Community Safety Strategic Assessment 2016/17
Aims and Objectives

Plymouth Community Safety Partnership (CSP) (Safer Plymouth) is required to produce an annual partnership strategic assessment; it is a statutory requirement as part of the Home Office National Standards1.

The purpose of this strategic assessment is to provide an accurate and realistic evaluation of the significant crime, disorder and substance misuse issues that may impact the partnership over the next 12 months. The assessment will provide recommendations based upon its findings for each priority area and key strategic recommendations (appendix one). It is the evidence base that allows Safer Plymouth to identify its forthcoming priorities for 2016/17 and compliments a paper presented to Safer Plymouth in September 2016 ‘Links to the Broader Plymouth Plan Partnership Structure – a proposed way forward’.

Methodology

This strategic assessment has been written to compliment other local strategic assessments from across the Devon and Cornwall Police area as well as support the development of the Peninsula Partnership Strategic Assessment for Crime & Disorder, into which key findings from this assessment have been included. One of the tools that we use to do this is called a Strategic Threat and Risk Assessment matrix (STRA).

This tool was developed this year to put more emphasis on the risk of harm, rather than volume of incidence, in calculating the level of threat and risk of particular issues. Crime and other community safety issues were grouped into categories and each category has been awarded an overall Threat and Risk Assessment rating.

Data Integrity

As a result of a HMIC inspection into crime recording practices in Devon and Cornwall there has been some work undertaken which includes the reclassification of some crime. It is therefore important to point out the analysis within this assessment was done prior to this inspection and some figure may be subject to change.

   http://www.crimereduction.homeoffice.gov.uk/guidance_for_effective_partnerships.pdf
Key findings

2015/16 in Plymouth

- Overall crime levels in Plymouth fell in 2015/16 by 6% (1,107 fewer crimes) compared to 2014/15.

- Safer Plymouth key areas of focus remain the same with a focus on tackling Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence, Hate Crime and Emerging areas of threat, risk and harm.

- Emerging threats that Safer Plymouth will be involved in responding to. These include; Child Sexual Exploitation, Modern Slavery and Cyber Crime.

- Good performance in relation to acquisitive crime, particularly domestic burglary and vehicle related crime has been maintained and Plymouth continues to benchmark favourably among similar CSP areas.

- Violent crime continues to rise with increases recorded in both violence with injury and violence without injury. Plymouth CSP continues to benchmark poorly against similar CSP areas.

- Non domestic related violent crime continues to be heavily focused on the neighbourhoods associated with evening and night time economy. Although based on numbers of crime there has been a shift with Stonehouse overtaking the City Centre as the neighbourhood with the highest levels of non-domestic related crime.

- Levels of Domestic Abuse continue to fall; this is of concern as the drop can be associated with crime recording problems potentially impacting on our ability to understand the level of reported domestic abuse. The drop has occurred at the same time as a drop off in Police referrals to domestic abuse services.

- Levels of hate crime fell in 2015/16 but are on course to increase in 2016/17.

- Levels of Anti-Social behaviour remain low although focus remains on tackling ASB hotspots and protecting the most vulnerable victims.

Performance Measures (Framework)

The performance framework that the Safer Plymouth board and its associated delivery groups use to track its progress continues to evolve each year. In August 2015 the board met to review its performance framework so that it remains in line with priorities, focuses on outcomes for people and links to the strategic direction of the city as set out in the Plymouth Plan.

The 2017/18 performance framework will focus on outcomes and not just the counting of crime or incident figures, although key crime indicators should remain that focus on priorities recommended in this assessment. Work is still to be done in conjunction with safer delivery groups to determine the outcomes that each group want to achieve. Additional performance indicators that best demonstrate progress towards achieving these outcomes will then be identified and agreed with groups.
QUICK FACTS – ALL RECORDED CRIME
Current figures refer to the 12 month period ending 31 March 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of crime</th>
<th>17,676 crimes / 67.3 crimes per 1000 resident population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iquanta MSF group comparison</td>
<td>Group average 79.63 crimes per 1000 resident population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change since 2014/15</td>
<td>Decreased by 1,107 crimes / 6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

General trend
Decreasing trend over five years.

Source: Iquanta, Home Office

Seasonality breakdown based on 3 years average
Seasonal variation with increased crime between March and July.

