

Gloucestershire Community Safety Scanning

2011



Multi-Agency Information
Database for Neighbourhoods

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Gloucestershire SSJP

Strategic Assessment Scanning

1. Methodology

1.1 Recorded Crime, Incidents and Victims

For the initial scanning exercise we are going to be comparing recorded crimes and incidents in the last 12 months (August 2010 to July 2011) with the previous year period (August 2009 to July 2010). We will also use recorded crime information to develop victim profiles.

1.2 Local Performance

We will look through iQuanta at the comparative performance of Gloucestershire, against other areas in its “Most Similar” group (MSG), over three months (May to July 2011) and also over twelve months (August 2010 to July 2011). 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 2010 Gloucestershire Household Survey and will also compare British Crime Survey results with Gloucestershire’s most similar iQuanta group.

1.4 Adult Offending and Reoffending

We will look through numbers of offenders on the Gloucestershire Probation Trust caseload over the 12 month period April 2010 to March 2011 and how many of those have gone on to reoffend. We will also look at the estimated rate of reoffending by district as per NI 18 guidelines.

1.5 Youth Offending

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

1.6 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.

1.7 Drug Crimes and Substance Misuse

We will consider recorded drug crimes and admissions to hospitals relating to alcohol consumption.

1.8 Road Safety

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

1.9 Arson (Fire and Rescue Data)

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

1.10 Stronger Communities

We will identify neighbourhoods in Gloucestershire using the Indices of Deprivation 2010 that are within the top 10% most deprived neighbourhoods in England considering overall deprivation, income, employment, health, education, barriers to housing and services, crime and disorder and finally living environment.

1.11 Gloucestershire's Cardiff Model

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

2. Gloucestershire Area

2.1 About Gloucestershire

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

2.2 Demographic Context

The latest Gloucestershire County Council population estimates suggest that Gloucestershire had a population of 599,800 at mid 2009.

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 2031.

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)

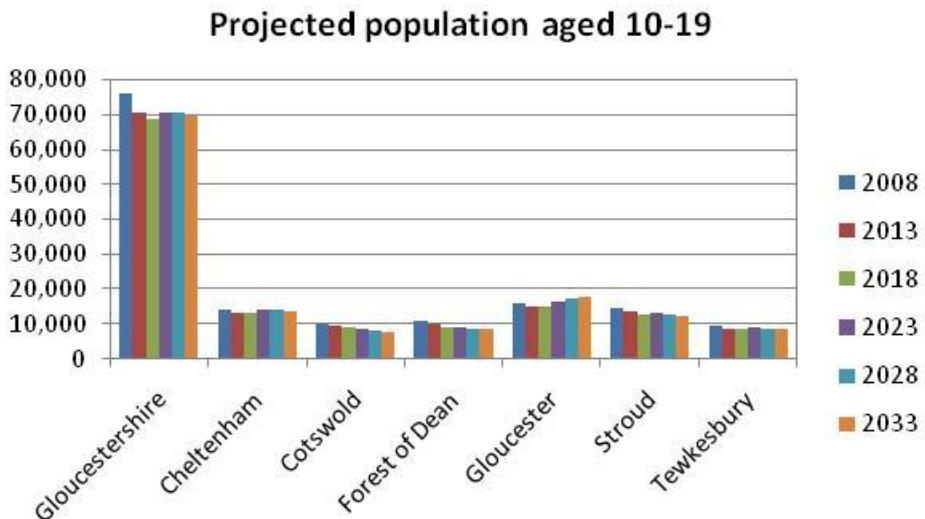
It is estimated that there are currently around 140,500 children and young people in the county, accounting for about 24% of the population. However, the number is projected to fall steadily, to about 133,000 by the year 2033.

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 (figure 1).

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.

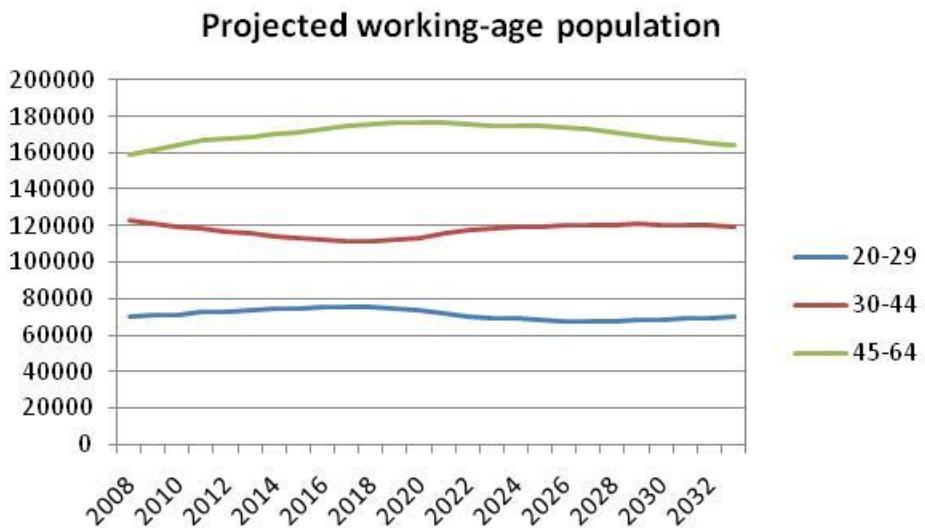
Figure 1 - Projected population aged 10-19



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).

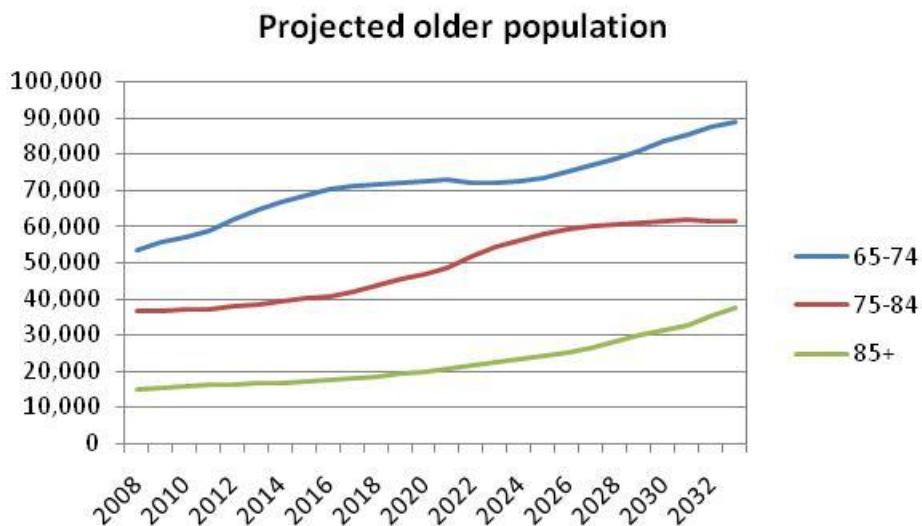
Figure 2 - Projected Working Age Population



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 figure 3).

Figure 3 - Projected Older Population

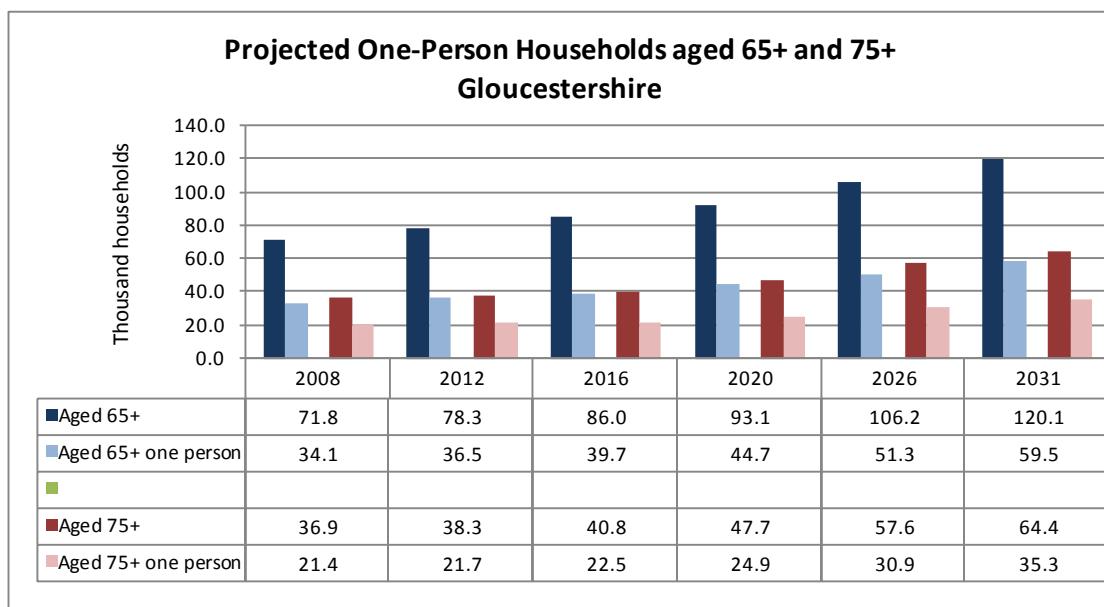


2.2.5 Lone pensioners

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 (figure 4).

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

The latest ONS figures for 2009 suggest that the total non 'White-British' ethnic population in Gloucestershire was around 57,300, representing 9.7% of the County population. The equivalent figures for 2001 were 29,700 people and 5.3%.

'Non-British White' and 'Asian/Asian British' were the largest non 'White-British' ethnic groups in Gloucestershire, totalling 21,000 (3.6%) and 14,300 people (2.4%) respectively (table 1).

'White-Other White' was the fastest growing ethnic group in the County between 2001 and 2009, increasing by 7,400 people. 'Indian / Indian British' was the second fastest during the same period, increasing by 4,800 people.

Gloucester and Cheltenham continued to have the largest proportions of non 'White: British', which accounted for 13.0% and 12.5% of the district's population respectively.

Table 1 – Ethnicity in Gloucestershire 2001 and 2009

Ethnic Profile of Gloucestershire, 2001 and 2009				
	Population		% Population	
	2001	2009	2001	2009
White: British	535,300	531,800	94.7%	90.3%
White: Non British	13,500	21,000	2.4%	3.6%
Mixed	4,900	8,200	0.9%	1.4%
Asian or Asian British	5,600	14,300	1.0%	2.4%
Black or Black British	3,300	7,100	0.6%	1.2%
Chinese and other ethnic	2,500	6,800	0.4%	1.2%

There was a higher representation of non 'White: British' among children and the working age population in Gloucestershire. About one in ten (10.3%) of the County's child population and 11.2% of working-age people are of non 'White: British' ethnic origin. The proportion among people aged 65+ (male)/60+ (female) is much lower, at 5.1%.

2.2.7 Faith

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). The first batch of 2011 Population Census information is scheduled to be released in July 2012 by the Office for National Statistics and will be presented in next years scanning document.

3. Experience & Perceptions of Crime in Gloucestershire

The first perception results to be reviewed are taken from the Gloucestershire Household Survey¹ which was undertaken during September and October 2010. British Crime Survey results can be found in the chapter on Anti-Social Behaviour. Last year's Household Survey was the 13th of its kind but it was the first time the following questions were asked:

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

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

1008 respondents covering Gloucestershire in 84 locations covering a specified sample from each district gave the following results:

Figure 5 – How Safe Do You Feel In Your Local Community After Dark?

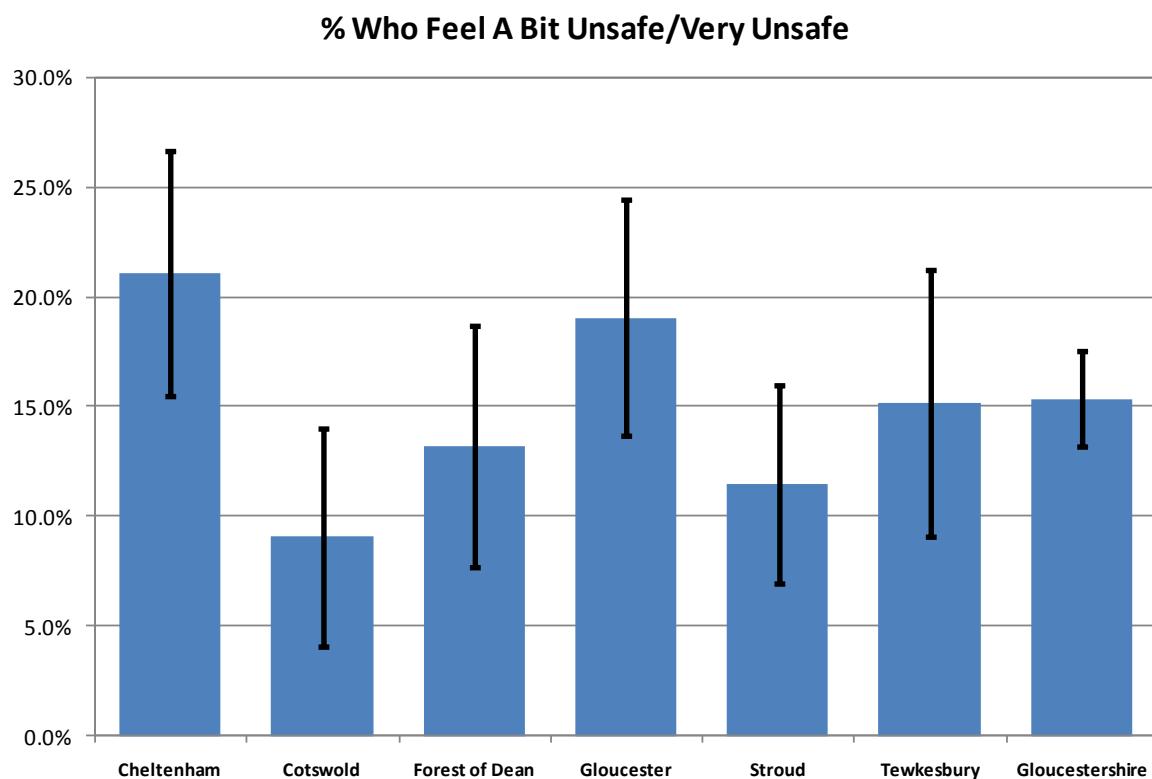
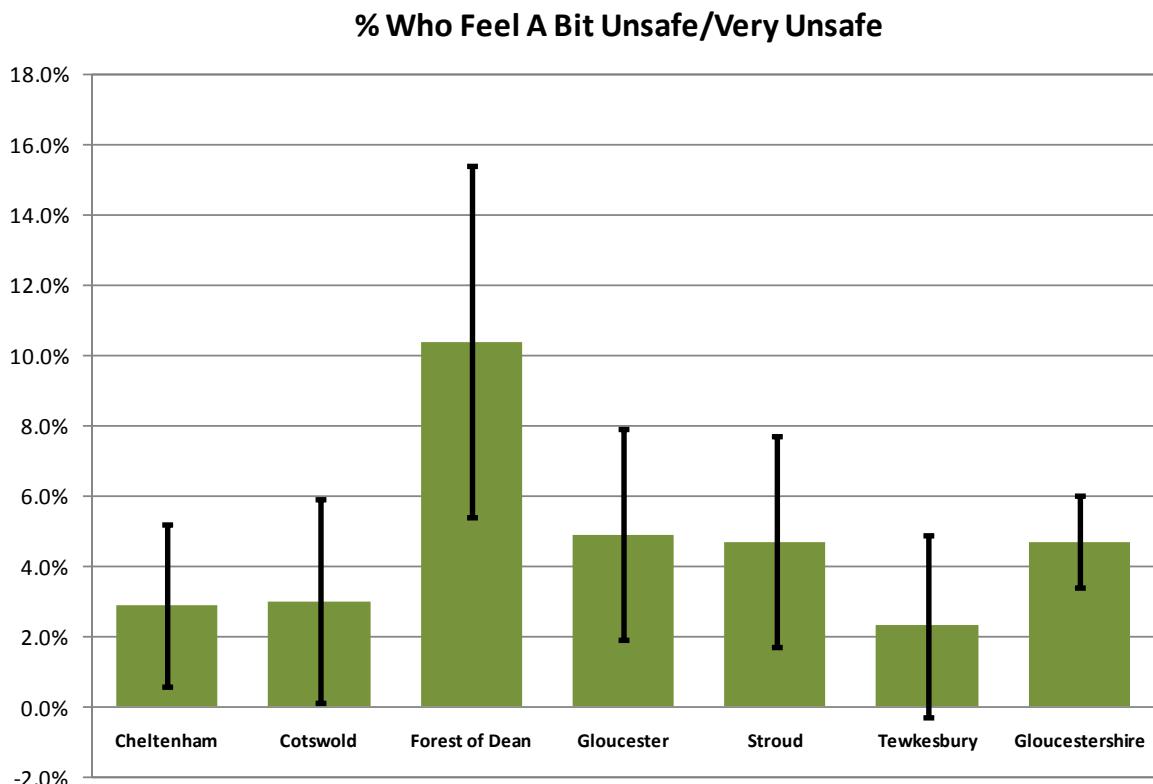


Figure 5 shows respondents who have answered either "A Bit Unsafe" or "Very Unsafe". Results are available at district level but the error margin (shown as a black line running through each bar) is greater due to sample sizes used in each district. Taking Cheltenham as an example, 21.1% of respondents answered "A bit unsafe/very unsafe" to this question however, applying a 95%

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

confidence limit there is a 5.6% “swing” either side of the 21.1% so the potential answer could be somewhere between 15.5% and 26.7%, the Cheltenham results are taken from 204 respondents. Gloucestershire’s figures can be said to be more robust due to the sample size which results in the black error bar being shorter here than in each district – 15.4% of respondents answered either “very unsafe” or “a bit unsafe” with the upper and lower confidence limit being 2.2%.

Figure 6 – How do you feel when you are alone in your home at night?



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

4. Recorded Crimes in Gloucestershire

Table 2 – Crime Totals by Home Office Band

Gloucestershire crimes by Home Office Band	August 2009 to July 2010	August 2010 to July 2011	Difference	Percentage Difference
Theft	12998	13896	898	6.9
Burglary	5357	6261	904	16.9
Criminal damage	6914	6241	-673	-9.7
Violence	6831	6138	-693	-10.1
Drugs	1657	1508	-149	-9.0
Fraud	1046	999	-47	-4.5
Sexual offences	524	584	60	11.5
Other notifiable	632	501	-131	-20.7
Robbery	215	327	112	52.1
Total All Crimes	36174	36455	281	0.8

Table 3 – Victim Rates by Home Office Band

Gloucestershire crimes by Home Office Band	Victims Aug 09 to Jul 10 per thousand population	Victims Aug 10 to Jul 11 per thousand population
Theft	14.5	16.6
Violence	10.5	10.1
Burglary	7.1	9.0
Criminal damage	8.3	8.4
Sexual offences	1.0	1.2
Robbery	0.4	0.6
Fraud	0.5	0.5
Other notifiable	0.3	0.3
Drugs	0.0	0.0
All Crimes	42.6	46.6

All crime in Gloucestershire has increased by 281 crimes between the two twelve month periods August 2009 to July 2010 and August 2010 to July 2011 (table 2). However, crime continues to remain almost 15% lower than in the previous year (August 2008 to July 2009). The increase in victim rates per thousand of population is slightly more marked (table 3), though again remains lower than for the previous year (August 2008 to July 2009). Theft continues to be the most common crime to be reported in Gloucestershire and

has increased by 6.9% amounting to almost 900 more reported crimes than in the previous 12 months but it is worth bearing in mind that there were over 15,000 recorded theft crimes during 2008/09. The highest proportional increase of any crime type has been robbery which has increased by over 50%. The largest increase in terms of crime volume has been in burglary with an additional 904 burglary crimes reported in this 12 month period compared with the year before representing a 16.9% increase. Figure 7 shows district/borough totals for all crime types. Focussing on the red and green bars the only district to have experienced an increase in recorded crime compared to 2009/10 is Gloucester City. The blue bars showing the 2008/09 totals show that crime levels this year are still below levels experienced in 2008/09 for all six of Gloucestershire's Community Safety Partnership (CSP) areas.

Figure 7 – All Crime by District (by volume)

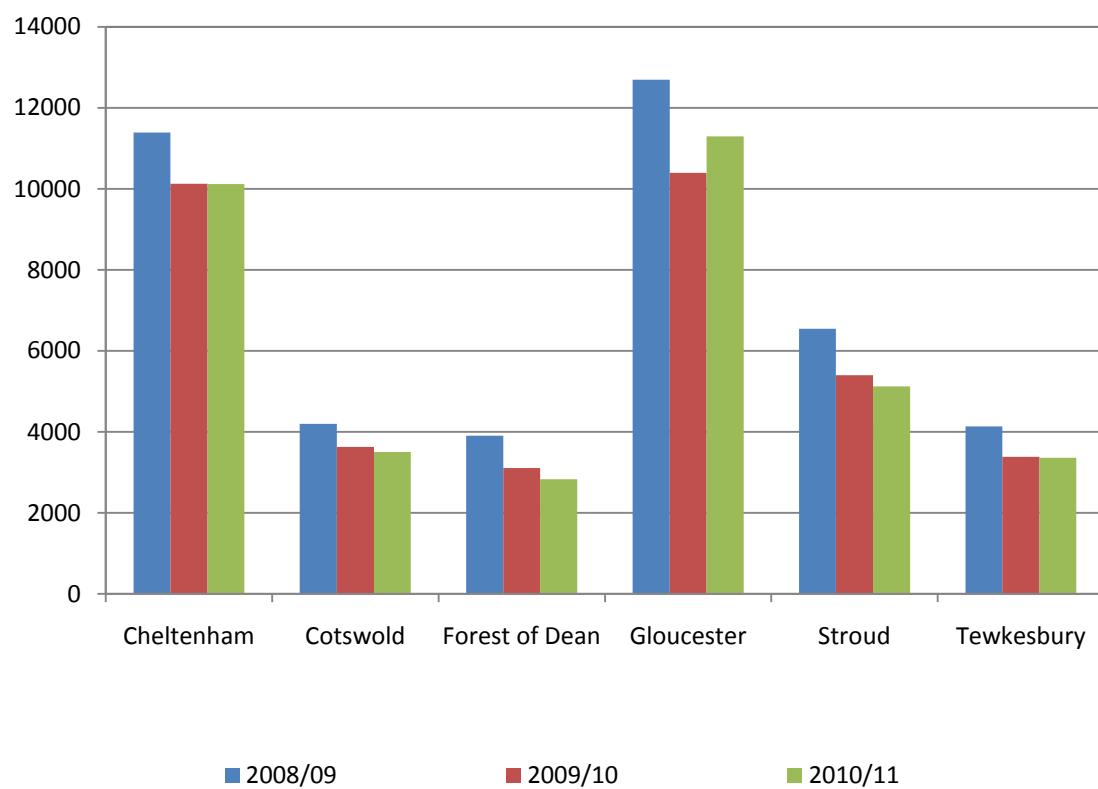


Figure 8 – All Crime Comparison with iQuanta Most Similar Forces (rate per 1000 pop)

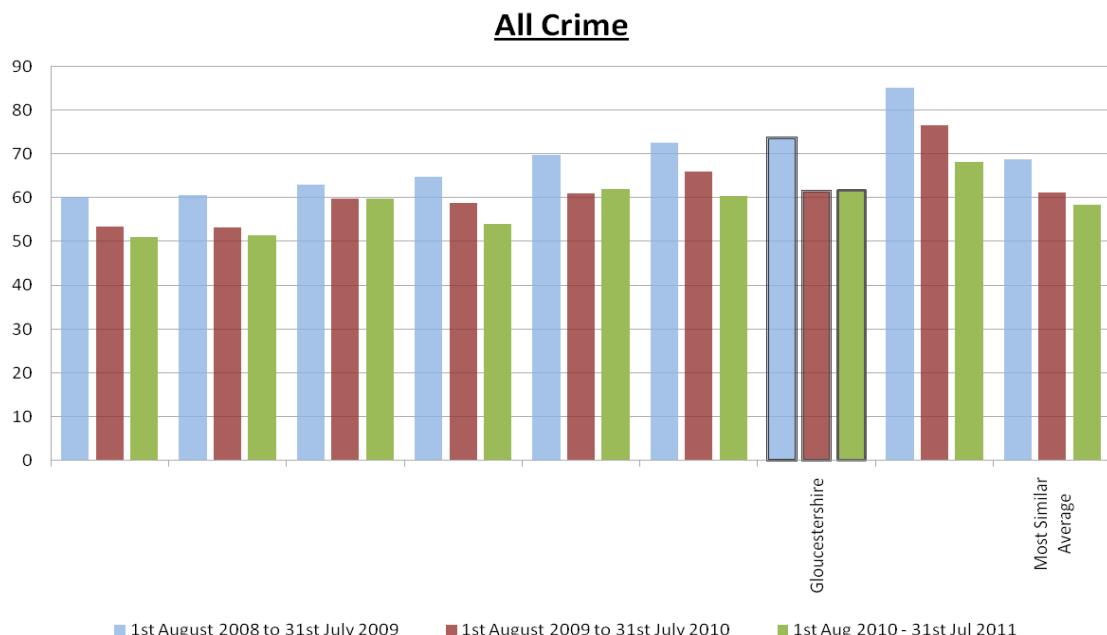
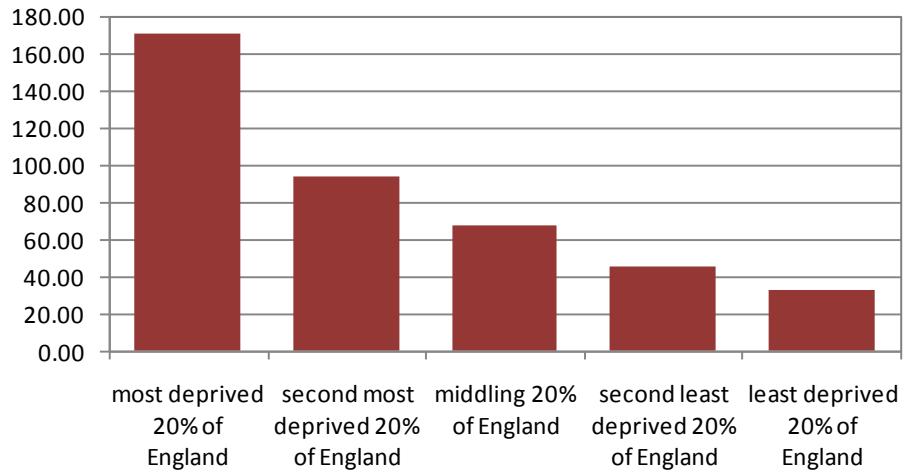


Figure 8 is based on the iQuanta most similar family group for Gloucestershire and is based on crime rate per 1000 population (not victim rate). The chart shows that the rate of all crime has remained at a similar level for Gloucestershire over the last two years and that it is higher than the most similar average from all 8 “family” members. Gloucestershire is the third worst performing group for all crime (rate). Figure 9 relates to the rate of all crime in Gloucestershire and which quintile of deprivation the crime is committed in.

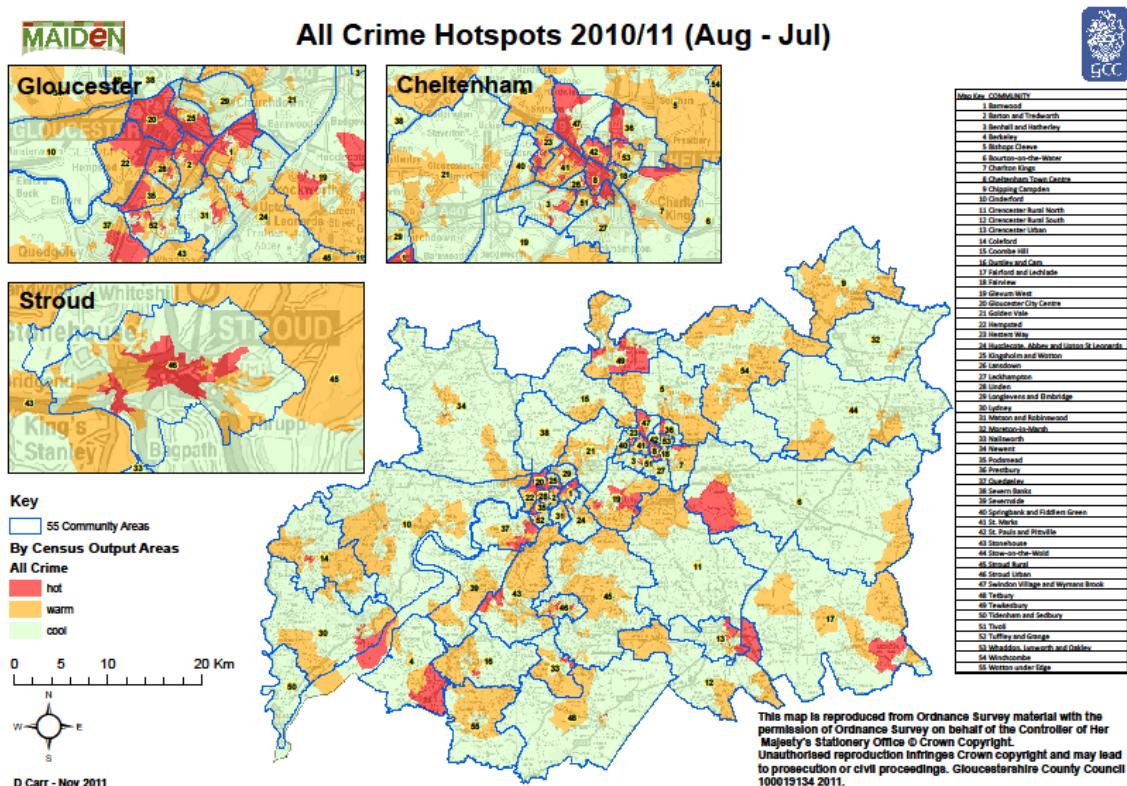
Throughout this document there will be a series of charts relating community safety issues to deprivation (based on the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010). Figure 9 indicates that crime is highest in the most deprived 20% (quintile) of England. There are 27 lower super output areas (out of 367 in Gloucestershire) that fall into this bracket; 18 in Gloucester City, 8 in Cheltenham and 1 in Tewkesbury (see appendix 2 for a list of these neighbourhoods).

