The relevant scores are aggregated into these 55 areas and are defined as being either hot (top 10%), warm (next 25%) or cool. The hot areas are where there is greatest need for its given subject. For a list of the local indicators that go into making up the MAIDeN Needs Score please see appendix 3.

Index Of Multiple Deprivation 2007 - County Ranks



Key

55 Community Areas

IMD07 COUNTY RANK

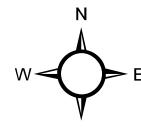
10% most deprivation

Next 25%

rest

10% least deprivation

0 5 10 20 Km



Map Key COMMUNITY	
1	Barnwood
2	Barton and Tredworth
3	Benhall and Hatherley
4	Berkeley
5	Bishops Cleeve
6	Bourton-on-the-Water
7	Charlton Kings
8	Cheltenham Town Centre
9	Chipping Campden
10	Cinderford
11	Cirencester Rural North
12	Cirencester Rural South
13	Cirencester Urban
14	Coleford
15	Coombe Hill
16	Dursley and Cam
17	Fairford and Lechlade
18	Fairview
19	Glevum West
20	Gloucester City Centre
21	Golden Vale
22	Hempsted
23	Hesters Way
24	Hucclecote, Abbey and Upton St Leonards
25	Kingsholm and Wotton
26	Lansdown
27	Leckhampton
28	Linden
29	Longlevens and Elmbridge
30	Lydney
31	Matson and Robinswood
32	Moreton-in-Marsh
33	Nailsworth
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36	Prestbury
37	Quedgeley
38	Severn Banks
39	Severnside
40	Springbank and Fiddlers Green
41	St. Marks
42	St. Pauls and Pittville
43	Stonehouse
44	Stow-on-the-Wold
45	Stroud Rural
46	Stroud Urban
47	Swindon Village and Wymans Brook
48	Tetbury
49	Tewkesbury
50	Tidenham and Sedbury
51	Tivoli
52	Tuffley and Grange
53	Whaddon, Lynworth and Oakley
54	Winchcombe
55	Wotton under Edge



Key

Community Areas

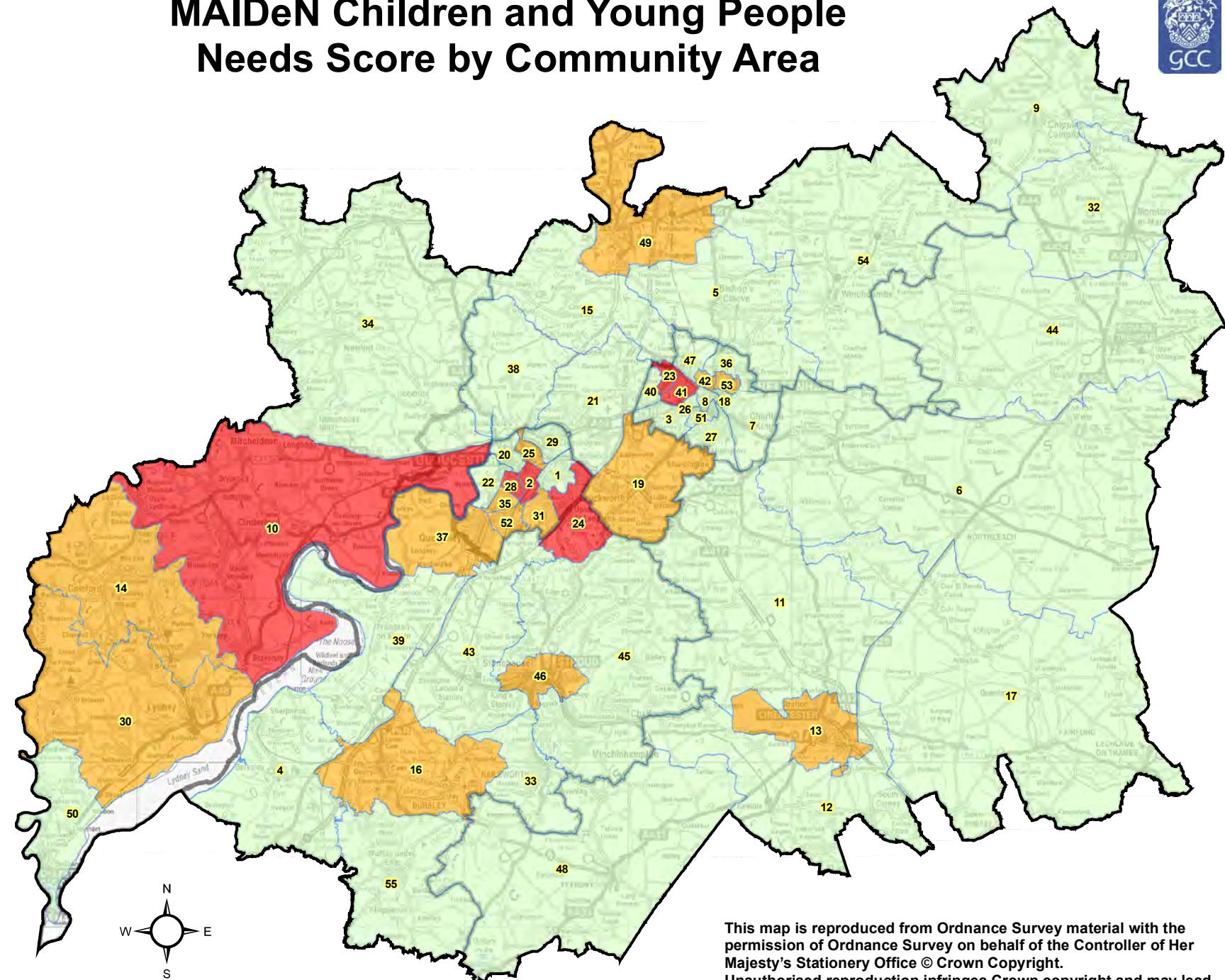
- Hot
- Warm
- Cool
- County Boundary
- District Boundary

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1	Barnwood	
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52	Tuffley and Grange	
53	Whaddon, Lynworth and Oakley	
54	Winchcombe	
55	Wotton under Edge	

0 5 10 20 Km

D Carr - Oct 2010

MAIDeN Children and Young People Needs Score by Community Area



63

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Key

Community Areas

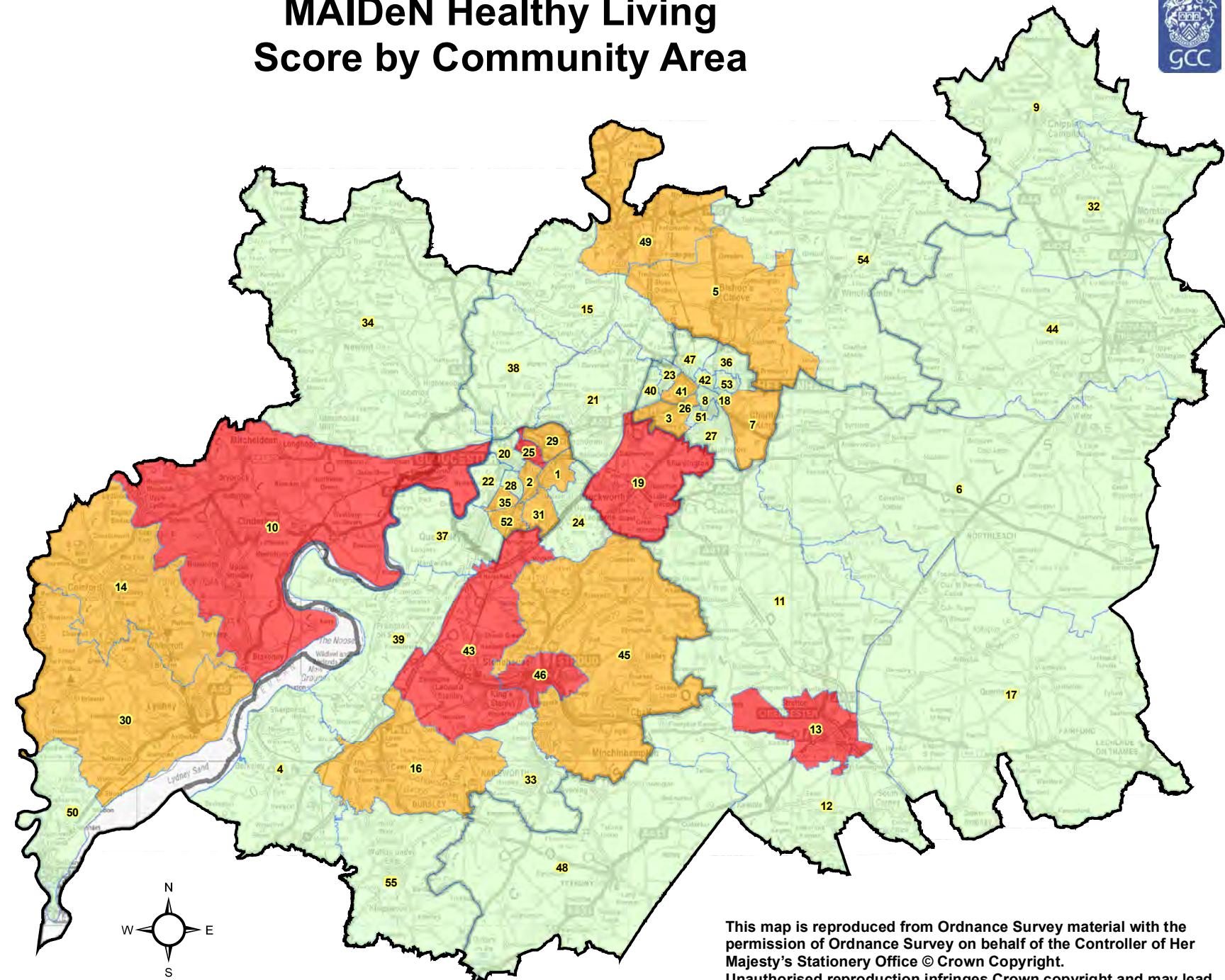
- Hot
- Warm
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- County Boundary
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53	Whaddon, Lynworth and Oakley	
54	Winchcombe	
55	Wotton under Edge	

0 5 10 20 Km

D Carr - Oct 2010

MAIDeN Healthy Living Score by Community Area





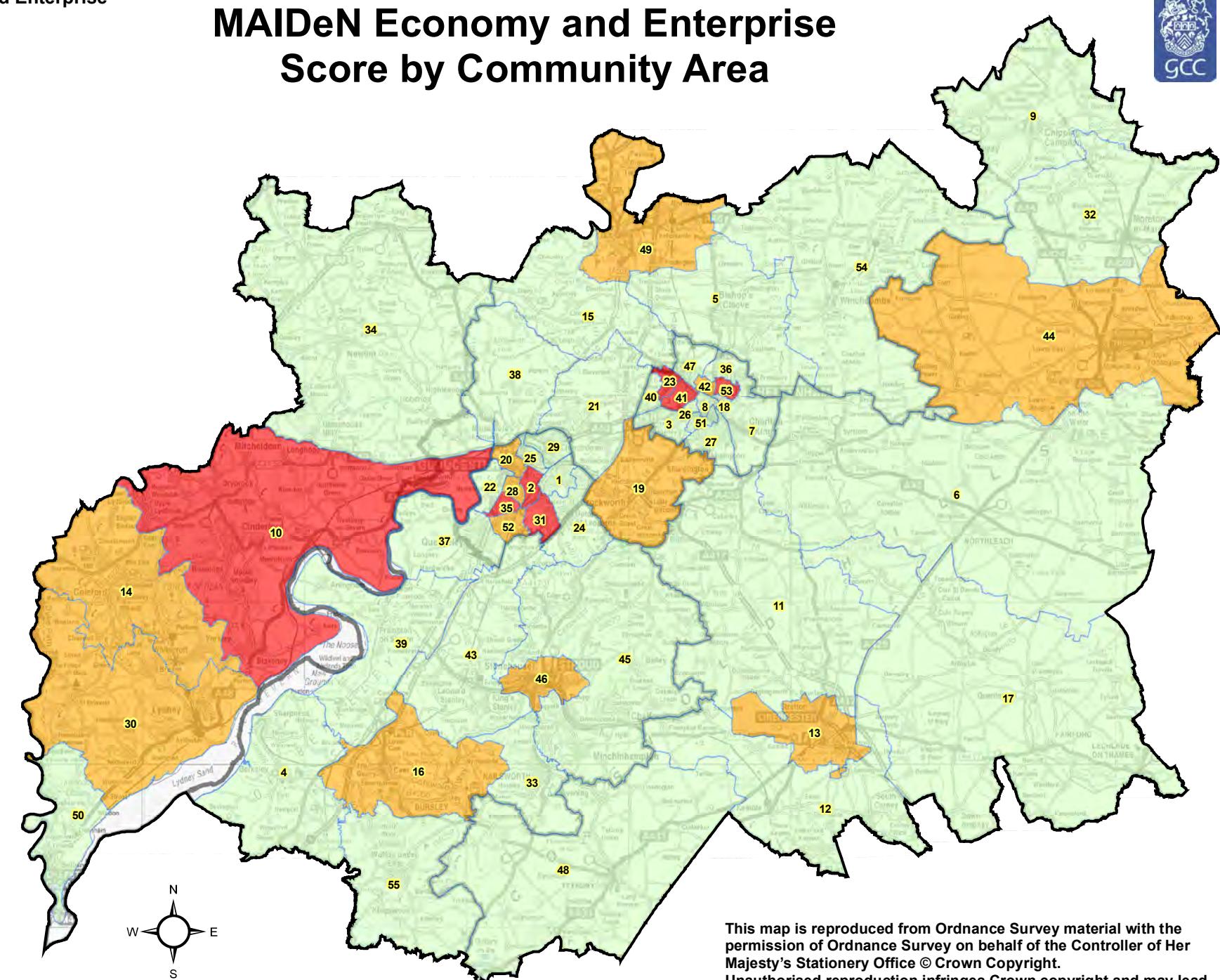
Key

Community Areas

- Hot
- Warm
- Cool
- County Boundary
- District Boundary

Map Key	
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0 5 10 20 Km



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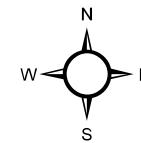
Key