Breakdown of crime types

*includes violence against the person and homicide

Violence with and without Injury remains the biggest contributor to crime levels. Other crimes of highest prevalence remain unchanged, namely Criminal Damage, Theft and Serious Acquisitive crime.
Highest – City Centre – 2,873 crimes / 308 crimes per 1000 pop.
Lowest – Elburton & Dunstone – 97 crimes / 16 crimes per 1000 pop.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Neighbourhood</th>
<th>Total Crime</th>
<th>Rate per 1000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plymouth City Centre</td>
<td>2873</td>
<td>308.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenbank &amp; University</td>
<td>970</td>
<td>203.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stonehouse</td>
<td>1903</td>
<td>194.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Gould</td>
<td>519</td>
<td>169.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Devonport</td>
<td>721</td>
<td>142.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estover, Glenholt &amp; Derriford East</td>
<td>526</td>
<td>112.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stoke</td>
<td>886</td>
<td>100.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East End</td>
<td>639</td>
<td>92.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lipson &amp; Laira</td>
<td>391</td>
<td>88.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barne Barton</td>
<td>447</td>
<td>83.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2 highlights performance in actual numbers for key crime types in 2015/16 making a comparison to numbers recorded in 2014/15. Also highlighted is how Plymouth’s rate per 1000 population for each crime type compares to the average rate for the iQuanta most similar group of community safety partnerships.

Table 2 – Summary of 2015/16 Performance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crime / incident type</th>
<th>2014/15</th>
<th>2015/16</th>
<th>Rate per 1000</th>
<th>Annual change</th>
<th>Comparison MSF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Crime</td>
<td>18783</td>
<td>17676</td>
<td>67.30</td>
<td>Down 1,107 (6%)</td>
<td>Below average</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violence with Injury</td>
<td>2785</td>
<td>2852</td>
<td>10.85</td>
<td>Up 67 (2%)</td>
<td>Above Average</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violence without Injury</td>
<td>2708</td>
<td>3003</td>
<td>11.43</td>
<td>Up 295 (11%)</td>
<td>Above Average</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Abuse Crimes and Incidents</td>
<td>6585</td>
<td>6362</td>
<td>24.32</td>
<td>Down 223 (3%)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rape</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>0.76</td>
<td>Up 34 (20%)</td>
<td>Above Average</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Sexual Offences</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>1.37</td>
<td>Up 10 (3%)</td>
<td>Below average</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal Robbery</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>0.49</td>
<td>Up 6 (5%)</td>
<td>Below average</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Robbery</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>Down 5 (45%)</td>
<td>Below average</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Burglary</td>
<td>693</td>
<td>612</td>
<td>5.60</td>
<td>Down 81 (12%)</td>
<td>Below average</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non domestic burglary</td>
<td>585</td>
<td>493</td>
<td>1.87</td>
<td>Down 92 (16%)</td>
<td>Below average</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle related Theft</td>
<td>1242</td>
<td>1093</td>
<td>4.16</td>
<td>Down 149 (12%)</td>
<td>Below average</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possession of Drugs</td>
<td>996</td>
<td>874</td>
<td>3.30</td>
<td>Down 122 (12%)</td>
<td>Above Average</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trafficking of Drugs</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>0.61</td>
<td>Down 18 (10%)</td>
<td>Above Average</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal Damage</td>
<td>2909</td>
<td>2645</td>
<td>11.13</td>
<td>Down 264 (9%)</td>
<td>Above Average</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shoplifting</td>
<td>1774</td>
<td>1584</td>
<td>6.03</td>
<td>Down 190 (11%)</td>
<td>Below average</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theft from the person</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>Down 49 (21%)</td>
<td>Below average</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Theft Offences</td>
<td>2027</td>
<td>1743</td>
<td>6.60</td>
<td>Down 284 (14%)</td>
<td>Below average</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: iQuanta, Home Office
2015/16 saw a reduction in overall crime, and across a number of crime types. Last year there were 17,676 crimes recorded, a reduction from the previous year of 1,107 (6% reduction).

Domestic burglaries fell by 81 crimes, vehicle related theft by 149 and Business Robbery by 5 crimes. Levels of personal robbery did increase, but by a relatively small 6 crimes and Plymouth remains one of the lowest areas within its iQuanta most similar family group for Robbery levels. These changes in crime numbers have contributed to an overall reduction in Serious Acquisitive Crime of 231 crimes.

Other crimes of high prevalence that reduced in 2015 include Criminal Damage (264 fewer crimes), Vehicle related theft (149 fewer crimes), Other Theft (284 fewer crimes) and Shoplifting (190 fewer crimes).