Figure 9 – All Crime and Deprivation

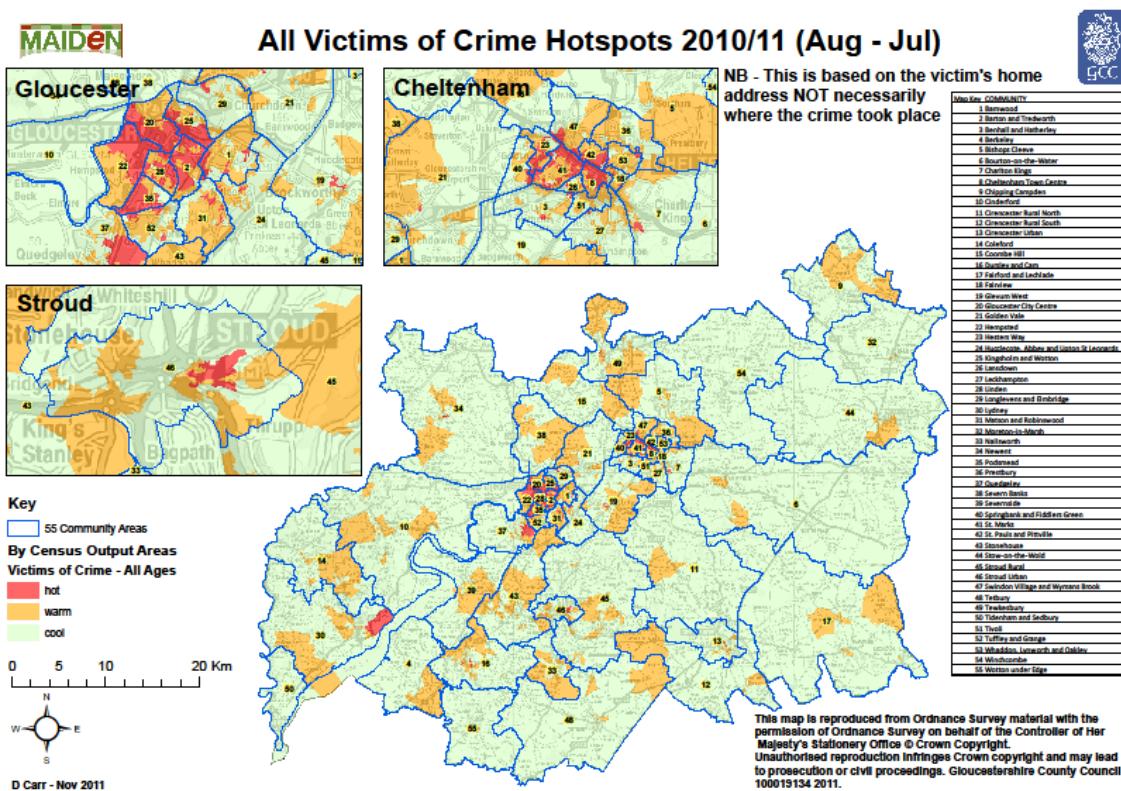
All Crime Quintile Rate (Based on National Deprivation 2010 Rank)



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 also 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.

Figure 10 – All Victims and Deprivation

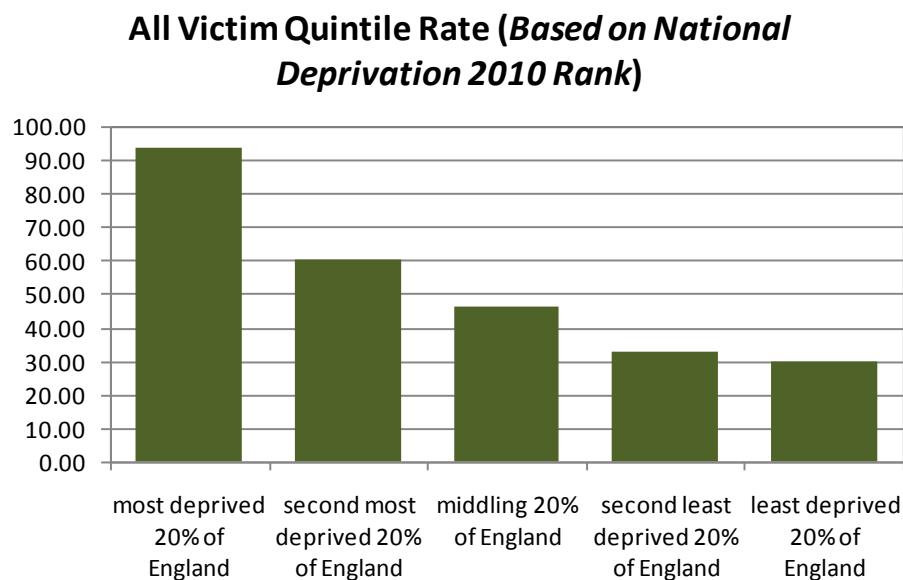


Figure 10 shows that you are more likely to be a victim of a crime in Gloucestershire if you live in a deprived neighbourhood. The rate of over 90 per 1000 population who became a victim of crime over the last 12 months lived in one of Gloucestershire's 27 neighbourhoods that fall within the most deprived national quintile.

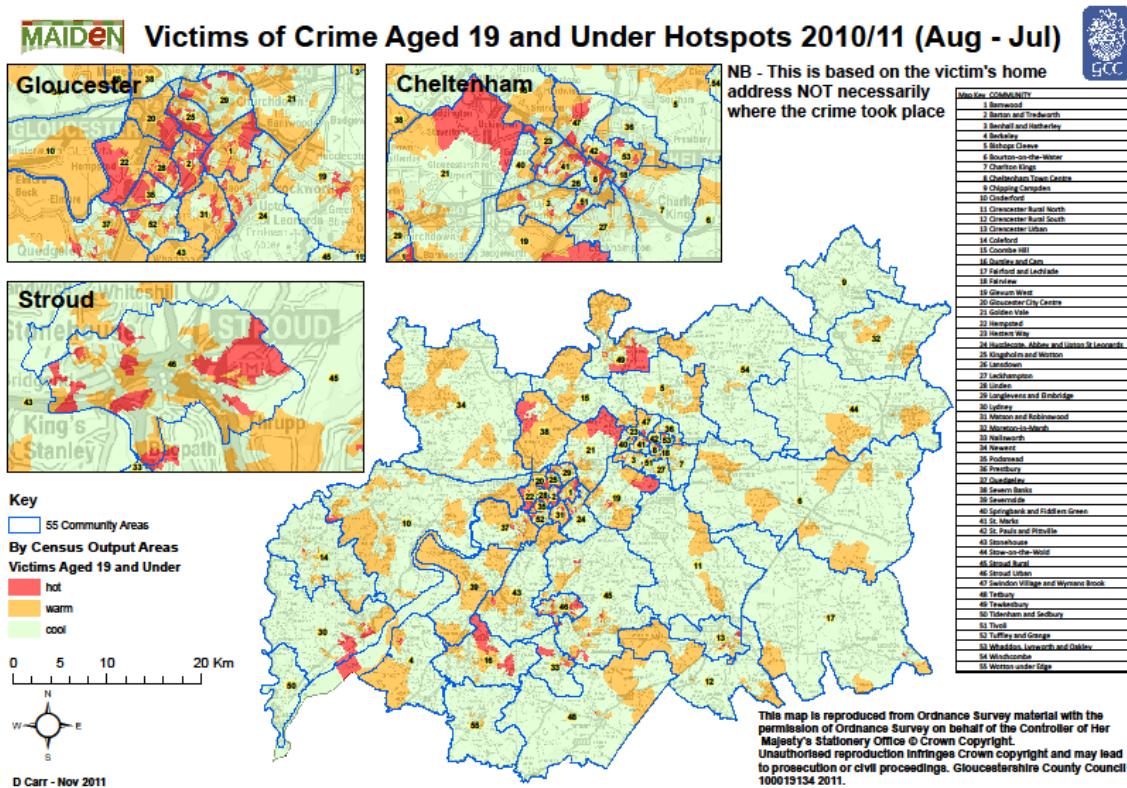
Table 4 - Percentage of Residents Living in All Crime Hotspots

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	2.8%	21.2%	75.9%
St. Pauls and Pittville	5463	5.4%	40.8%	53.8%
Kingsholm and Wotton	7090	28.9%	23.4%	47.7%
Podsmead	3067	10.5%	48.5%	40.9%
Barton and Tredworth	16509	8.8%	52.4%	38.8%
Hempsted	1983	0.0%	61.6%	38.4%
Tivoli	7270	30.3%	35.0%	34.7%
Linden	8630	15.2%	51.0%	33.8%
Swindon Village and Wymans Brook	5635	53.0%	16.4%	30.6%

Table 4 shows that 96.1% of residents living in Gloucester City Centre Community Area live in an “All Crime Hotspot” neighbourhood. A greater proportion of residents now live in an all crime hotspot in Cheltenham Town centre this year (75.9%) compared to last year (66.8%). Apart from the two

areas already mentioned, only St Paul's and Pittville Community Area has more than half of its residents in an all crime hotspot. There are fewer residents in Podsmead now living in a hotspot area (last year 62.4% - this year 40.9%). Only 10 out of the 55 Community Areas are represented on this and subsequent tables with the 10 highest proportions in "hot" neighbourhoods shown.

Map 3 – Victims 19 and Under Hotspots



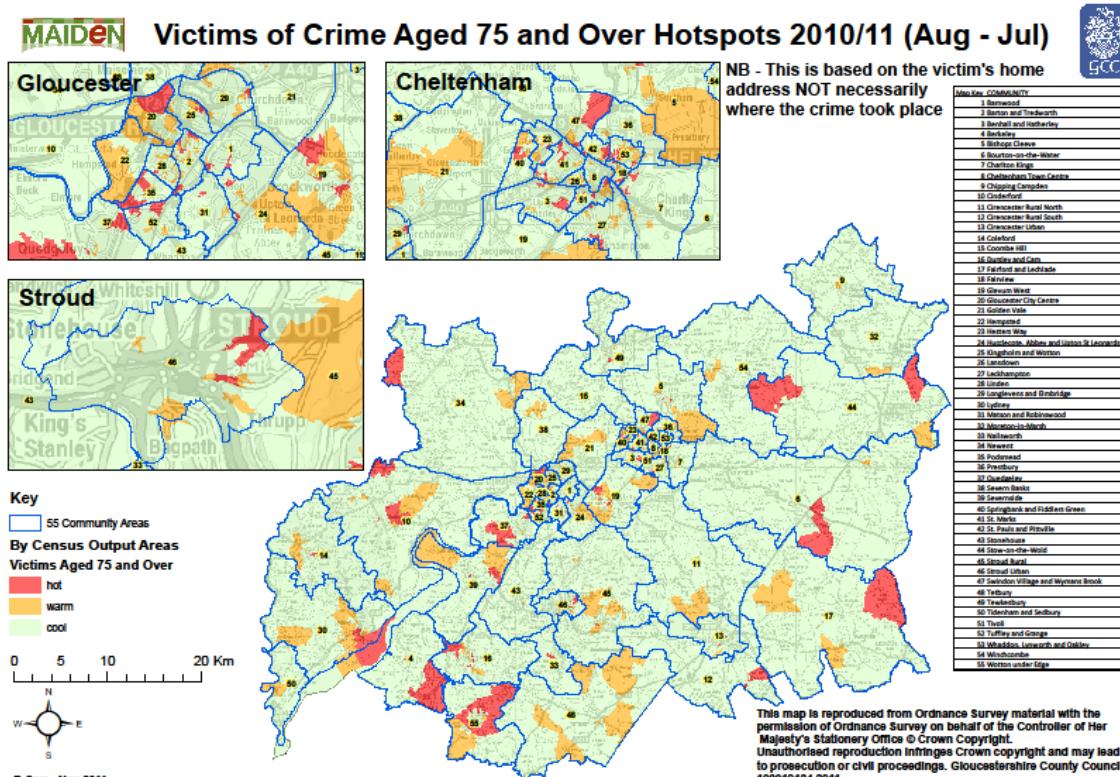
Map 3 highlights the hotspot areas in Gloucestershire where victims aged 19 and under live. This map takes into account numbers in the population aged 19 and under living in each census output area and the data is based on the victim's home address and not necessarily where the crime took place.

Table 5 - Percentage of Residents aged 19 and Under Living in Young Victim Hotspots

Community Area	Total Residents 19 and Under mid 2009	% of residents in 'COOL' neighbourhoods	% of residents in 'WARM' neighbourhoods	% of residents in 'HOT' neighbourhoods
Gloucester City Centre	559	0.9%	29.2%	69.9%
Podsmead	785	18.8%	23.2%	58.0%
St. Pauls and Pittville	994	2.0%	47.7%	50.3%
Linden	2402	3.7%	47.5%	48.8%
Barton and Tredworth	5066	18.8%	34.5%	46.6%
Kingsholm and Wotton	1404	30.3%	32.5%	37.2%
Cheltenham Town Centre	1011	43.6%	22.8%	33.6%
Barnwood	3008	19.8%	55.0%	25.2%
Stroud Urban	6059	48.7%	28.8%	22.6%
St. Marks	2885	39.1%	40.0%	20.9%

According to table 5, out of the 785 residents aged 19 or under in Podsmead Community Area, 58% live in a hotspot for crime victims aged 19 and under (last year - 51.6%). Half (50.3%) of the 994 residents aged 19 and under in St Paul's and Pittville Community Area also live in a young victim hotspot, last year this figure was less than a third living in a hotspot (28.7%).

Map 4 – Victims 75 and Over Hotspots



Map 4 shows hotspots of victims of crime aged 75 years and over, to avoid showing areas in red where there are simply a large number of people aged over 75 in an area, the results on the map are based on neighbourhood rates of 75s and over against the county norm and then ranked into hot (top 10%), warm (next 25%) and cool. Proportions of residents aged over 75 have decreased since last year with St Paul's and Pittville having the highest proportion (20.5%) of the 270 residents they have aged over 75 living in an elderly victim hotspot (see table 6).

Table 6 - Percentage of Residents aged 75 and Over Living in Elderly Victim Hotspots

Community Area	Total Residents 75 and Over mid 2009	% of residents in 'COOL' neighbourhoods	% of residents in 'WARM' neighbourhoods	% of residents in 'HOT' neighbourhoods
St. Pauls and Pittville	270	61.4%	18.1%	20.5%
Swindon Village and Wymans Brook	301	82.3%	2.3%	15.5%
Severnside	374	73.7%	11.2%	15.1%
Cirencester Rural South	454	86.6%	0.0%	13.4%
Fairview	369	80.4%	7.1%	12.5%
Whaddon, Lynworth, and Oakley	582	60.9%	26.9%	12.1%
St. Marks	781	78.7%	9.7%	11.6%
Springbank and Fiddlers Green	402	75.4%	13.7%	10.9%
Podsmead	293	65.9%	24.0%	10.1%
Barton and Tredworth	754	71.7%	18.4%	10.0%

4.1 Violence Against the Person (VAP)

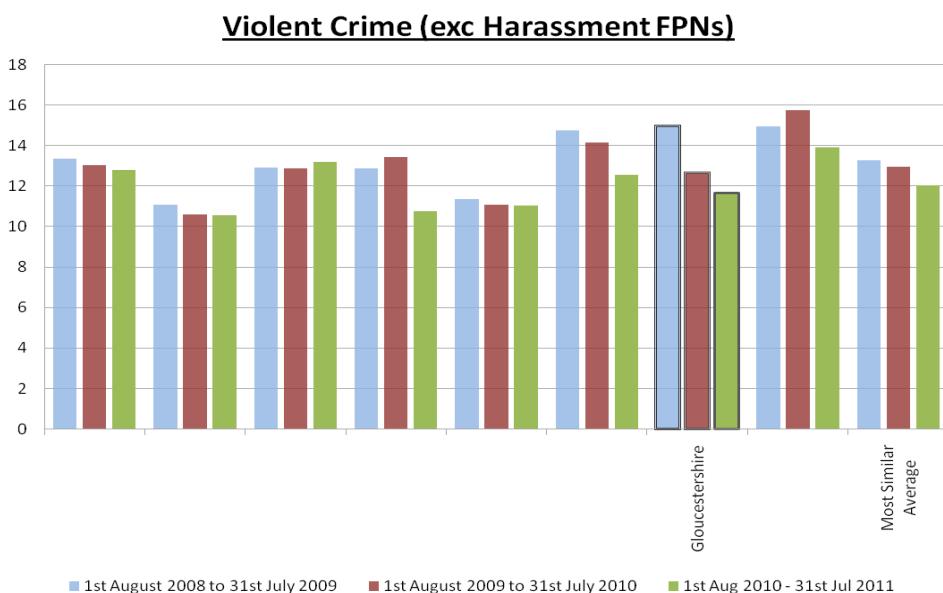
Table 7 – Violence Against the Person by Home Office Category

Violent Crimes in Gloucestershire	August 2009 to July 2010	August 2010 to July 2011	Difference	Percentage Difference
Actual Bodily Harm and other Injury (excluding GBH)	2950	2710	-240	-8.1
Assault without Injury	1894	1809	-85	-4.5
Public Fear, Alarm or Distress	848	684	-164	-19.3
Harassment	226	160	-66	-29.2
Assault without Injury on a constable	132	127	-5	-3.8
Racially/Religiously Aggravated Public Fear, Alarm or Distress	156	127	-29	-18.6
Possession of Other Weapons	100	77	-23	-23.0
Wounding or Carrying out an act Endangering Life	146	119	-27	-18.5
Inflicting Grievous Bodily Harm without Intent (excluding less serious)	102	89	-13	-12.7
Possession of Article with Blade or Point	65	84	19	29.2
Threats to Kill	81	49	-32	-39.5
Cruelty / neglect of children	48	28	-20	-41.7
Racially/Religiously Aggravated Assault without Injury	19	20	1	5.3
Racially/Religiously Aggravated ABH and Other Injury	18	17	-1	-5.6
Possession of Weapons with Intent	16	9	-7	-43.8
Child abduction	2	3	1	50.0
Causing Death by Dangerous Driving	3	1	-2	-66.7
Racially/Religiously Aggravated Harassment	6	13	7	116.7
Attempted murder	6	5	-1	-16.7
Manslaughter	0	0	0	0.0
Use of a Substance or Object to Endanger Life	2	2	0	0.0
Poisoning or Female Genital Mutilation	1	0	-1	-100.0
Causing Death by Careless Driving	1	0	-1	-100.0
Corporate Manslaughter	0	0	0	0.0
Murder	3	1	-2	-66.7
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	1	1	0	0.0
Causing Death by Careless or Inconsiderate Driving	2	2	0	0.0
Conspiracy to Murder	1	0	-1	-100.0
Death -aggravated vehicle taking	1	0	-1	-100.0

Total Violence	6831	6138	-693	-10.1
MARAC cases	510	518	8	1.6
Repeat MARAC cases	152	191	39	25.7
% MARAC Cases that are Repeats	30%	37%	-	-
serious violent crime (NI 15/PSA 23)	266	218	-48	-18.0
assaults with less serious injury (NI 20/PSA 25)	2964	2727	-237	-8.0

Overall, Violence Against the Person (VAP) has gone down by over ten per cent compared with the previous year (693 less crimes). In Gloucestershire only Theft, Criminal Damage and Burglary were more commonly recorded over the past 12 months than crimes of VAP. Excluding those categories for which small numbers make it impossible to draw conclusions, the only category which has seen an increase is in 'Possession of an Article with Blade or Point', this is not to be confused with national indicator 28 "Knife Crime Rate". Additionally, there has been an increase in both the number and proportion of MARAC cases that are repeats from 30% to 37%. When looking at the coloured table in Appendix 1, VAP has reduced in all six districts most notably in the Forest of Dean and Stroud by 19.9% and 18.9% respectively. Possession of an Article with Blade or Point has increased in 4 out of 6 districts. There have been increases in Assault with Less Serious Injury (NI 20) in Cotswold and Gloucester City. All district figures for all crime types discussed over the next few sections are available in Appendix 1.

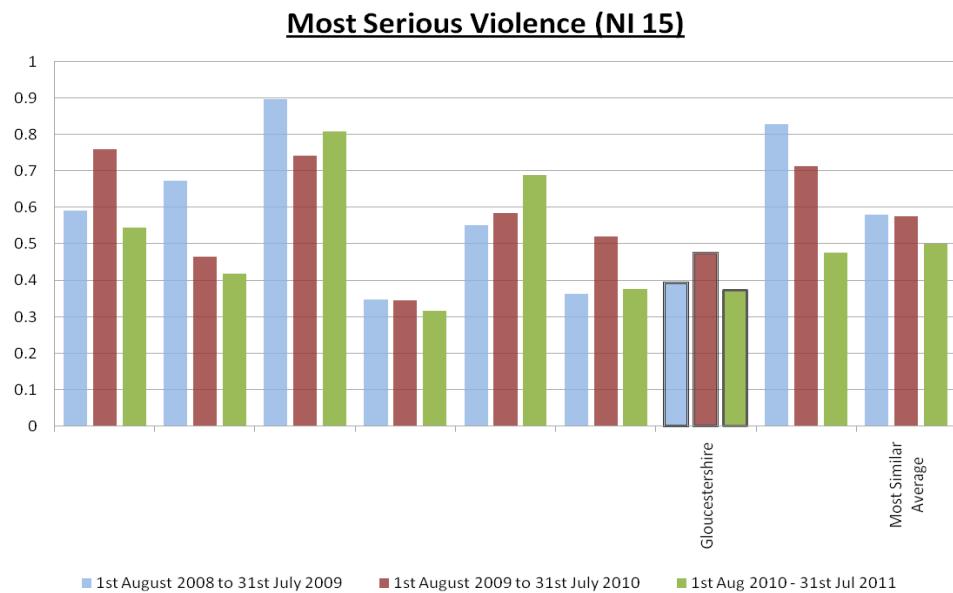
Figure 11 – Violent Crime Comparison with iQuanta Most Similar Forces (rate per 1000)



For the second year running, Gloucestershire is below the group average for all violent crime (excluding fixed penalty notices for harassment). The group average bars can be seen on the far right of figure 11. Over the last 3 years,

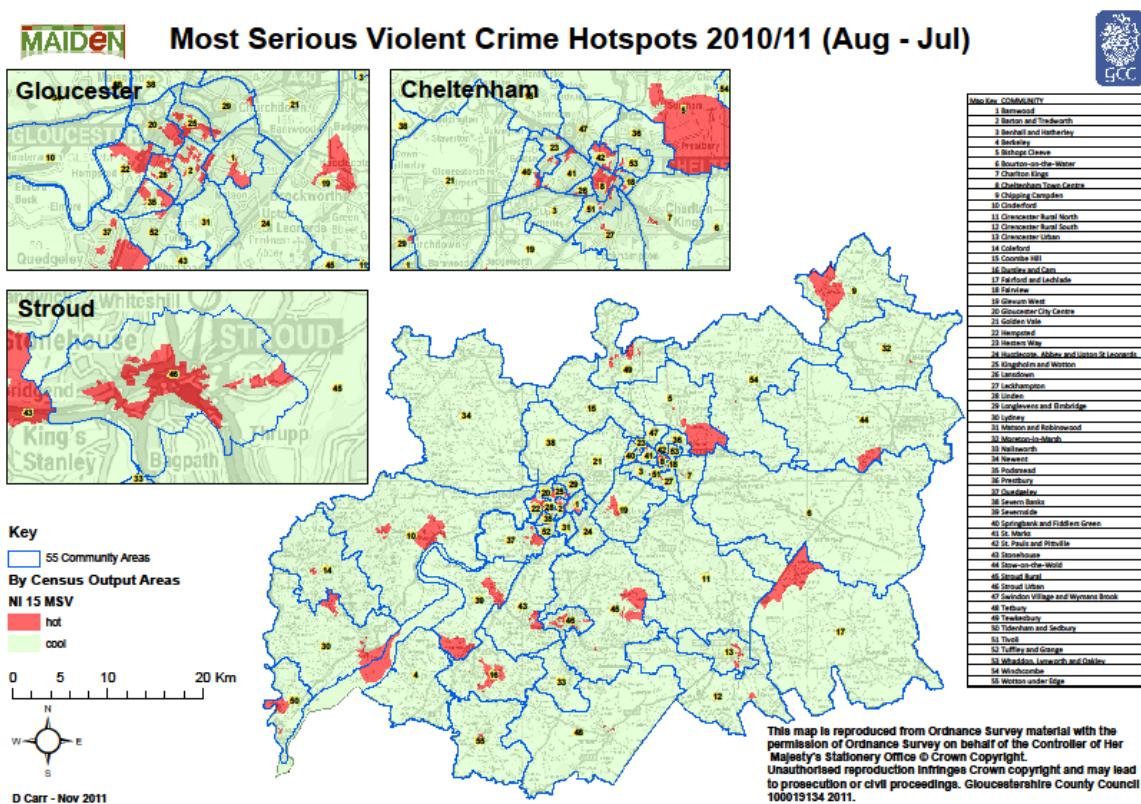
Gloucestershire has experienced the greatest decrease of this crime type than any other police force in its most similar group. When focussing on the last 3 months of violent crime totals (May 11 to July 11) Gloucestershire remains below the group average.

Figure 12 – NI 15 Comparison with iQuanta Most Similar Forces



Serious Violent Crime (NI 15) has reduced in 5 districts and has increased in Tewkesbury by 14 more crimes of this type recorded resulting in a 155.6% increase on last years figure. Overall, serious violent crime has decreased in Gloucestershire by 18% (48 fewer crimes). Gloucestershire has fewer most serious violent crimes than other areas in our most similar family and is well below the most similar average when comparing these figures over a 12 month and 3 month period (see figure 12, 3 month source information sourced from iQuanta).

Map 5 – Serious Violent Crime 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 these hotspot areas as shown in map 5. In last years study, applying the same methodology as this year, 70% of residents living in Gloucester City Centre Community Area lived in a serious violent crime hotspot, less than half now live in a hotspot (44.8%) due to there being fewer hotspot areas in this particular community area this year.

Table 8 - Percentage of Residents Living in Serious Violent Crime Hotspots

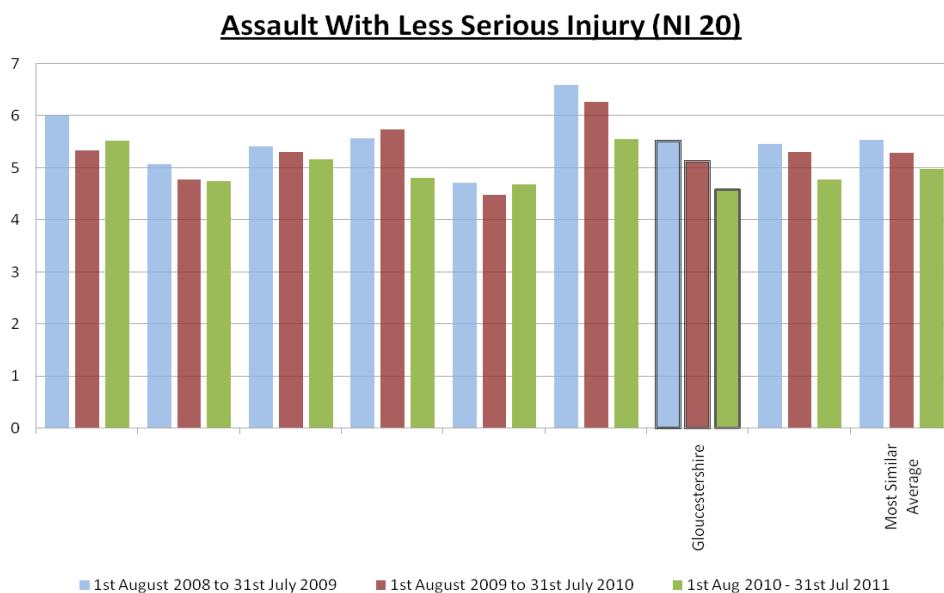
Community Area	Total Residents mid 2009	% of residents in 'COOL' neighbourhoods	% of residents in 'HOT' neighbourhoods
Gloucester City Centre	3527	55.2%	44.8%
Cheltenham Town Centre	6747	59.6%	40.4%
Kingsholm and Wotton	7090	68.4%	31.6%
Barnwood	10700	72.0%	28.0%
Barton and Tredworth	16509	72.8%	27.2%
Linden	8630	75.2%	24.8%
Podsmead	3067	77.4%	22.6%
St. Pauls and Pittville	5463	78.9%	21.1%
Quedgeley	20123	79.5%	20.5%
Hempsted	1983	79.6%	20.4%

Overall, there have been 253 fewer victims of violent crimes in the past 12 months when compared against the previous year (table 9). It is hard to determine whether or not there has been reductions in victims by particular age bands due to the large number of victims in the "Unknown" column for this year (446 victims) which, if assigned to a particular age group or groups could affect the overall reductions seen in table 9.

Table 9 – Victims of VAP by Age Band

age of victims	violence against the person victims Aug 09 to July 10	violence against the person victims Aug 10 to July 11	victims per thousand 10/11 based on ONS population mid 2010
Under 16	646	576	5.3
16-19	928	707	23.1
20-24	1019	972	28.0
25-39	1950	1830	18.3
40-54	1286	1132	8.6
55-64	260	255	3.3
65-74	66	69	1.2
75+	21	23	0.4
Unknown	87	446	-
ALL	6263	6010	10.1

Figure 13 – NI 20 Comparison with iQuanta Most Similar Forces (rate per 1000)



Assault with less serious injury (NI 20) has reduced in four out of six districts in Gloucestershire most notably in Stroud CSP where this crime type has decreased by 19% (98 fewer crimes) and by 8% overall in Gloucestershire. When comparing Gloucestershire against its most similar “family” members Gloucestershire has the lowest rate of all police forces within its group over a 12 month period and has experienced a reduction year on year over the last 3 years (figure 13). According to published guidance, assault with less serious injury can be used as a proxy for alcohol related violent offences; figure 36 compares 2 CSP figures for NI 20 against attendees to emergency departments where “assault” is the presenting complaint. It should be acknowledged that all NI 20 figures will include a proportion of offences where alcohol has not played a part. Map 6 shows the geographical distribution of this crime type across Gloucestershire over the previous year. Table 9 shows, in relation to map 6, the proportions of residents in each Community Area listed that live in a hotspot. 93% of residents in Barton and Tredworth Community Area live in either a “warm” or “hot” neighbourhood for assaults with less serious injury and all residents in Gloucester City Community Area live in either a warm or a hot neighbourhood.