Community Areas

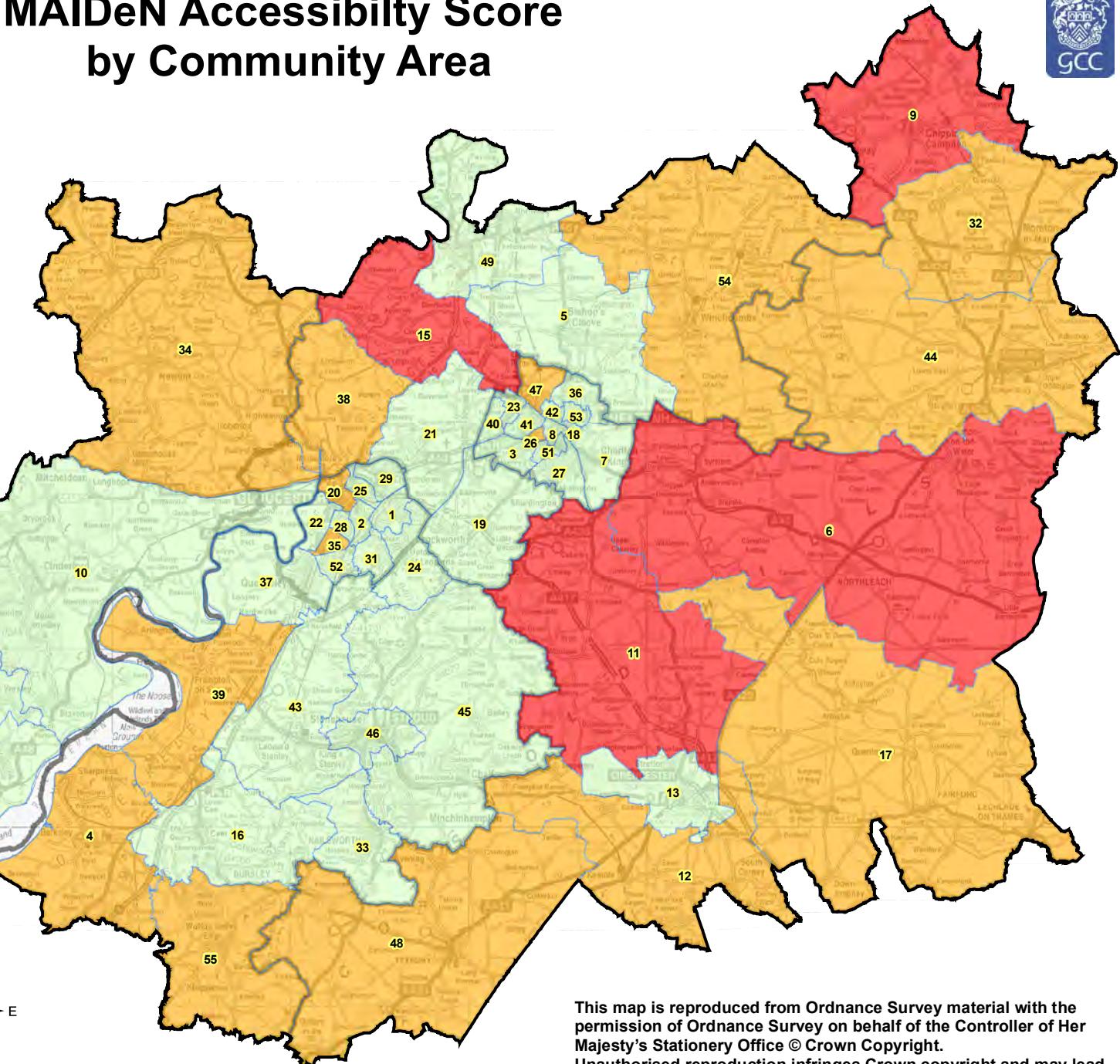
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	Warm
	Cool
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	District Boundary

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0 5 10 20 Km



MAIDeN Accessibility Score by Community Area



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Appendices

1. District Breakdown of Crime Figures
2. Substance Misuse Tables by District
3. MAIDeN list of local indicators used for Needs Score Maps
4. Larger Scale Maps
5. Road Safety Charts

Appendix 1 District Breakdown of Crime Figures

Cheltenham				Cotswold				Forest of Dean				Gloucester				Stroud				Tewkesbury				
Violence	August 2008 to July 2009	August 2009 to July 2010	Difference	Percentage Difference	August 2008 to July 2009	August 2009 to July 2010	Difference	Percentage Difference	August 2008 to July 2009	August 2009 to July 2010	Difference	Percentage Difference	August 2008 to July 2009	August 2009 to July 2010	Difference	Percentage Difference	August 2008 to July 2009	August 2009 to July 2010	Difference	Percentage Difference	August 2008 to July 2009	August 2009 to July 2010	Difference	Percentage Difference
Actual Bodily Harm and other Injury (excluding GBH)	792	659	-133	-16.8	278	342	64	23.0	422	312	-110	-26.1	990	886	-104	-10.5	444	512	68	15.3	266	236	-30	-11.3
Assault without Injury	535	399	-136	-25.4	250	173	-77	-30.8	280	207	-73	-26.1	812	691	-121	-14.9	409	271	-138	-33.7	212	150	-62	-29.2
Public Fear, Alarm or Distress	391	260	-131	-33.5	91	74	-17	-18.7	66	55	-11	-16.7	361	255	-106	-29.4	164	137	-27	-16.5	91	67	-24	-26.4
Harassment	70	49	-21	-30.0	18	19	1	5.6	35	26	-9	-25.7	69	61	-8	-11.6	58	52	-6	-10.3	28	18	-10	-35.7
Assault without Injury on a constable	42	32	-10	-23.8	8	7	-1	-12.5	21	5	-16	-76.2	92	63	-29	-31.5	50	18	-32	-64.0	19	7	-12	-63.2
Racially/Religiously Aggravated Public Fear, Alarm or Distress	52	40	-12	-23.1	14	10	-4	-28.6	13	7	-6	-46.2	75	69	-6	-8.0	27	23	-4	-14.8	20	7	-13	-65.0
Possession of Other Weapons	34	16	-18	-52.9	8	6	-2	-25.0	16	14	-2	-12.5	43	34	-9	-20.9	26	24	-2	-7.7	15	6	-9	-60.0
Wounding or Carrying out an act Endangering Life	28	28	0	0.0	12	14	2	16.7	8	17	9	112.5	31	61	30	96.8	24	24	0	0.0	7	2	-5	-71.4
Inflicting Grievous Bodily Harm without Intent (excluding less serious)	21	28	7	33.3	12	8	-4	-33.3	13	13	0	0.0	27	33	6	22.2	18	15	-3	-16.7	7	5	-2	-28.6
Possession of Article with Blade or Point	17	9	-8	-47.1	9	6	-3	-33.3	7	4	-3	-42.9	34	34	0	0.0	23	7	-16	-69.6	5	5	0	0.0
Threats to Kill	16	21	5	31.3	2	4	2	100.0	18	10	-8	-44.4	41	24	-17	-41.5	6	13	7	116.7	7	9	2	28.6
Cruelty / neglect of children	4	16	12	300.0	2	6	4	200.0	1	1	0	0.0	16	17	1	6.3	6	6	0	0.0	12	2	-10	-83.3
Racially/Religiously Aggravated Assault without Injury	12	6	-6	-50.0	1	3	2	200.0	4	1	-3	-75.0	14	6	-8	-57.1	2	3	1	50.0	1	0	-1	-100.0
Racially/Religiously Aggravated ABH and Other Injury	10	11	1	10.0	1	0	-1	-100.0	3	2	-1	-33.3	3	2	-1	-33.3	2	3	1	50.0	1	0	-1	100.0
Possession of Weapons with Intent	4	4	0	0.0	0	5	5	100.0	1	0	-1	-100.0	3	5	2	66.7	3	1	-2	-66.7	1	1	0	0.0
Child abduction	4	0	-4	100.0	0	0	0	0.0	2	0	-2	-100.0	1	1	0	0.0	1	1	0	0.0	2	0	-2	-100.0
Causing Death by Dangerous Driving	0	0	0	0.0	7	2	-5	-71.4	1	1	0	100.0	0	0	0	0.0	1	0	-1	-100.0	0	0	0	0.0
Racially/Religiously Aggravated Harassment	5	1	-4	100.0	0	1	1	0.0	0	1	1	100.0	1	1	0	0.0	0	1	1	0.0	1	1	0	0.0
Attempted murder	6	0	-6	-100.0	0	3	3	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	1	1	0.0	0	2	2	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
Manslaughter	1	0	-1	100.0	1	0	-1	100.0	0	0	0	0.0	1	0	-1	100.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
Use of a Substance or Object to Endanger Life	1	0	-1	100.0	0	1	1	0.0	0	1	1	100.0	1	0	-1	100.0	1	0	-1	-100.0	0	0	0	0.0
Poisoning or Female Genital Mutilation	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	1	1	0	100.0	1	0	-1	100.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
Causing Death by Careless Driving	0	1	1	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	1	0	-1	100.0	0	0	0	0.0
Corporate Manslaughter	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	1	0	-1	100.0	0	0	0	0.0
Murder	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	1	1	100.0	1	1	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	1	1	0	0.0
Possession of Items to Endanger Life	1	1	0	100.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
Endangering railway passenger	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
Racially/Religiously Aggravated Inflicting GBH without Intent	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	1	1	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
Causing Death by Careless or Inconsiderate Driving	0	0	0	0.0	1	1	1	100.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	1	1	1	100.0
Conspiracy to Murder	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	1	1	0	100.0
Death - agr vehicle taking	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	1	1	100.0	0	0	0	0.0
TOTAL	2046	1581	-465	-22.7	714	685	-29	-4.1	912	679	-233	-25.5	2617	2245	-372	-14.2	1267	1115	-152	-12.0	695	519	-176	-25.3
Domestic Abuse Victims (NOT NI32)	688	483	-205	-29.8	265	228	-37	-14.0	334	232	-102	-30.5	816	686	-130	-15.9	443	363	-80	-18.1	355	217	-138	-38.9
Repeat Domestic Abuse Victims (NOT NI32)	175	117	-58	-33.1	33	46	13	39.4	69	46	-23	-33.3	211	151	-60	-28.4	131	65	-66	-50.4	82	45	-37	-45.1
Serious Violent Crime (NI 15/PSA 23)</b																								

Appendix 1 District Breakdown of Crime Figures

Cheltenham				Cotswold				Forest of Dean				Gloucester				Stroud				Tewkesbury				
Criminal Damage	August 2008 to July 2009	August 2009 to July 2010	Difference	Percentage Difference	August 2008 to July 2009	August 2009 to July 2010	Difference	Percentage Difference	August 2008 to July 2009	August 2009 to July 2010	Difference	Percentage Difference	August 2008 to July 2009	August 2009 to July 2010	Difference	Percentage Difference	August 2008 to July 2009	August 2009 to July 2010	Difference	Percentage Difference	August 2008 to July 2009	August 2009 to July 2010	Difference	Percentage Difference
Criminal damage - vehicles	986	780	-206	-20.9	470	263	-207	-44.0	363	345	-18	-5.0	1130	764	-366	-32.4	677	549	-128	-18.9	391	275	-116	-29.7
Criminal damage - dwelling	476	390	-86	-18.1	181	119	-62	-34.3	182	138	-44	-24.2	592	428	-164	-27.7	307	247	-60	-19.5	185	149	-36	-19.5
Criminal damage - other	279	259	-20	-7.2	200	172	-28	-14.0	167	163	-4	-2.4	324	290	-34	-10.5	321	282	-39	-12.1	191	174	-17	-8.9
Criminal damage - non dwelling	276	209	-67	-24.3	141	103	-38	-27.0	121	115	-6	-5.0	276	188	-88	-31.9	193	156	-37	-19.2	126	80	-46	-36.5
Arson not Endangering Life	73	53	-20	-27.4	24	24	0	0.0	31	27	-4	-12.9	57	42	-15	-26.3	53	45	-8	-15.1	29	13	-16	-55.2
Arson Endangering Life	2	1	-1	-50.0	2	0	-2	-100.0	2	3	1	50.0	5	14	9	180.0	1	2	1	100.0	0	0	0	0.0
Racial aggr crim damage -vehicle	4	0	-4	-100.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	3	1	-2	-66.7	1	0	-1	-100.0	0	0	0	0.0
Racial aggr crim damage -non dwelling	0	1	1	100.0	0	1	1	100.0	0	0	0	0.0	1	1	0	0.0	1	0	-1	-100.0	1	0	-1	-100.0
Racial aggr crim damage -other	1	1	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	1	1	100.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
Racial aggr crim damage -dwelling	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	1	1	100.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	1	1	100.0
TOTAL	2097	1694	-403	-19.2	1018	682	-336	-33.0	866	792	-74	-8.5	2388	1729	-659	-27.6	1554	1281	-273	-17.6	923	692	-231	-25.0
NI 33a Deliberate PRIMARY Fires	94	66	-28	-29.8	35	32	-3	-8.6	36	26	-10	-27.8	102	91	-11	-10.8	65	42	-23	-35.4	46	24	-22	-47.8
NI 33b Deliberate SECONDARY Fires	149	152	3	2.0	29	28	-1	-3.4	21	22	1	4.8	127	124	-3	-2.4	62	52	-10	-16.1	42	36	-6	-14.3
NI 33 Deliberate Fires Total	243	218	-25	-10.3	64	60	-4	-6.3	57	48	-9	-15.8	229	215	-14	-6.1	127	94	-33	-26.0	88	60	-28	-31.8

	Cheltenham				Cotswold				Forest of Dean				Gloucester				Stroud				Tewkesbury			
	August 2008 to July 2009	August 2009 to July 2010	Difference	Percentage Difference	August 2008 to July 2009	August 2009 to July 2010	Difference	Percentage Difference	August 2008 to July 2009	August 2009 to July 2010	Difference	Percentage Difference	August 2008 to July 2009	August 2009 to July 2010	Difference	Percentage Difference	August 2008 to July 2009	August 2009 to July 2010	Difference	Percentage Difference	August 2008 to July 2009	August 2009 to July 2010	Difference	Percentage Difference
Robbery	49	46	-3	-6.1	7	14	7	100.0	4	6	2	50.0	113	99	-14	-12.4	25	27	2	8.0	8	9	1	12.5
Robbery of personal property	49	46	-3	-6.1	7	14	7	100.0	4	6	2	50.0	113	99	-14	-12.4	25	27	2	8.0	8	9	1	12.5
Robbery of business property	11	6	-5	-45.5	1	0	-1	-100.0	3	0	-3	-100.0	9	5	-4	-44.4	4	1	-3	100.0	2	1	-1	100.0
TOTAL	60	52	-8	-13.3	8	14	6	75.0	7	6	-1	-14.3	122	104	-18	-14.8	29	28	-1	-3.4	10	10	0	0