Domestic Abuse reduced in 2015/16 and to date in 2016/17 has continued to do so, overall last year crimes and incidents reduced by 3% (223 fewer incidents). The overall reduction in Domestic Abuse is attributable to the decrease in non-crime domestic incidents. The number of DA crimes recorded increased last year but is in 2016/17 currently showing a year to date reduction, meaning this we are currently showing a reduction in DA crimes and non-crimes recorded.

This is of concern as the drop can be associated with crime recording problems impacting on our ability to understand the level of reported domestic abuse. The drop has occurred at the same time as a drop off in Police referrals to domestic abuse services.

Violent crime continues to be on the increase with levels of Violence with and without Injury rising by 67 and 295 crimes respectively. These increases are compounded by the fact that Plymouth CSP area continues to have among the highest rates of Violence with Injury within its Home Office (iQuanta) most similar group.

The number of Rape’s being reported continues to increase, in 2015/16 there were 200 offences recorded, an increase of 34 offences (or 20%). Numbers of Rape offences being recorded has increased in each of the last three years, and when compared to our iQuanta most similar family group we have levels recorded that are above average.

The numbers of ‘other sexual offences’ is also increasing, in 2015/16 360 offences were recorded, this a relatively small increase of just 10 compared to the previous year but an increase of 50 when compared to 2013/14. At the end of October 2016 the levels of offences are on a trajectory to be similar to levels reported in 2015/16.

Drug related offending fell in 2015/16; possession of drugs offences reduced by 122 (or 12%) and trafficking offences fell by 18 offences (or 10%).

Levels of hate crime recorded by the Police fell in 2015/16 by 51 crimes (or 13%); however at the end of October 2016 levels are on course to increase this year. Between April and the end of October there have been 233 hate crimes recorded, levels that are higher than over the same period in 2015/16.
• Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) levels fell in 2015/16 by 273 incidents (or 3%) compared to 2014/15. The long term trend for ASB remains downward, this despite levels in 2016/17 being on a trajectory to increase this year. This year’s increase can be attributed to a summer in 2015 during which particularly low levels of ASB were recorded.

Vulnerability through the ages

The ‘Vulnerability Through the Years’ project aims to identify how members of our community are impacted by different types of crime throughout the life cycle, as well as considering other types of incident that commonly involve a police presence, such as mental health, suicides, missing episodes and road traffic collisions. By focusing on one age group at a time, we can gain a more holistic view of the main issues affecting that group and how these issues interact with each other. This analytical project was undertaken by strategic analysts within Devon and Cornwall Police and the key findings of this analysis are included as appendices.

Safer Plymouth Priorities

With levels of overall crime continuing to fall and levels of Anti-Social Behaviour remaining low the identifying of Community Safety priorities is very much based on the threat, risk and harm to a victim or offender. The Strategic Threat, Risk and Harm tool was further developed in 2015 and puts more emphasis on the risk of harm, rather than volume of incidence, in calculating the level of threat and risk of particular issues. Crime and other community safety issues were grouped into categories and each category has been awarded an overall Threat and Risk Assessment rating.

Using this method the areas of focus that have scored the highest risk rating are;

- Domestic Abuse (Crimes + Non Crimes)
- Rape and Serious Sexual Offences (current within 2 years)
- Historic Sexual Offences (older than 2 years)
- Estimated Problematic Alcohol Use
- Alcohol Related Hospital Admissions
- Crimes against Under 18s (Violence without injury 29%; Violence with injury 29%; Other sexual offences 13%; Other theft 9%; Non notifiable 7%; Rape 4%)
Based on the results of the STRA it is recommended that Safer Plymouth retain for 2017/18 the priorities agreed for 2016/17 which are;

- Tackling Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence
- Hate Crime
- Focus on Emerging areas of threat, risk and harm (Child Sexual Exploitation, Modern Slavery and Cyber Crime)

Hate crime does not score a high risk rating but this can be attributed to the fact that only Police recorded hate crime incidents are considered, and not those reported through other channels – such as direct to Plymouth City Council. It is recommended that Safer Plymouth ensures that going forward it ties in with ongoing strategic partnership work in relation to other high risk areas such as problematic alcohol abuse and admissions due to alcohol.

The remainder of this needs assessment will focus on the suggested priorities outlined above, starting with Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence.
# Tackling Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence

## QUICK FACTS – DOMESTIC ABUSE

Current figures refer to the 12 month period ending 31 March 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of crime and incidents</th>
<th>6,362 Incidents / 24.32 incidents per 1000 resident population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Change since 2014/15</td>
<td>Decrease of 223 Incidents / 3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### General trend

Overall an increasing trend over five years, however reduction in non-crime DA incidents in 2015/16 and continuing into 2016/17 remains a concern.