Map 6 – Assault with Less Serious Injury Hotspots

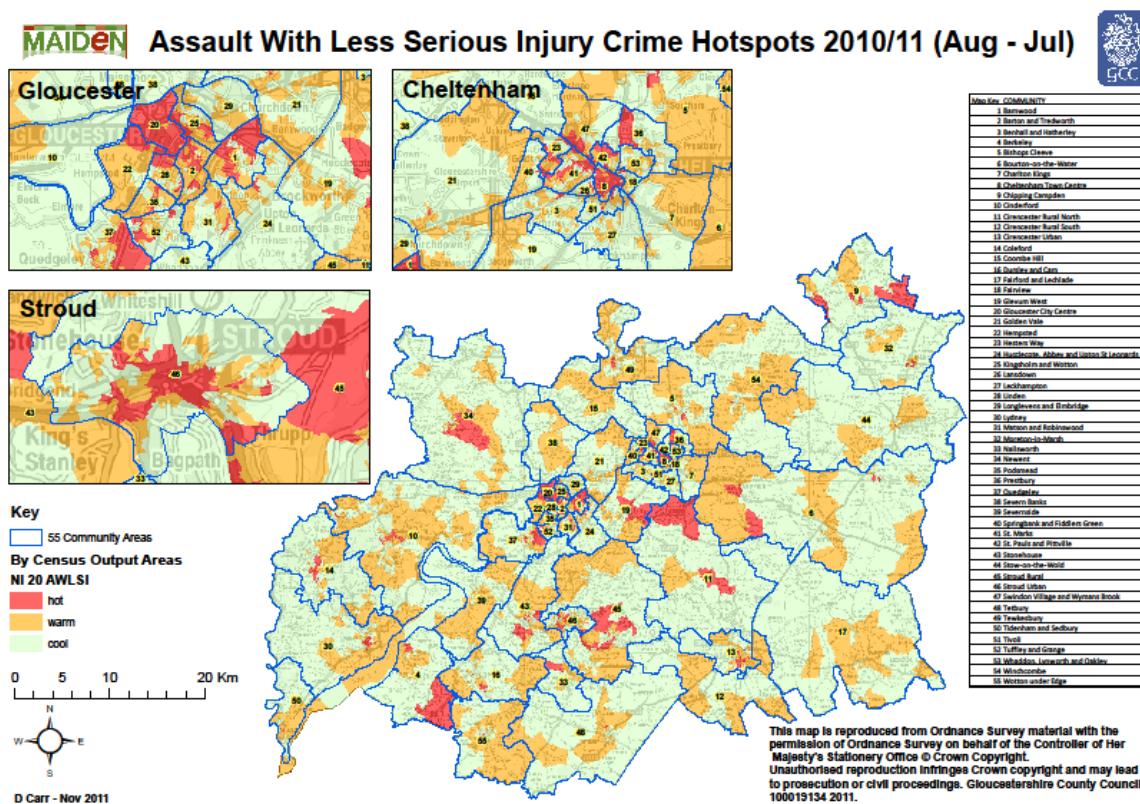


Table 10 - Percentage of Residents Living in Assault with Less Serious Injury Hotspots

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%	12.2%	87.8%
Cheltenham Town Centre	6747	12.8%	21.0%	66.2%
Podsmead	3067	18.3%	42.7%	39.0%
Barton and Tredworth	16509	6.9%	55.2%	37.9%
Kingsholm and Wotton	7090	20.9%	46.3%	32.8%
Hesters Way	8267	32.5%	37.3%	30.1%
St. Marks	12266	32.3%	41.4%	26.2%
Quedgeley	20123	39.6%	36.2%	24.1%
Barnwood	10700	33.7%	43.1%	23.2%
Linden	8630	28.5%	48.5%	22.9%

4.2 Burglary Crimes

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

Burglary Crimes in Gloucestershire area	August 2009 to July 2010	August 2010 to July 2011	Difference	Percentage Difference
Domestic Burglary	2404	2893	489	20.3
Non-Domestic Burglary	2953	3368	415	14.1
Total All burglaries	5357	6261	904	16.9
Repeat Domestic Burglaries	207	220	13	6.3
% that are Repeat	8.6	7.6	-	-

Burglary is now the second most commonly recorded crime in Gloucestershire. Table 11 shows an increase in all types of burglary (for Distraction Burglary and district totals please go to Appendix 1). For the second year running, domestic burglary in Gloucestershire has increased (up 1.6% in 2010, up 20.3% in 2011) and in 5 out of the 6 districts of Gloucestershire domestic burglary has increased with the exception of the Forest of Dean which has reduced domestic burglary by 19.1% (29 fewer crimes). Domestic Burglary in Cheltenham CSP has increased by 23.2% (261 more crimes), Cotswold CSP/LPA has increased by 33.5% (63 more crimes), Gloucester City CSP has increased by 23.9% (117 more crimes), Stroud CSP has increased by 18.1% (44 more crimes) and a marginal increase in Tewkesbury CSP of 8 more domestic burglaries compared to last year resulting in a 3.9% increase.

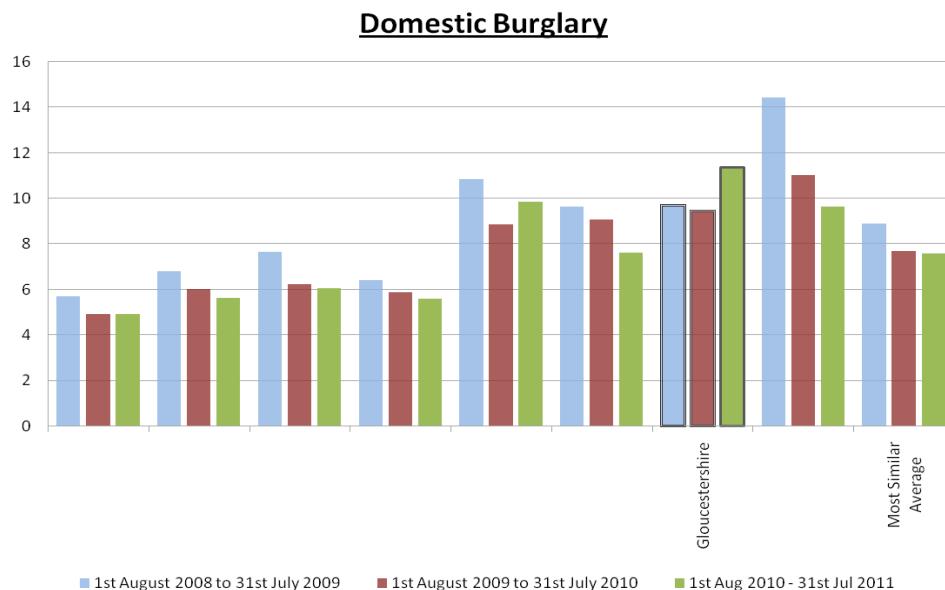
There has been a notable rise in numbers of non-domestic burglaries in Gloucester City CSP (up 50.8% - 334 more crimes, see appendix 1) which may go some way to explain the increase in Gloucestershire where 415 more crimes have been recorded. Increases in this crime type have also occurred in the Forest of Dean (up 26.9% - 70 more crimes), Stroud (up 19.4% - 78 more crimes) and Tewkesbury (up 11.5% - 36 more crimes). Both Cheltenham and Cotswold CSPs have seen reductions in this crime type.

Numbers of repeat domestic burglary have increased by 13 but the proportion, due to being based on a higher figure this year, has decreased compared to last year (7.6% of domestic burglaries have resulted in a repeat this year). Tewkesbury CSP has experienced an increase in the percentage that are repeat however this figure remains lower than the percentage for the county.

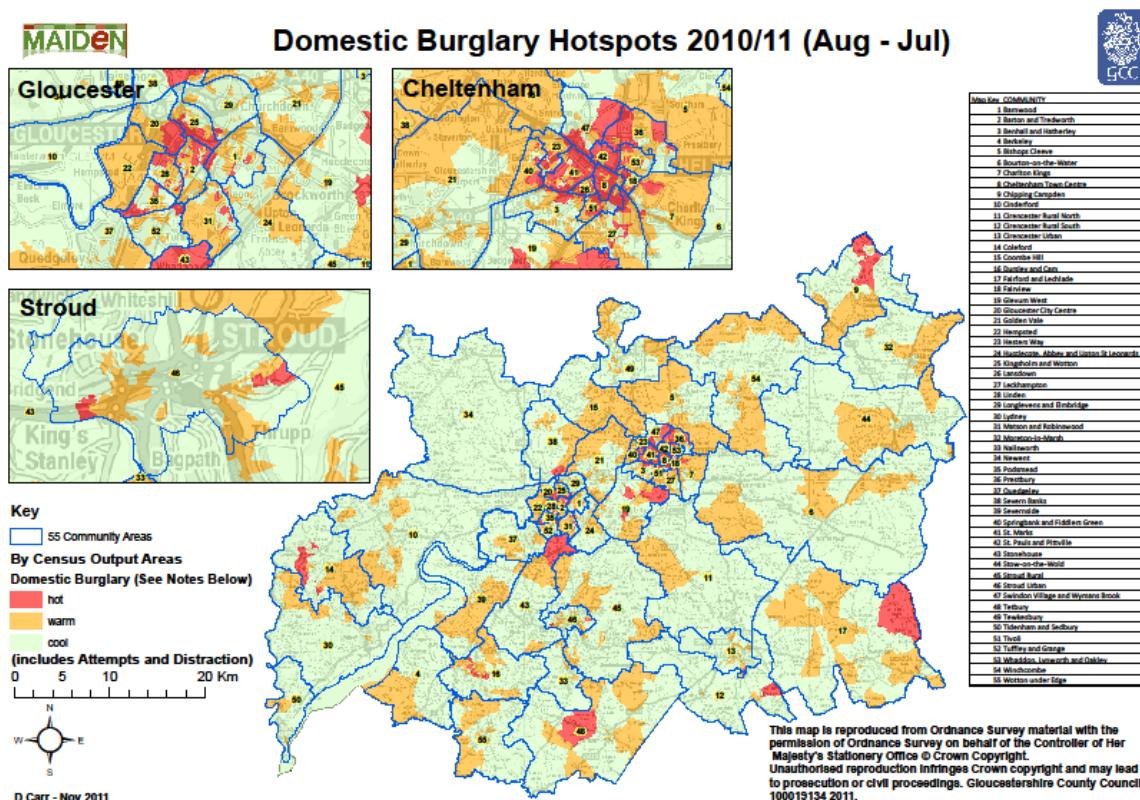
Gloucestershire is the highest in its iQuanta family group for recorded domestic burglaries over the last 12 months (figure 14) and has been well above the most similar group average for the past 3 years. Short term figures reveal the same results with domestic burglary in Gloucestershire from 1st

May 2011 to 31st July 2011 having the highest rate in its most similar family group.

Figure 14 – Domestic Burglary Comparison with iQuanta Most Similar Forces (rate per 1000)



Map 7 – Domestic Burglary Hotspots



Most domestic burglary hotspots occur in Cheltenham CSP and around Gloucester's City centre when analysing data from August 2010 to July 2011 (map 6). Table 12 breaks the information given on map 6 down into proportions of residents in each community area that live in a domestic burglary hotspot area. 9 of the top 10 community areas in table 12 are within the Cheltenham CSP boundary with the obvious exception of Gloucester City Centre Community Area where 82% of residents live in a domestic burglary hotspot with similar high proportions living in Cheltenham Town Centre and St Paul's and Pittville (80.5% and 81.7% respectively)

Table 12 - Percentage of Residents Living in Domestic Burglary 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	6.2%	11.7%	82.0%
St. Pauls and Pittville	5463	5.4%	12.9%	81.7%
Cheltenham Town Centre	6747	3.7%	15.8%	80.5%
St. Marks	12266	8.2%	29.0%	62.8%
Lansdown	3722	5.0%	37.0%	58.0%
Tivoli	7270	8.5%	35.0%	56.5%
Fairview	5363	23.5%	23.5%	53.0%
Swindon Village and Wymans Brook	5635	21.4%	35.2%	43.4%
Hesters Way	8267	15.4%	48.0%	36.6%
Springbank and Fiddlers Green	5919	15.6%	50.3%	34.1%

Table 13 shows that over the last 12 months there has been an increase in the number of victims of all burglary by 484 more victims resulting in a 10% increase overall. In terms of numbers, the biggest increases are within the property owning/renting age bands from 25 to 74 year olds. In the 65-74 age group there have been 118 more victims of burglary (domestic and/or non-domestic) than last year and this amounts to an increase of 26.5% on last year's figure. Similarly, when looking at the 55-64 age group there has been an increase of 159 more victims, representing a 21.1% increase on last year's figures.

Table 13 – Victims of Burglary by Age Band

age of victims	burglary crime victims Aug 09 to July 10	burglary crime victims Aug 10 to July 11	victims per thousand 10/11 based on ONS population mid 2010
Under 16	29	13	0.1
16-19	158	164	5.4
20-24	381	410	11.8
25-39	1070	1270	12.7
40-54	1315	1512	11.5
55-64	596	755	9.8
65-74	328	446	7.8
75+	312	322	6.0
Unknown	640	421	-
ALL	4829	5313	9.0

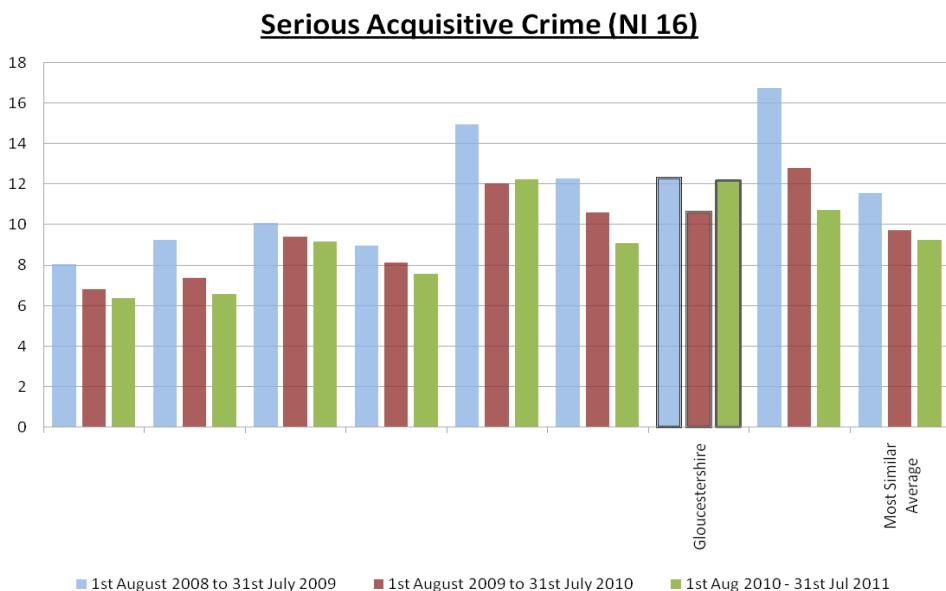
4.3 Theft Crimes

Table 14 – Theft by Home Office Category

Theft Crimes in Gloucestershire area	August 2009 to July 2010	August 2010 to July 2011	Difference	Percentage Difference
Other theft/unauth taking	3806	4098	292	7.7
Theft from vehicle	2709	3194	485	17.9
Shoplifting	2813	3005	192	6.8
Theft of pedal cycle	1292	1262	-30	-2.3
Theft/unauth taking m/veh	837	798	-39	-4.7
Theft from the person of another	470	468	-2	-0.4
Theft in a dwelling	430	425	-5	-1.2
Interfering with a Motor Vehicle	269	297	28	10.4
Theft by employee	112	100	-12	-10.7
Theft from automatic m/c ,meter	48	58	10	20.8
Handling stolen goods	99	113	14	14.1
Aggravated vehicle taking	66	41	-25	-37.9
Theft of mail	25	21	-4	-16.0
Profiting from/Concealing Knowledge of the Proceeds of Crime	15	10	-5	-33.3
Dishonest Use of Electricity	7	6	-1	-14.3
Total	12998	13896	898	6.9
serious acquisitive crime (NI 16/PSA 23)	6219	7253	1034	16.6

Theft is the most commonly recorded crime in Gloucestershire and has increased by 6.9% compared to last year (table 14). Theft crimes have increased in 5 of Gloucestershire's 6 districts most notably in Gloucester City CSP (up 12.8% - 519 more theft crimes). The county figure for theft from a vehicle has increased the most of all the categories that fall under Theft (up 17.9% - 485 more crimes) but is still below levels experienced in 2008/09. When breaking down theft from a vehicle numbers to district totals (appendix 1), Gloucester City CSP have recorded an increase of 55.7% (441 more crimes) and Stroud CSP (up 21.5% - 76 more crimes). When looking further into the figures for Gloucester City CSP, figures for thefts from a vehicle began to significantly increase by month (compared to same month previous year) from October 2010 through to September 2011. Figures for shoplifting have increased by 6.8% across Gloucestershire and have increased in all six districts especially in the Forest of Dean (up 34.3% - 34 more crimes), Tewkesbury (up 16.5% - 28 more crimes) and Cheltenham (up 6.3% - 63 more crimes).

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



Serious acquisitive crime (NI 16) is a combined figure of totalling domestic burglary, vehicle crime and robbery and for the purpose of continued monitoring has been included in table 14 and the following analysis. NI 16 has experienced a 16.6% increase in Gloucestershire when compared against the previous year. Only the Forest of Dean CSP has experienced a decrease in this crime type over the last 12 months (down 5.4% - 24 fewer crimes). Gloucester City CSP (up 33.6% - 559 more crimes) and Cheltenham CSP (up 15% - 328 more crimes) have had the highest volume increase for NI 16. According to figure 15, Gloucestershire along with one other police force (out of the 8 in figure 15) have had the highest NI 16 rate over the last 12 months and over the last 3 years have remained consistently higher than the iQuanta most similar average. Gloucestershire has also had the highest increase (from red to green bars) in this crime type when comparing it against its most similar family. When looking at the same chart but over a 3 month period (1st May to 31st July 2011) Gloucestershire has the highest rate of any of its most similar group.

Map 8 shows the serious acquisitive crime hotspots and table 15 is based around these hotspots and the proportion of residents within each Community Area that live within a hot/warm/cool spot. The top 10 community areas with the highest proportion of the population within a hotspot are located in Cheltenham and Gloucester City CSPs (5 areas each).

Map 8 – Serious Acquisitive Crime Hotspots

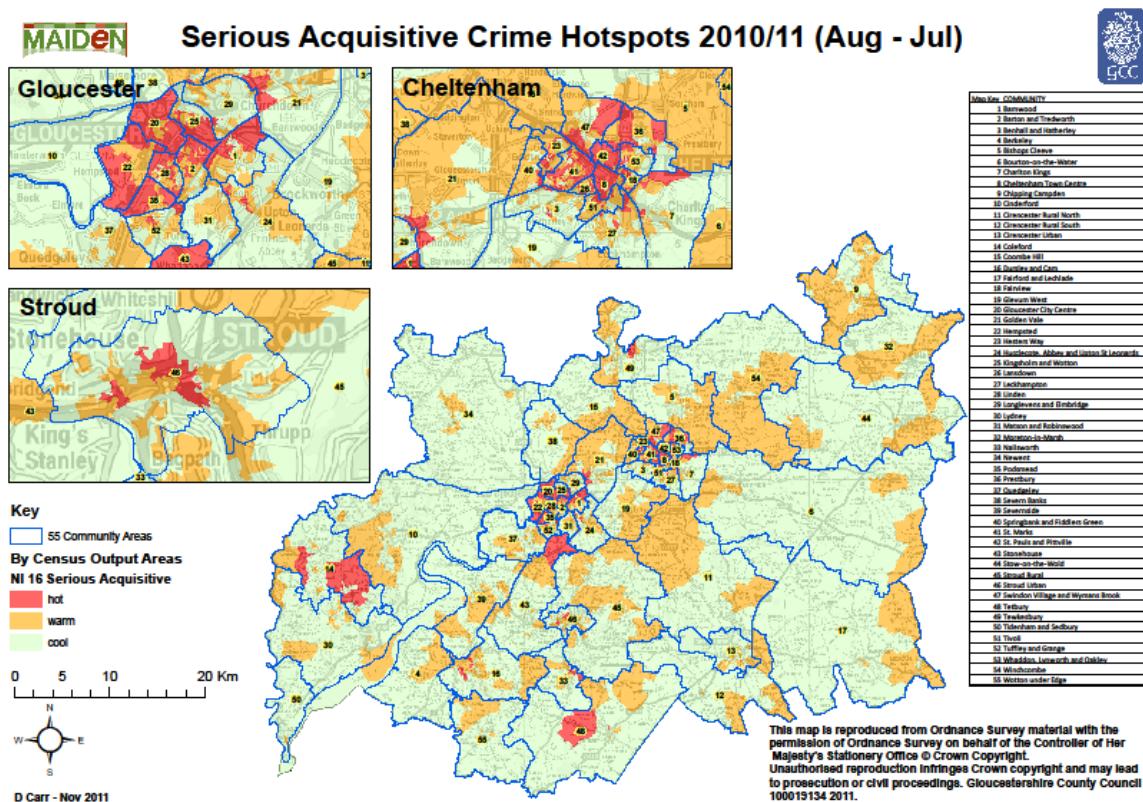


Table 15 - Percentage of Residents Living in Serious Acquisitive Crime Hotspots

Community Area	Total Residents mid 2009	% of residents in 'COOL' neighbourhoods	% of residents in 'WARM' neighbourhoods	% of residents in 'HOT' neighbourhoods
Cheltenham Town Centre	6747	3.1%	15.5%	81.4%
St. Pauls and Pittville	5463	5.4%	14.5%	80.1%
Gloucester City Centre	3527	0.0%	21.1%	78.9%
Podsmead	3067	0.0%	27.7%	72.3%
St. Marks	12266	14.7%	37.9%	47.3%
Kingsholm and Wotton	7090	27.1%	27.4%	45.5%
Linden	8630	17.7%	37.9%	44.4%
Lansdown	3722	9.4%	46.5%	44.1%
Barton and Tredworth	16509	9.6%	46.4%	43.9%
Swindon Village and Wymans Brook	5635	27.6%	36.3%	36.1%

Table 16 – Victims of Theft by Age Band

age of victims	theft crime victims Aug 09 to July 10	theft crime victims Aug 10 to July 11	victims per thousand 10/11 based on ONS population mid 2010
Under 16	250	220	2.0
16-19	785	784	25.7
20-24	921	1019	29.4
25-39	2405	2594	25.9
40-54	2484	2529	19.3
55-64	920	1046	13.6
65-74	447	533	9.3
75+	329	358	6.6
Unknown	776	760	-
ALL	9317	9843	16.6

There are 526 more victims of theft this year than last year in Gloucestershire. According to table 16 theft crimes have had a disproportionate impact on younger people who are more than 1.5 times more likely to report as a victim of theft than their numbers in the population would suggest (16-39 year olds).

4.4 Robbery Crimes

Table 17 – Robbery Crimes by Home Office Category

Robbery Crimes in Gloucestershire area	August 2009 to July 2010	August 2010 to July 2011	Difference	Percentage Difference
Robbery of personal property	202	300	98	48.5
Robbery of business property	13	27	14	107.7
total	215	327	112	52.1

Numbers of recorded robbery crimes have increased by 52.1% (112 more crimes) in Gloucestershire since last year. The highest increases in robbery are in Cheltenham CSP (up 73.9% - 34 more crimes) and Gloucester City

CSP (up 69.7% - 69 more crimes). The only CSP to have a decrease in any type of robbery is Stroud where there were 15 fewer robberies of personal property this year when compared against the previous year, this represents a 55.6% reduction due to the small numbers involved (see appendix 1).

Table 18 – Victims of Robbery by Age Band

age of victims	robbery crime victims Aug 09 to July 10	robbery crime victims Aug 10 to July 11	victims per thousand 10/11 based on ONS population mid 2010
Under 16	27	57	0.5
16-19	51	54	1.8
20-24	33	60	1.7
25-39	54	82	0.8
40-54	32	67	0.5
55-64	10	13	0.2
65-74	5	9	0.2
75+	5	4	0.1
Unknown	10	21	-
ALL	227	367	0.6

There are 140 more victims of robbery this year when compared against the previous year (a 38.1% increase). The highest proportional increase when you split robbery victims into age bands is in the Under 16 age band, 30 more victims representing a 52.6% increase. However, when comparing the under 16 rate it is still less than the county “norm” of 0.6 per thousand. Robbery, similar to theft has a disproportionate impact on younger people, 16-19 year olds and 20-24 year olds are 3 times more likely to report as a victim of robbery than their numbers in the population would suggest. Almost half of victims of robbery are aged 24 or under.

4.5 Sexual Offences

Table 19 – Victims of Sexual Offences by Age Band

age of victims	sexual offence victims Aug 09 to July 10	sexual offence victims Aug 10 to July 11	Difference	Percentage Difference	victims per thousand 10/11 based on ONS population mid 2010
Under 16	251	260	9	3.6	2.4
16-19	65	94	29	44.6	3.1
20-24	67	67	0	0.0	1.9
25-39	119	122	3	2.5	1.2
40-54	77	88	11	14.3	0.7
55-64	15	11	-4	-26.7	0.1
65-74	2	3	1	50.0	0.1
75+	2	2	0	0.0	0.0
Unknown	4	46	42	1050.0	-
ALL	602	693	91	15.1	1.2

Numbers of sexual offence crimes have increased by 60 when compared against the previous year representing an 11.5% increase most notably in Tewkesbury where the figure has doubled. Table 19 shows the number of victims of sexual offences. Victim numbers in Gloucestershire have increased by 15.1% when compared against the previous year. Over the past 12 months more than half of sexual offence victims are aged 19 and under with an increasing number of those being aged 16 and under. Victims aged 16-19 are at a similar level to the number in 2008/09 (2008/09 – 96 victims) but there is still a disproportionate amount of sexual offence victims in these age brackets (under 16 and 16-19) than their numbers in the population would suggest.

4.6 Criminal Damage

Table 20 – Criminal Damage Crimes by Home Office Category

Criminal Damage Crimes in Gloucestershire area	August 2009 to July 2010	August 2010 to July 2011	Difference	Percentage Difference
Criminal damage -vehicles	2978	2825	-153	-5.1
Criminal damage -dwelling	1473	1328	-145	-9.8
Criminal damage -other	1347	1072	-275	-20.4
Criminal damage -non dwelling	856	751	-105	-12.3
Arson Endangering Life	20	19	-1	-5.0
Arson Not Endangering Life	204	200	-4	-2.0
Threat / possession w/i -criminal damage	28	30	2	7.1
Racial aggr crim damage -vehicle	1	5	4	400.0
Racial aggr crim damage -dwelling	2	3	1	100.0
Racial aggr crim damage -other	2	4	2	100.0
Racial aggr crim damage -non dwelling	3	4	1	33.3
Total All Criminal Damage	6914	6241	-673	-9.7
NI 33a - Primary Fires	281	231	-50	-17.8
NI 33b - Secondary Fires	414	403	-11	-2.7
NI 33 TOTAL	695	634	-61	-8.8

Criminal damage crimes in Gloucestershire have decreased by 9.7% (673 fewer crimes). In 2008/09 the number of criminal damage crimes recorded by Gloucestershire Constabulary almost totalled 9000, this year's total is almost a third less than levels of criminal damage experienced in Gloucestershire only 2-3 years ago. Numbers of criminal damage to vehicles make up almost half of the total figure for this year. All six districts have had decreases in recorded criminal damage most notably in the Forest of Dean CSP area where 203 fewer criminal damage crimes were recorded, representing a 25.6% reduction.

Primary and secondary fires (deliberate fires/arson) have also been included in table 20. These figures are provided by Gloucestershire Fire and Rescue Service (GFRS) and when comparing the last 12 months with the previous year, arson has decreased by 8.8% (61 fewer arson incidents). This figure is not to be confused with police recorded arson nor should the two figures from the police and GFRS be combined (see Chapter 11 for more information about arson).

Table 21 – Victims of Criminal Damage by Age Band

age of victims	criminal damage crime victims Aug 09 to July 10	criminal damage crime victims Aug 10 to July 11	victims per thousand 10/11 based on ONS population mid 2010
Under 16	13	15	0.1
16-19	210	161	5.3
20-24	479	405	11.7
25-39	1372	1338	13.4
40-54	1567	1489	11.4
55-64	686	663	8.6
65-74	355	357	6.2
75+	214	183	3.4
Unknown	569	357	-
ALL	5465	4968	8.4

Numbers of police recorded victims of criminal damage are available in table 21. There are 10% (497) fewer victims of criminal damage crimes in Gloucestershire than in the previous year. Victims of criminal damage are concentrated in the vehicle/property owning age bands; people aged under 20 and over 65 have been less likely, over the past 12 months, to report as victims of criminal damage than their numbers in the community would suggest.

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

Table 22 – Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents by District

	number of anti-social behaviour incidents (police recorded) 1st April to 31st October 2011	incident rate per thousand 2011 based on ONS population mid 2010
Cheltenham	3877	33.6
Cotswold	1437	17.2
Forest of Dean	2113	25.5
Gloucester	6226	52.6
Stroud	2850	25.5
Tewkesbury	1864	22.8
Gloucestershire	18367	30.9
Unknown	274	-
Total ASB	18641	-

From 1st April 2011 the Home Office have changed the way police forces record anti-social behaviour incidents (ASB). Due to this change it is not possible to compare any ASB figures prior to this date to any figures after April 1st. Table 22 shows how many ASB incidents have been recorded by Gloucestershire Constabulary over the 7 month period (April to end of October). A third of these incidents have occurred in Gloucester City CSP area, 21% have occurred in Cheltenham CSP and 15% in Stroud CSP (figure 16).