Cheltenham				Cotswold				Forest of Dean				Gloucester				Stroud				Tewkesbury				
ASB Incidents	August 2008 to July 2009	August 2009 to July 2010	Difference	Percentage Difference	August 2008 to July 2009	August 2009 to July 2010	Difference	Percentage Difference	August 2008 to July 2009	August 2009 to July 2010	Difference	Percentage Difference	August 2008 to July 2009	August 2009 to July 2010	Difference	Percentage Difference	August 2008 to July 2009	August 2009 to July 2010	Difference	Percentage Difference	August 2008 to July 2009	August 2009 to July 2010	Difference	Percentage Difference
Rowdy or inconsiderate behaviour	4746	4550	-196	-4.1	1721	1456	-265	-15.4	2188	2035	-153	-7.0	6154	5810	-344	-5.6	3253	2966	-287	-8.8	2040	1800	-240	-11.8
Nuisance veh & inappropriate use	641	515	-126	-19.7	283	240	-43	-15.2	442	392	-50	-11.3	736	562	-174	-23.6	523	486	-37	-7.1	318	274	-44	-13.8
Neighbours - rowdy/nuisance	549	581	32	5.8	246	202	-44	-17.9	304	286	-18	-5.9	746	687	-59	-7.9	417	378	-39	-9.4	279	292	13	4.7
Malicious/Nuisance communications	421	451	30	7.1	259	271	12	4.6	346	377	31	9.0	658	760	102	15.5	431	398	-33	-7.7	257	251	-6	-2.3
Hoax calls to emerg serv-not crime	286	353	67	23.4	120	167	47	39.2	293	289	-4	-1.4	868	1149	281	32.4	207	233	26	12.6	99	122	23	23.2
Noise	310	283	-27	-8.7	109	96	-13	-11.9	121	114	-7	-5.8	329	355	26	7.9	199	185	-14	-7.0	122	104	-18	-14.8
Abandoned veh-not stolen or obstr	203	130	-73	-36.0	125	94	-31	-24.8	91	63	-28	-30.8	228	119	-109	-47.8	188	134	-54	-28.7	112	94	-18	-16.1
Animal related problems	83	65	-18	-21.7	113	100	-13	-11.5	162	109	-53	-32.7	114	98	-16	-14.0	184	107	-77	-41.8	127	102	-25	-19.7
Littering / Drugs Paraphernalia	30	24	-6	-20.0	31	22	-9	-29.0	14	16	2	14.3	41	20	-21	-51.2	28	29	1	3.6	60	30	-30	-50.0
Trespass	30	29	-1	-3.3	39	18	-21	-53.8	22	25	3	13.6	50	58	8	16.0	32	41	9	28.1	26	37	11	42.3
Street drinking inc breach of dppo	46	44	-2	-4.3	9	14	5	55.6	11	10	-1	-9.1	81	55	-26	-32.1	28	34	6	21.4	13	16	3	23.1
Fireworks - inappropriate use	64	35	-29	-45.3	14	9	-5	-35.7	18	9	-9	-50.0	37	35	-2	-5.4	19	11	-8	-42.1	26	11	-15	-57.7
Begging	83	84	1	1.2	12	24	12	100.0	1	6	5	500.0	52	72	20	38.5	11	7	-4	-36.4	2	1	-1	-50.0
Prostitution related activity	6	2	-4	-66.7	0	0	0	0.0	1	1	0	100.0	12	3	-9	-75.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	1	1	0.0
TOTAL ASB	7498	7146	-352	-4.7	3081	2713	-368	-11.9	4014	3732	-282	-7.0	10106	9783	-323	-3.2	5520	5009	-511	-9.3	3481	3135	-346	-9.9

Cheltenham				Cotswold				Forest of Dean				Gloucester				Stroud				Tewkesbury				
Other Notifiable	August 2008 to July 2009	August 2009 to July 2010	Difference	Percentage Difference	August 2008 to July 2009	August 2009 to July 2010	Difference	Percentage Difference	August 2008 to July 2009	August 2009 to July 2010	Difference	Percentage Difference	August 2008 to July 2009	August 2009 to July 2010	Difference	Percentage Difference	August 2008 to July 2009	August 2009 to July 2010	Difference	Percentage Difference	August 2008 to July 2009	August 2009 to July 2010	Difference	Percentage Difference
Offences against state / public order	135	110	-25	-18.5	19	21	2	10.5	62	39	-23	-37.1	142	97	-45	-31.7	68	65	-3	-4.4	40	33	-7	-17.5
Perverting the course of justice	12	19	7	58.3	10	4	-6	-60.0	8	5	-3	-37.5	20	0	0	0.0	19	13	-6	-31.6	3	2	-1	-33.3
Other notifiable offences	9	6	-3	-33.3	8	11	3	37.5	4	1	-3	-75.0	16	7	-9	-56.3	9	5	-4	-44.4	3	1	-2	-66.7
Dangerous driving	8	3	-5	-62.5	5	3	-2	-40.0	4	2	-2	-50.0	0	3	3	100.0	6	3	-3	-50.0	3	4	1	33.3
Possession of Firearms Offences	6	3	-3	-50.0	1	1	0	0.0	2	2	0	0.0	7	6	-1	-14.3	10	3	-7	-70.0	1	4	3	300.0
Obscene Publications etc	13	3	-10	-76.9	5	7	2	40.0	3	4	1	33.3	12	12	0	0.0	8	9	1	12.5	2	3	1	50.0
Going equipped for stealing	10	14	4	40.0	1	0	-1	-100.0	1	4	3	100.0	12	14	2	16.7	5	3	-2	-40.0	4	3	-1	100.0
Kidnapping	2	1	-1	-50.0	1	2	1	100.0	1	1	0	100.0	4	6	2	50.0	4	5	1	25.0	1	1	0	0.0
Blackmail	1	6	5	500.0	1	2	1	100.0	0	1	1	0.0	3	2	-1	-33.3	1	2	1	100.0	1	0	-1	-100.0
Absconding from lawful custody	6	3	-3	-50.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	1	1	100.0	1	4	3	300.0	1	1	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
Violent disorder	4	2	-2	-100.0	0	1	1	0.0	0	2	2	100.0	1	1	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	3	1	-2	-66.7
Disclosure,Obstr/false/misleading statements etc	0	2	2	100.0	0	0	0	0.0	1	0	-1	100.0	0	2	2	100.0	0	2	2	0.0	1	0	-1	-100.0
Trade descriptions etc	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	1	0	-1	-100.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
Immigration offences	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	1	0	-1	100.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	1	1	0.0
Perjury	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	2	1	-1	100.0	1	0	-1	100.0	0	0	0	0.0
Offender Management Act	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	6	6	100.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
TOTAL	206	172	-34	-16.5	51	52	1	2.0	87	62	-25	-28.7	221	181	-40	-18.1	132	111	-21	-15.9	62	53	-9	-14.5

Appendix 2 - Substance Misuse Tables by District

Main Drug	Numbers of Users By Main Substance Used (August 2009 - July 2010)								
	Total	County	Cheltenham	Cotswold	Forest of Dean	Gloucester City	Stroud	Tewkesbury	Unknown/ Out of County
Alcohol	1015	886	146	106	91	228	169	146	129
Heroin	653	556	104	34	60	176	105	77	97
Cannabis (not injected)	127	108	18	13	9	23	21	24	19
Crack Cocaine	35	25	3	1	0	11	6	4	10
Cocaine	31	26	9	2	1	6	4	4	5
opiates	14	3	0	1	0	0	2	0	11
Amphetamine (not injected)	13	9	1	0	1	4	2	1	4
Ketamine	12	10	0	1	2	2	3	2	2
Methadone	7	5	0	1	0	2	1	1	2
Codine (not injected)	5	5	1	0	0	1	2	1	0
Mephedrone	5	4	2	0	0	1	1	0	1
Others	5	5	0	0	0	0	4	1	0
Diazepam	4	4	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Dihydrocodiene	4	4	0	0	0	1	2	1	0
Buprenorphine	3	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
Ecstasy	3	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Amphetamine/speed (if injected)	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Benzodiazepine	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Co-codemal	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Over-the-counter	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Subutex	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Chlorpromazine	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Opium	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Solvents & gases	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Zopiclone	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
TOTAL USERS	1950	1668	290	164	166	458	326	264	282

Source: NHS Gloucestershire (Aug 2010)

Appendix 2 - Substance Misuse Tables by District

Main Drug	Average Age of Drug User at First Assessment (August 2009 - July 2010)									
	Average Age (inc Unknowns)	Average Age County	Cheltenham	Cotswold	Forest of Dean	Gloucester City	Stroud	Tewkesbury	Unknown/ Out of County	
Alcohol	38.3	38.3	35.5	39.5	38.6	38.4	38.2	39.3	39.1	
Amphetamine (not injected)	35.9	29.8	16.5	-	24.4	40.8	37.3	30.3	39.3	
Amphetamine/speed (if injected)	40.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40.8
Benzodiazepine	44.5	44.5	-	43.2	-	-	-	45.9	-	
Buprenorphine	33.1	34.4	-	30.7	-	38.1	-	-	-	
Cannabis (not injected)	21.1	21.2	24.5	19.0	20.7	24.1	20.4	18.5	19.9	
Chlorpromazine	29.7	29.7	-	-	-	-	29.7	-	-	
Cocaine	29.8	28.6	29.7	29.7	21.5	37.5	25.3	27.7	27.8	
Co-codemol	42.5	42.5	51.5	-	33.5	-	-	-	-	
Codine (not injected)	40.8	40.8	49.6	-	-	30.5	41.0	42.1	-	
Crack Cocaine	37.0	36.9	32.1	40.2	-	36.6	37.0	38.9	38.0	
Diazepam	42.0	42.1	41.9	-	-	-	42.3	-	-	
Dihydrocodiene	33.8	33.5	-	-	-	28.2	34.8	37.5	-	
Ecstasy	24.1	24.1	16.4	30.4	-	-	25.4	-	-	
Heroin	33.4	33.3	32.5	33.1	32.0	34.1	35.1	32.9	32.4	
Ketamine	26.0	24.0	-	14.7	20.4	21.6	38.4	25.1	23.8	
Mephedrone	19.5	21.5	16.9	-	-	25.2	22.2	-	16.1	
Methadone	41.1	39.9	-	48.7	-	44.4	45.5	21.2	41.7	
opiates	35.3	34.4	-	37.0	-	-	31.8	-	35.8	
Opium	41.5	41.5	41.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Others	41.1	40.0	-	-	-	-	41.9	38.1	-	
Over-the-counter	33.3	33.3	-	-	-	27.3	-	39.3	-	
Solvents & gases	14.8	14.8	-	-	-	14.8	-	-	-	
Subutex	30.0	30.0	-	20.8	39.3	-	-	-	-	
Zopiclone	59.6	59.6	-	-	-	-	59.6	-	-	
AVERAGE AGE OF DRUG USER (All Drugs)	34.8	34.1	32.4	32.2	28.8	31.5	35.6	33.6	32.2	

Source: NHS Gloucestershire (Aug 2010)

Appendix 2 - Substance Misuse Tables by District

Main Drug/In treatment for	Average Age First Used Main Drug (August 2009 - July 2010)								
	Average Age All Assessed	County	Cheltenham	Cotswold	Forest of Dean	Gloucester City	Stroud	Tewkesbury	Unknown/ Out of County
Alcohol	15.8	15.6	15.3	14.2	15.7	16.5	15.8	15.9	16.3
Amphetamine (not injected)	20.3	17.9	14.0	-	20.0	23.8	18.5	13.0	21.3
Amphetamine/speed (if injected)	19.5	19.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.5
Benzodiazepine	31.0	31.0	-	43.0	-	-	-	19.0	-
Buprenorphine	25.0	26.3	-	22.5	-	30.0	-	-	-
Cannabis (not injected)	13.8	13.6	16.0	11.1	13.7	14.2	13.2	13.4	14.2
Chlorpromazine	20.0	20.0	-	-	-	-	20.0	-	-
Cocaine	19.8	19.4	19.8	21.0	16.0	24.2	17.5	18.3	18.2
Co-codemol	37.5	37.5	45.0	-	30.0	-	-	-	-
Codine (not injected)	35.6	35.6	44.0	-	-	26.0	35.5	37.0	-
Crack Cocaine	22.9	22.4	21.7	20.0	-	22.5	22.3	25.3	23.3
Diazepam	32.7	34.8	28.5	-	-	-	41.0	-	-
Dihydrocodiene	27.8	26.7	-	-	-	27.0	31.0	22.0	-
Ecstasy	16.0	16.0	15.0	18.0	-	-	15.0	-	-
Heroin	21.0	20.9	21.0	19.9	21.4	20.6	21.8	20.9	20.7
Ketamine	21.3	19.0	-	14.0	16.0	17.0	30.3	17.5	22.0
Mephedrone	18.8	20.8	16.5	-	-	24.0	22.0	-	15.0
Methadone	28.0	31.4	-	42.0	-	28.5	35.0	20.0	14.0
opiates	23.1	25.8	-	21.0	-	-	30.5	-	21.9
Opium	34.0	34.0	34.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	33.0	34.7	-	-	-	-	31.3	38.0	-
Over-the-counter	25.0	25.0	-	-	-	25.0	-	-	-
Solvents & gases	13.0	13.0	-	-	-	13.0	-	-	-
Subutex	29.5	29.5	-	20.0	39.0	-	-	-	-
Zopiclone	56.0	56.0	-	-	-	-	56.0	-	-
Average Age when first used main drug	25.6	25.8	24.2	22.2	21.5	22.3	26.9	21.7	18.8

Source: NHS Gloucestershire (Aug 2010)