### Seasonality (3 year average)

Clear seasonal bias with higher levels of DA reporting over the summer and December.

### Breakdown of incident type

DA crimes continue to be dominated by violent crime (79% of DA crimes).

Non crime incidents represent 59% of all DA crimes and incidents.
Incident rates by neighbourhood

Highest – Morice Town – 232 incidents / 75.79 incidents per 1000 pop.  
Lowest – Elburton & Dunstone – 33 incidents / 4 incidents per 1000 pop.

10 Neighbourhoods with highest crime/incident rates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Neighbourhood</th>
<th>Number of crimes and Incidents</th>
<th>Rate per 1000 population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Morice Town</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>75.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City Centre</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>60.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stonehouse</td>
<td>579</td>
<td>59.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Devonport</td>
<td>369</td>
<td>53.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barne Barton</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>48.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East End</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>41.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mutley</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>37.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whiteleigh</td>
<td>298</td>
<td>37.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stoke</td>
<td>323</td>
<td>36.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ham, Weston Mill &amp; Pennycross</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>32.21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Analysis

In 2015/16 there were 6,362 Domestic Abuse incidents recorded in Plymouth which is a 3% (-223 incidents) reduction on numbers recorded in 2014/15. There is however a contrast in the direction of travel for DA incidents reported that have resulted in a crime recorded and the number of incidents that remain a non-crime. The number of Domestic Abuse related crimes actually increased by 188 (+7%).

The overall reduction in Domestic Abuse is down to a continuing decrease in non-crime domestic incidents. In 2015/16 there were 3,706 domestic non-crimes, a reduction of 9% (-361 incidents) on 2014/15.

The reduction in Police recorded non-crime incidents is of concern, particularly as there is a continued desire to raise awareness and encourage reporting. This reduction in incidents resulted in the failure to achieve the performance target to increase incident reporting in 2014/15 and any future performance targets to increase DA reporting are unlikely to be achieved in the immediate short term.
Violent crime continues to dominate when domestic abuse crimes are split by type, violence with injury represented 38% of all DA crimes (when non-crime domestics are excluded) and violence without injury 41%. This proportion is significantly higher than the next most common crimes of Criminal Damage (8%) and Public Order offences (4%).

In 2015/16 there were 3,695 victims of DA identified, 48% of which were a repeat victim, this represents no change to the situation in 2014/15, when 48% of victim's were a repeat victim, although the number of victims was higher. The definition of a repeat victim is someone subject to 2 or more DA incidents reported to the Police within a 12 month period.

Some details are recorded for 2580 victims of DA recorded in 2015/16. Analysis of this data has highlighted that again there is very little movement in terms of the profile of a DA victim. The key findings of this analysis are shown below;

- 76% of DA victims are female
- 22% of DA victims are male (2% of DA victims do not have a gender recorded)
- 22 to 28 years are the peak ages for female victims, although 33 years of age is the one single age with the highest number of victims.
- The peak single year of age for male victims of DA is 30 years; the number of male DA victims is relatively consistent between the ages of 20 and 36.

There is little change from previous years in relation to the geographical distribution of incidents with neighbourhoods with the highest rates of DA remaining consistent. Therefore the link between higher rates of DA and deprivation remains with some of Plymouth’s most deprived neighbourhoods having the highest DA rates. Neighbourhoods with the highest rates of DA include for example; Morice Town, Stonehouse, Devonport and Barne Barton.

**Vulnerable Groups**

Force wide analysis of all crime and incidents recorded in 2015/16 has been undertaken by Police colleagues with a view to identifying some of the key crime and community safety issues facing different age groups. Reported below are some of the key findings of this analysis that relates to domestic abuse;