Figure 16 – Proportions of Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents by District

ASB Incidents in Gloucestershire

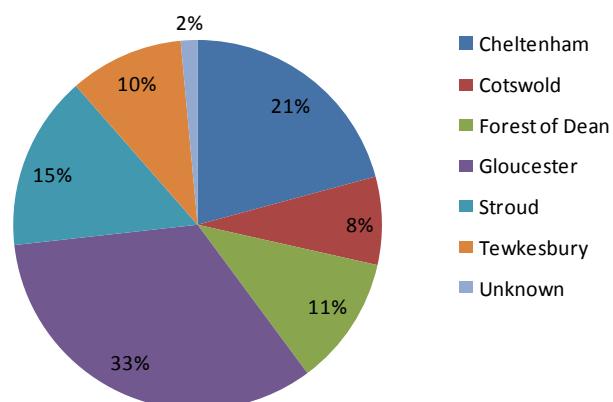


Figure 17 – Rate of Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents by District (per 1000 pop)

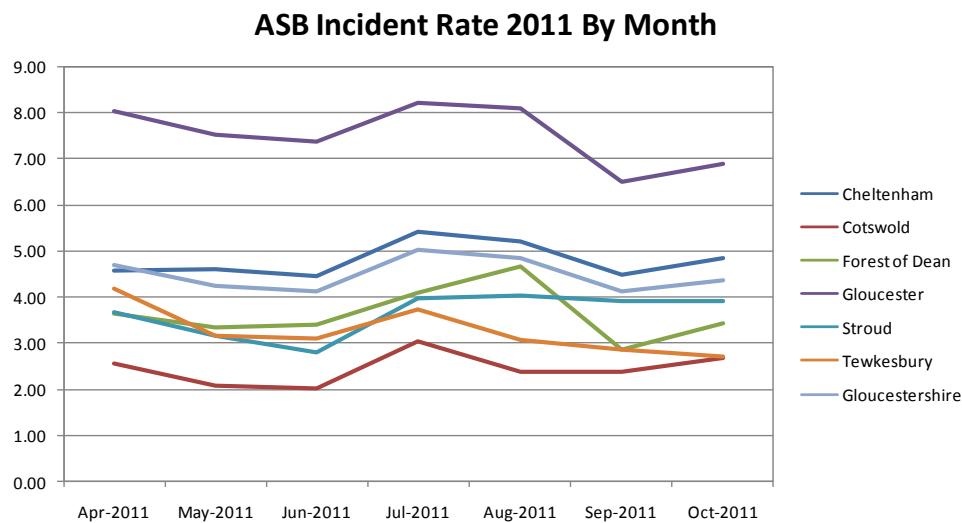


Figure 17 shows the monthly breakdown of the ASB rate by CSP/District/Borough area. This chart shows an increase over July and August for all districts. There is a notable sharp fall in ASB from August to September in the Forest of Dean. As previously mentioned Gloucester City have the highest amount of ASB during this 7 month period.

Map 9 –Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents Hotspots

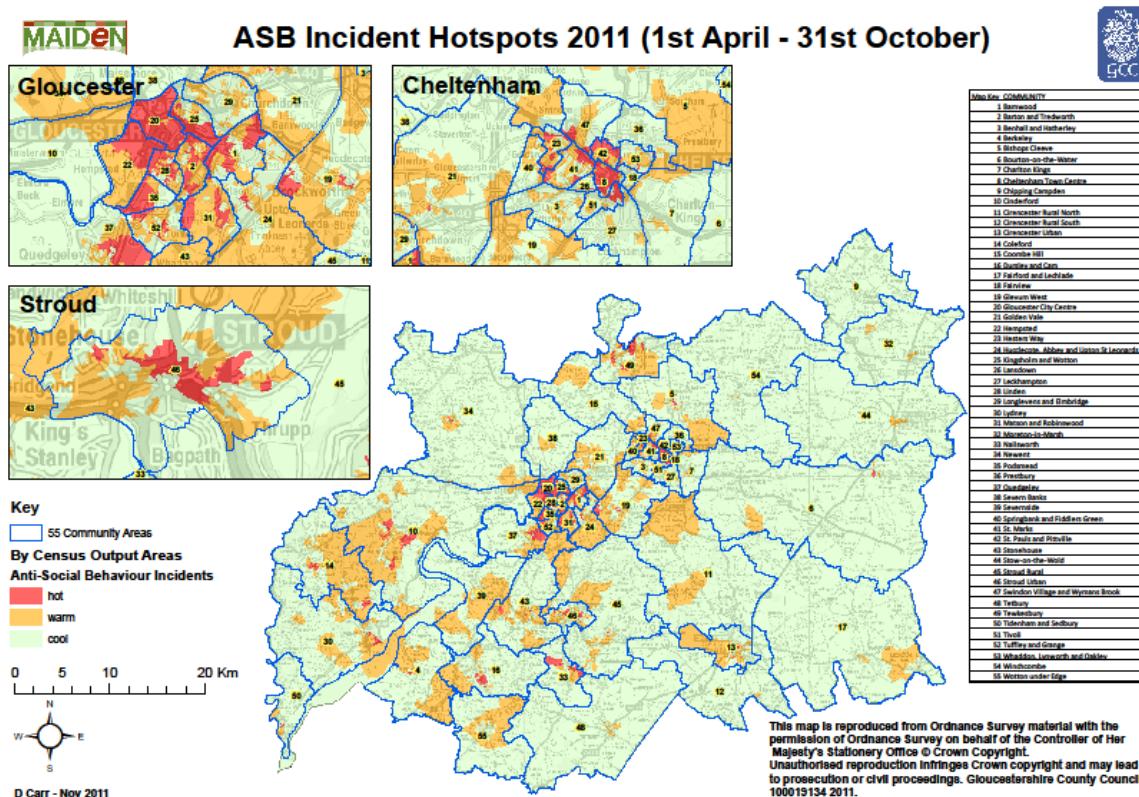


Table 23 - Percentage of Residents Living in ASB Hotspots

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%	12.2%	87.8%
Cheltenham Town Centre	6747	17.1%	13.4%	69.4%
Podsmead	3067	32.2%	22.7%	45.1%
Kingsholm and Wotton	7090	35.8%	20.8%	43.4%
Linden	8630	23.0%	34.9%	42.1%
Hempsted	1983	0.0%	61.6%	38.4%
Barton and Tredworth	16509	13.7%	49.7%	36.6%
Hesters Way	8267	24.0%	42.6%	33.5%
Matson and Robinswood	8195	18.2%	55.4%	26.3%
Quedgeley	20123	49.7%	28.1%	22.1%

Map 9 and table 23 show ASB incidents are most prevalent in densely populated areas. Almost 9 out of 10 people that live in Gloucester City Centre Community Area live within a hotspot and almost 7 out of 10 people living in Cheltenham Town Centre Community Area live in an ASB hotspot. The following figures now show what time and what day ASB is most commonly reported to the police.

Figure 18 –Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents by Day

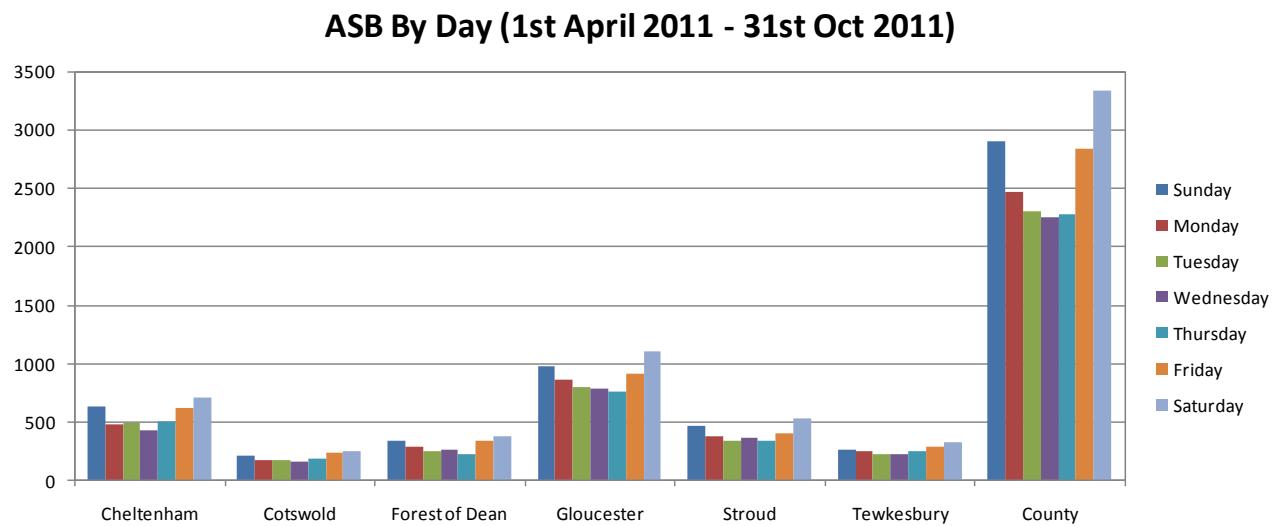
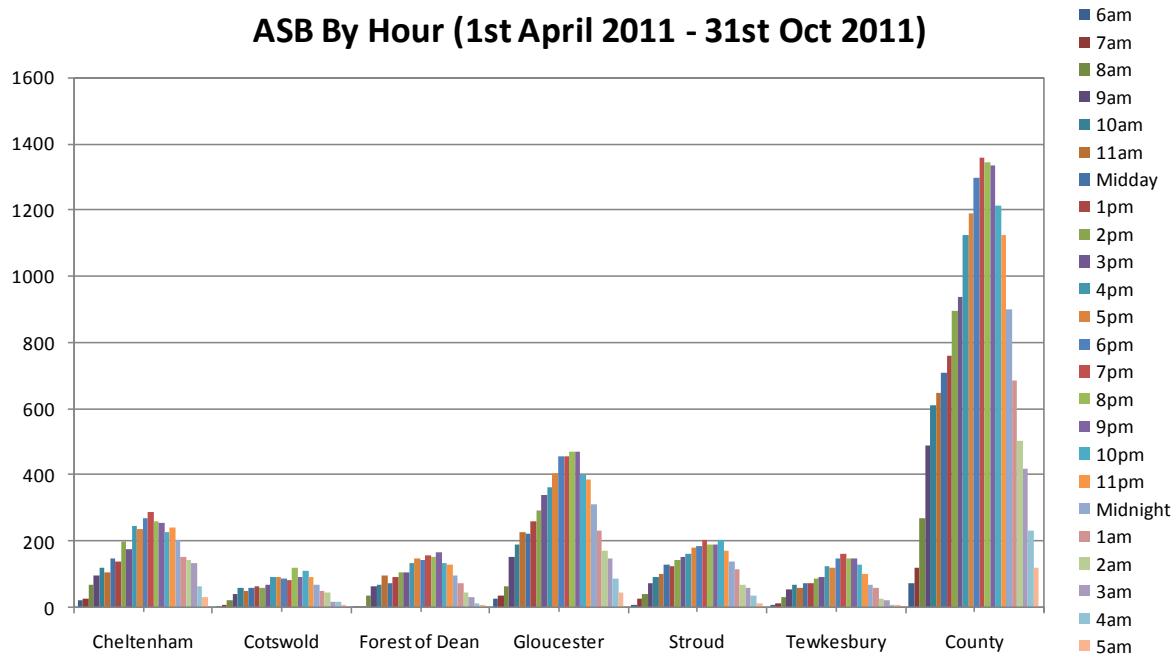


Figure 18 shows that ASB in all areas is most commonly reported on Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

Figure 19 –Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents by Hour



The spikes in figure 19 appear very similar in all CSP areas. Each area, starting from the left, begins at 6am so as to not cut any potential spikes around midnight into two. Between the hours of 6pm until 10pm appear to be the most prevalent times of reporting ASB.

5.1 Perceptions of Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) in Gloucestershire

In addition to measuring actual crime levels the British Crime Survey (BCS) also explores public perceptions of changing crime levels, perceptions of anti-social behaviour, confidence in the criminal justice system and victim and witness satisfaction with the police. Pulling out results from Gloucestershire's most similar family members from iQuanta the following charts refer to people's perceptions of ASB. Please note the black error bars running through each solid bar denote upper and lower confidence limits in respondents.

Figure 20 indicates that fewer Gloucestershire residents perceive a high level of ASB when compared against their iQuanta most similar family members. In the South West region overall in 2010/11 the proportion of people (8%) perceiving there to be high levels of anti-social behaviour (ASB) was statistically significantly lower than the average for England and Wales (14%). Perceptions of high levels of ASB were also statistically significantly lower than the England and Wales average in Gloucestershire (9%). In the BCS this measure is based on the proportion of BCS respondents reporting a 'high'

level of perceived anti-social behaviour (ASB) based on responses to seven individual anti-social behaviour questions.

Figure 20 – % of People Perceiving a High Level of ASB (Source: BCS 2010/11)

Percentage Perceiving a High Level of Anti-Social Behaviour

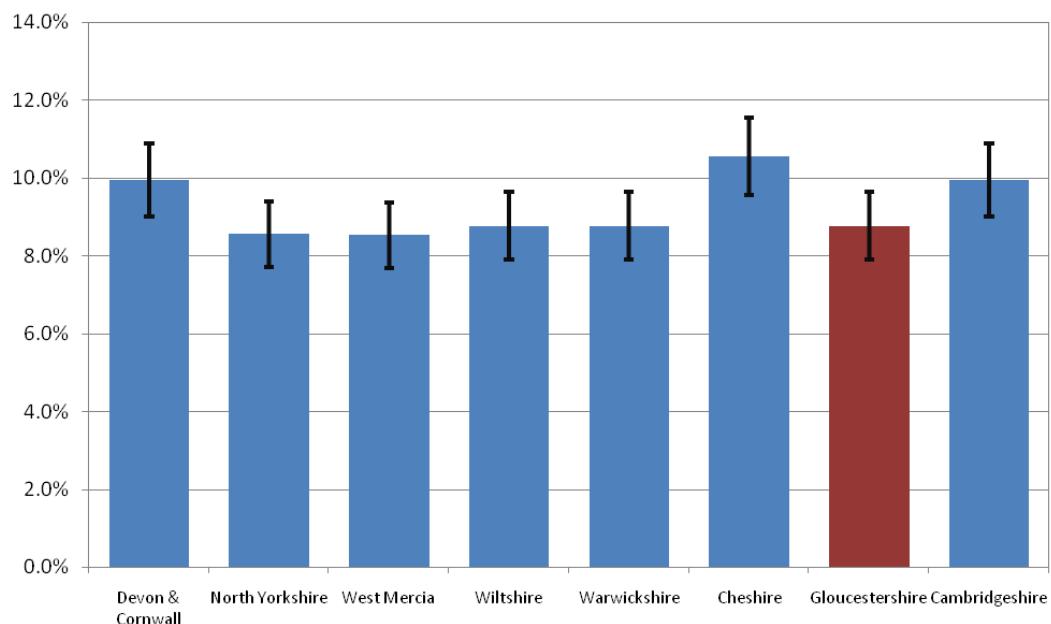
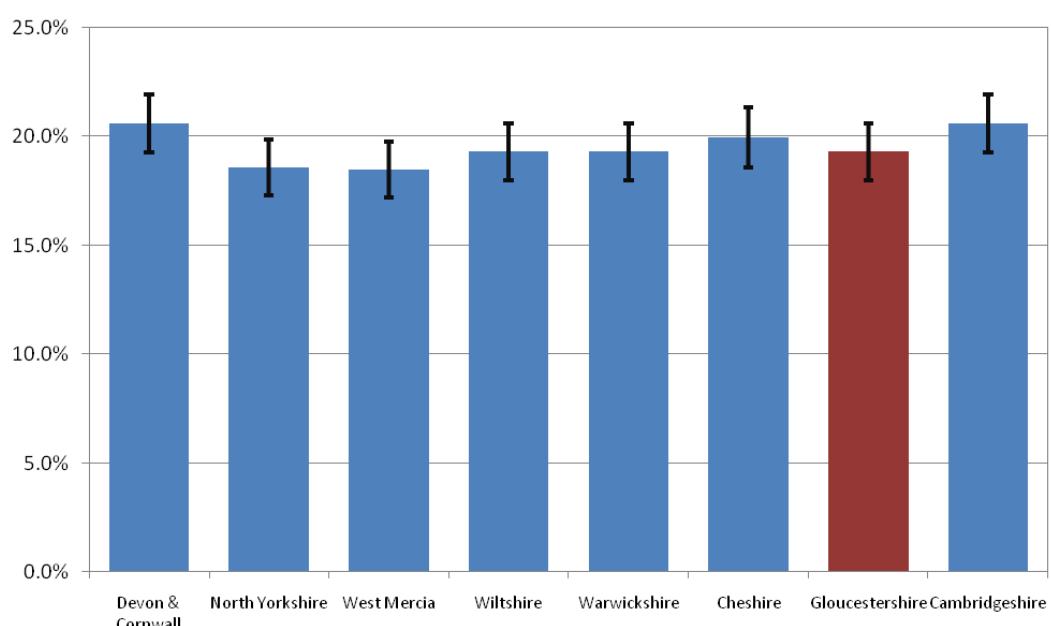


Figure 21 – % Who Perceiving Drunk/Rowdy is a Problem in Local Area (Source: BCS 2010/11)

Percentage who perceive drunk or rowdy behaviour is a problem in their local area



The measure of perceptions of drunk or rowdy behaviour (Figure 21) is based on the proportion of BCS respondents who perceive people being drunk or rowdy in public places to be a fairly or very big problem in their local area. This question is one of the seven individual anti-social behaviour questions that make up the overall measure of anti-social behaviour². In Gloucestershire 19% of people perceived this to be a very or fairly big problem in 2010/11 BCS interviews. Similarly in the South West, 20% of people perceived this to be a very or fairly big problem. Both figures are statistically significantly lower than England and Wales overall (24%).

Figure 22 – % of respondents answering ‘strongly agree’ or ‘tend to agree’ when asked ‘The police and local council are dealing with the ASB and crime issues that matter in this area’.
 (Source: BCS 2010/11)

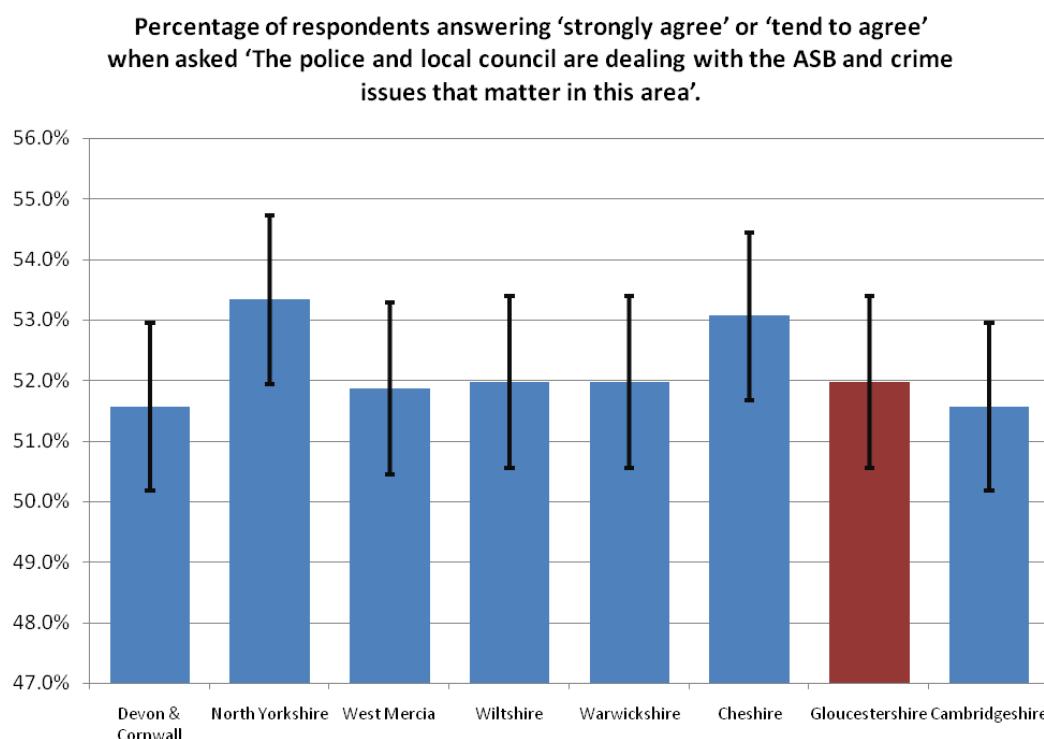


Figure 22's vertical “y” axis begins at 47% to show more overall detail to the bars in the chart, as a result the error bars would appear longer however they are similar to the range (+/-1.4%) in figures 20 and 21. Results from respondents in Gloucestershire show similar levels to the England and Wales figure (52%) but lower than the results from the South West (55%)

² BCS Guidance 2010/11

6. Offenders and Offending

6.1 Adult Offending and Reoffending

This section will cover the number of offenders in each CSP area and their estimated rate of offending as per NI 18 – Adult reoffending rates for those under probation supervision. These figures will cover the period 1st April 2010 to 31st March 2011 and a comparison against the previous year will be made.

Table 24 – Rate of Reoffending (NI 18)

Figures based on Gloucestershire Probation Area	Cohort Size	Number of Reoffenders	Actual Rate of Reoffending	Predicted Rate of Reoffending	Percentage Difference Between Actual and Predicted
Cheltenham	1132	127	11.22%	11.55%	-0.33%
Cotswold	340	22	6.47%	7.62%	-1.15%
Forest of Dean	477	33	6.92%	7.79%	-0.87%
Gloucester City	1803	167	9.26%	10.34%	-1.08%
Stroud	691	51	7.38%	8.18%	-0.80%
Tewkesbury	428	33	7.71%	9.13%	-1.42%
Unknown/Out of County	81	16	19.75%	14.51%	5.25%
Gloucestershire Probation Area	4952	449	9.07%	9.85%	-0.78%
South West Region	42897	Fig not published	9.85%	9.39%	0.46%
England and Wales	667469	Fig not published	9.82%	9.86%	-0.04%

Table 24 shows NI 18 figures by CSP area. The cohort size refers to the number of offenders on the probation caseload over 4 cohorts, or in this particular case financial quarters. A person could appear on this cohort size total (4952 for Gloucestershire) up to four times (once for each quarter) as the four quarter figures are simply combined to give the cohort size. It is also important to note that the measure does not include offenders aged 22 or over who have been released from a custodial sentence of less than one year (as they do not receive probation supervision on release) and that these figures only relate to offenders in the community – those in custody at the time of the data capture are excluded. As per the cohort size, the number of reoffenders is combined over 4 cohorts and could appear up to 4 times on this list. To overcome the issue of duplication, table 25 deals with individuals, removing all duplicates assigning the most recent record to that individual to their most recent address supplied so that a real figure of numbers of offenders and reoffenders can be established in an area over the past 12 months against how many offenders/reoffenders were in the area the previous year. The difference between the actual rate of reoffending and predicted rate of reoffending is calculated, not as a rate but as a percentage. Each offender is

assigned a particular score as to how likely they are to reoffend to give the predicted rate, if the actual rate is lower than that was predicted it is reflected as a positive difference i.e. not as bad as first feared. From the figures in table 24, Cheltenham for the second year running has a higher actual reoffending rate than the county, region and the England and Wales figure yet is lower than the predicted reoffending rate, albeit marginally.

Table 25 – Offenders by District

	Number of offenders 2009/10	Number of offenders 2010/11	Difference	Percentage Difference
Cheltenham	567	494	-73	-12.9
Cotswold	161	156	-5	-3.1
Forest of Dean	252	214	-38	-15.1
Gloucester	826	776	-50	-6.1
Stroud	347	311	-36	-10.4
Tewkesbury	214	188	-26	-12.1
County	2367	2139	-228	-9.6
Unknown/Out Of County	29	32	3	10.3

Table 25 has removed all duplicate records to show how many offenders have been known to Gloucestershire Probation Trust from 1st April to 31st March over the last two years. Using their last known postcode there are fewer individual offenders this year than last year in all districts and the county figure has decreased by 9.6%. Most offenders live in either Cheltenham or Gloucester City CSPs having a 59% share of total offenders in Gloucestershire.

Figure 23 – All Offenders and Deprivation

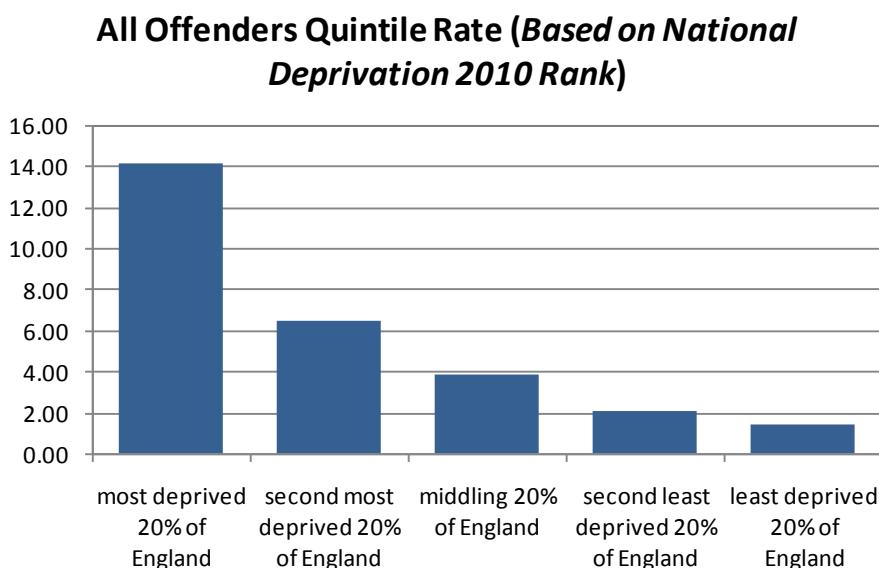


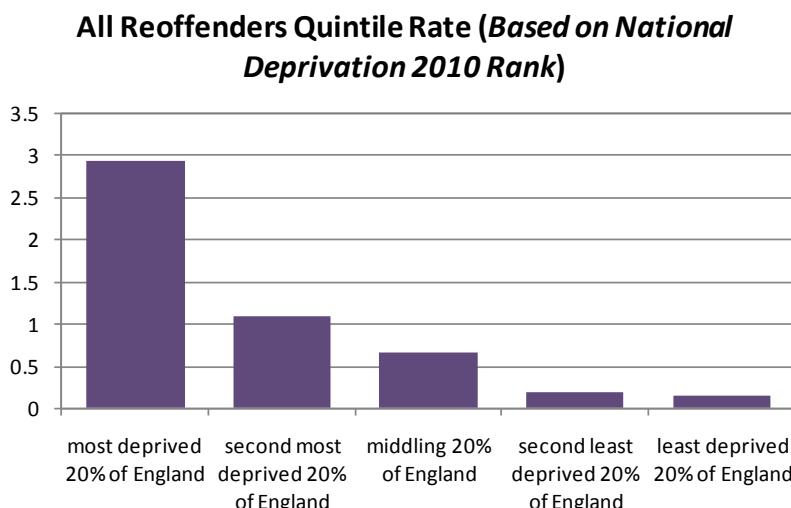
Figure 23 relates to the rate of Gloucestershire offenders living in the relevant quintile of deprivation (based on the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010). This chart indicates that the numbers of offenders per 1000 population is highest in the most deprived 20% (quintile) of England, in this case just over 14 offenders per 1000 of the total population. There are 27 lower super output areas (out of 367 in Gloucestershire) that fall into this bracket; 18 in Gloucester City, 8 in Cheltenham and 1 in Tewkesbury (see appendix 2 for a list of these neighbourhoods).

Table 26 – Reoffenders by District

	Number of reoffenders 2009/10	Number of reoffenders 2010/11	Difference	Percentage Difference
Cheltenham	137	99	-38	-27.7
Cotswold	24	21	-3	-12.5
Forest of Dean	43	28	-15	-34.9
Gloucester	186	129	-57	-30.6
Stroud	64	42	-22	-34.4
Tewkesbury	45	27	-18	-40.0
County	499	346	-153	-30.7

Table 26 has removed all duplicate records to show how many reoffenders have been known to Gloucestershire Probation Trust from 1st April to 31st March over the last two years. Using their last known postcode there are fewer individual reoffenders this year than last year in all districts and the county figure has decreased by 30.7%. Most reoffenders live in either Cheltenham or Gloucester City CSPs which have a 66% share of total reoffenders in Gloucestershire in 2010/11. Figure 24 shows that reoffenders are more likely to live in one of these 27 lower super output areas.

Figure 24 – All Reoffenders and Deprivation



6.3 Youth Offending (Police Recorded)

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

Table 27 – Number of Young Offenders from 2007/08 to 2010/11 (Aug-Jul totals)

CSP Name	Number of Young Offenders 2007/08	Number of Young Offenders 2008/09	Number of Young Offenders 2009/10	Number of Young Offenders 2010/11
Cheltenham	343	281	248	253
Cotswold	155	140	152	120
Forest	204	170	153	169
Gloucester	505	396	347	439
Stroud	336	298	252	257
Tewkesbury	221	175	161	154
Outside County	119	100	99	79
Grand Total (includes "blanks")	1887	1560	1414	1474

Over the last 4 years, total numbers per year of young offenders (YO) recorded by Gloucestershire Constabulary have decreased by 22% (or 413 less YO). However, numbers have increased when compared against the figure from 2009/10 by 60 more YO (4% increase). All CSPs have had decreases in numbers of YO when compared against the 2007/08 figures. When this years figure is compared against the 2009/10 figure only Gloucester City CSP shows a notable rise in the number of YO – an increase of 92 more YO represents a 27% increase in numbers of YO recorded by the police over a 12 month period.

Figure 25 – Rate of Young Offenders (* - includes “blanks” and out of county YOs)

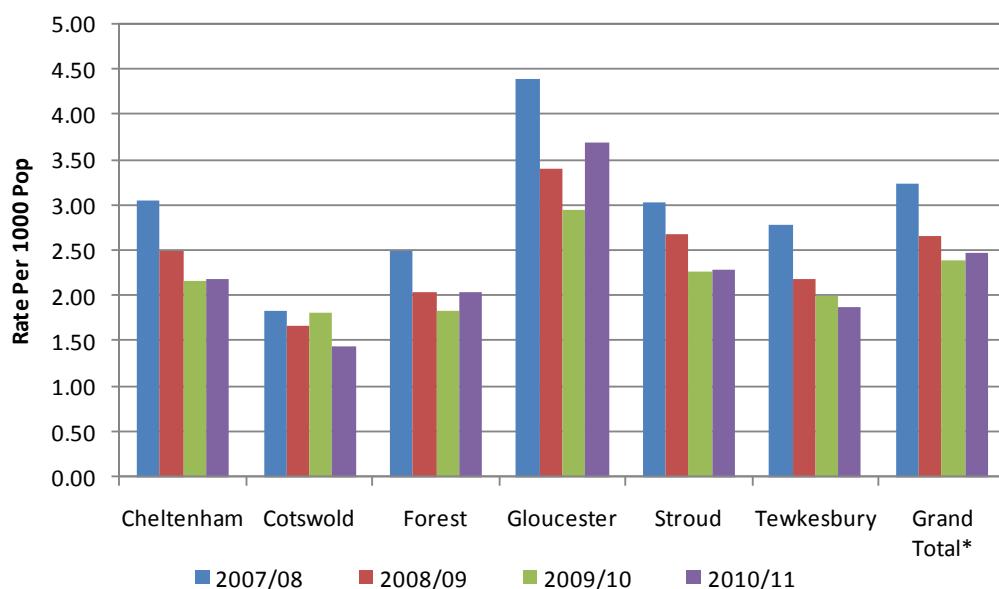


Figure 25 shows the rates of YO based on the relevant Office for National Statistics mid-year estimates. Over the last four years, rates of YO have been consistently greater in Gloucester City CSP compared against the county rate and the other 5 CSPs. This is clearly represented in figure 26.