Appendix 2 - Substance Misuse Tables by District

Do Clients admit to using more than their main drug? If so, what proportions - by main drug type (August 2009 - July 2010)									
Main Drug	Actual Figures					Percentages			
	Total Users	Only their main drug used	Main Drug plus 1	Main Drug plus 2	Main Drug plus 3	Only their main drug used	Main Drug plus 1	Main Drug plus 2	Main Drug plus 3
Alcohol	1015	854	121	30	10	84.1	11.9	3.0	1.0
Heroin	653	326	233	69	25	49.9	35.7	10.6	3.8
Cannabis (not injected)	127	70	37	10	10	55.1	29.1	7.9	7.9
Crack Cocaine	35	12	12	8	3	34.3	34.3	22.9	8.6
Cocaine	31	10	11	6	4	32.3	35.5	19.4	12.9
opiates	14	1	9	2	2	7.1	64.3	14.3	14.3
Amphetamine (not injected)	13	7	4	1	1	53.8	30.8	7.7	7.7
Ketamine	12	4	4	3	1	33.3	33.3	25.0	8.3
Methadone	7	3	2	1	1	42.9	28.6	14.3	14.3
Codine (not injected)	5	4	1	0	0	80.0	20.0	0.0	0.0
Mephedrone	5	2	2	1	0	40.0	40.0	20.0	0.0
Others	5	2	2	1	0	40.0	40.0	20.0	0.0
Diazepam	4	2	1	0	1	50.0	25.0	0.0	25.0
Dihydrocodiene	4	4	0	0	0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Buprenorphine	3	2	1	0	0	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0
Ecstasy	3	2	0	1	0	66.7	0.0	33.3	0.0
Amphetamine/speed (if injected)	2	1	1	0	0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0
Benzodiazepine	2	2	0	0	0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Co-codemal	2	1	1	0	0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0
Over-the-counter	2	0	2	0	0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Subutex	2	2	0	0	0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chlorpromazine	1	1	0	0	0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Opium	1	1	0	0	0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Solvents & gases	1	0	1	0	0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Zopiclone	1	1	0	0	0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: NHS Gloucestershire (Aug 2010)

Appendix 3 – MAIDeN Needs Score Maps

The following data sources go into making the relevant cluster score:

Children & Young People

Births 2004 to 2007

Low birth weight babies 2004 to 2007

Accident admissions of under 5s 1999 to 2004

Emergency admissions of under 5s 1999 to 2004

Accident admissions of under 17s 1999 to 2004

Emergency admissions of under 17s 1999 to 2004

Children in need 2009

Looked after children 2009

Children with disabilities 2009

Young offenders interventions 2007/08

Crime victims under 20 years 2007/08

Lone parent benefit claimants Aug 2008

Children's books borrowed from the library during Aug 2008 *

Young people 16 to 19 Not in Education, Employment or Training Feb 2009

Children providing informal care (Census 2001)

Registered childcare settings at February 2009 *

Low scores at Key Stage 1 2007/08

Low scores at Key Stage 2 2007/08

Low scores at Key Stage 3 2007/08

Key Stage 4: pupils not gaining 5 or more A*-C grades inc English & Maths 2007/08

Students with English as an additional language 2007/08

Students receiving free school meals 2007/08

Healthy Living & Older People

Accident Admissions to Hospital 1999-2004

Emergency admissions to hospitals 1999 to 2004

Accident admissions of over 75s 1999 to 2004

Emergency admissions of over 75s 1999 to 2004

Adult Care - Assessments during 2008

Adult Care - Care management assessments during 2008

Adult Care - Occupational therapy assessment during 2008

Adult Care - Social Work assessments during 2008

Adult Care - Domiciliary Care assessments during 2008

Adult Care - Assessed Aged over 75

Adult Care - Car badges 2008

Adult Care - Adult Care Services during 2008

Adult Care - Day Care Services during 2008

Adult Care - Home Care Services during 2008

Adult Care - Equipment for Independent Living during 2008

Adult Care - Meals during 2008

Adult Care - Residential and Nursing Care during 2008

Adult Care - Learning Disabilities Service Users 2008

Adult Care - Mental Health Service Users 2008

Adult Care - Physical Disabilities Service Users 2008
Adult Care - Service users over 75
People providing unpaid care (Census 2001)
Weekly tobacco spend £s CACI 2006

Economy & Enterprise

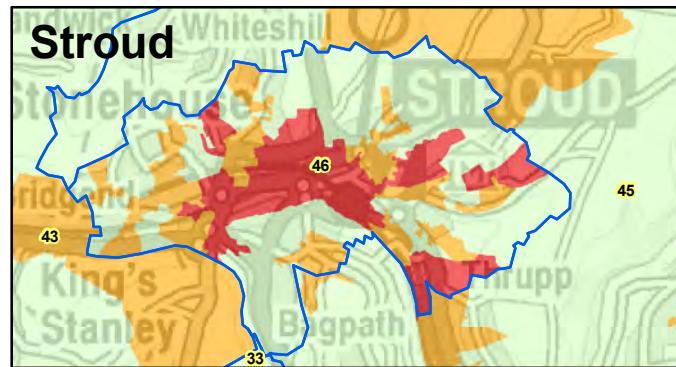
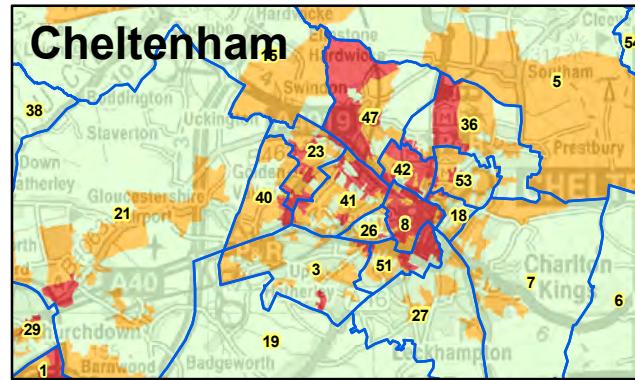
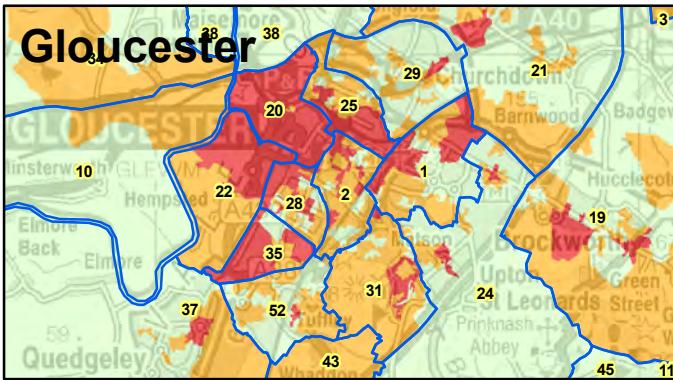
Mean household income 2007 £K *
Working-age benefit claimants Aug 2008
Job seekers claimants Aug 2008
Incapacity Benefit claimants Aug 2008
Lone Parent claimants Aug 2008
Carer claimants at Aug 2008
Others on Income Related Benefit at Aug 2008
Disabled claimants at Aug 2008
Learning hours in Open Learning 2007/08 *
Learning hours in e-Learning 2007/08 *
Learning hours in FE evening classes 2007/08 *
Learning hours in Distance learning 2007/08 *

Access to Services

Average drivetime to Accident & Emergency (mins)
Average drivetime to GP Surgery (mins)
Average drivetime to Childrens' Centres (mins)
Average drivetime to Primary Schools (mins)
Average drivetime to FE Colleges (mins)
Average drivetime to Libraries (mins)
Average drivetime to Post Offices (mins)
Households with home internet 2008 (CACI) *
Household with broadband internet 2008 *
Households using internet to buy groceries 2008*

Appendix 4 – Larger Scale Maps

The following pages are made up of larger versions of the thumbnail maps embedded within the document. Each of these maps can be zoomed in and for a more detailed Ordnance Survey map in the background (to enable the viewer to see street names etc) please contact your community safety research officer.

**Key**

55 Community Areas

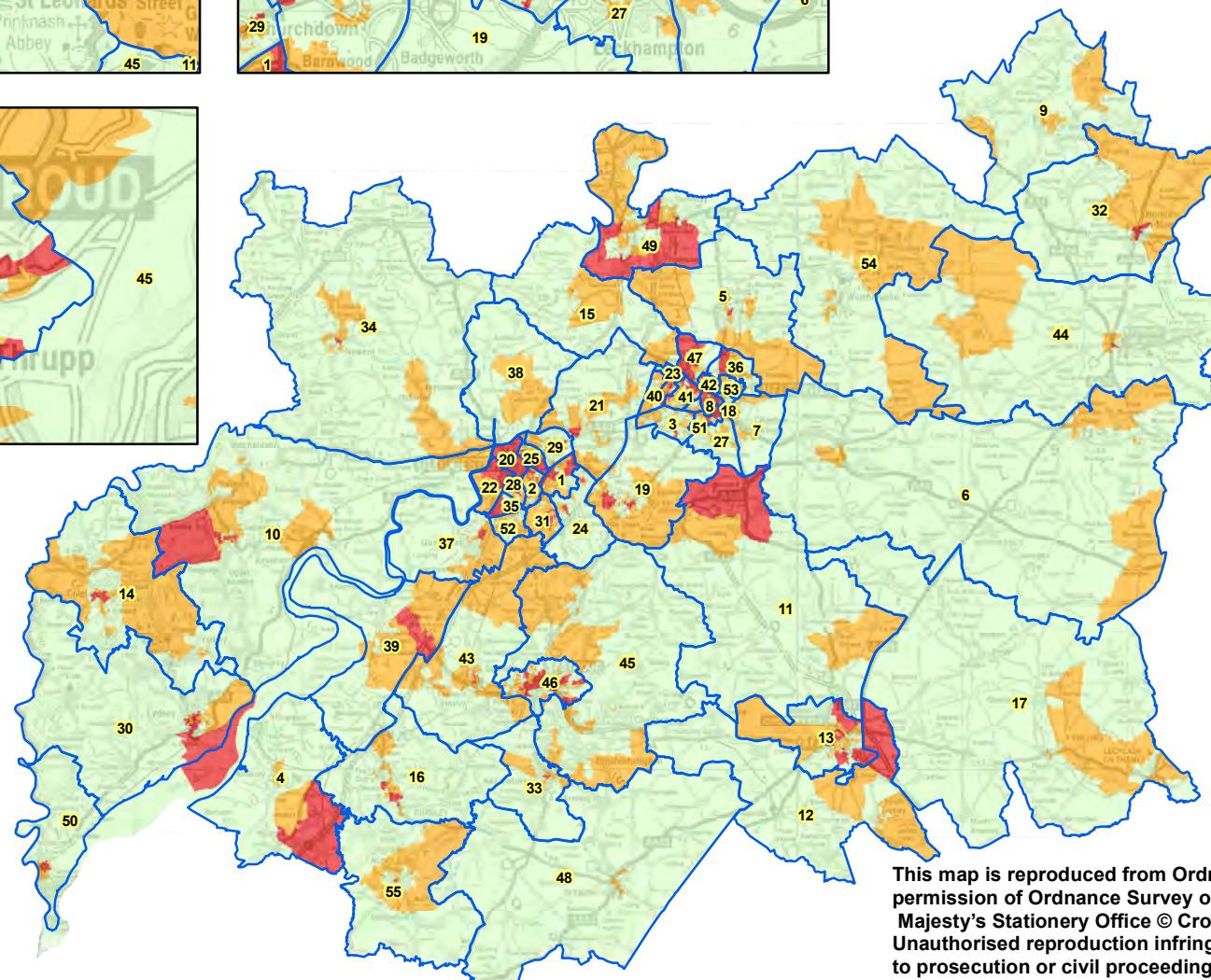
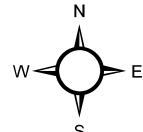
By Census Output Areas**All Crime**

hot

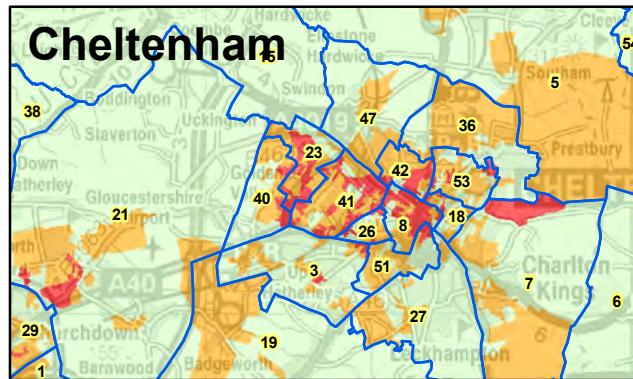
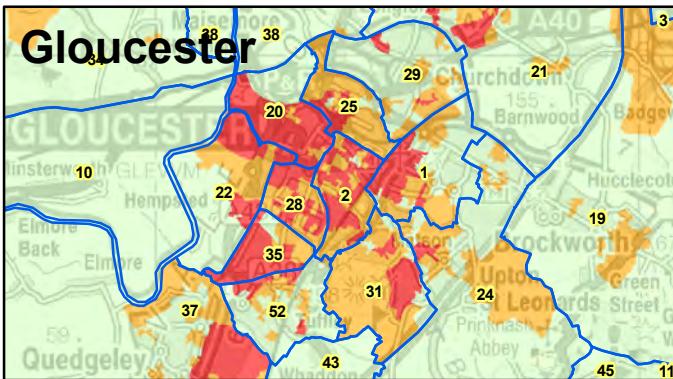
warm

cool

0 5 10 20 Km

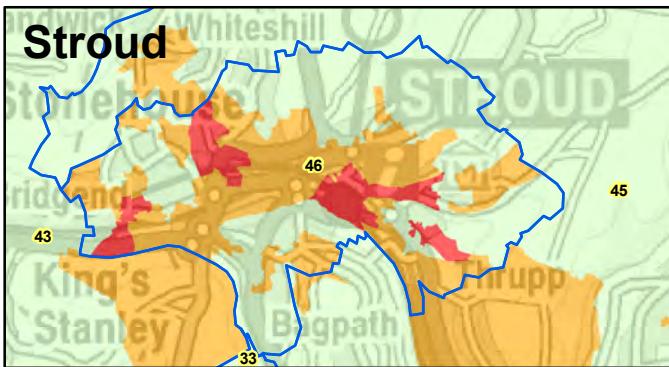


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50	Tidenham and Sedbury
51	Tivoli
52	Tuffley and Grange
53	Whaddon, Lynworth and Oakley
54	Winchcombe
55	Wotton under Edge



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

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54 Winchcombe
55 Wotton under Edge