- Violence without injury committed against females aged 18-21 is much more likely to be related to domestic abuse.
• Females aged 22 to 26 are most likely to be a victim of domestic abuse during the summer and Christmas periods. Two thirds of violence committed against this age group is domestic related.
• Two thirds of domestic abuse offences committed against females aged 27-36 involved a physical assault, and any sort of violence against females in this age group is much more likely to be domestic abuse related.
• Male perpetrators of domestic abuse who are aged 27 to 36 years of age are most commonly going to offend against a partner (or ex-partner) from within the same age group or one age group lower (aged 22 to 26 years).
• The prevalence of Domestic Abuse reporting involving people aged between 47 and 56 years is higher in Plymouth than in other parts of the Devon and Cornwall Police force area. Domestic Abuse involving this age group is more prevalent in December and incidents are more likely to be influenced by alcohol than other age groups.
• The gender split of victims to domestic abuse is typically 75% female victims and 25% male victims, however among victims who are aged 57 to 66 years of age the gender split is quite different. For this age group the percentage of victims of DA who are male rises to 37%. It is worth reporting though that the given that this age group represents 14% of the Devon and Cornwall footprint the reporting of DA is relatively low (5% of victims and 4% of offenders). This might infer that people in this age group are less likely to report DA to authorities. This is similarly the case for other older age groups, including those aged 67 to 80 years.
• A report by Help the Aged\(^2\) considers the issues surrounding older women and domestic violence. They state that awareness of the problem is low and professionals are less likely to identify the signs of domestic violence accurately than in younger women. Take up rates for domestic services by older women are low, but where specialist domestic violence projects have been established for older women, demand has outstripped supply.

Sexual Violence

QUICK FACTS – SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Current figures refer to the 12 month period ending 31 March 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of crime</th>
<th>Rape</th>
<th>0.76 crimes per 1000 resident population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other Sexual Offences</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>1.37 crimes per 1000 resident population</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Change since 2014/15</th>
<th>Rape</th>
<th>Increase of 34 crimes / 20%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other Sexual Offences</td>
<td>Increase of 10 crimes / 3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

General trend

Increasing trend for the past four years, Increases in both Rape and Other sexual offences.

Seasonality (3 year average)

Very little seasonal trend.

Breakdown of crime type

Sexual Assault on a Female and Rape of a Female are the most common types of sexual offences being recorded.
Incident rates by neighbourhood

Highest – City Centre – 59 crimes / 9.49 crimes per 1000 pop.
Lowest – Turnchapel, Hooe, Oreston – 1 crime / 0.22 crimes per 1000 pop.

10 Neighbourhoods with highest crime rates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Neighbourhood</th>
<th>Number of crimes</th>
<th>Rate per 1000 population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plymouth City Centre</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>9.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mutley</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>4.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East End</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>3.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stonehouse</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>3.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Devonport</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>3.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morice Town</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barne Barton</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenbank &amp; University</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>2.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estover, Glenholt &amp; Derriford East</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>2.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ernesettle</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2.59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Analysis

- The number of Rape’s being reported continues to increase, in 2015/16 there were 200 offences recorded, an increase of 34 offences (or 20%). Numbers of Rape offences being recorded has increased in each of the last three years, and when compared to our iQuanta most similar family group we have levels recorded that are above average.

- The numbers of ‘other sexual offences’ is also increasing, in 2015/16 360 offences were recorded, this a relatively small increase of just 10 compared to the previous year but an increase of 50 when compared to 2013/14. At the end of October 2016 the levels of offences are on a trajectory to be similar to levels reported in 2015/16.

- Not surprisingly the neighbourhoods closely associated with the night time economy are among those with the highest rates of sexual offences recorded. Within the city centre the rate of offences per 1,000 is more than double the rate in any other neighbourhood.

- The highest number of rapes occur within a dwelling (55%), this is the case across the city, including the neighbourhoods associated with the night time economy. It should be pointed out that in 24% of rape offences a venue has not been recorded.

- The distribution of sexual offences in terms of venue is similar to Rape with 44% recorded within a dwelling. In 21% of crimes a venue has not been recorded.

- 39% of rapes committed against females aged 18-21 are domestic related and are likely to be committed by boyfriends or ex-boyfriends, and a similar proportion involved alcohol (38%).
# Violent Crime

## QUICK FACTS – VIOLENT CRIME

Current figures refer to the 12 month period ending 31 March 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of crime</th>
<th>Violent with Injury = 2,841 crimes / 10,814 crimes per 1000 resident population</th>
<th>Violent without Injury = 3,900 crimes / 14,845 crimes per 1000 resident population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Change since 2014/15</td>
<td>Violence with Injury = Increase of 64 crimes / 2%</td>
<td>Violence without Injury = Increase of 184 crimes / 5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### General Trend

**Violence with Injury**

- Increasing trend for the past three years.

**Violence without Injury**

- Increasing trend for the past three years.