Figure 26 – Rate of Young Offenders by Year (* - as Figure 24)

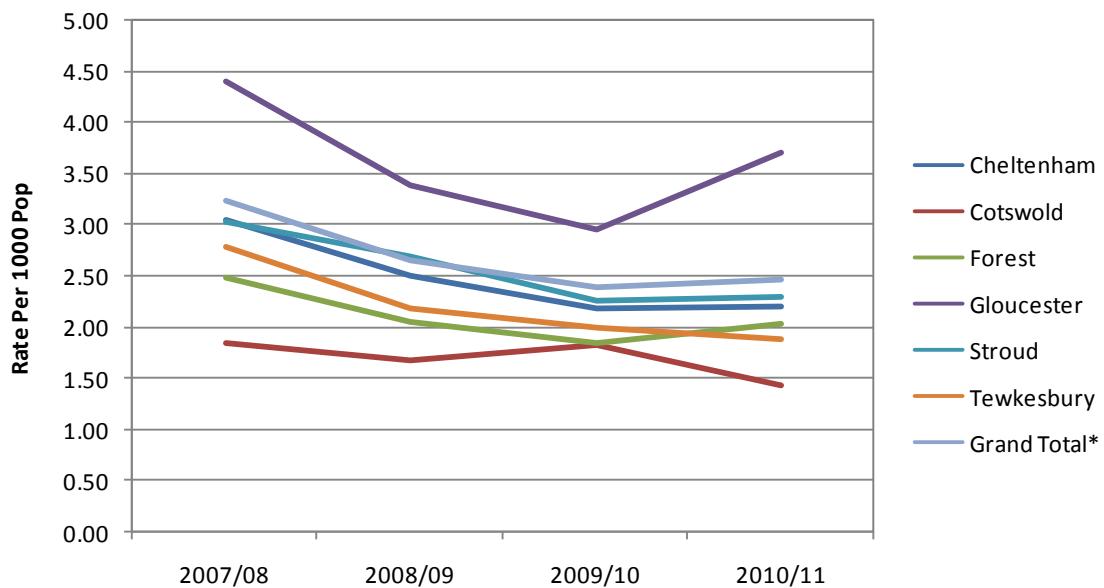


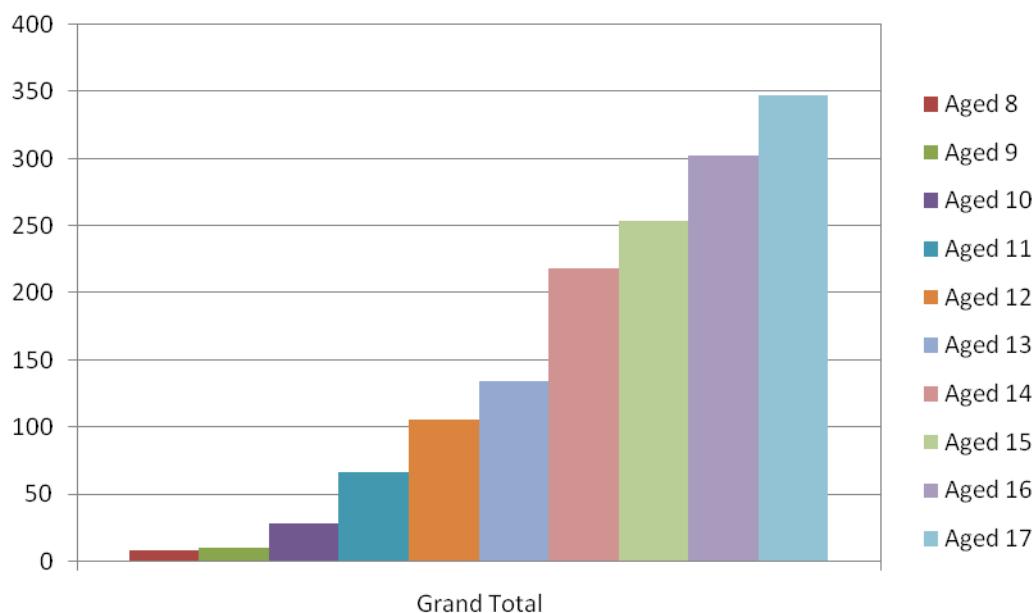
Table 28 – Numbers of Offences by Young People from 2007/08 to 2010/11 (Aug-Jul totals)

	Number of Offences Committed by Young People 2007/08	Number of Offences Committed by Young People 2008/09	Number of Offences Committed by Young People 2009/10	Number of Offences Committed by Young People 2010/11
Cheltenham	712	772	534	579
Cotswold	274	368	220	178
Forest	300	262	264	340
Gloucester	1038	722	724	809
Stroud	630	467	395	444
Tewkesbury	406	342	302	302
Outside County	238	349	186	162
Grand Total (includes "blanks")	3602	3282	2627	2817

Since 2007/08 numbers of offences committed by young people have decreased by 22% which equates to 785 fewer offences. However, when compared against the previous year (09/10) the figure has increased by 7% (190 more offences). Over the last 12 months, most offences have been perpetrated in either Cheltenham or Gloucester City with the combined total

from these two CSP areas sharing over half of all youth related crime in the county. The only CSP area to have experienced an increase in numbers of youth related crime this year when compared against figures from 2007/08 is the Forest of Dean. This is in direct contrast to the number of young offenders in the Forest of Dean which has decreased over the same time period.

Figure 27 – Age of Young Offenders in 2010/11



Totals less than 5 have been omitted from figure 27 which shows a notable increase in offenders from age 13 to age 14. Over three quarters of young offenders recorded by the police in the last 12 months are aged 14 or over and 353 people are aged 13 or under. Offenders aged 14 or over have committed 82% of all youth related crime during this period (over 2000 crimes). 94% of crimes perpetrated by young people aged 13 or under are criminal damage (25% of total number of crimes committed by young people aged 13 or less), theft (40% of total) and/or violence against the person (29% of total). The most common crimes perpetrated by a young person aged 14 or over are theft (37% of total number of crimes committed by aged 14+), violence (22% of total), burglary (14% of total) and criminal damage (14% of total). Proportions of the total number of offences for criminal damage and burglary show that over the last 12 months, criminal damage is a commonly committed crime by young people aged 13 and under (burglary less likely) and burglary is a more common crime committed by 14+ year olds (criminal damage less likely), the same can be said over the last 4 years. It is worth bearing in mind however, one offender could commit more than one crime when considering these proportions. All percentages in this paragraph relate to young offenders recorded by Gloucestershire Constabulary from the beginning of August 2010 to the end of July 2011.

7. Domestic Abuse – Sectioned removed from publicly available document

7.1 Safeguarding Adults

The following information has been provided by Gloucestershire County Council in regard to safeguarding adults.

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

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

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

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

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

The definitions used come from the Department of Health's guidance document 'No secrets'. Between 1st August 2010 and 31st July 2011, a total of 1,088 safeguarding adult concerns were reported to Gloucestershire County Council's help desk. Of which, 285 were referred for further investigation.

These adults concerned were considered vulnerable because:

Vulnerability	Total
Physical Disability or Frailty	395
Learning Disability	278
Dementia	250
Mental Health Needs	117
Other Vulnerable People	48
Total	1088

And were recorded as living in:

District	Total
Gloucester	292
Cheltenham	207
Forest	162
Stroud	160
Tewkesbury	152
Cotswolds	115
Total	1088

Of those 285 referred for further investigation, the nature of those concerns were:

Concern	Number of referrals
Physical injury	109
Financial	74
Neglect	61
Psychological	42
Institutional	38
Sexual	37
Discrimination	2

And of those **285** referrals, **81** (28%) were not substantiated, but **109** (38%) were either partly or completely substantiated:

Conclusion	Referral
Not substantiated	81
Substantiated	60
Partly substantiated	49
Not determined/inconclusive	25
On going	2
Total	285

8. Hate Crime

The Home Office defines Hate Crime as any criminal offence that is motivated by hostility or prejudice based upon the victim's disability, race, religion or belief or sexual orientation. There is strong evidence to suggest that hate crimes are grossly under-reported. The reasons for this include that many organisations lack the awareness, training or systems and mechanisms in place for recording such crimes. Also, a person's personal tolerance levels and confidence in the relevant authorities could be a couple of factors in a victim reporting a hate crime. As such, the figures in table 29-33 should be treated with extreme caution.

Table 29 – Racially/Religiously Aggravated Crime by District

Racially/ Religiously Aggravated Crime	Cheltenham	Cotswold	Forest of Dean	Gloucester City	Stroud	Tewkesbury	County
2009/10	61	15	12	81	31	9	209
2010/11	98	33	31	114	55	24	355
Difference	37	18	19	33	24	15	146
% Difference	60.7	120.0	158.3	40.7	77.4	166.7	69.9

The number of crimes recorded as being racially or religiously aggravated has increased by 146 (69.9%) across the County. The biggest reported percentage increases were in Tewkesbury, Forest of Dean and Cotswold, though these are also the districts with the fewest recorded crimes of this type.

Table 30 – Racist Incidents by District

Racist Incidents	Cheltenham	Cotswold	Forest of Dean	Gloucester City	Stroud	Tewkesbury	County
2009/10	183	49	51	210	104	41	638
2010/11	172	54	50	218	90	50	634
Difference	-11	5	-1	8	-14	9	-4
% Difference	-6.0	10.2	-2.0	3.8	-13.5	22.0	-0.6

Table 31 – Repeat Racist Incidents by District

Repeat Racist Incidents	Cheltenham	Cotswold	Forest of Dean	Gloucester City	Stroud	Tewkesbury	County
2009/10	27	6	7	9	14	6	69
2010/11	20	5	5	21	8	6	65
Difference	-7	-1	-2	12	-6	0	-4
% Difference	-25.9	-16.7	-28.6	133.3	-42.9	0.0	-5.8

Table 32 – Homophobic/Transphobic Incidents by District

Homophobic/ Transphobic Incidents	Cheltenham	Cotswold	Forest of Dean	Gloucester City	Stroud	Tewkesbury	County
2009/10	18	4	13	23	16	4	78
2010/11	19	12	8	26	6	3	74
Difference	1	8	-5	3	-10	-1	-4
% Difference	5.6	200.0	-38.5	13.0	-62.5	-25.0	-5.1

Table 33 – Disability Hate Crime/Incidents by District

Disability Hate Crime/ Incidents	Cheltenham	Cotswold	Forest of Dean	Gloucester City	Stroud	Tewkesbury	County
2009/10	13	6	11	8	17	2	57
2010/11	18	3	3	4	14	4	46
Difference	5	-3	-8	-4	-3	2	-11
% Difference	38.5	-50.0	-72.7	-50.0	-17.6	100.0	-19.3

Hate incident reporting in the main has decreased across Gloucestershire. However, Gloucester City CSP has experienced an increase in Repeat Racist Incidents and there has been an increase in Homophobic/Transphobic incidents in Cotswold CSP when compared against figures in the previous year.

9. Drug Crimes and Substance Misuse

9.1 Drug Crimes

Numbers of drug crimes in Gloucestershire have decreased with 149 fewer crimes recorded in the last 12 months compared against the previous year, this represents a 9% decrease. Table 34 breaks these totals down to CSP (Community Safety Partnership) area.

Table 34 – Police Recorded Drug Crimes by District

	Numbers of Drug Crimes 2009/10	Numbers of Drug Crimes 2010/11	Difference	% Difference
Cheltenham	467	419	-48	-10.3
Cotswold	127	138	11	8.7
Forest of Dean	123	93	-30	-24.4
Gloucester	454	459	5	1.1
Stroud	357	256	-101	-28.3
Tewkesbury	127	141	14	11.0
Unknown	2	2	0	0.0
Gloucestershire	1657	1508	-149	-9.0

There has been a notable reduction in recorded drug crimes in Stroud, Cheltenham and the Forest of Dean. Slight increases in this crime type in Cotswold and Tewkesbury in terms of volume make the percentage increase appear large but in reality numbers of drug crimes in these two CSP areas amounts to 18% of all drug offences in Gloucestershire with both CSP areas combined having a similar share of Gloucestershire's recorded drug crimes to Stroud CSP. 77% (1162 crimes) of all recorded drug crimes involved cannabis - predominantly regarding possession as well as 140 crimes involving supply and production of cannabis. These crime numbers are likely to reflect targeted police operations rather than the scale and nature of drug/substance misuse in Gloucestershire.

Over a 3 month and 12 month period, Gloucestershire is well below the group family average for the recording of drug offences (source: iQuanta).

9.2 Alcohol Related Hospital Admissions

In the absence of accurate recording of alcohol related crimes by the police, the following tables relate to Public Health recorded hospital admissions for alcohol specific or related harm (NI 39). According to research undertaken by

the South West Public Health Observatory, significant levels of alcohol attributable harm exist in the South West and have increased in all areas between 2002 and 2009, Gloucestershire in particular has experienced a 55% increase from 2002 figures compared against 2009 figures³. Figure 32 highlights the increases experienced across the country, region, county and districts since 2002 (Source: Gloucestershire Public Health Information Unit).

Figure 28 - Alcohol-related admissions (NI 39)

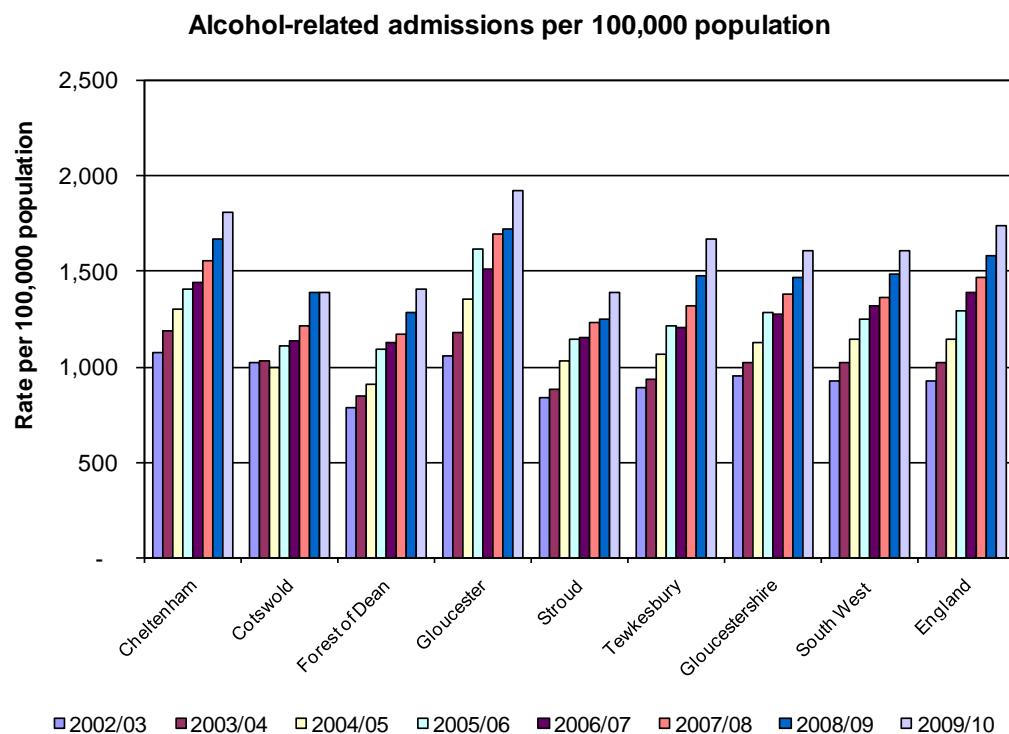
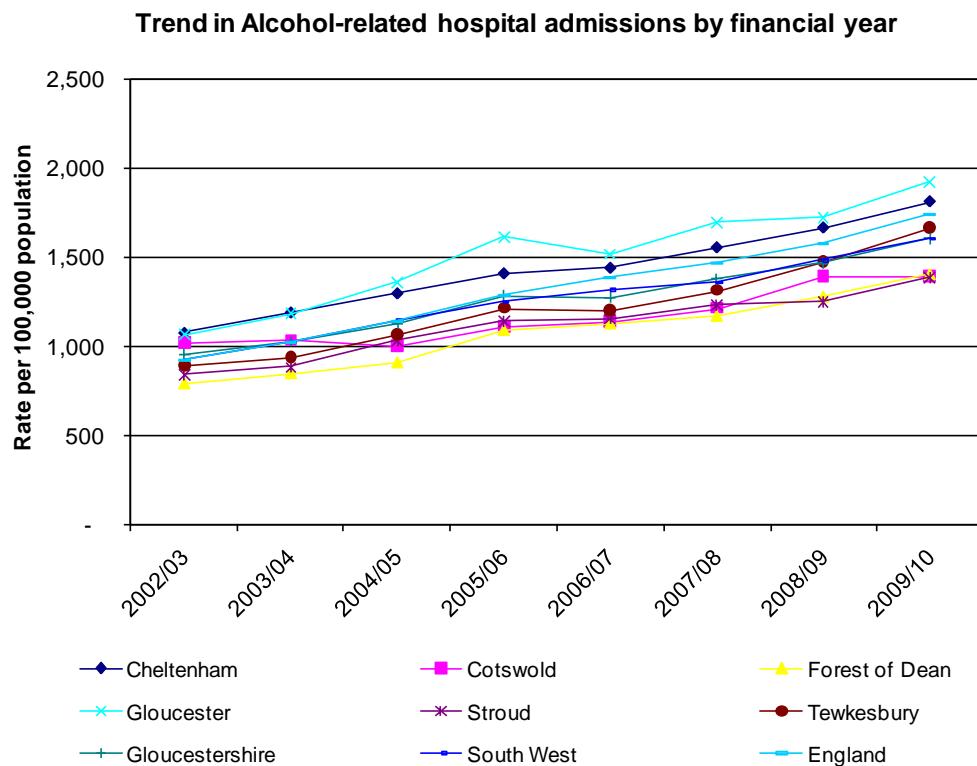


Figure 29 is based on the same information as figure 28 but clearly shows that Cheltenham and Gloucester experience consistently higher rates of alcohol related admissions than the county, regional and national rates over the last 8 years.

See Chapter 12 for more information on *assault* admissions related to alcohol.

³ Report can be downloaded from: <http://www.swpho.nhs.uk/resource/item.aspx?RID=82145> – page 49

Figure 29 – Trend in Alcohol-related admissions (NI 39)



9.3 Drug and Alcohol Substance Misuse

This data is currently not available due to moving over to electronic data and NTA (National Treatment Agency) verification.

10. Road Safety

Gloucestershire's roads have continued to become safer, with fewer people killed or seriously injured (KSI). KSI figures for the year ending March 2011 were the lowest ever on record for Gloucestershire, marking a decrease of 48% on the baseline set from 1994-1998 (table 35 and figure 30). Child fatal and serious injuries are higher than in the previous year, but the numbers remain very small overall (table 36 and figure 31).

Table 35 – All Fatal and Serious (KSI)⁴

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Quarter 1	61	67	58	53	58	48	37	54
Quarter 2	81	83	77	71	75	60	45	55
Quarter 3	78	49	75	75	79	77	64	
Quarter 4	56	73	58	57	47	51	40	
Annual Total	276	272	268	256	259	236	186	

Figure 30 – All Fatal and Serious (KSI) by Financial Quarter

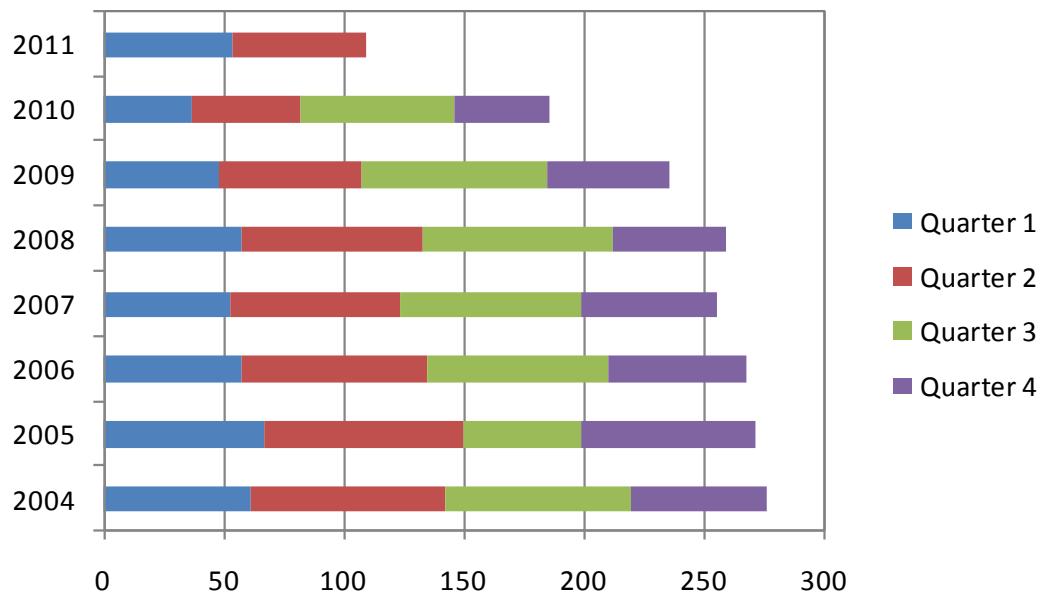


Table 36 – Child Fatal and Serious (KSI)

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

⁴ N.B. Figures for 2011 are provisional

Figure 31 – Child Fatal and Serious (KSI) by Financial Quarter⁵

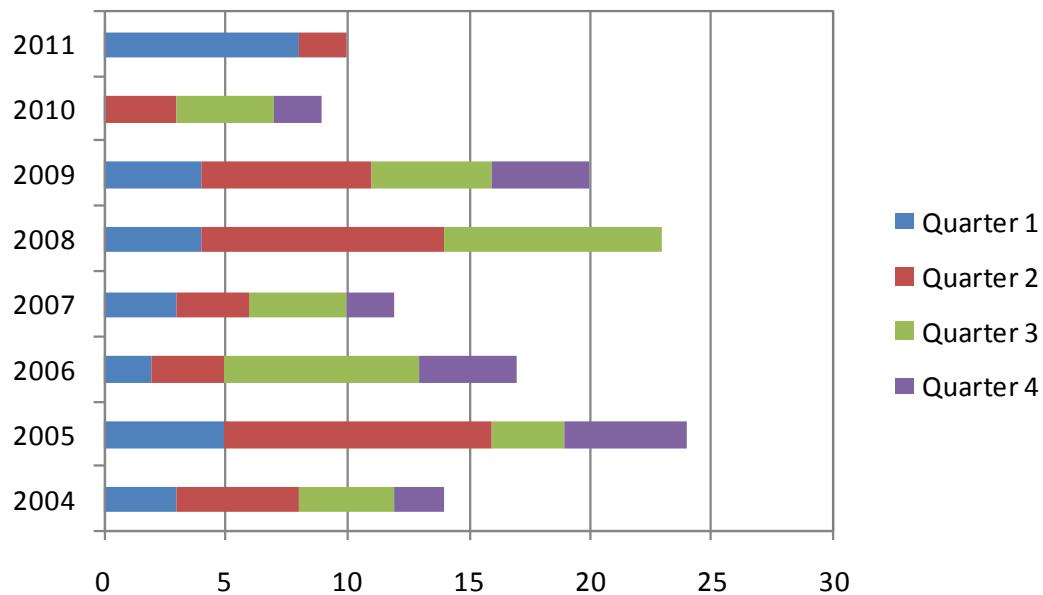


Figure 32 – Road Traffic Casualties by Age and Gender

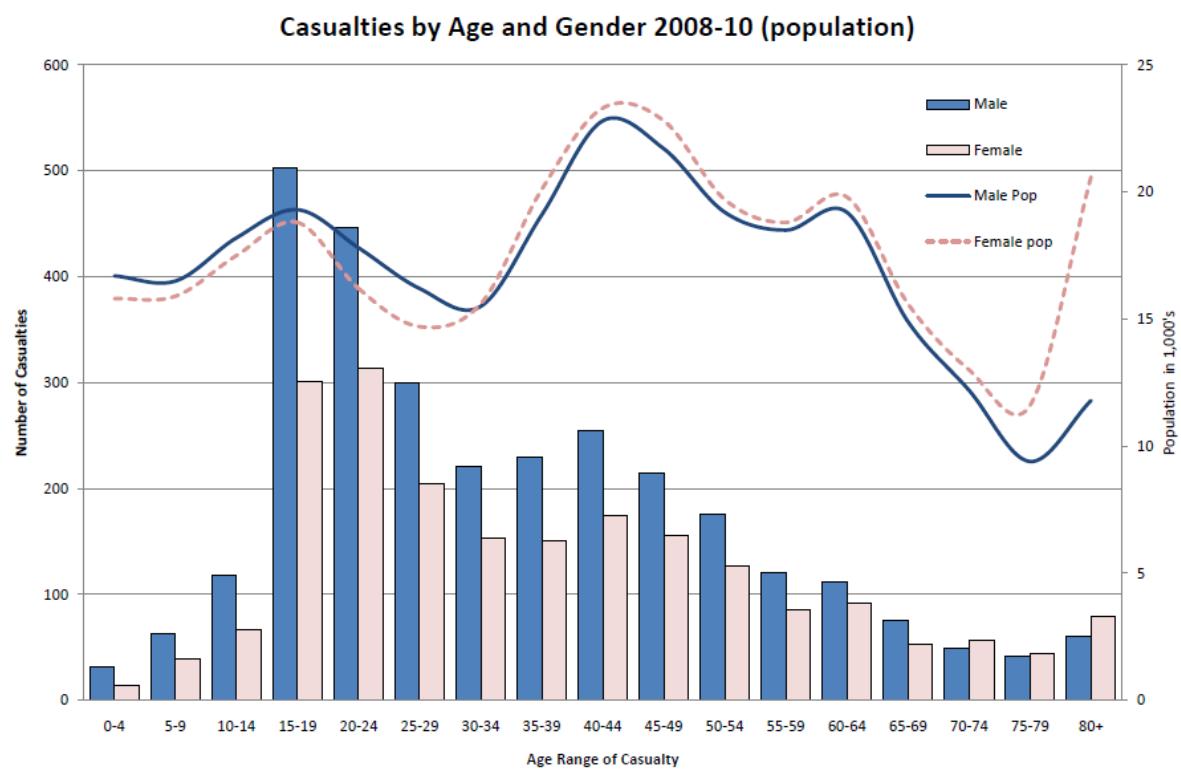


Figure 32 is based on two years worth of road traffic collisions (RTC) data (source: Road Safety, Gloucestershire County Council). Despite 50.9% of Gloucestershire residents being female, you are more likely to be involved in

⁵ N.B. Figures for 2011 are provisional

an RTC if you are male across all 5 year age bands except for 70+ year olds (where female proportions are far greater in these age bands).

Figure 33 – Cost of Road Collisions in Gloucestershire 2010

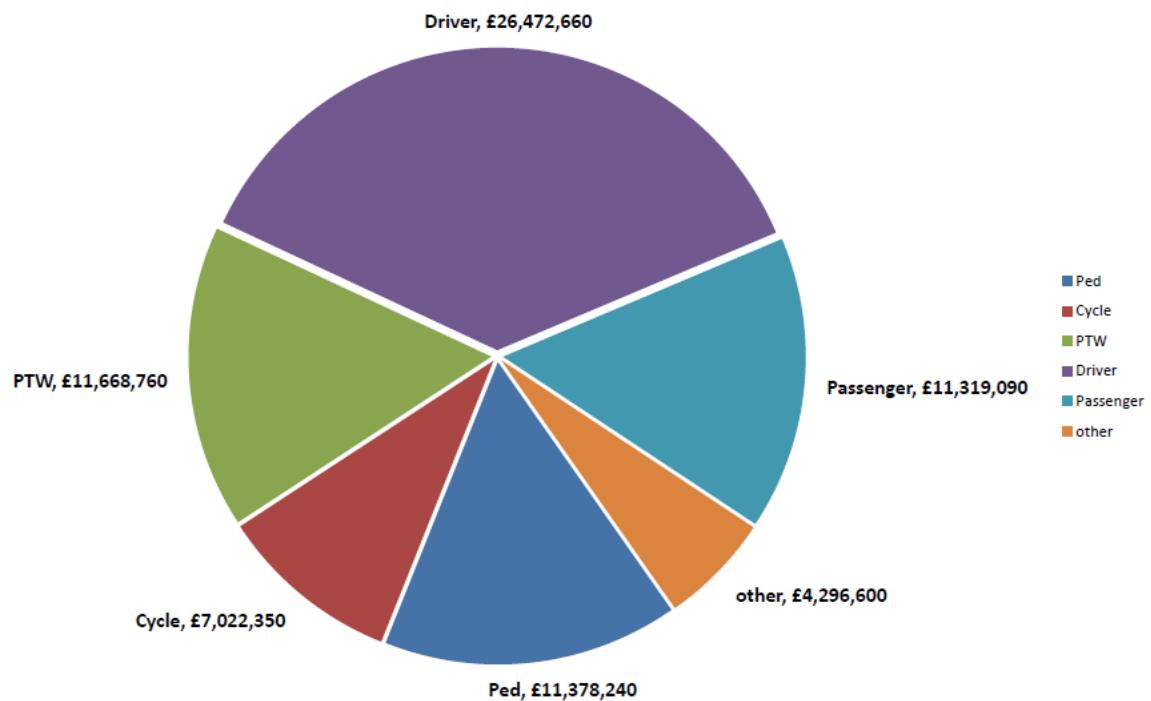


Figure 33 shows the cost to the community of Gloucestershire in terms of RTCs. These figures are based on the Department for Transport's published values for the prevention of casualties. PTW stands for Powered Two Wheeler. The values above are based on a "willingness to pay" and include elements for medical and ambulance, human costs and lost output to name a few. Using this method, the total cost to the community of Gloucestershire for road collisions in 2010 is £72,157,700.