Key

55 Community Areas

By Census Output Areas

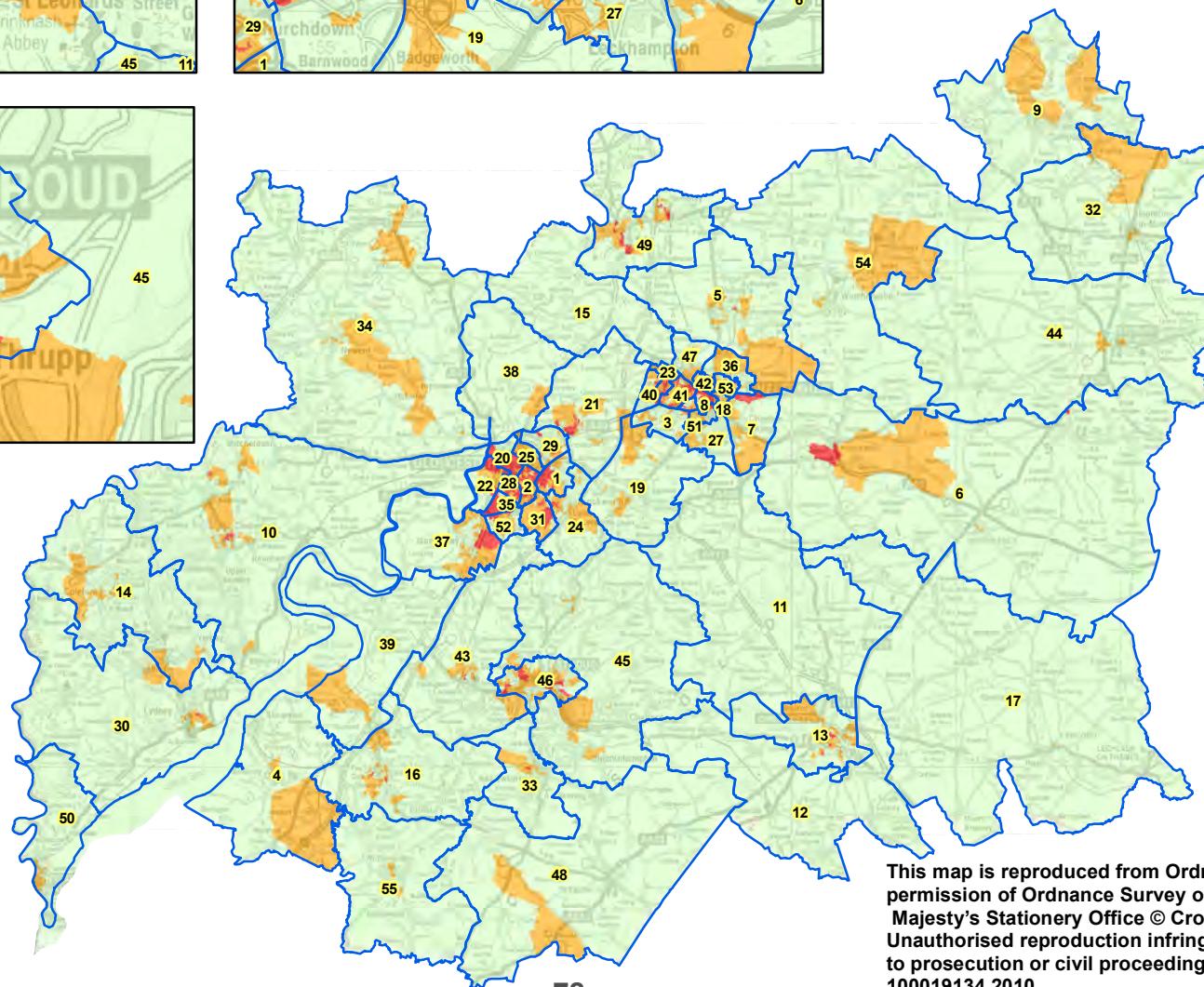
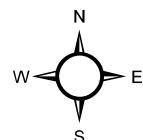
Victims All Ages

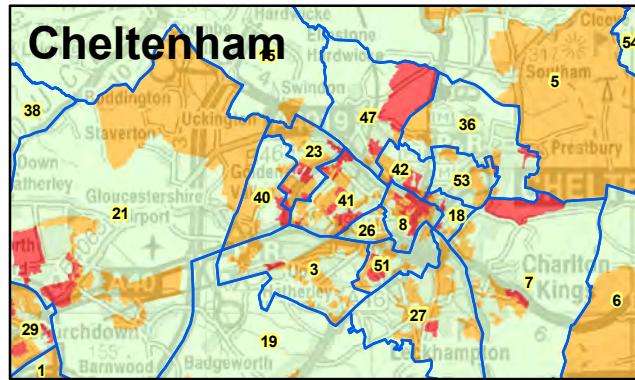
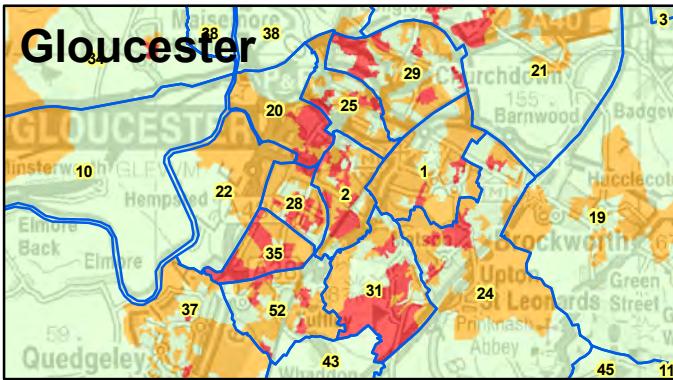
hot

warm

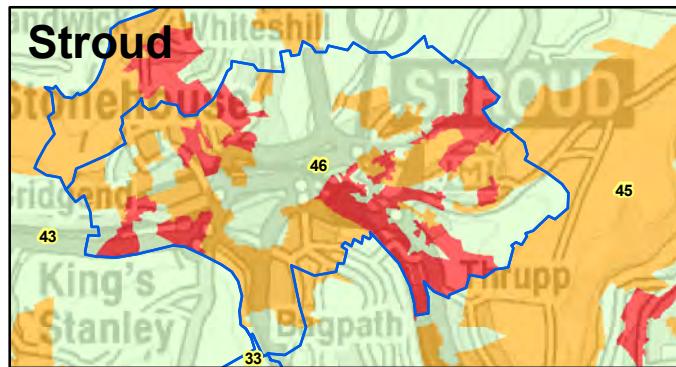
cool

0 5 10 20 Km





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



Key

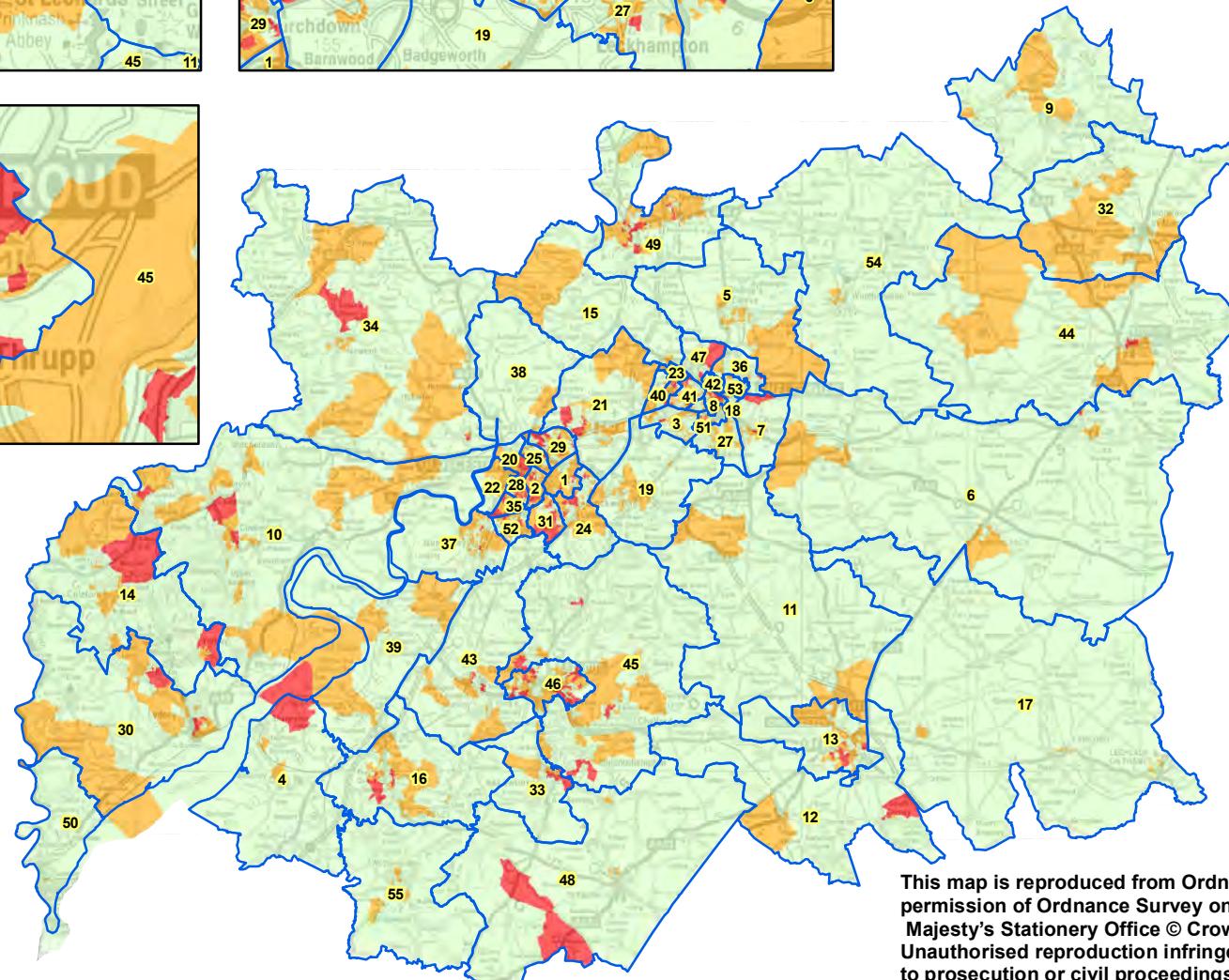
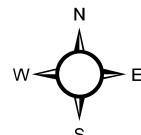
55 Community Areas

By Census Output Areas

Victims aged 19 and Under

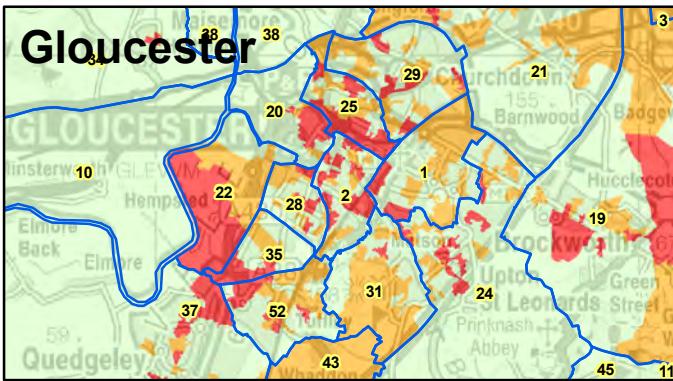
- hot
- warm
- cool

0 5 10 20 Km



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

Gloucester



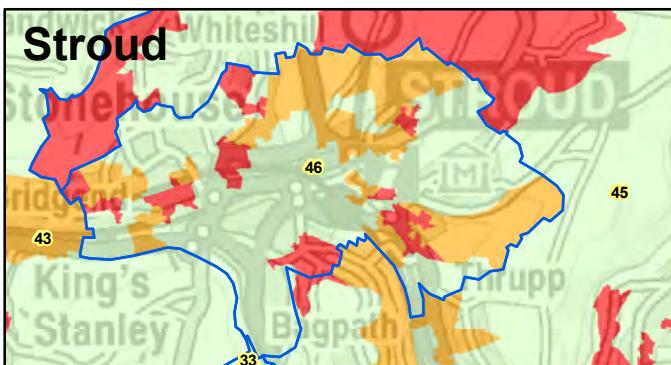
Cheltenham

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- 51 Tivoli
- 52 Tuffley and Grange
- 53 Whaddon, Lynworth and Oakley
- 54 Winchcombe
- 55 Wotton under Edge

Stroud

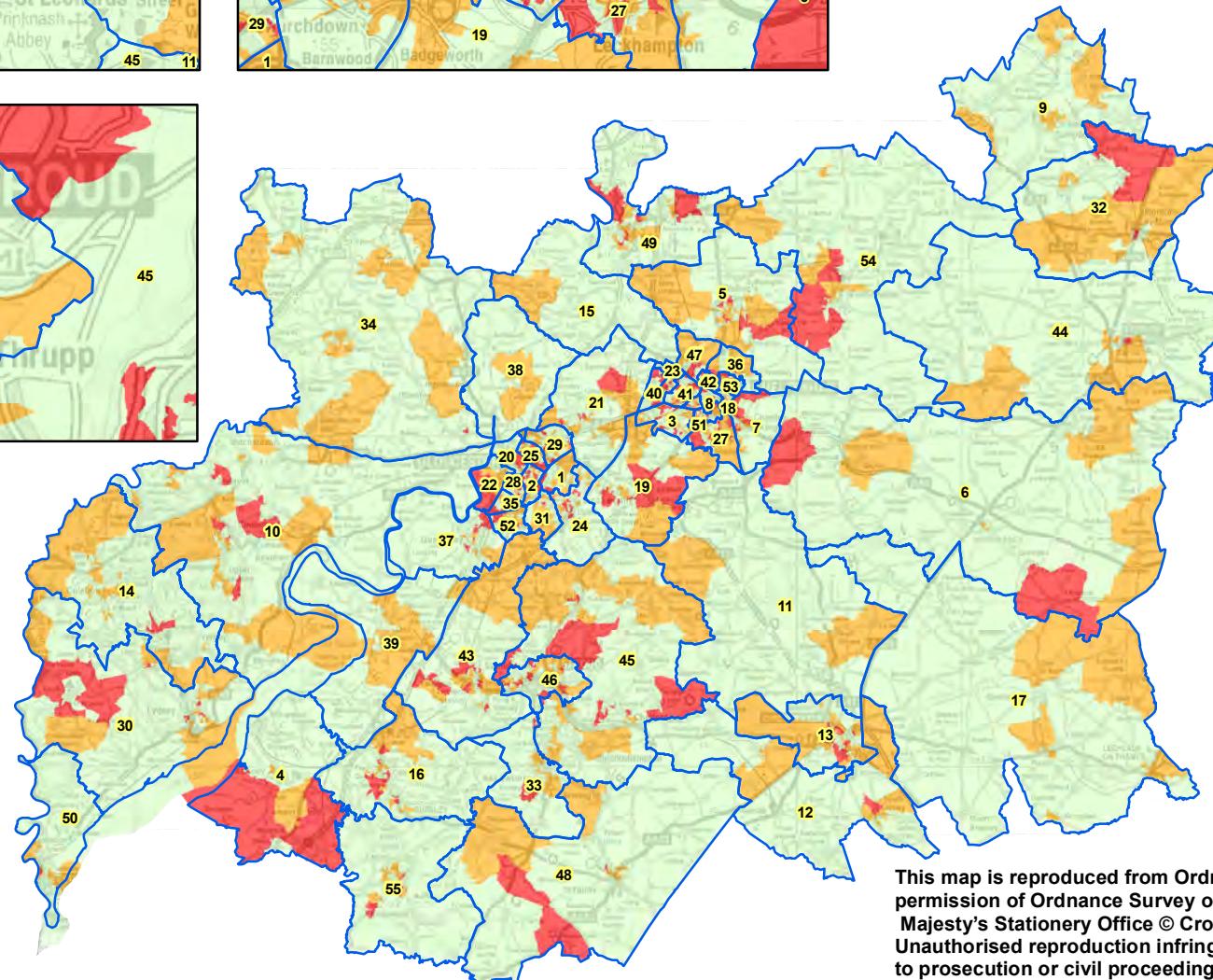
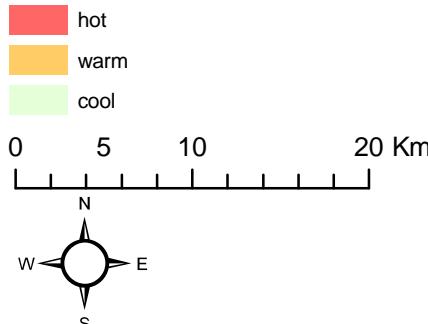