### Violence without Injury Seasonality (3 year average)

Violence without Injury Inconsistent with expected peaks in July and December.
Breakdown of crime type (Violence with Injury only)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OFFENCE TYPE</th>
<th>NUMBER OF CRIMES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ASSAULT A PERSON THEREBY OCCASIONING THEM ACTUAL BODILY HARM</td>
<td>2456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SECTION 18 - GRIEVOUS BODILY HARM WITH INTENT</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WOUND / INFLECT GRIEVOUS BODILY HARM WITHOUT INTENT</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OWNER / PERSON IN CHARGE OF DOG DANGEROUSLY OUT OF CONTROL CAUSING INJURY</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATTEMPT TO CAUSE GRIEVOUS BODILY HARM WITH INTENT TO DO GRIEVOUS BODILY HARM</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SECTION 18 - WOUNDING WITH INTENT</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RACIALLY / RELIGIOUSLY AGGRAVATED ASSAULT OCCASIONING ACTUAL BODILY HARM</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTERFERE WITH A MOTOR VEHICLE / TRAILER / CYCLE - ENDANGER ROAD USER</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAUSE ADMINISTER POISON WITH INTENT TO INJURE / AGGRIEVE / ANNOY</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATTEMPT TO ASSAULT A PERSON THEREBY OCCASIONING THEM ACTUAL BODILY HARM</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATTEMPT TO WOUND / CAUSE GRIEVOUS BODILY HARM WITHOUT INTENT</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATTEMPT MURDER - VICTIM AGED 1 YEAR OR OVER</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO RESIST ARREST</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAUSE ADMINISTER POISON / NOXIOUS THING WITH INTENT TO INJURE / AGGRIEVE / ANNOY</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADMINISTER POISON WITH INTENT TO ENDANGER LIFE / INFLECT GRIEVOUS BODILY HARM</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAUSING DANGER TO ROAD USERS</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SECTION 18 - ATTEMPT WOUNDING WITH INTENT</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAUSE SERIOUS INJURY BY DANGEROUS DRIVING</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAUSE DEATH BY DUE CARE WHILE OVER PRESCRIBED LIMIT</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Devon and Cornwall Police

Incident rates by neighbourhood

- Highest – City Centre – 360 crimes / 57.92 crimes per 1000 pop.
- Lowest – Elburton and Dunstone – 15 crimes / 2.01 crimes per 1000 pop.
### Violent Crime Analysis

The tackling of violent crime and in particular violence linked to Alcohol and the evening and night time economy. Domestic Abuse related violence is excluded from the below analysis as this falls within the Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence priority. Analysis of local unofficial crime data identified that 35% (1,004) of violence with injury crimes were related to Domestic Abuse.

Violent crime in Plymouth has been on an increasing trend for a number of years. Violence with Injury (including Actual Bodily Harm and Grievous Bodily Harm) increased in 2015/16 by 64 crimes (or 2%).

It is a similar story for violence without injury, this crime category which includes lower level violence offences such as common assault and harassment has increased year on year for the last five years. In 2015/16 violence without injury increased by 184 crimes (or 5%).

These increases are not unique to Plymouth with violence with injury increasing and violence without injury increasing across the whole Devon and Cornwall force area.

The general picture in relation to the geographical and temporal analysis of violent crime remains relatively unchanged and is summarised below.

#### Evening and Night Time Economy

For the purposes of this analysis the Evening and Night Time Economy has been defined as crimes that have occurred within one of Stonehouse, City Centre, East End, Greenbank & University and Mutley neighbourhoods, and that have occurred between 8pm and 6am. 807 (or 28%) of violence with injury crimes recorded in 2015/16 meet this ENTE definition.

Violent with Injury crime within the evening and night-time economy (ENTE) decreased in 2015/16, this goes against the trend of overall increases. Violence with Injury decreased by 47 crimes (-5%), this figure excludes domestic abuse crimes to try and retain emphasis on its link to the ENTE.

#### Location

For levels of Violence with Injury there is a mixed picture in relation to the change in crime across the city. Levels of violence with Injury have increased in 23 of the 39 neighbourhoods, increases range from a significant 122% (+33) increase in Barne Barton and over 100% increases in Beacon Park and Turnchapel, Hooe & Oreston (here numbers are smaller with a rise from 7 to 15 and 15 to 31 respectively).
The most significant increase in violence with injury is in relation to Stonehouse neighbourhood, which is closely linked to the ENTE and has seen an increase of 71 crimes (or 29%).

The neighbourhoods of City Centre, Stonehouse, Greenbank & University, East End Devonport and Stoke continue to the have the highest numbers of all violent crime. Over 51% of violence with injury occurred within these neighbourhoods.