(See Appendix 4 for a breakdown of casualty data into road user type)

11. Arson (Fire and Rescue Recorded Data)

Figure 34 – Gloucestershire Fire and Rescue Service Annual Arson Totals

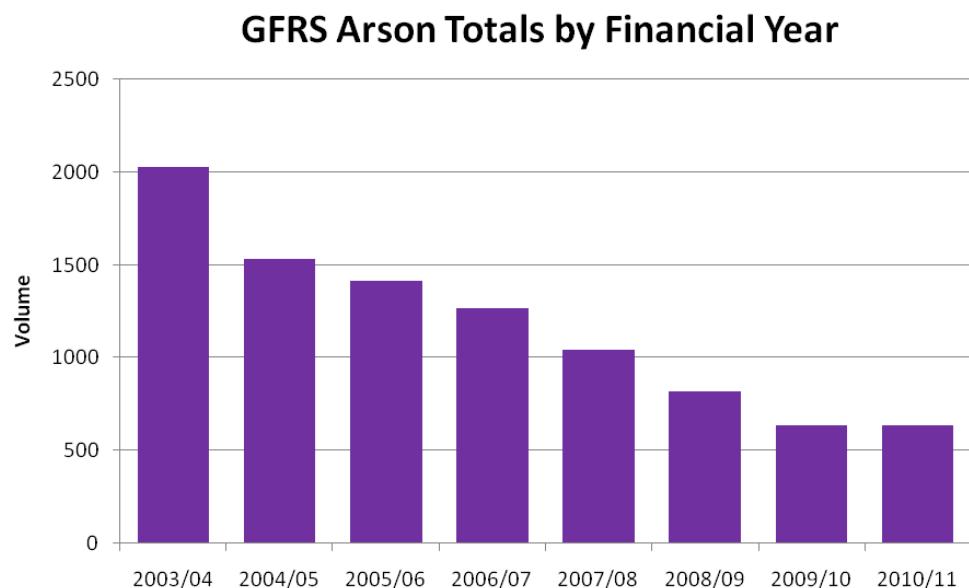


Figure 34 shows that all arson (primary and secondary deliberate fires) has been decreasing year on year for the last 7 years. Based on 2003/04 levels there were nearly 6 deliberate fires reported each day and during 2010/11 there are less than 2 reported each day. Numbers reported this year (639) are the same as the 2009/10 figure (639).

To gather an understanding of arson over the last 2 ½ years, existing data has been combined over this period to determine where arson has taken place at what time and what day. Map 10 uses arson rate against the county “norm” and ranks each neighbourhood (lower super output area in this case) into “hot” (top 10% worst ranked Gloucestershire neighbourhoods), “warm” (next 25%) and cool, areas left blank have had no arson during the time period specified. Figures 35 and 36 break this information into hours and days arson is reported. Figure 35 shows a notable peak of arson reporting during 8pm and 10:59pm and figure 36 shows arson reporting to be most common over the weekend. 34 out of the 35 “hot” neighbourhoods are located in either Cheltenham or Gloucester and the 3 neighbourhoods in the county with the worst rank are Pittville 1, St Paul’s 2 and Westgate 3 super output areas.

Figure 35 – Recorded Arson By Hour Reported (April 2009 – End October 2011)

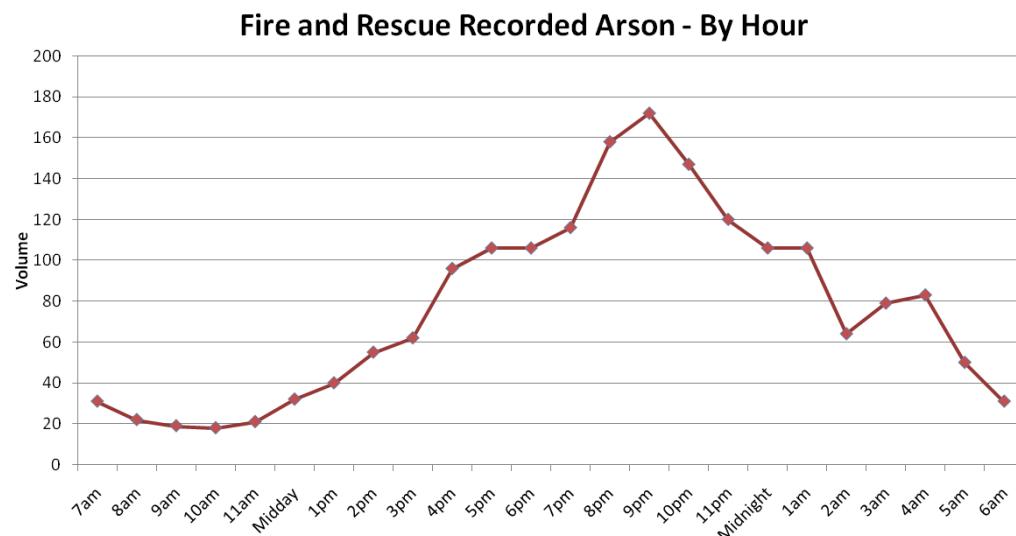
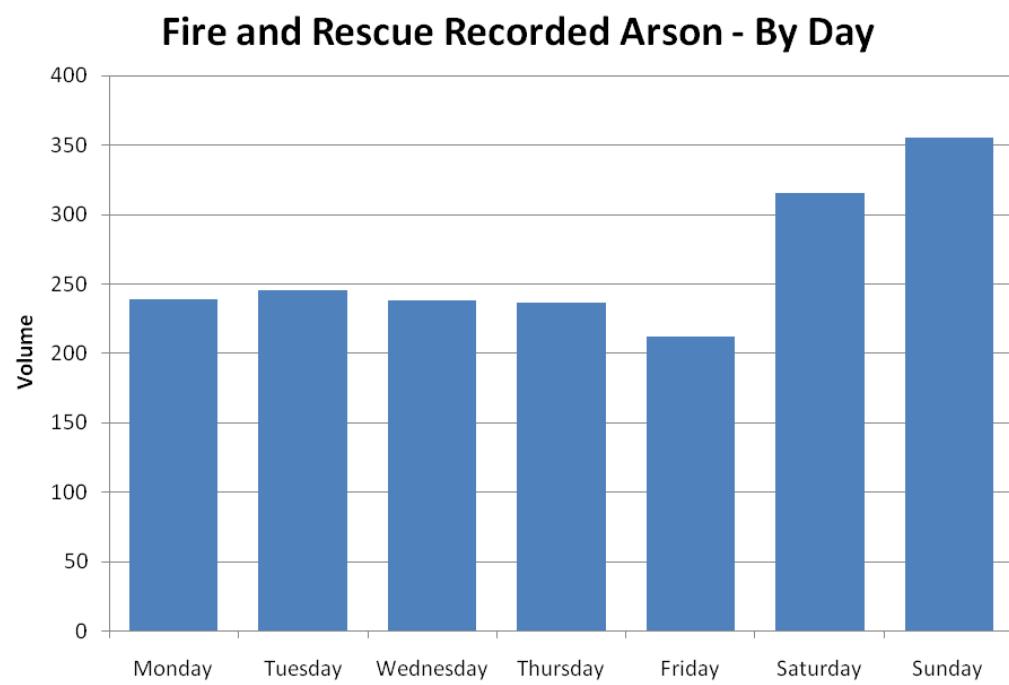


Figure 36 – Recorded Arson By Day Reported (April 2009 – End October 2011)



Map 10 – Arson Hotspots (April 2009 – End October 2011)

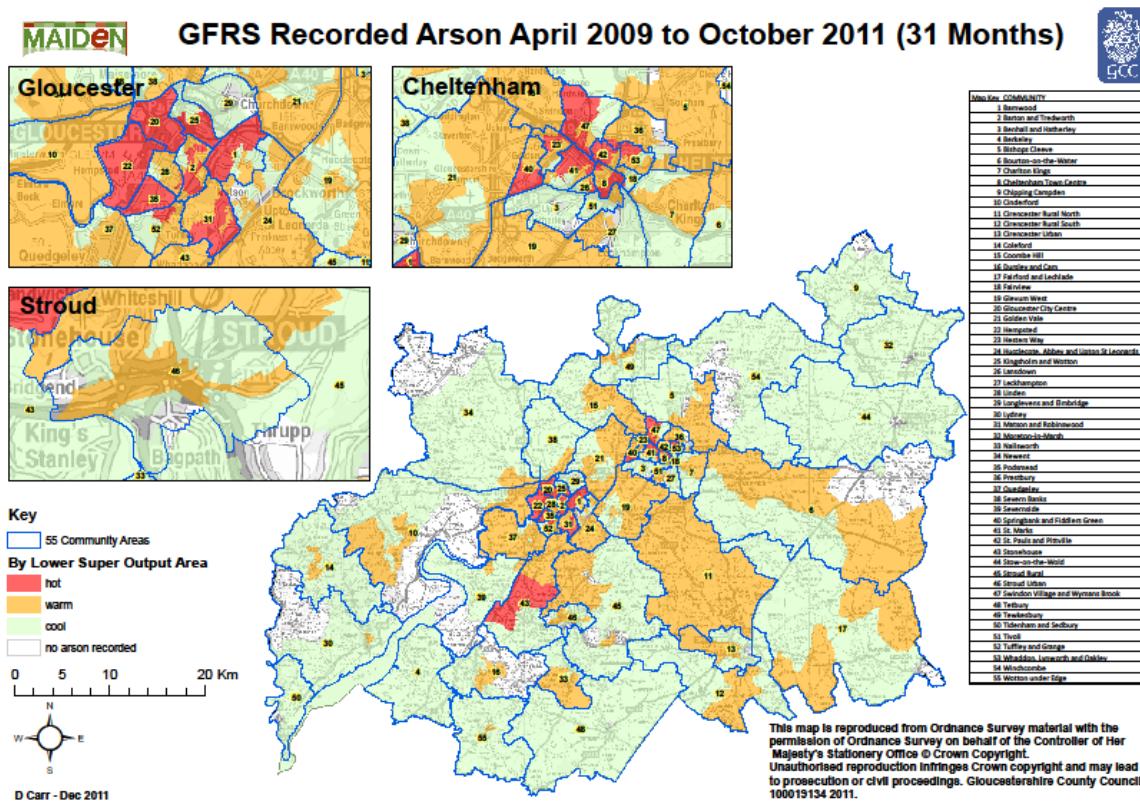
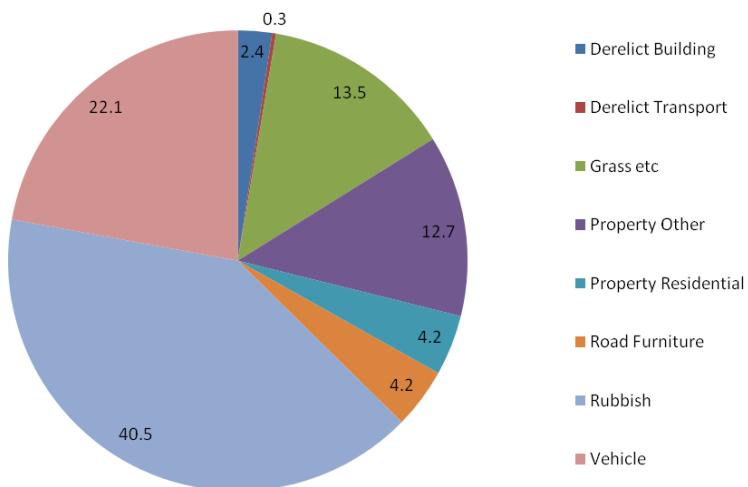


Figure 37 – Arson Types Reported (April 2009 – End October 2011)



Deliberate fires of rubbish and vehicles make up nearly two-thirds of all recorded arson to Gloucestershire Fire and Rescue Service over the specified time period.

12. Stronger Communities

According to the latest Indices of Multiple Deprivation⁶ (2010), Gloucestershire has relatively low levels of deprivation. However, the County does have 8 neighbourhoods amongst the most deprived 10% of neighbourhoods in England. These neighbourhoods, which are all in Gloucester and Cheltenham are:

Name	District	National Rank
PODSMEAD 1	Gloucester	809
MATSON & ROBINSWOOD 1	Gloucester	1243
ST PAUL'S 2	Cheltenham	1990
ST MARK'S 1	Cheltenham	2185
KINGSHOLM & WOTTON 3	Gloucester	2332
WESTGATE 1	Gloucester	2434
WESTGATE 3	Gloucester	2642
HESTERS WAY 1	Cheltenham	3054

Since the previous Indices of Multiple Deprivation were released in 2007, Gloucestershire has experienced relative improvement in terms of deprivation measures. Compared to 2007:

- 10% more Gloucestershire residents now live in neighbourhoods amongst the least deprived 20% of neighbourhoods in England
- There has been a substantial improvement in Gloucestershire neighbourhoods for deprivation measures relating to Health and Disability

However, there has been a deterioration in Gloucestershire neighbourhoods relative deprivation measures for Employment, Education and Training. There has also been an overall increase in the number of residents living in neighbourhoods that rank amongst the most deprived 10% of neighbourhoods in England. Appendix 3 lists the factors that are considered to calculate overall deprivation and relevant sub-domains.

⁶ The Index of Multiple Deprivation is a nationally-produced index that uses multiple measures of deprivation to score and rank each neighbourhood in England according to its levels of comparative deprivation, it is based on data collected during 2008.

Figure 38 – Population in Deprived Areas Going Up or Down?

% change in numbers of Gloucestershire residents in each national quintile of deprivation 2007 vs 2010:
MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION

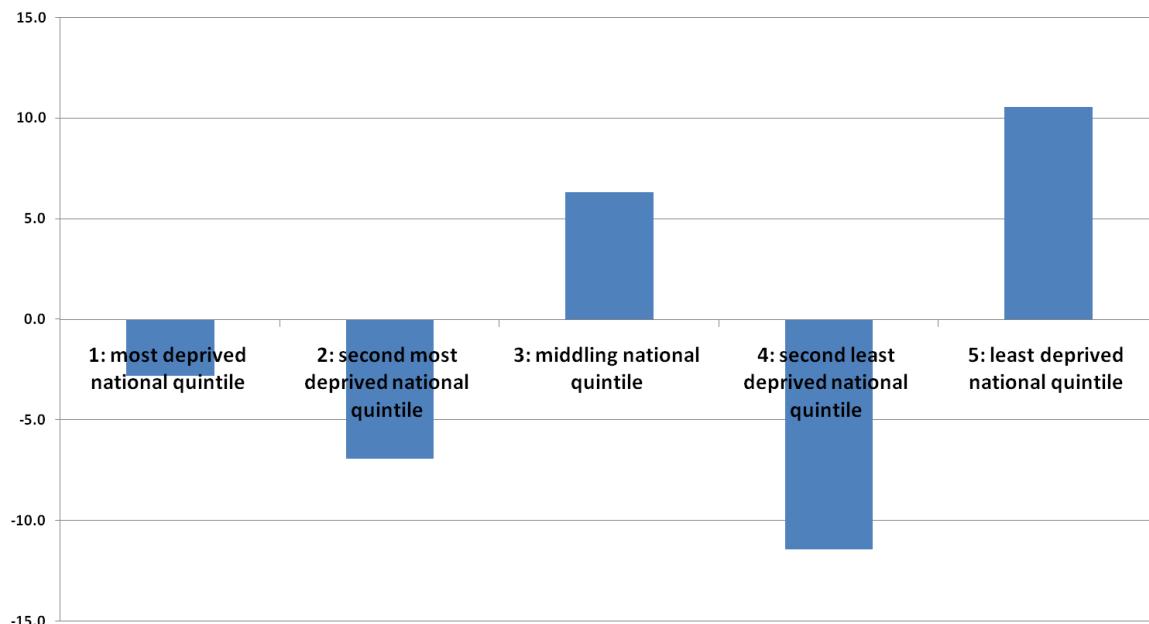


Figure 39 – Number of People Living in Quintiles of Deprivation

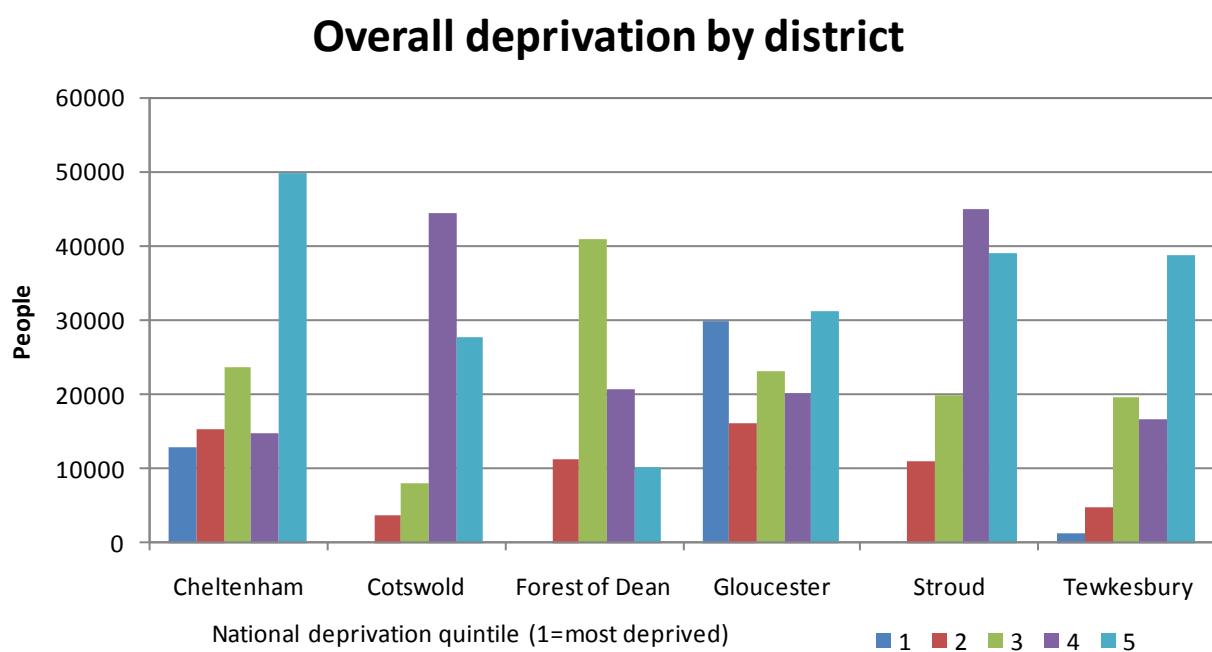


Figure 39 illustrates the distribution of relative multiple deprivation across the County, by showing the number of people who reside in neighbourhoods in each national deprivation quintile. Three of the county's districts – Cotswolds, Forest of Dean and Stroud - have no neighbourhoods in the most deprived

quintile in England. Overall, almost a third of the county's residents live in neighbourhoods that rank amongst the least deprived 20% nationally.

Comparing 2007 with 2010, around 2% fewer Gloucestershire residents live in neighbourhoods amongst the most deprived 20% in England and over 10% more live in the least deprived neighbourhoods (figure 38).

12.1 Income deprivation

Over 16,000 Gloucestershire residents live in neighbourhoods which have been classified as being amongst the 10% most income deprived neighbourhoods in England. There are now 11 neighbourhoods in this top bracket, whereas there were only 9 at the time of the 2007 Indices of Deprivation. Over 45,000 Gloucestershire residents are living in the most income deprived 20% of neighbourhoods in the country. Over a quarter of county residents live in the least deprived 20% areas nationally.

Figure 40 – All Crime and Income Deprivation

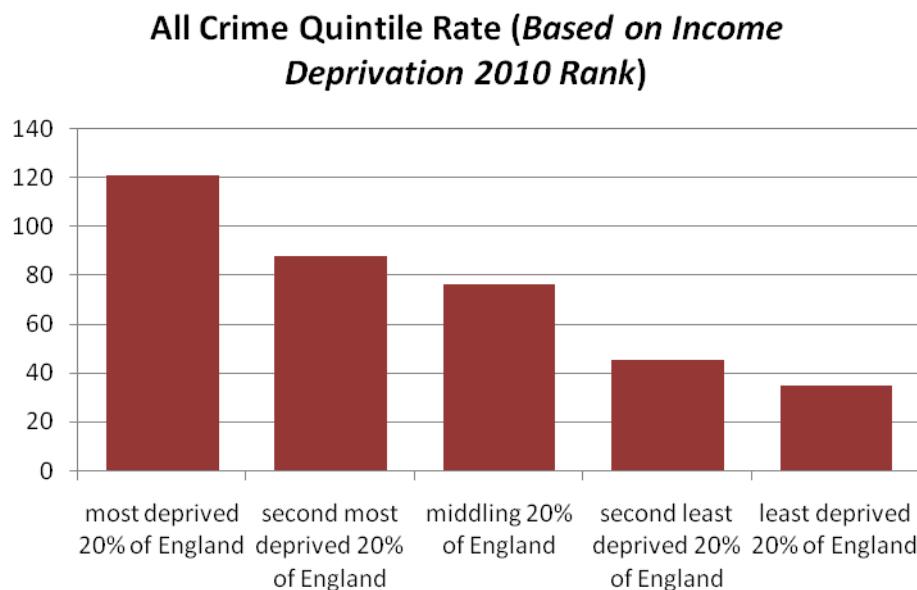


Figure 40 is calculated by working out the numbers of Gloucestershire population in each quintile of (in this case income) deprivation and counting the numbers of crimes in each deprivation quintile to get a crime rate (per 1000 population). Figure 40 shows you are over 3 times more likely to experience crime living in the most deprived quintile for income deprivation in Gloucestershire than if you lived in the least income deprived areas of Gloucestershire.

The lists that follow each crime/deprivation domain figure delve deeper into the “most deprived 20% of England” (quintile) by listing the neighbourhoods that fall within the 10% most deprived in England (decile). The following

Gloucestershire neighbourhoods are in the 10% most deprived in England for income deprivation:

MATSON AND ROBINSWOOD 1	Gloucester
PODSMEAD 1	Gloucester
St PAUL'S 2	Cheltenham
OAKLEY 3	Cheltenham
MATSON AND ROBINSWOOD 5	Gloucester
St MARK'S 1	Cheltenham
TUFFLEY 4	Gloucester
SPRINGBANK 2	Cheltenham
MORELAND 4	Gloucester
HESTERS WAY 1	Cheltenham

12.2 Employment deprivation

12,698 Gloucestershire residents live in neighbourhoods which have been classified as being amongst the 10% most employment deprived neighbourhoods in England, and these all live in Cheltenham or Gloucester. There are now just 8 neighbourhoods in this top bracket, whereas there were 9 at the time of the 2007 Indices of Deprivation. Over 41,000 people in Gloucestershire live in the 20% most deprived areas nationally for employment. Almost a third of county residents live in the least employment deprived 20% areas nationally.

In terms of Employment deprivation the relative position of Gloucestershire neighbourhoods can be seen to have worsened between the 2007 and 2010 deprivation measures, with more residents now living in neighbourhoods from the most deprived quintiles.

Figure 41 – All Crime and Employment Deprivation

All Crime Quintile Rate (Based on Employment Deprivation 2010 Rank)

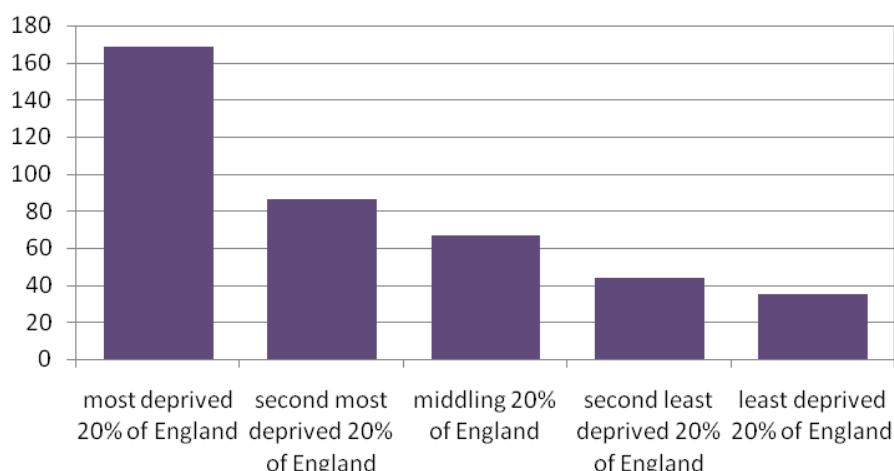


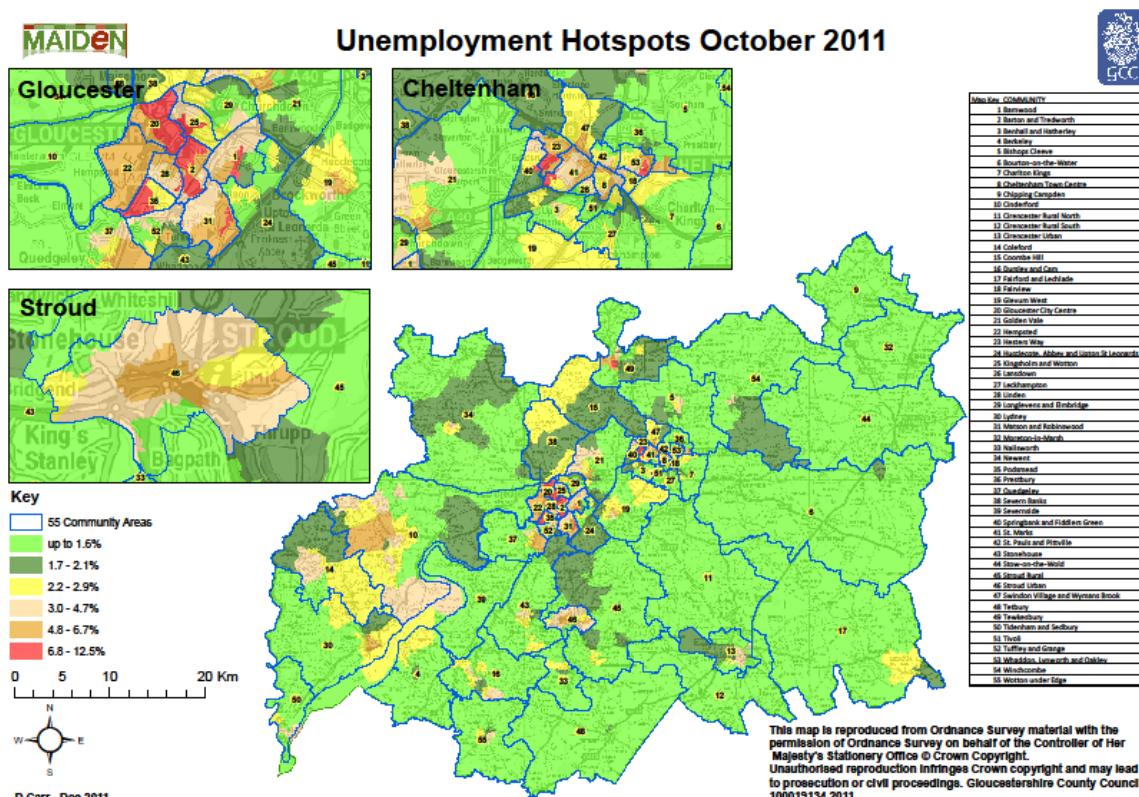
Figure 41 shows that you are over 4 times more likely to experience a crime living in a Gloucestershire neighbourhood that is in the most deprived quintile for employment deprivation.

The following Gloucestershire neighbourhoods are in the 10% most deprived in England for employment deprivation:

PODSMEAD 1	Gloucester
HESTERS WAY 1	Cheltenham
St MARK'S 1	Cheltenham
MATSON AND ROBINSWOOD 1	Gloucester
WESTGATE 1	Gloucester
WESTGATE 3	Gloucester
KINGSHOLM AND WOTTON 3	Gloucester
St PAUL'S 2	Cheltenham

Map 11 shows the current geographic distribution of the rate of job seeker claimants across Gloucestershire using data from the Office for National Statistics from October 2011. This is not using any data from the Indices of Deprivation (results from IMD2010 are based on 2008 figures).

Map 11 – Unemployment Rate Hotspots in October 2011 (NOT IMD10)



12.3 Health deprivation and disability

Only 1811 Gloucestershire residents live in neighbourhoods which have been classified as being amongst the 10% most health deprived neighbourhoods in England, and these are all in Gloucester City. There is now only 1 neighbourhood in this top bracket, whereas there were 6 at the time of the 2007 Indices of Deprivation. Less than 13,000 people live in the 20% most deprived areas nationally for health. Approaching half of all county residents live in the least health deprived 20% areas nationally.

Comparing the 2007 and 2010 Health and Disability measures suggests that Gloucestershire has experienced significant improvements between the 2 sets of measures, with numbers resident in the most deprived national quintile falling by almost 50%, with an almost 30% increase in numbers who live in the least deprived national quintile of neighbourhoods.

Figure 42 – All Crime and Health and Disability Deprivation

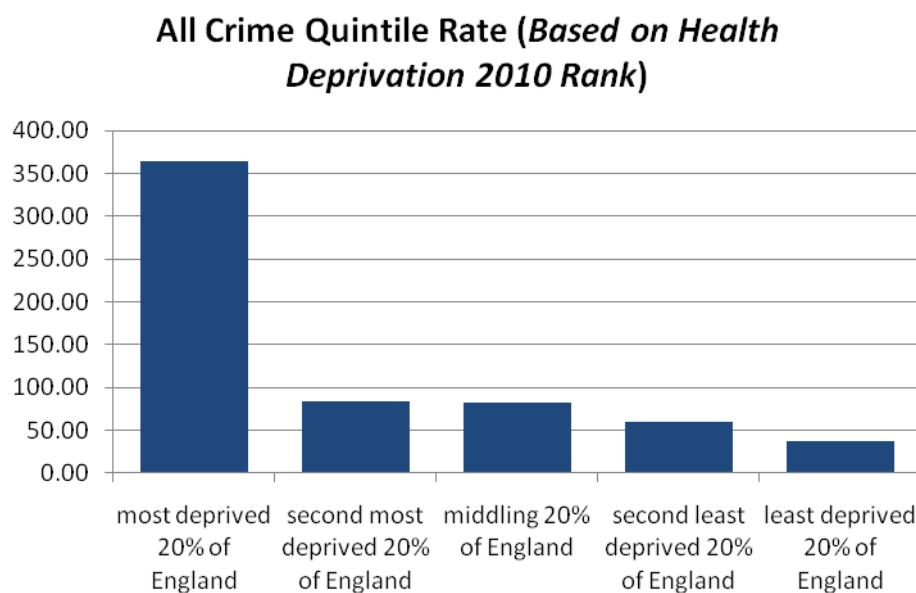


Figure 42 shows that you are almost ten times more likely to experience crime if you live in a Gloucestershire neighbourhood that falls within the most deprived quintile for health deprivation than if you lived in a least deprived neighbourhood. As mentioned, there are just under 13,000 people who live in the most deprived quintile for this domain.