Key

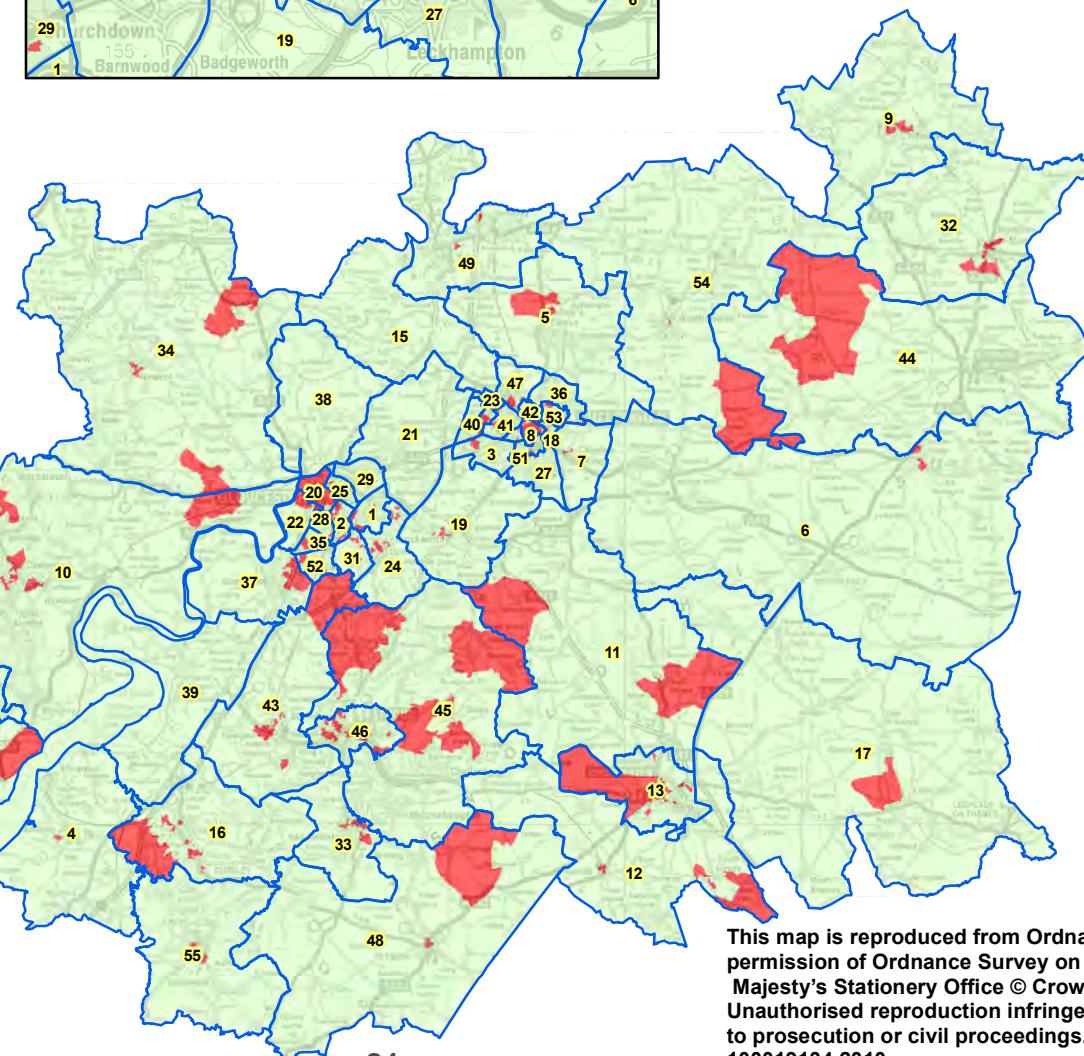
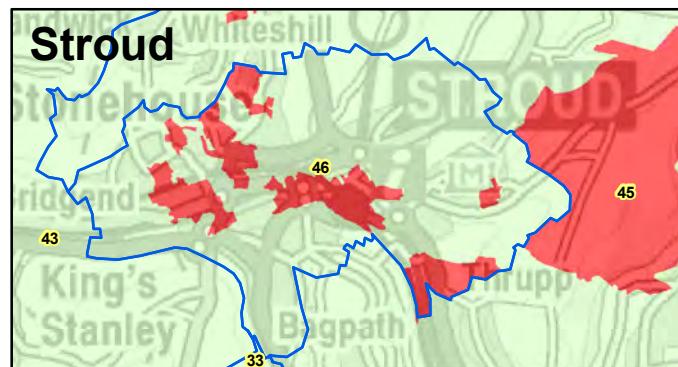
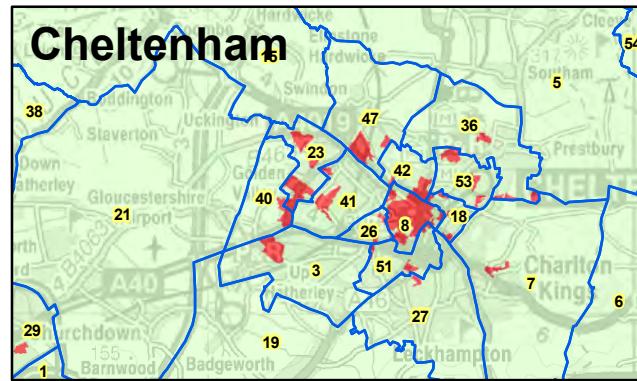
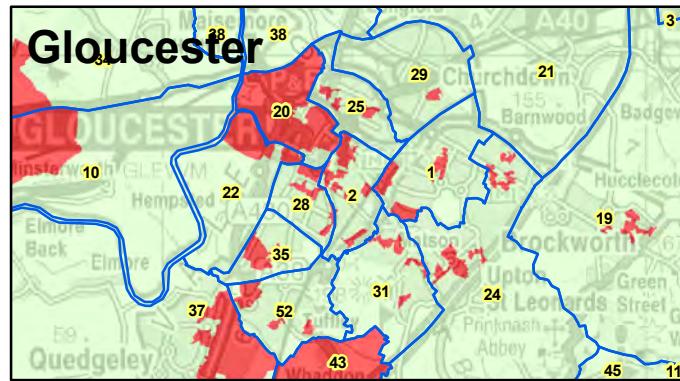
55 Community Areas

By Census Output Areas

Victims Aged 75 and Over



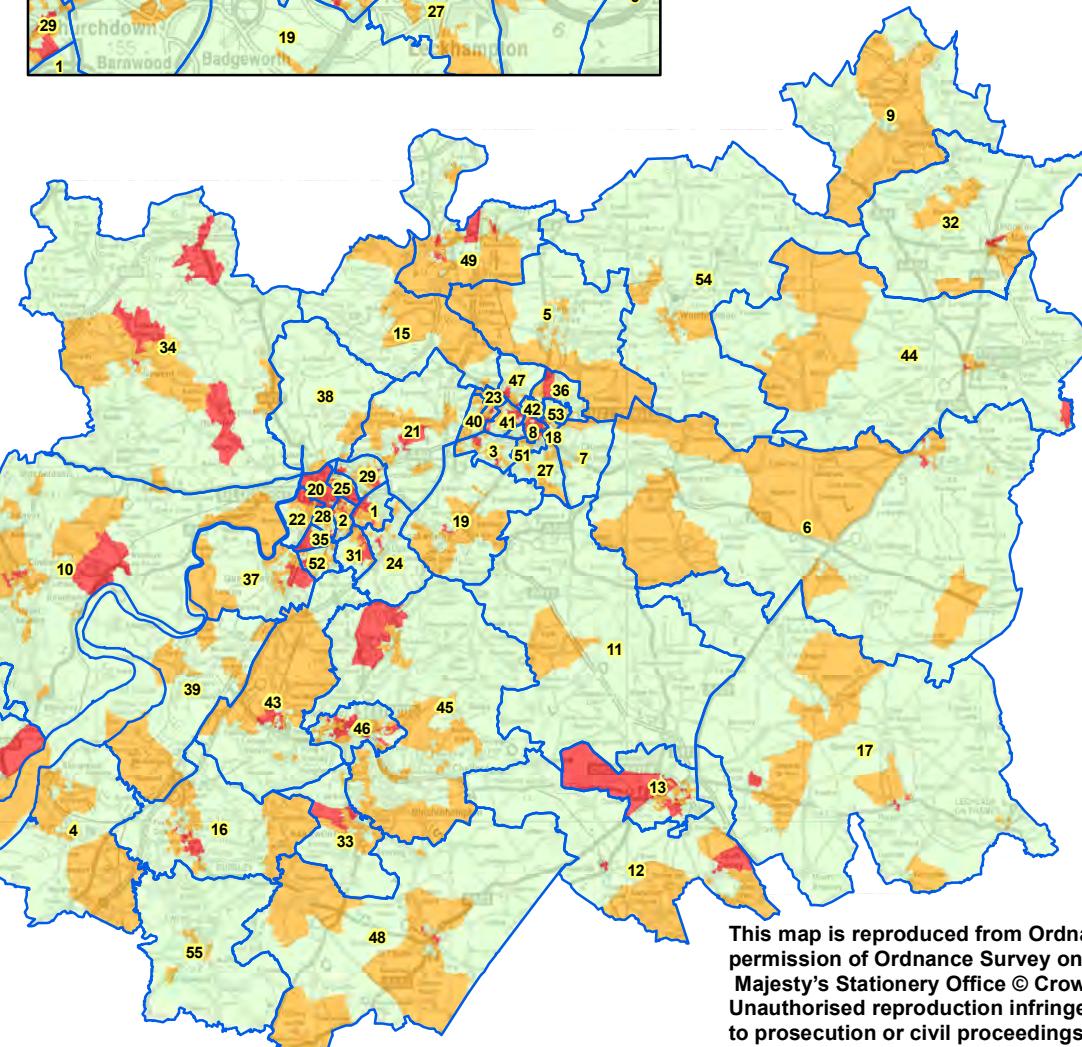
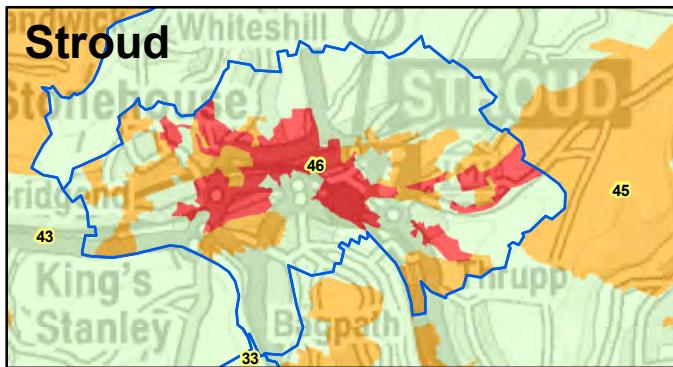
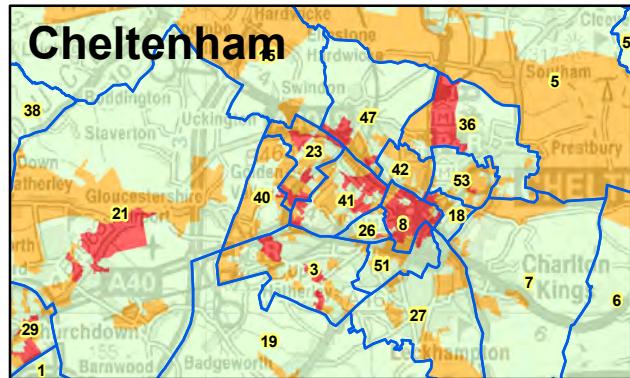
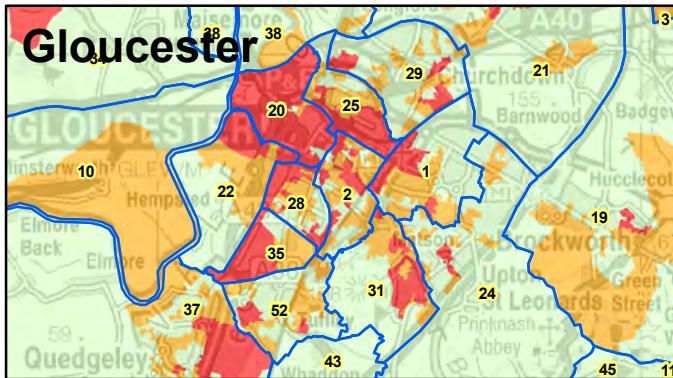
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Key