Although not all crimes recorded in these neighbourhoods will be within night time economy hours or in a public place it is important to note that although violence hasn’t increased as much during ENTE time, it is still those neighbourhoods with recognised ENTE areas that dominate in terms of location of violence.

**People**

- There is little change in the profile of victims with 25% (467 victims) of violence with injury victims aged between 18 and 24 years, this age group remaining the most targeted ahead of the 25 to 29 years old age group (13%).

- There were 408 victims of violence with injury who were under the age of 18; this represents 22% of all victims, this is a big increase on the percentage who were under 18 in 2014/15.

- Age breakdown of victims to violence without injury is more evenly spread although the 18 to 24 age group is still highest among adult victims with 296 victims (16%). The number of victims who are aged under 18 has increased, 510 victims (28%) are aged under 18 whilst there is also a higher proportion of older victims with 257 victims aged over 50 (14%).

- There is a stark difference in gender profile between victims of a violent crime (with Injury) with domestic included and victims of crime when domestic abuse is excluded. The 2015/16 strategic assessment identifies that when domestic abuse is included the gender split among victims is 56% female compared to 43% female. However, when domestic abuse is excluded as for this analysis the split widens to 64% male compared to 34% female. Genders were not recorded in 2% of crimes.

- For violence without injury the gender split is 52% male compared to 45% female meaning that like the age profile, the gender profile changes for violence without injury.

- 441 offenders have been linked to violence with injury offences (still excluding DA). Of these 76% are male compared to 23% female with 1% unknown. Males aged between 18 and 29 are most likely to commit violence with injury crime. Among females those aged 18 to 24 are most likely to commit violence.
Hate Crime

Hate Crime continues to be a priority for Safer Plymouth, a performance indicator which focuses on hate crimes, incidents and, the satisfaction of victims should remain within the refreshed Safer Plymouth City Council performance framework.

In 2015/16 there were 694 incidents reported via the Council and Police reporting processes, this was in excess of the target set for the year, which was 621. Incidents relate to racist, disabling, homophobic, transphobic or faith incidents. The satisfaction rate with how the issues were dealt with among victims was 90%, which achieved target.

Police recorded hate crimes decreased in 2015/16, there were 344 crimes recorded, down from 386 in 2014/15. This equates to a reduction of 42 crimes or 11% reduction.

- Data provided by the Police allows the analysis of 247 of these hate crime recorded in 2015/16 and identifies that most crime related to Racist behaviour. There were 190 (77% of all analysed) racist crimes recorded.

- 122 (64%) of racist crimes were public order offences dominated by the City Centre and Stonehouse neighbourhoods. A further 26% of crimes related to Violence with Injury or Violence without Injury. The distribution of these crimes is again dominated by neighbourhoods associated with the evening and night-time economy, namely Stonehouse, City Centre and the East End.

- 11% (28) of hate crimes were linked to homophobic behaviour. These crimes again primarily link to public order offences (12) and violence (10).

We know that hate crime is under-reported, for example a University of Leicester report estimates that nationally some 35,000 hate crimes against people because of their sexual orientation go unreported:

We have worked proactively over the last 12 months to make it easier for people to report hate crimes and incidents. We currently have 10 third party reporting centres in Plymouth and are looking to develop more over the next 12 months. We have also delivered hate and mate crime/incident training to front line staff.

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Emerging Focus Areas

This section aims to raise issues that are emerging and that pose particular threat/risk and harm to those who are subject to them. The section talks about Child Sexual Exploitation, Modern Slavery, Fraud, Cyber Crime and Mental Health. Each area has been or will be the subject of a peninsula overview undertaken by Devon and Cornwall Police. Each area will then be the focus of local serious and organised crime profiles, each CSP area will then be expected to respond to these profiles via specially convened panels. This will be the case in Plymouth with the setting up of Modern Slavery and Child Sexual Exploitation panels already underway.

Child Sexual Exploitation

A peninsula overview into Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) makes it clear that at a strategic level we need to better understand Child Sexual Abuse and CSE at both a local and peninsula level. The overview also points out the danger that in focusing purely on CSE, we would fail to design or improve services to support the much higher number of children who are subject to sexual abuse which falls outside of the CSE definition. We could also miss opportunities to identify the underlying exploitation which is accompanying sexual abuse.

Across the peninsula about three children and young people in a thousand reported sexual offences against them last year. In Plymouth in 2014/15 the rate per 1000 population of children and young people (of the under 18 population) who reported a sexual offence was 2.9.