Only one Gloucestershire neighbourhood (Kingsholm & Wotton 3 in Gloucester) is in the 10% most deprived in England for health deprivation and disability so to correspond with the results from figure 38, the following Gloucestershire neighbourhoods are in the **20%** most deprived in England for health deprivation and disability.

PODSMEAD 1	Gloucester
MATSON AND ROBINSWOOD 1	Gloucester
St PAUL'S 2	Cheltenham
St MARK'S 1	Cheltenham
KINGSHOLM AND WOTTON 3	Gloucester
WESTGATE 1	Gloucester
WESTGATE 3	Gloucester
St PAUL'S 3	Cheltenham

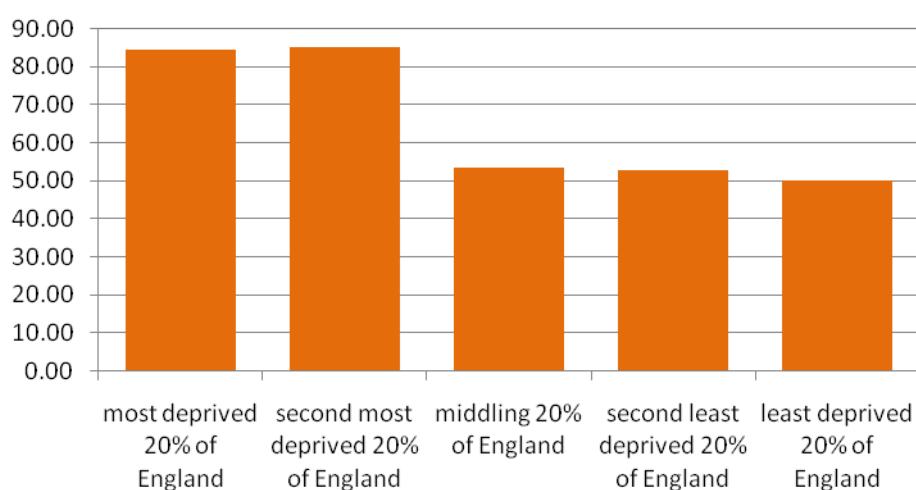
12.4 Education and training deprivation

23,932 Gloucestershire residents live in neighbourhoods which have been classified as being amongst the 10% most education deprived neighbourhoods in England, with around half of these being in Gloucester City. There are now 16 neighbourhoods in this top bracket, whereas there were only 12 at the time of the 2007 Indices of Deprivation. Nearly 70,000 Gloucestershire people live in the 20% most deprived areas nationally for education and training. Almost a third of county residents live in the least education deprived 20% areas nationally.

In terms of Education and Training deprivation the relative position of Gloucestershire neighbourhoods can be seen to have worsened between the 2007 and 2010 deprivation measures, with more residents now living in neighbourhoods from the most deprived quintiles.

Figure 43 – All Crime and Education and Training Deprivation

All Crime Quintile Rate (Based on Education Deprivation 2010 Rank)



The perceived gap in education and training deprivation is far less pronounced in terms of experiencing crime than it is for health deprivation (figure 43).

The following Gloucestershire neighbourhoods are in the 10% most deprived in England for education, skills and training deprivation:

OAKLEY 3	Cheltenham
PODSMEAD 1	Gloucester
SPRINGBANK 2	Cheltenham
MATSON AND ROBINSWOOD 1	Gloucester
STONEHOUSE 4	Stroud
BARNWOOD 5	Gloucester
MORELAND 4	Gloucester
MATSON AND ROBINSWOOD 5	Gloucester
TUFFLEY 4	Gloucester
LYDNEY EAST 1	Forest of Dean
HESTERS WAY 2	Cheltenham
St PAUL'S 2	Cheltenham
BARNWOOD 3	Gloucester
CINDERFORD WEST 1	Forest of Dean
SPRINGBANK 1	Cheltenham

12.5 Barriers to housing and services

58,947 Gloucestershire residents live in neighbourhoods which have been classified as being amongst the 10% of English neighbourhoods that have the most barriers to accessing housing and services. There are now 32 neighbourhoods in this top bracket, whereas there were 31 at the time of the 2007 Indices of Deprivation. Over 107,000 people live in the 20% most deprived areas nationally for this indicator. Only around 94,000 of county residents live in the 20% of national areas with the fewest barriers to housing and services.

Whilst Gloucestershire neighbourhoods continue to display relatively high levels of housing and services deprivation there has been an apparent improvement between the 2007 and 2010 deprivation measures.

ERMIN	Cotswold
GRUMBOLDS ASH	Cotswold
CHEDWORTH	Cotswold
BLOCKLEY	Cotswold
AMPNEY-COLN	Cotswold
SANDYWELL	Cotswold

THAMES HEAD	Cotswold
TIDENHAM 3	Forest of Dean
COOMBE HILL 3	Tewkesbury
RISSINGTONS	Cotswold
CHURN VALLEY	Cotswold
ISBOURNE	Tewkesbury
THREE RIVERS	Cotswold
TIBBERTON	Forest of Dean
NEWLAND AND St BRIAVELS 1	Forest of Dean
FOSSERIDGE	Cotswold
COOMBE HILL 2	Tewkesbury
WATER PARK 2	Cotswold
RIVERSMEET	Cotswold
BROMESBERROW AND DYMOCK	Forest of Dean
CAMPDEN-VALE 3	Cotswold
NEWNHAM AND WESTBURY 2	Forest of Dean
CIRENCESTER BEECHES 3	Cotswold
AVENING	Cotswold
HIGHNAM WITH HAW BRIDGE 3	Tewkesbury
BEACON-STOW 2	Cotswold
WATER PARK 3	Cotswold
HEWELSFIELD AND WOOLASTON	Forest of Dean
BADGEWORTH	Tewkesbury
QUEDGELEY FIELDCOURT 3	Gloucester
KEMPSFORD-LECHLADE 2	Cotswold
TIDENHAM 2	Forest of Dean

Figure 44 – All Crime and Barriers to Housing Deprivation

All Crime Quintile Rate (*Based on Barriers to Housing Deprivation 2010 Rank*)

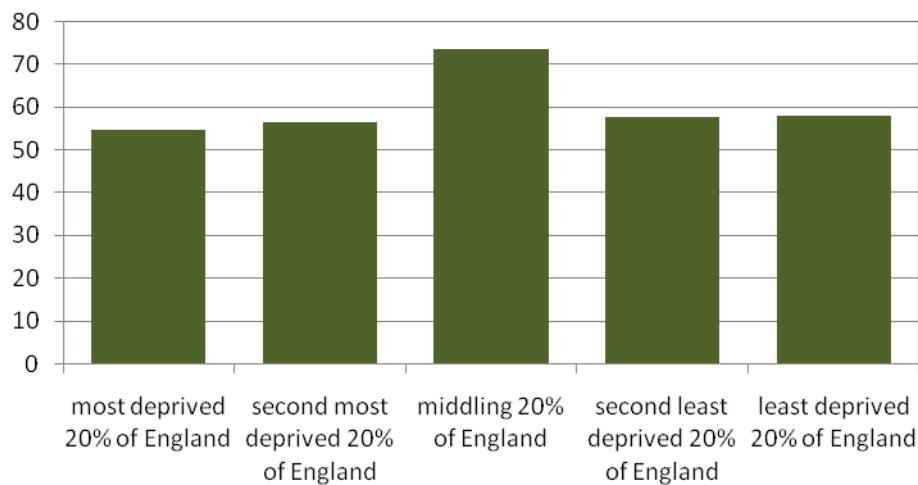


Figure 44 shows that if you live in one of the Gloucestershire neighbourhoods that fall within the most deprived quintile (20%) for barriers to housing and services you are less likely to experience crime than if you are a resident that lives in one of the least deprived neighbourhoods for this domain. Ranking neighbourhoods within this domain account for geographical barriers (accessibility) to a GP or supermarket, school or post office (and also overcrowding and homelessness – see appendix ** for more information)

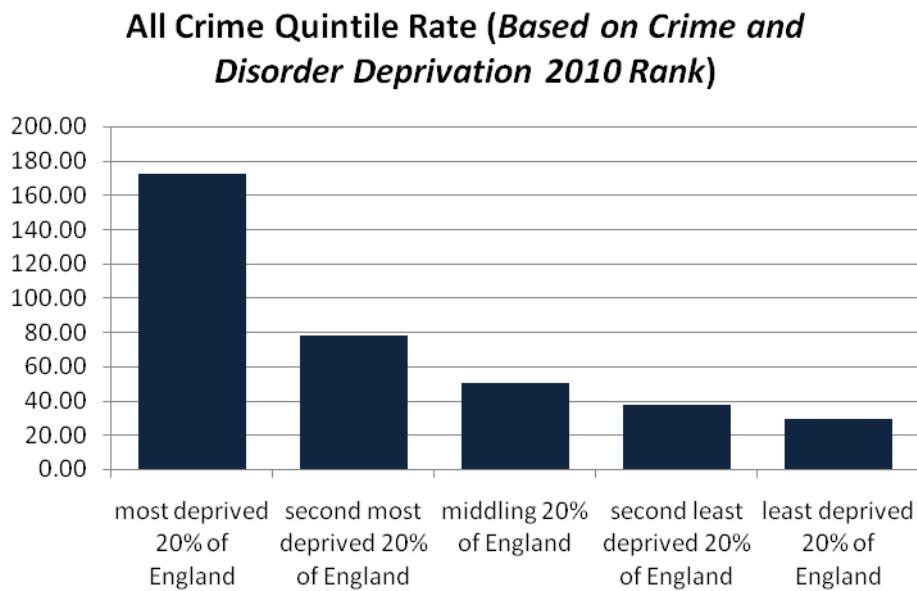
12.6 Crime and disorder

45,763 Gloucestershire residents live in neighbourhoods which have been classified as being amongst the 10% of English neighbourhoods that have the most issues relating to crime and disorder. There are now 29 neighbourhoods in this top bracket, whereas there were only 20 at the time of the 2007 Indices of Deprivation. Around 81,000 people live in the 20% most deprived areas nationally for this indicator; and nearly half of these are in Gloucester City. Over a quarter of county residents live in the 20% of national areas that have the least issues relating to crime and disorder.

WESTGATE 3	Gloucester
SPRINGBANK 2	Cheltenham
St PAUL'S 3	Cheltenham
PITTVILLE 3	Cheltenham
BARTON AND TREDWORTH 1	Gloucester
ALL SAINTS 3	Cheltenham
St PAUL'S 2	Cheltenham
WESTGATE 1	Gloucester
BARTON AND TREDWORTH 5	Gloucester
MORELAND 1	Gloucester
BARTON AND TREDWORTH 2	Gloucester
MATSON AND ROBINSWOOD 2	Gloucester
HESTERS WAY 2	Cheltenham
HESTERS WAY 3	Cheltenham
CENTRAL	Stroud
MORELAND 7	Gloucester
PITTVILLE 4	Cheltenham
BARTON AND TREDWORTH 7	Gloucester
HESTERS WAY 1	Cheltenham
KINGSHOLM AND WOTTON 3	Gloucester
BARTON AND TREDWORTH 6	Gloucester
BARNWOOD 3	Gloucester
St MARK'S 1	Cheltenham
St PETER'S 1	Cheltenham

PODSMEAD 1	Gloucester
HESTERS WAY 4	Cheltenham
St PETER'S 4	Cheltenham
MORELAND 3	Gloucester

Figure 45 – All Crime and Crime and Disorder Deprivation



The crime and disorder domain uses crime rates recorded in 2008 for the following crimes: burglary, theft, criminal damage and violence (the four most recorded Home Office crime bands).

12.7 Living Environment

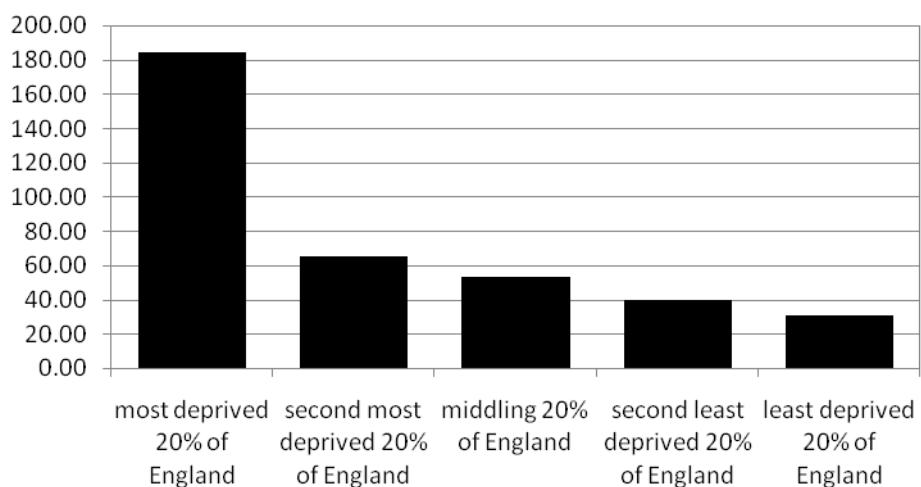
26,123 Gloucestershire residents live in neighbourhoods which have been classified as being amongst the 10% most deprived neighbourhoods in England in terms of living environment; and nearly 80% of these live in Gloucester. There are now 16 neighbourhoods in this top bracket, whereas there were only 15 at the time of the 2007 Indices of Deprivation. Around 60,000 people live in the 20% most deprived areas nationally for living environment. Around 120,000 of county residents live in the least deprived 20% areas nationally in relation to living environment.

BARTON AND TREDWORTH 4	Gloucester
BARTON AND TREDWORTH 5	Gloucester
BARTON AND TREDWORTH 2	Gloucester
KINGSHOLM AND WOTTON 3	Gloucester
BARTON AND TREDWORTH 6	Gloucester
St PAUL'S 3	Cheltenham
MORELAND 7	Gloucester

WESTGATE 1	Gloucester
MATSON AND ROBINSWOOD 1	Gloucester
BARTON AND TREDWORTH 7	Gloucester
BARTON AND TREDWORTH 1	Gloucester
MORELAND 1	Gloucester
St PETER'S 4	Cheltenham
ALL SAINTS 3	Cheltenham
TEWKESBURY PRIOR'S PARK 3	Tewkesbury
BARTON AND TREDWORTH 3	Gloucester

Figure 46 – All Crime and Living Environment Deprivation

All Crime Quintile Rate (*Based on Living Environment Deprivation 2010 Rank*)



The recurrent theme amongst most deprivation charts found in this document is that if you live in one of the most deprived areas of Gloucestershire you are more likely to have your life affected by crime than if you were to live in a more affluent, less deprived area. Living Environment takes into account houses in poor condition and houses without central heating (for a full list, see appendix 3) and according to figure 46 you are 6 times more likely to experience crime living in the most deprived 20% of neighbourhoods than in the least deprived.

13. The Cardiff Model Applied to Gloucestershire

Emergency Departments (EDs) can contribute distinctively and effectively to violence prevention by working with CSPs (Community Safety Partnerships) and by sharing anonymised data about precise location of violence, weapon use, assailants and day/time of violence. This data enhances the effectiveness of targeted policing significantly, informs licensing departments and reduces street violence. This model was applied in Cardiff and has reduced overall A&E violence related attendances - in Cardiff, by 40% since 2002. A data exchange between the Emergency Departments (ED), NHS Gloucestershire, Gloucestershire Constabulary and the Community Safety Research Analyst based at Gloucestershire County Council began in August this year with data backdated to the beginning of March made available. The following is an excerpt from the initial findings. Data quality has been identified as an issue such as the recording about the precise location of violence. This report covers data collected from March to September 2011.

Since 1st March 2011 the Emergency Departments (EDs) across Gloucestershire have collected 1358 records.

Information that has been consistently collected and made available are:

- Place of Incident (e.g. Public Place, Bar/Club, Home, Work etc)
- Presenting Complaint (e.g. "ALLEGDED ASSULT"/" ALLEGED ASSAULT" etc)
- Primary Diagnosis (not code, e.g. Alcohol related attendance)
- Disposal (e.g. Discharged to normal place of residence)

Up until the beginning of September the following fields were available but are no now longer on the weekly download:

- Attendance Date/Time
- Elapsed Time (e.g. Less than 3 Hours)

Up until the end of July the following fields were available but are no now longer available on the weekly download:

- Attendance Site (e.g. GRH ED)
- Primary Diagnosis Code (e.g. 630, 1825, 189, 594 etc)
- Disposal Code (e.g. ER, UF, D etc)

From the 28th August onwards location data has been collected. Out of 197 records since then, 32 are potentially mappable onto a GIS, a 16% accuracy return.

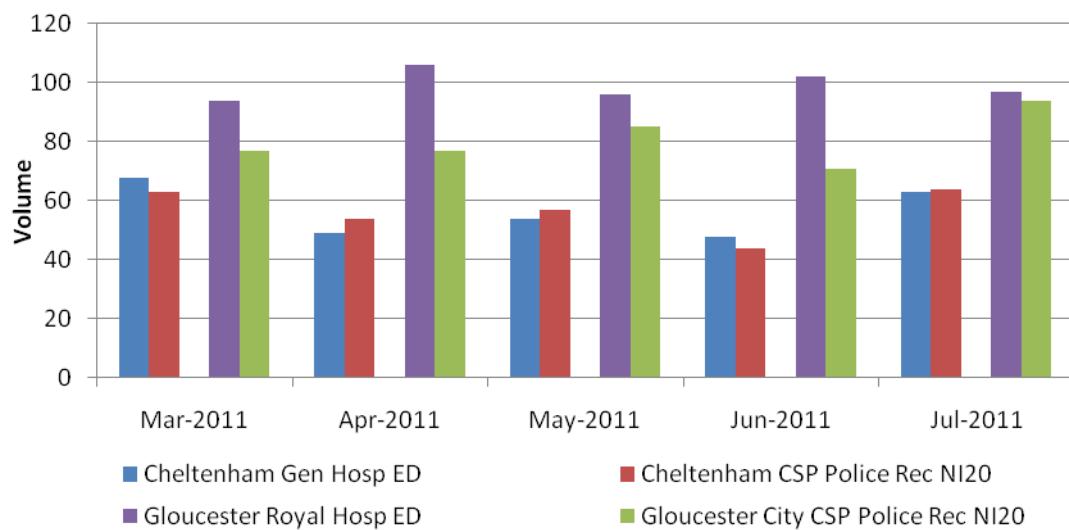
Location examples taken from ED assault records:

<u>Good</u>	<u>Bad</u>
Liquid Nightclub, Gloucester	Lansdown Rd
outside Registry Club	Coleford Town Centre
Lace Nightclub, Cheltenham	"did not wish to give details"
Kings Head/Blondes, Bank Street, Coleford	St Paul's Rd, Cheltenham
	Wood St, Gloucester *
	Paul Way *
	Princess Elizabeth Way
	Eastgate Street
	Moreton in Marsh

*Does not exist. There is a Wood Street in Stroud...

Not all assaults can be recorded by either the police or the emergency departments across Gloucestershire but comparing these data sets together may show a more complete picture of the scale of assault in Gloucestershire. Assault with less serious injury (National Indicator 20) is one such crime type that could be displayed against emergency department assault attendees.

Figure 47 – Assault Attendees to EDs v Police Recorded Assault with Less Serious Injury



Due to incomplete data, only 5 months worth of information is displayed above. With more accurate location data, hot spotting will be possible to enable commissioners to allocate resources accordingly. There are limitations to the above data, the red and green bars in figure 47 are totals for whole CSP areas rather than just the areas affected by the night time

economy and people visiting either emergency department (ED) may not have suffered injury in the corresponding CSP area, someone on a night out in Cheltenham for instance may have been taken to Gloucester Royal. These limitations can be overcome by accurate location of assault data recorded at the time of attendance to the ED and in regard to police recorded crime an agreed town/city centre catchment area not necessarily sticking to any known administrative boundary but focussed more on areas with significant numbers of pubs/clubs would enable more accurate performance monitoring.

Appendix 1

Cheltenham				Cotswold				Forest of Dean				Gloucester				Stroud				Tewkesbury				
Violence	August 2009 to July 2010	August 2010 to July 2011	Difference	Percentage Difference	August 2009 to July 2010	August 2010 to July 2011	Difference	Percentage Difference	August 2009 to July 2010	August 2010 to July 2011	Difference	Percentage Difference	August 2009 to July 2010	August 2010 to July 2011	Difference	Percentage Difference	August 2009 to July 2010	August 2010 to July 2011	Difference	Percentage Difference	August 2009 to July 2010	August 2010 to July 2011	Difference	Percentage Difference
Actual Bodily Harm and other Injury (excluding GBH)	659	616	-43	-6.5	342	289	-53	-15.5	312	258	-54	-17.3	886	926	40	4.5	512	416	-96	-18.8	236	196	-40	-16.9
Assault without Injury	399	394	-5	-1.3	173	167	-6	-3.5	207	184	-23	-11.1	691	658	-33	-4.8	271	243	-28	-10.3	150	160	10	6.7
Public Fear, Alarm or Distress	260	216	-44	-16.9	74	68	-6	-8.1	55	42	-13	-23.6	255	203	-52	-20.4	137	91	-46	-33.6	67	61	-6	-9.0
Harassment	49	29	-20	-40.8	19	20	1	5.3	26	11	-15	-57.7	61	49	-12	-19.7	52	37	-15	-28.8	18	12	-6	-33.3
Assault without Injury on a constable	32	29	-3	-9.4	7	5	-2	-28.6	5	7	2	40.0	63	59	-4	-6.3	18	19	1	5.6	7	7	0	0.0
Racially/Religiously Aggravated Public Fear, Alarm or Distress	40	29	-11	-27.5	10	8	-2	-20.0	7	8	1	14.3	69	56	-13	-18.8	23	21	-2	-8.7	7	4	-3	-42.9
Possession of Other Weapons	16	11	-5	-31.3	6	8	2	33.3	14	6	-8	-57.1	34	38	4	11.8	24	10	-14	-58.3	6	4	-2	-33.3
Wounding / Causing an Act Endangering Life	28	20	-8	-28.6	14	9	-5	-35.7	17	8	-9	-52.9	61	50	-11	-18.0	24	23	-1	-4.2	2	9	7	350.0
Inflicting Grievous Bodily Harm without Intent (excluding less serious)	28	20	-8	-28.6	8	7	-1	-12.5	13	4	-9	-69.2	33	30	-3	-9.1	15	15	0	0.0	5	13	8	160.0
Possession of Article with Blade or Point	9	22	13	144.4	6	3	-3	-50.0	4	6	2	50.0	34	38	4	11.8	7	11	4	57.1	5	4	-1	-20.0
Threats to Kill	21	11	-10	-47.6	4	7	3	75.0	10	4	-6	-60.0	24	19	-5	-20.8	13	5	-8	-61.5	9	3	-6	-66.7
Cruelty / neglect of children	16	12	-4	-25.0	6	1	-5	-83.3	1	1	0	0.0	17	12	-5	-29.4	6	1	-5	-83.3	2	1	-1	-50.0
Racially/Religiously Aggravated Assault without Injury	6	6	0	0.0	3	5	2	66.7	1	3	2	200.0	6	4	-2	-33.3	3	2	-1	-33.3	0	0	0	0.0
Racially/Religiously Aggravated ABH and Other Injury	11	4	-7	-63.6	0	3	3	100.0	2	0	-2	-100.0	2	8	6	300.0	3	2	-1	-33.3	0	0	0	0.0
Possession of Weapons with Intent	4	1	-3	-75.0	5	0	-5	-100.0	0	0	0	0.0	5	3	-2	-40.0	1	5	4	400.0	1	0	-1	-100.0
Child abduction	0	0	0	0.0	0	1	1	100.0	0	0	0	0.0	1	1	0	0.0	1	0	-1	-100.0	0	1	1	100.0
Causing Death by Dangerous Driving	0	0	0	0.0	2	1	-1	-50.0	1	0	-1	-100.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
Racially/Religiously Aggravated Harassment	1	1	0	0.0	1	1	0	0.0	1	2	1	100.0	1	6	5	500.0	1	2	1	100.0	1	1	0	0.0
Attempted murder	0	3	3	100.0	3	0	-3	-100.0	0	0	0	0.0	1	1	0	0.0	2	1	-1	-50.0	0	0	0	0.0
Manslaughter	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
Use of a Substance or Object to Endanger Life	0	1	1	100.0	1	0	-1	-100.0	1	0	-1	-100.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	1	1	1	100.0
Poisoning or Female Genital Mutilation	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	0	0	0.0
Causing Death by Careless Driving	1	0	-1	-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
Causing Death by Dangerous Driving	0	0	0	0.0	0	1	1	100.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	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	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
Murder	0	1	1	100.0	0	0	0	0.0	1	0	-1	-100.0	1	0	-1	-100.0	0	0	0	0.0	1	0	-1	-100.0
Possession of Items to Endanger Life	1	0	-1	-100.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	1	100.0	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	0	-1	-100.0	0	1	1	100.0
Causing Death by Careless or Inconsiderate Driving	0	0	0	0.0	1	2	1	100.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	1	0	-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	0	-1	-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	0	-1	-100.0	0	0	0	0.0
TOTAL	1581	1426	-155	-9.8	685	606	-79	-11.5	679	544	-135	-19.9	2245	2162	-83	-3.7	1115	904	-211	-18.9	519	478	-41	-7.9
Serious Violent Crime (NI 16/PSA 23)	57	44	-13	-22.8	33	19	-14	-42.4	32	12	-20	-62.5	96	81	-15	-15.6	43	39	-4	-9.3	9	23	14	155.6
Assaults With Less Serious Injury (NI 20/PSA 25)	670	620	-50	-7.5	279	292	13	4.7	314	258	-56	-17.8	888	933	45	5.1	515	417	-98	-19.0	236	197	-39	-16.5

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

Cheltenham				Cotswold				Forest of Dean				Gloucester				Stroud				Tewkesbury					
Theft	August 2009 to July 2010	August 2010 to July 2011	Difference	Percentage Difference	August 2009 to July 2010	August 2010 to July 2011	Difference	Percentage Difference	August 2009 to July 2010	August 2010 to July 2011	Difference	Percentage Difference	August 2009 to July 2010	August 2010 to July 2011	Difference	Percentage Difference	August 2009 to July 2010	August 2010 to July 2011	Difference	Percentage Difference					
Other theft/unauthorised taking	928	970	42	4.5	494	537	43	8.7	395	436	41	10.4	934	1033	99	10.6	590	604	14	2.4	446	474	28	6.3	
Theft from vehicle	796	811	15	1.9	273	220	-53	-19.4	187	192	5	2.7	792	1233	441	55.7	353	429	76	21.5	302	303	1	0.3	
Shoplifting	994	1057	63	6.3	195	215	20	10.3	99	133	34	34.3	1082	1098	16	1.5	266	296	30	11.3	170	198	28	16.5	
Theft of pedal cycle	491	469	-22	-4.5	60	52	-8	-13.3	45	43	-2	-4.4	475	458	-17	-3.6	107	107	0	0.0	114	130	16	14.0	
Theft/vaughn taking/m/veh	204	210	6	29.0	79	76	-3	-38.6	93	88	-5	-5.4	253	198	-55	-21.7	118	110	-8	-6.8	88	111	23	26.1	
Theft from the person of another	195	185	-10	-5.1	41	23	-18	-43.9	10	0	0	0.0	177	213	36	20.3	22	22	0	0.0	25	15	-10	-40.0	
Theft in a dwelling	122	126	4	3.3	26	31	5	19.2	39	26	-13	-33.3	144	138	-6	-42.9	52	54	2	3.8	47	48	1	2.1	
Interfering with a Motor Vehicle	80	113	33	41.3	21	14	-7	-33.3	16	14	-2	-12.5	93	106	13	14.0	39	30	-9	-24.1	19	19	0	0.0	
Theft of property from a dwelling	33	24	-9	-27.3	12	20	8	66.7	1	13	1	0	120.0	23	19	-4	10	11	1	-42.1	22	11	-11	-55.6	
Theft of automatic m/c, m/eter	9	17	8	88.9	3	5	8	166.7	1	7	6	0.0	600.0	11	15	4	16.6	15	7	-8	53.3	9	4	-25	-55.6
Handling stolen goods	39	32	-7	-17.9	3	5																			

Cheltenham					Cotswold					Forest of Dean					Gloucester					Stroud					Tewkesbury				
Criminal Damage	August 2009 to July 2010	August 2010 to July 2011	Difference	Percentage Difference	August 2009 to July 2010	August 2010 to July 2011	Difference	Percentage Difference	August 2009 to July 2010	August 2010 to July 2011	Difference	Percentage Difference	August 2009 to July 2010	August 2010 to July 2011	Difference	Percentage Difference	August 2009 to July 2010	August 2010 to July 2011	Difference	Percentage Difference	August 2009 to July 2010	August 2010 to July 2011	Difference	Percentage Difference					
Criminal damage-vehicles	780	805	25	3.2	263	238	-25	-9.5	345	251	-94	-27.2	764	800	36	4.7	549	485	-64	-11.7	275	240	-35	-12.7					
Criminal damage-dwelling	390	337	-53	-13.9	119	113	-6	-5.0	138	98	-40	-29.0	428	431	3	0.7	247	238	-9	-3.6	149	106	-43	-28.9					
Criminal damage-other	259	220	-39	-15.1	172	125	-47	-27.3	163	108	-55	-33.7	290	258	-32	-11.0	282	241	-41	-14.5	174	113	-61	-35.1					
Criminal damage -non dwelling	209	191	-18	-8.6	103	78	-25	-24.3	115	101	-14	-12.2	188	175	-13	-6.9	156	134	-22	-14.1	80	63	-17	-21.3					
Arson not Endangering life	53	52	-1	-1.9	24	19	-5	-20.8	27	18	-9	-33.3	42	39	-3	-7.1	45	38	-7	-15.6	13	34	21	161.5					
Threat / possession w/ criminal damage	5	8	3	60.0	2	2	0	0.0	3	8	5	166.7	11	9	-2	-18.2	4	2	-2	-50.0	3	1	-2	-66.7					
Arson Endangering life	1	6	5	500.0	0	1	1	100.0	0	0	0	0.0	1	2	1	100.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0					
Racial aggr crim damage-vehicle	0	2	2	100.0	0	1	1	100.0	0	0	0	0.0	2	100	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0					
Racial aggr crim damage -non dwelling	1	2	1	100.0	0	0	-1	-100.0	0	0	0	0.0	1	1	0	-100.0	0	2	2	100.0	0	1	1	100.0					
Racial aggr crim damage-other	1	0	-1	-100.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	1	1	0	-100.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0					
Racial aggr crim damage -dwelling	0	1	1	100.0	0	0	0	0.0	1	0	-1	-100.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	1	0	0	0.0					
TOTAL	1694	1624	-70	-4.1	682	577	-105	-15.4	792	589	-203	-25.6	1729	1724	-5	-0.3	1281	1142	-139	-10.9	692	558	-134	-19.4					
NI 33a Deliberate PRIMARY Fires	64	76	11	17.2	31	17	-4	-24.2	26	16	-10	-38.5	86	62	-24	-37.9	42	28	-14	-33.3	24	33	9	37.5					
NI 33b Deliberate SECONDARY Fires	145	122	-23	-15.9	31	22	-9	-29.0	20	19	-2	-10.0	125	153	28	22.4	51	45	-6	-11.8	39	43	4	10.3					
NI 33 Deliberate Fires Total	209	197	-12	-5.7	62	39	-23	-37.1	46	34	-12	-26.1	211	215	4	9.9	93	73	-20	-21.5	63	76	13	20.6					