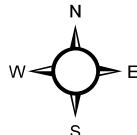
55 Community Areas

By Census Output Areas

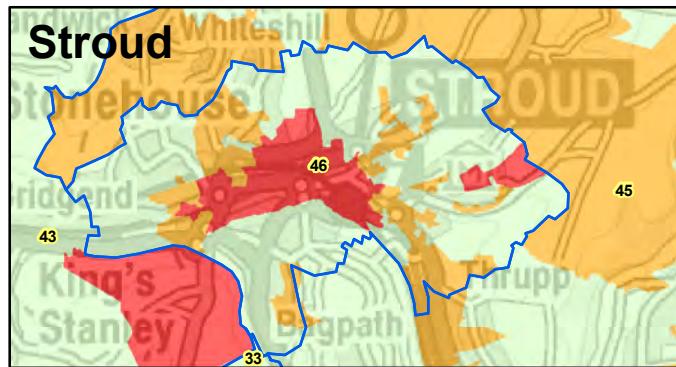
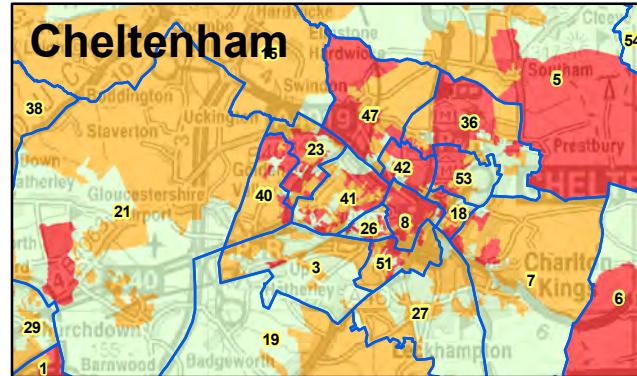
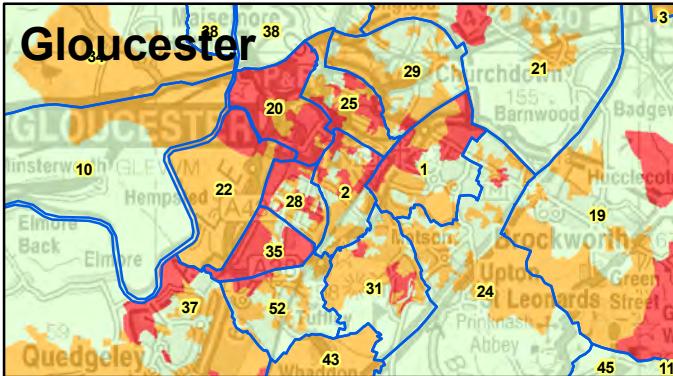
NI 20 AWLSI

- hot
- warm
- cool

0 5 10 20 Km



Serious Acquisitive Crime Hotspots 2009/10



Key

55 Community Areas

By Census Output Areas

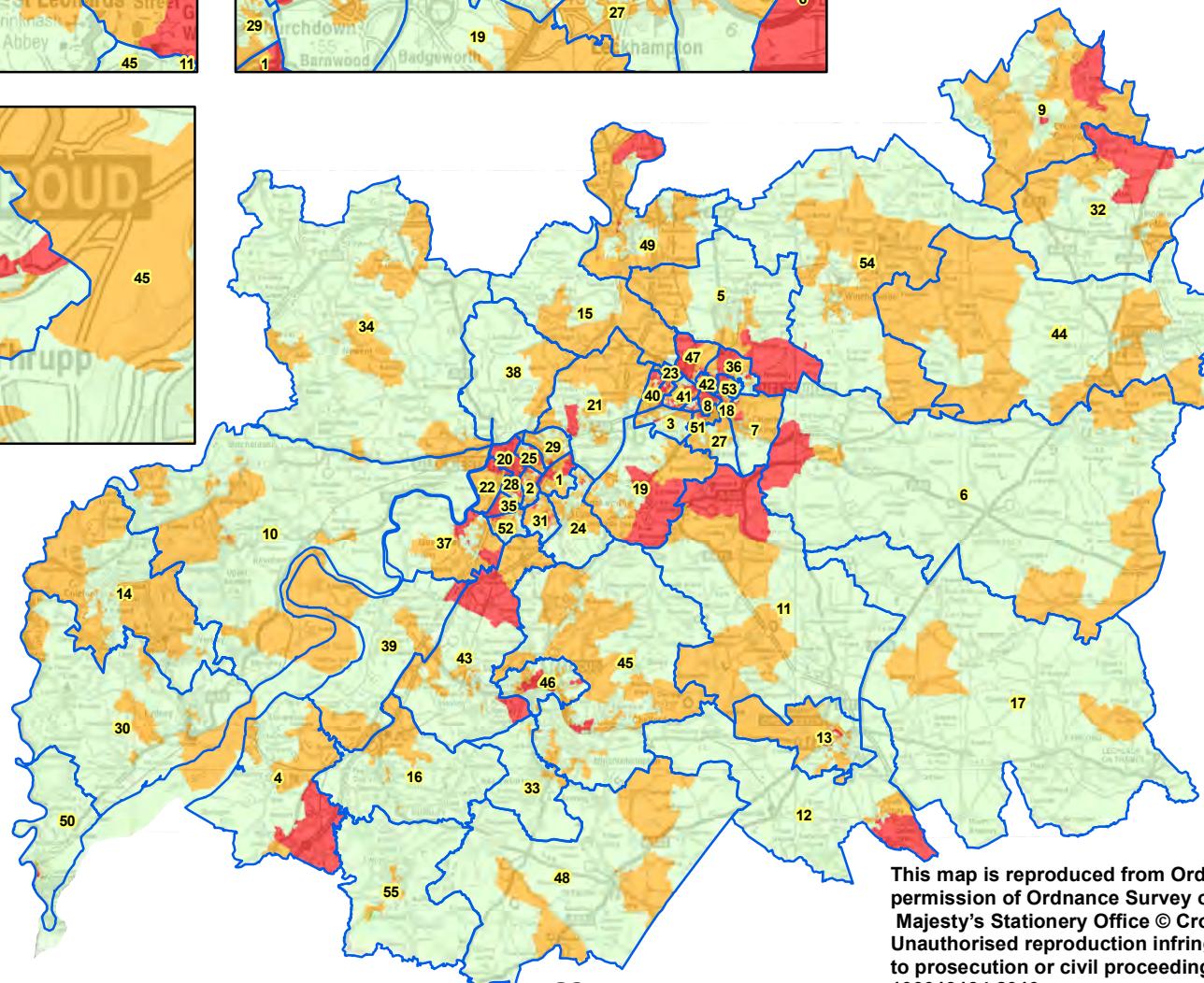
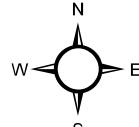
NI 16 Serious Acquisitive

hot

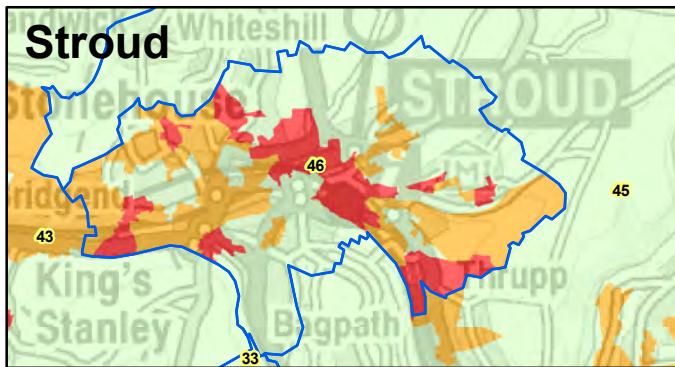
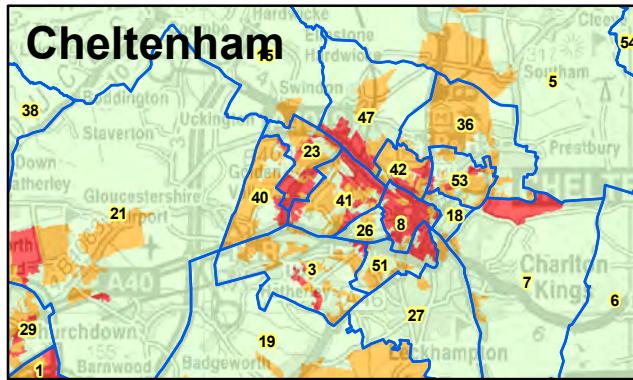
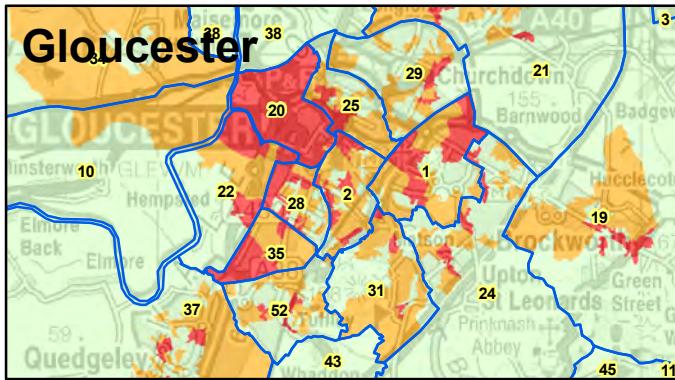
warm

cool

0 5 10 20 Km



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55	Wotton under Edge



Key

55 Community Areas

By Census Output Areas

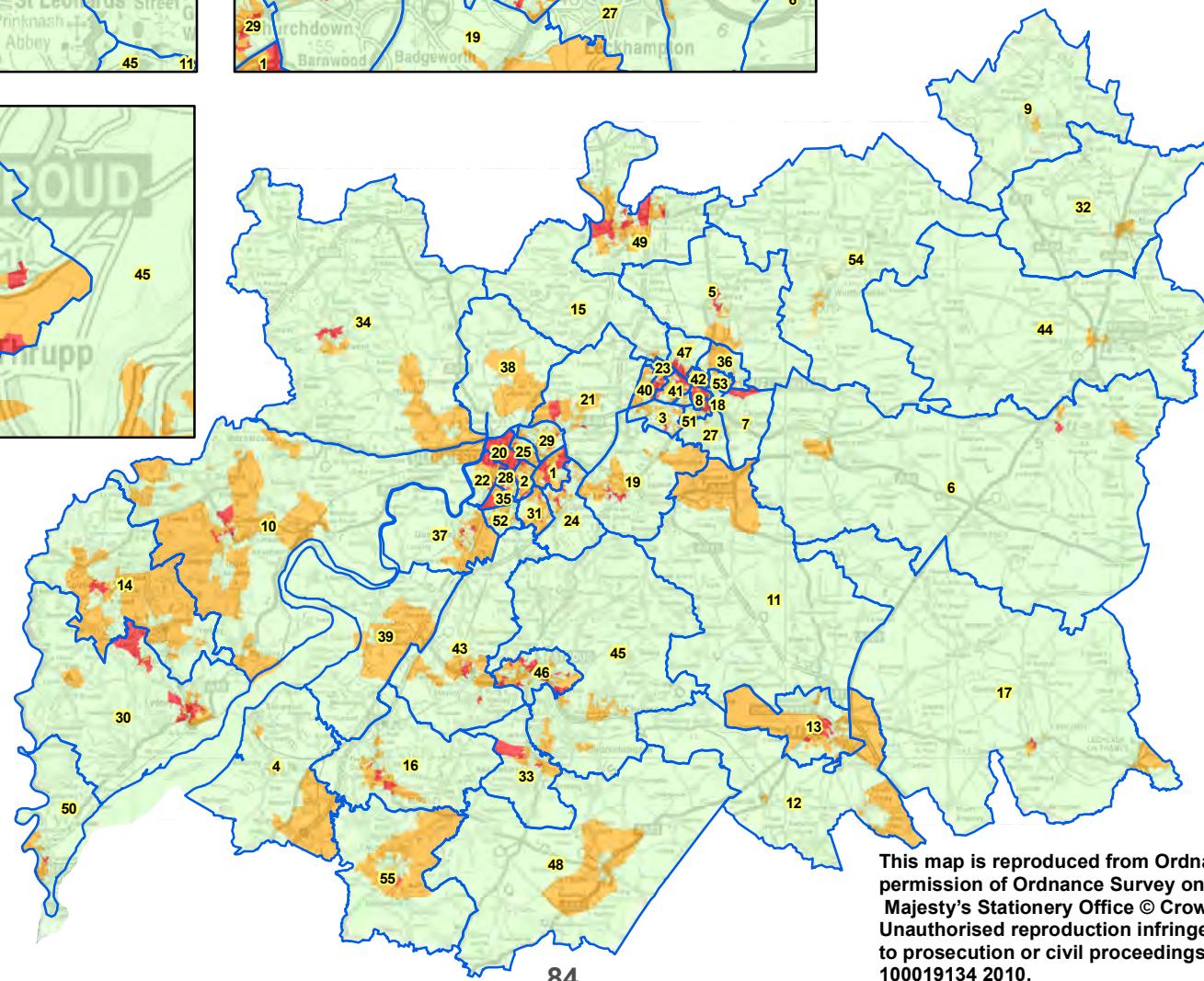
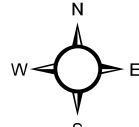
ASB Rowdy/Inconsiderate Behaviour

hot

warm

cool

0 5 10 20 Km



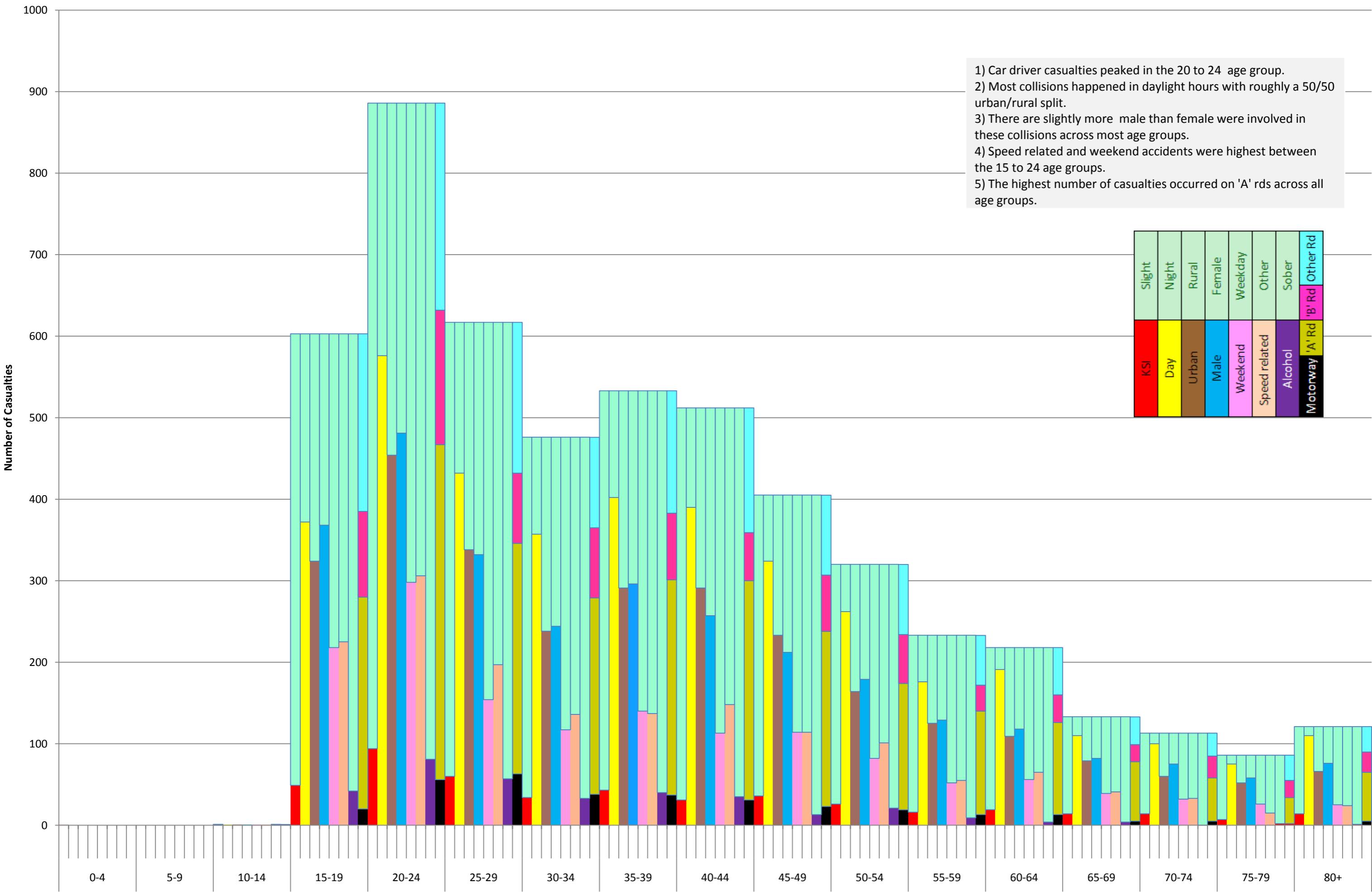
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Appendix 5 – Road Safety Charts

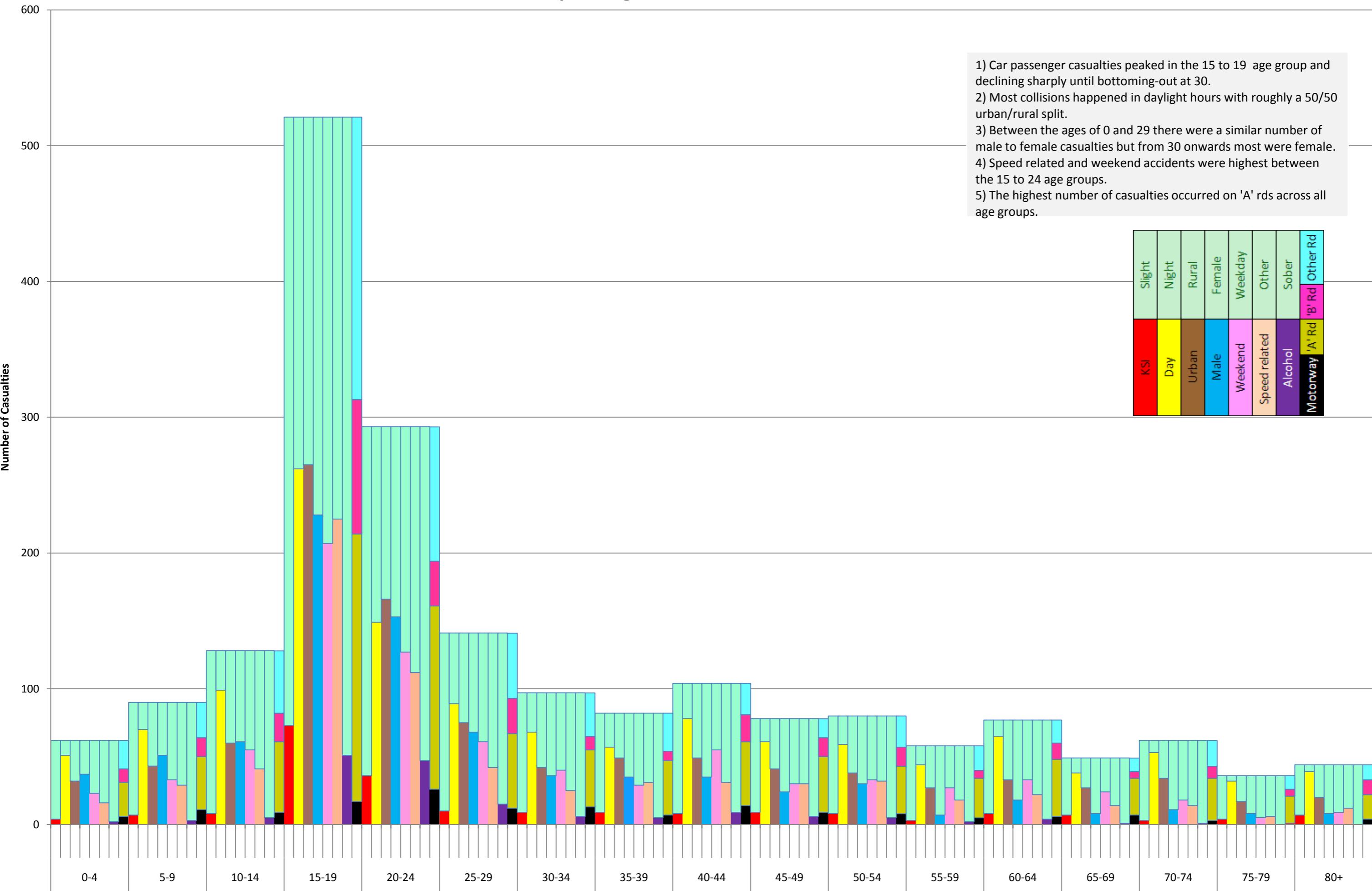
The following charts are from the Road Safety Partnership and break numbers of casualties from 2005 to 2009 into modality (e.g. driver, passenger, pedestrian, cyclist etc), 5 year age band and other details as set out in the key on each chart.

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.

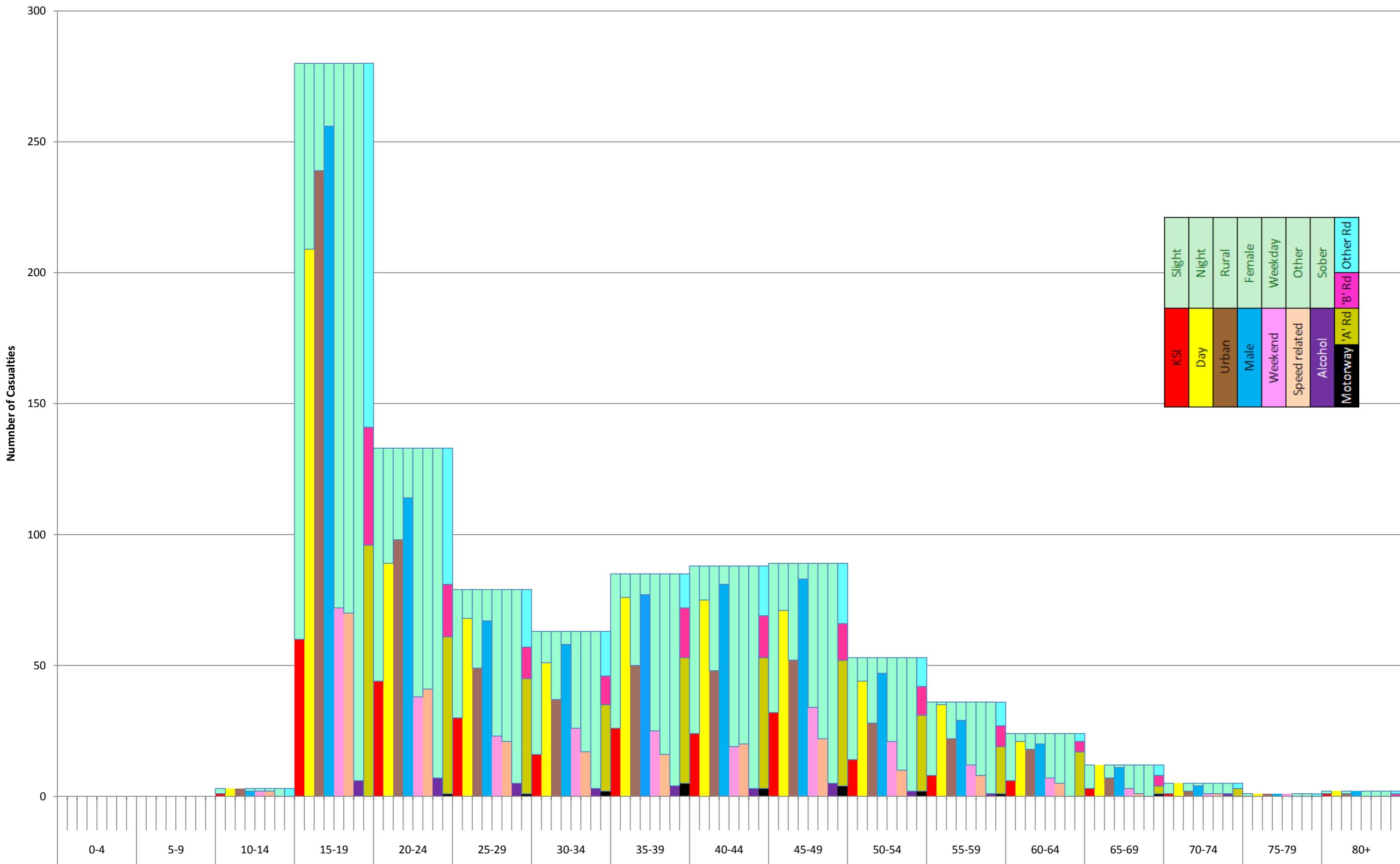
Car driver Casualties 2005-2009



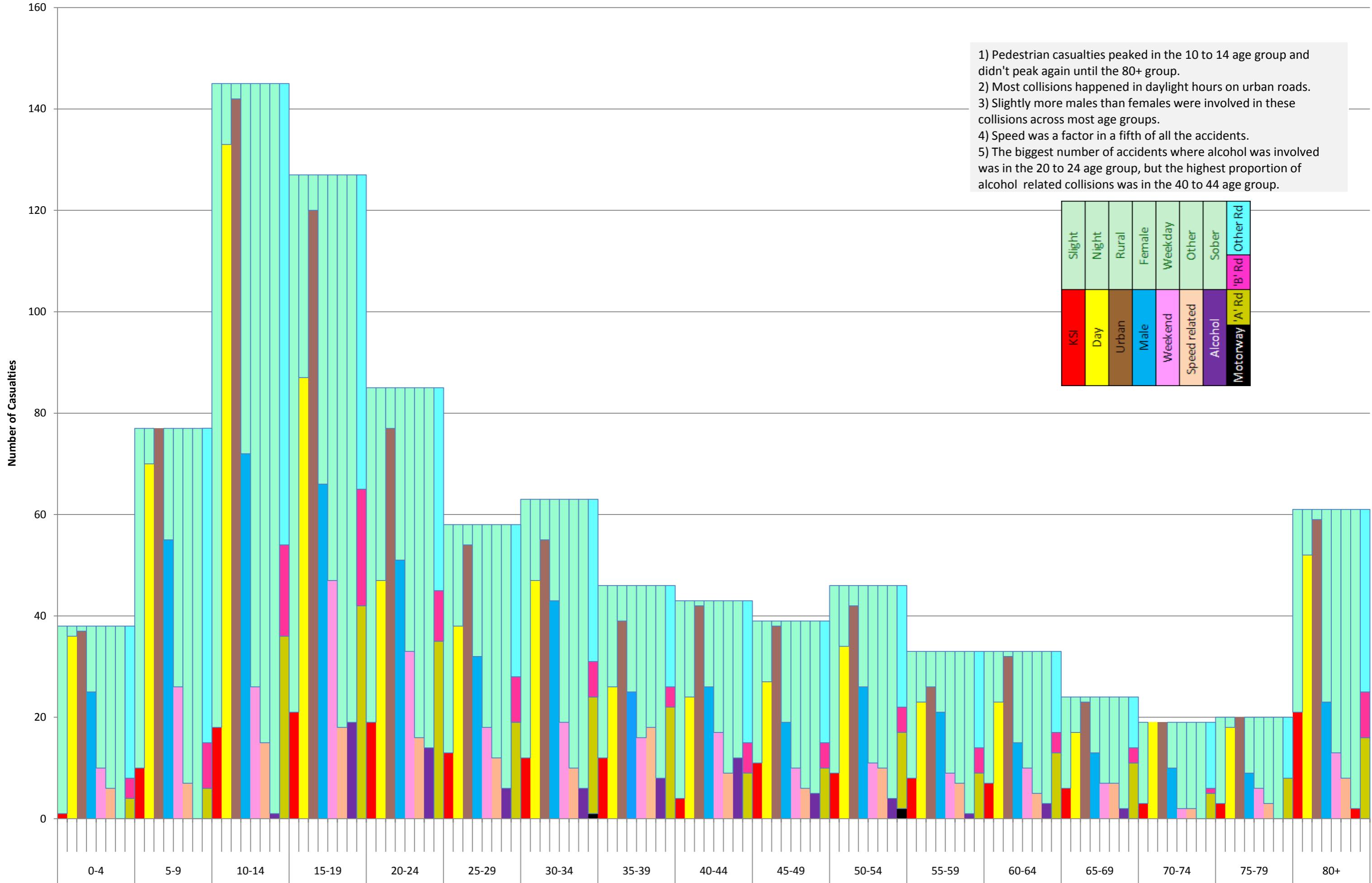
Car passengers Casualties 2005-2009



All Motorcycle Casualties 2005-2009



Pedestrian Casualties 2005-2009



Pedal Cycle Casualties 2005-2009