Cheltenham					Cotswold					Forest of Dean					Gloucester					Stroud					Tewkesbury				
Robbery	August 2009 to July 2010	August 2010 to July 2011	Difference	Percentage Difference	August 2009 to July 2010	August 2010 to July 2011	Difference	Percentage Difference	August 2009 to July 2010	August 2010 to July 2011	Difference	Percentage Difference	August 2009 to July 2010	August 2010 to July 2011	Difference	Percentage Difference	August 2009 to July 2010	August 2010 to July 2011	Difference	Percentage Difference	August 2009 to July 2010	August 2010 to July 2011	Difference	Percentage Difference					
Robbery of personal property	46	80	34	73.9	14	19	5	35.7	6	7	1	16.7	99	168	69	69.7	27	12	-15	-55.6	9	14	5	55.6					
Robbery of business property	6	10	4	66.7	0	3	3	100.0	0	1	1	100.0	5	7	2	40.0	1	3	2	200.0	1	3	2	200.0					
TOTAL	52	90	38	73.1	14	22	8	57.1	6	8	2	33.3	104	175	71	68.3	28	15	-13	-46.4	10	17	7	70.0					

Cheltenham					Cotswold					Forest of Dean					Gloucester					Stroud					Tewkesbury				
Drugs	August 2009 to July 2010	August 2010 to July 2011	Difference	Percentage Difference	August 2009 to July 2010	August 2010 to July 2011	Difference	Percentage Difference	August 2009 to July 2010	August 2010 to July 2011	Difference	Percentage Difference	August 2009 to July 2010	August 2010 to July 2011	Difference	Percentage Difference	August 2009 to July 2010	August 2010 to July 2011	Difference	Percentage Difference	August 2009 to July 2010	August 2010 to July 2011	Difference	Percentage Difference					
Possess cannabis class B	249	285	36	14.5	89	103	14	15.7	74	50	-24	-32.4	283	304	21	7.4	229	174	-55	-24.0	92	105	13	14.1					
Possess cocaine class A	41	27	-14	-34.1	8	8	0	0.0	4	2	-2	-50.0	30	34	4	13.3	23	10	-13	-56.5	3	0	-3	-100.0					
Possess heroin class A	24	22	-2	-8.3	5	5	0	0.0	5	0	-5	-100.0	30	30	0	-20	46	47	1	2.1	5	6	1	200.0					
Possess class B drug general	18	14	-4	-22.2	5	5	0	0.0	13	9	-4	-30.0	13	19	6	46.2	19	11	-3	-42.1	4	12	5	20.0					
Possess cannabis w/ supply class B	20	11	-9	-45.0	7	3	-4	-57.1	5	7	2	40.0	14	25	11	78.6	19	15	-4	-21.1	7	4	-3	-42.9					
Supply/offer heroin class A	34	1	-33	-97.1	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	4	2	-2	-50.0	2	0	-2	-100.0	0	0	0	0.0					
Possess class A drug Other	10	6	-4	-40.0	0	0	0	0.0	1	1	0	0.0	5	6	1	20.0	7	3	-4	-57.1	4	2	-2	-50.0					
Possess cocaine w/ supply class A	7	4	-3	-42.9	1	2	1	100.0	1	3	2	200.0	8	6	2	-25.0	6	8	2	33.3	4	2	-2	-50.0					
Possess the drug Ketamine (Class C)	5	6	1	20.0	7	3	-4	-57.1	7	13	6	85.7	1	1	0	0.0	4	10	6	150.0	0	0	0	0.0					
Possess amphetamine class B	6	3	-3	-50.0	1	0	-1	-100.0	0	2	2	100.0	6	9	3	50.0	6	5	-1	-16.7	0	1	1	100.0					
Possess heroin w/ supply class A	5	3	-2	-40.0	1	1	0	0.0	1	0	-1	-100.0	4	1	-3	-57.1	2	1	-1	-50.0	1	2	1	100.0					
Possess crack cocaine class A	3	6	3	100.0	1	2	1	100.0	1	1	0	0.0	10	8	2	-20.0	1	2	1	2	0	3	0	-100.0					
Possess crack cocaine class B	2	6	4	200.0	0	1	1	100.0	0	1	0	0.0	7	4	3	-33.3	2	0	0	-100.0	1	0	0	-100.0					
Possess class C drug general	5	6	1	20.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	1	0	0.0	100	3	2	-33.3	0	0	0	-100.0	1	0	0	-100.0					
Possess crack cocaine w/ supply class A	6	6	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	6	9	4	80.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	1	1	100.0					
Supply/offer cannabis class B	3	2	-1	-50.0	1	0	-1	-100.0	1	0	-1	-100.0	3	2	-1	-33.3	2	1	-1	-50.0	1	0	0	-100.0					
Supply/offer cocaine class A	2	1	-1	-50.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	4	1	-3	-75.0	4	1	-3	-75.0	0	0	0	0.0					
Possess class B drug w/ supply general	1	0	-1	-100.0	0	1	1	100.0	0	0	0	0.0	4	0	-4	-100.0	2	1	-1	-50.0	0	0	0	0.0					
Fail to comply with requirement to take action as the S. of required	4	0	-4	-100.0	0	0	0	0.0	1	0	-1	-100.0	0	0	0	0.0	1	0	-1	-100.0	0	0	0	0.0					
Supply/offer crack cocaine class A	6	0	-6	-100.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	1	1	100.0													

Appendix 2

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

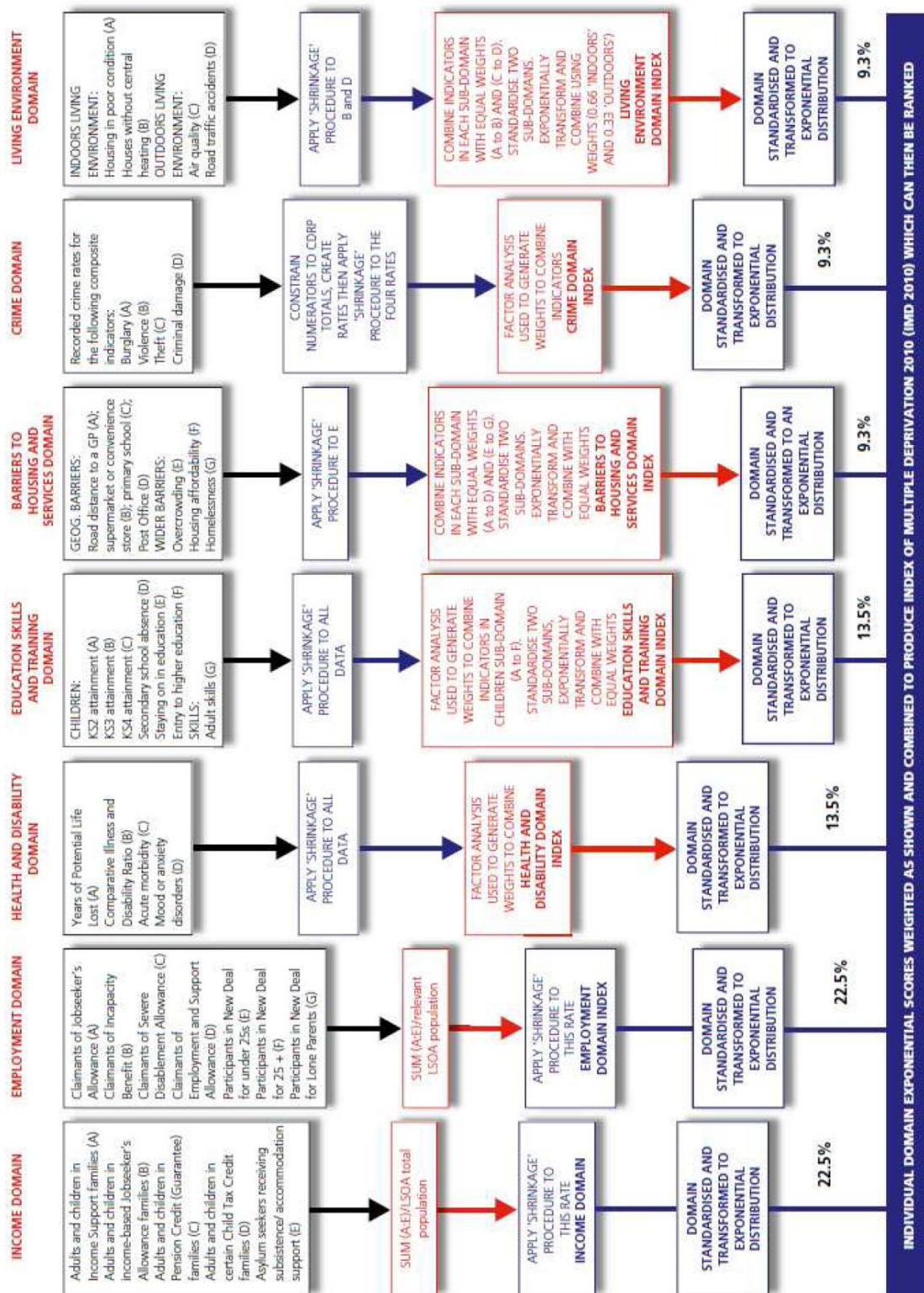
Lower Super Output Area Name	CSP Area	IMD national rank (1 is most deprived)
PODSMEAD 1	Gloucester	809
MATSON AND ROINSWOOD 1	Gloucester	1243
St PAUL'S 2	Cheltenham	1990
St MARK'S 1	Cheltenham	2185
KINGSHOLM AND WOTTON 3	Gloucester	2332
WESTGATE 1	Gloucester	2434
WESTGATE 3	Gloucester	2642
HESTERS WAY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

Further information including maps can be found at:

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

Appendix 3

Annex B: Components of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010



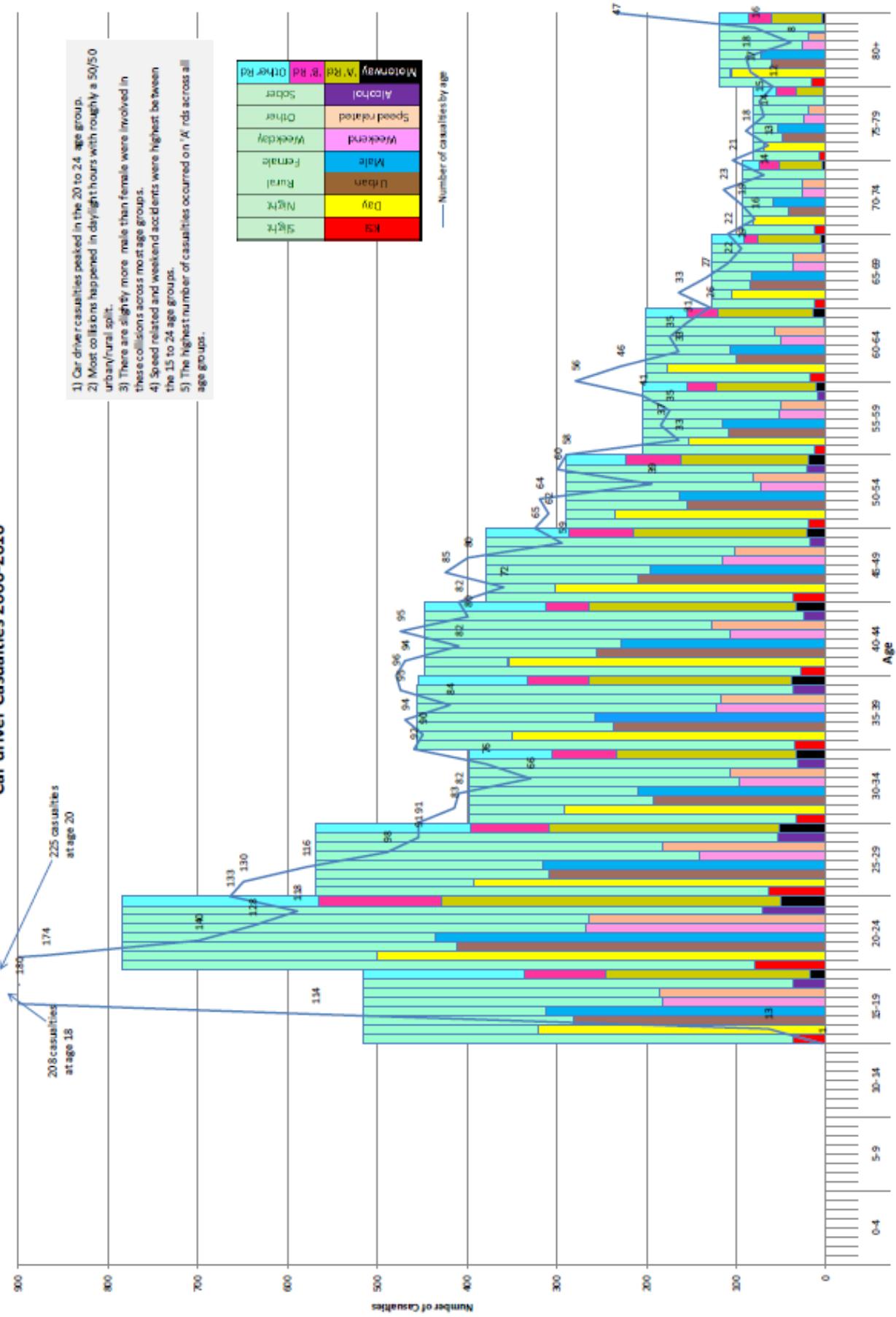
Appendix 4

Road Safety Charts

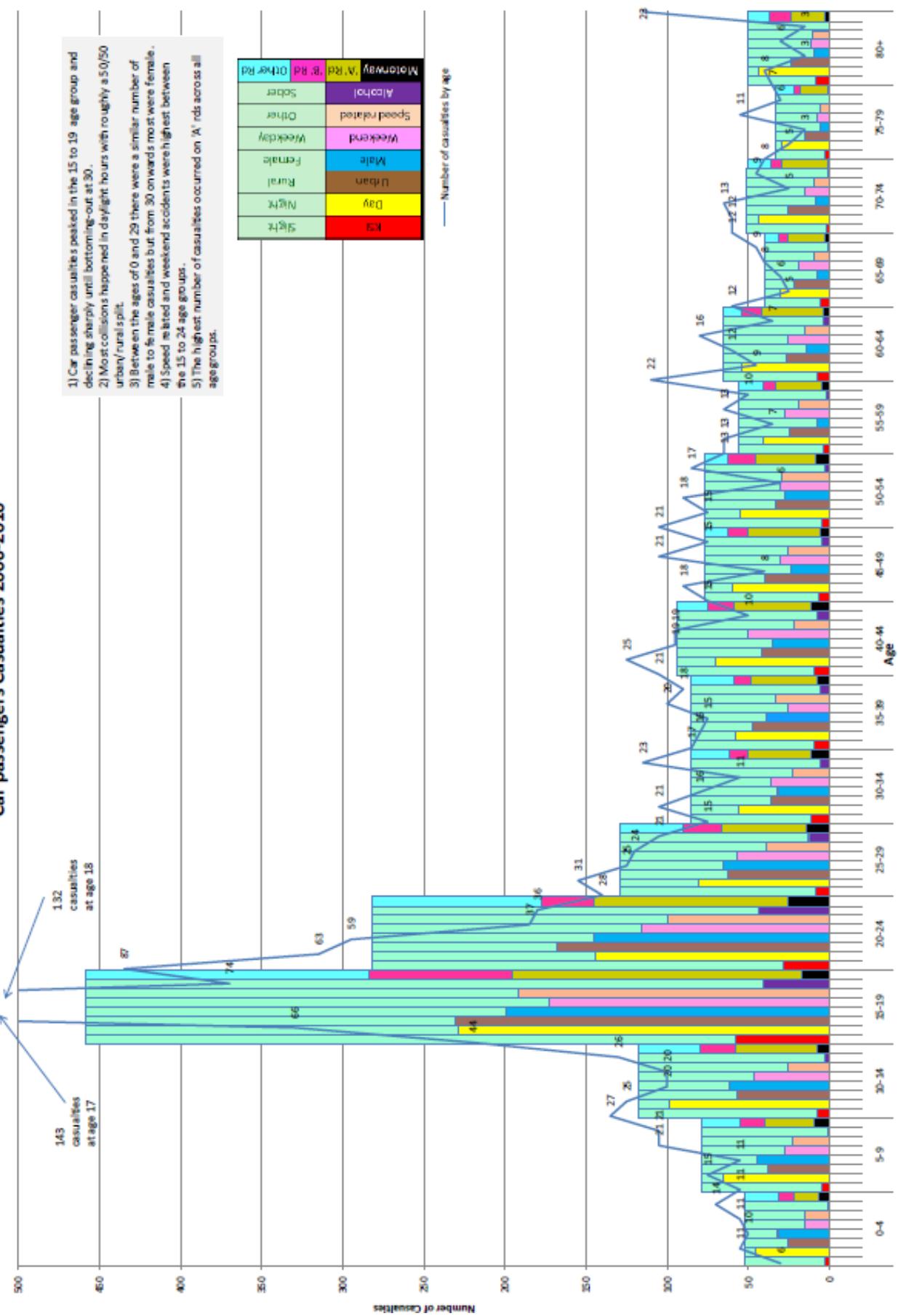
The following charts are from the Road Safety Partnership and break numbers of casualties from 2006 to 2010 into modality (e.g. driver, passenger, pedestrian, cyclist etc), 5 year age band and other details as set out in the key on each chart.

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.

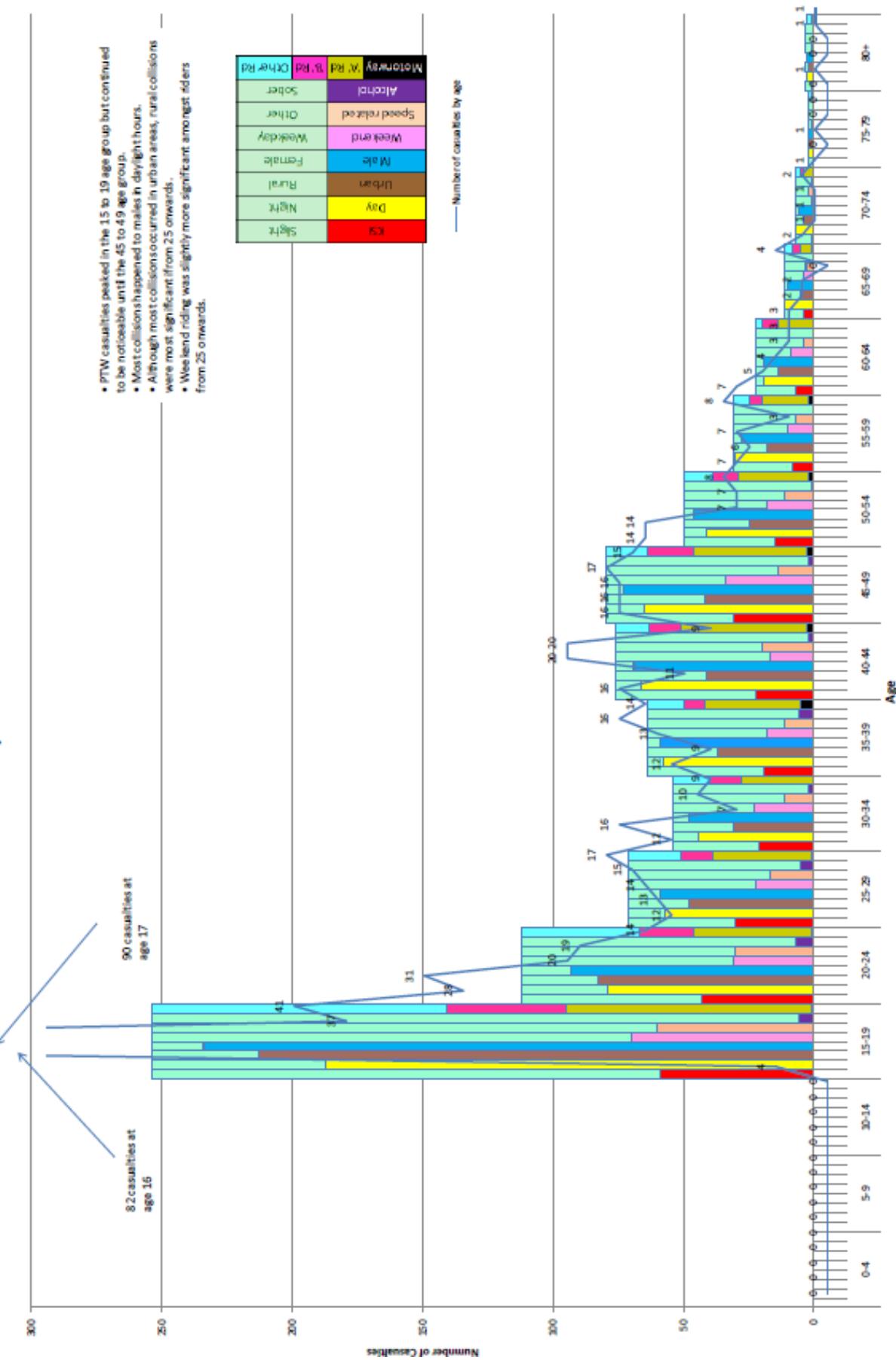
Car driver Casualties 2006-2010

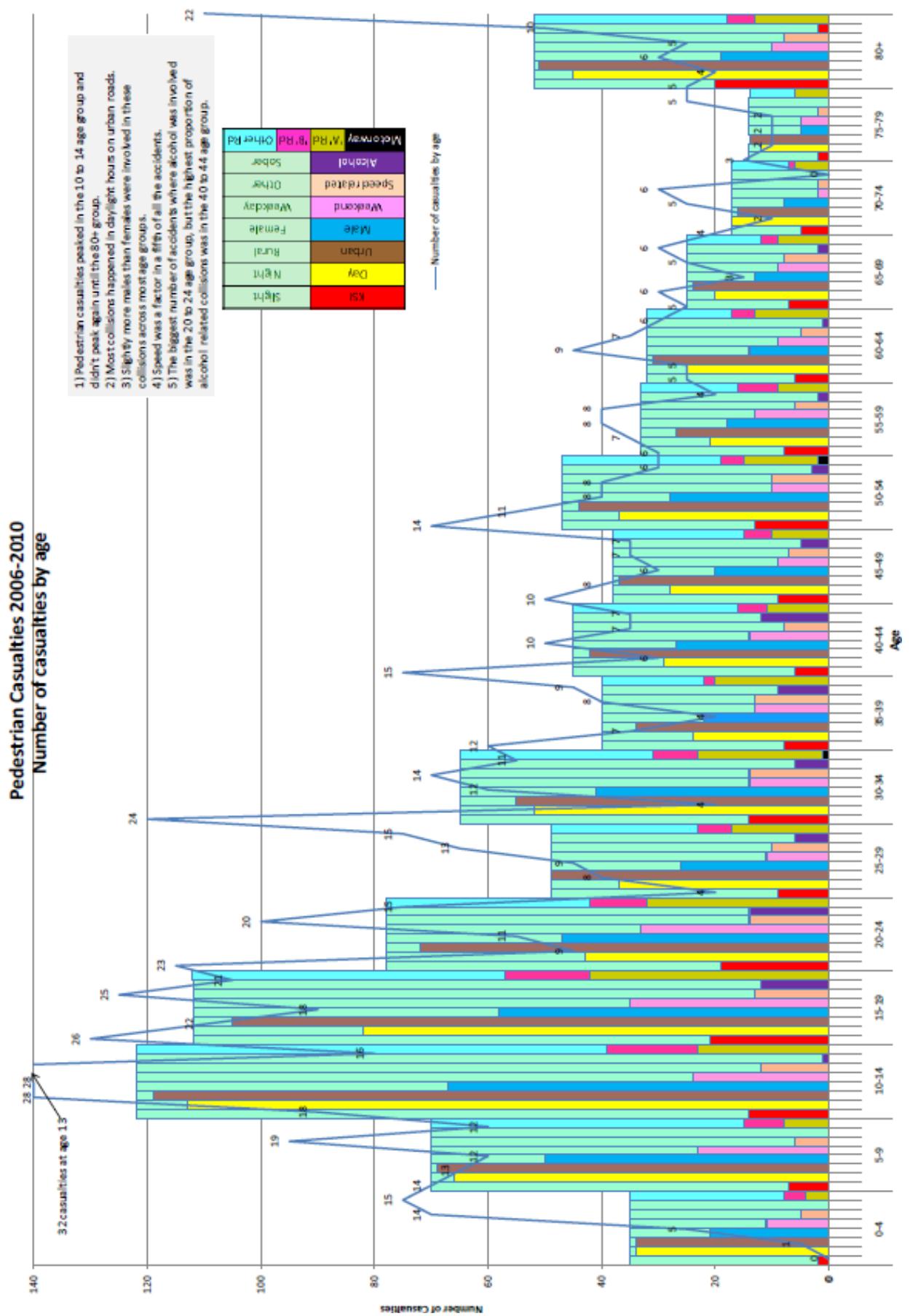


Car passengers Casualties 2006-2010

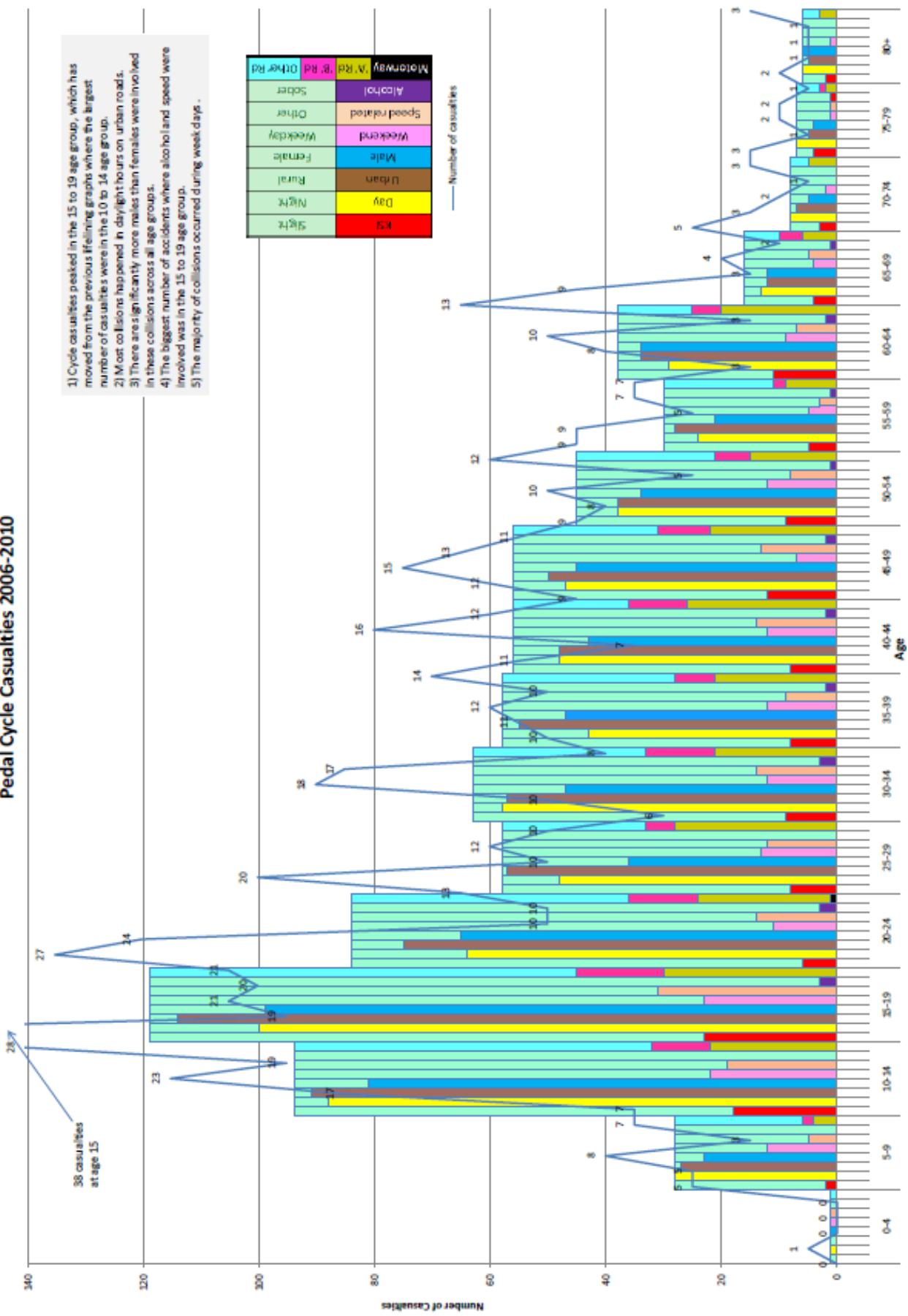


All Motorcycle Casualties 2006-2010





Pedal Cycle Casualties 2006-2010



Appendix 5

Large Scale Maps

Click on any map title below to view the larger scale version or alternatively go to: <http://www.maiden.gov.uk/CommunitySafetyMaps/Index.asp>

[Map 1 - All Crime](#)

[Map 2 - All Victims](#)

[Map 3 – Victims 19 and Under Hotspots](#)

[Map 4 – Victims 75 and Over Hotspots](#)

[Map 5 – Serious Violent Crime Hotspots](#)

[Map 6 – Assault with Less Serious Injury Hotspots](#)

[Map 7 – Domestic Burglary Hotspots](#)

[Map 8 – Serious Acquisitive Crime Hotspots](#)

[Map 9 –Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents Hotspots](#)

[Map 10 – Arson Hotspots \(April 2009 – End October 2011\)](#)

[Map 11 – Unemployment Rate Hotspots in October 2011 \(NOT IMD10\)](#)