In Plymouth in 2014/15 there were approximately 42 rape offences and 142 ‘other sexual offences’ recorded with a victim aged under 18 years of age.

Across the peninsula 86% of those victims under 18 are female, this agrees with national reports that suggest that young males are less likely to report offences. It is also suggested that young males in vulnerable situations are less likely to be seen as at risk by authorities, for example boys and young men hanging around with older peers or in inappropriate relationships appear to be less likely to be viewed as potential victims.

Analysis of 2014/15 crimes shows that across the peninsula 13 to 15 year olds may be at the highest risk of child sexual abuse and exploitation with 39% of victims in this age group. 33% of victims fall into the 6 to 12 year old category.

In Plymouth 41% of young victims of ‘other sexual offence’ were aged between 13 and 15 years, for rape this proportion rose to 52%.

Within the Devon and Cornwall Police area analysis identified that offences recorded can be categorised into different types; these are online abuse, peer to peer abuse, Intra-familial abuse, child sexual exploitation, institutional abuse and other child sexual abuse. Over a three month period the most common of which is online abuse and peer to peer abuse (see figure ?? below).

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4 Peninsula Overview - Child Sexual Abuse & Exploitation (June 2015) – Devon and Cornwall Police
Types of reported Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation

Based on a study of 326 recent crimes (01/01/2015 to 31/03/2015) and discussions with practitioners

Number of reported offences – 01/01/2015 to 31/03/2015 (326 crimes)

- Online abuse (28%)
- Peer to peer abuse (27%)
- Intra-familial abuse (17%)
- Child sexual exploitation (4%)
- Institutional abuse (2%)
- Other child sexual abuse (22%)

Source: Peninsula Overview - Child Sexual Abuse & Exploitation (June 2015) – Devon and Cornwall Police
Modern Slavery

Modern Slavery is a hidden crime, and when victims are identified, it is typically not in the early stages of abuse, but rather after years of exploitation. The 2015 Modern Slavery Act provides an increased range of legislative tools to protect victims, but most importantly, staff, wider partners and communities need a stronger understanding of indicators of this crime, and the routes by which to raise concern.

It is another emerging issue that is subject to a peninsula overview undertaken by Devon and Cornwall Police; and will also be subject of a local profile with the aim to build a better understanding of the extent and nature of Modern Slavery.

The Modern Slavery Act deems slavery to be forcing a person into servitude for no or little pay, with restricted freedom of movement, in substandard working and/or living conditions.

The slavery can take a variety of different forms, the most recognised of which are:

- Sexual exploitation
- Labour exploitation
- Organ harvesting
- Forced criminality
- Domestic servitude

The Modern Slavery Act also includes UK human trafficking offences – these involve arranging or facilitating the movement of victims (into, out of, or around the United Kingdom) with a view to exploiting them. Human trafficking is not the same as people smuggling, as the aim is not solely to illegally enter a country, but the ongoing exploitation and control of a person once they have arrived.

The scale of modern slavery in the UK is unknown. In 2014, 2,340 potential victims were referred to the National Referral Mechanism (NRM), however, the Home Office has estimated the scale to be closer to 10,000-13,000 potential victims. This proposes that 77%-82% of modern slavery victims went unidentified.

The Modern Slavery peninsula overview identifies that across the Devon and Cornwall area there is enough intelligence and reported crimes to paint a picture with regard to the following forms of modern slavery:

Labour Exploitation
Domestic Servitude
Sexual Exploitation

Like with child sexual exploitation additional information can be found in the peninsula overview into modern slavery, further local analysis will be presented in the modern slavery local profile.
Cyber Crime and Fraud

Cybercrime is a fast-growing area of crime. More and more criminals are exploiting the speed, convenience and anonymity of the Internet to commit a diverse range of criminal activities that know no borders, either physical or virtual.

Police often break cyber-crime down into two categories:

- Cyber enabled crime – traditional crimes committed using the internet. E.g. theft, harassment, fraud, identity theft, selling stolen goods, drug dealing or people smuggling.

- Cyber dependant crime - online crimes where a digital system is the target. These include attacks on computer systems to disrupt IT infrastructures, e.g. unauthorised access (hacking), malicious software programming (malware) or denial of service attacks.

We are all vulnerable to the potential of cybercrime, either individually or as a company, 80% of all cybercrime is preventable.

New trends in cybercrime are emerging all the time, with costs to the global economy running to billions of dollars.

In the past, cybercrime was committed mainly by individuals or small groups. Today, we are seeing criminal organizations working with criminally minded technology professionals to commit cybercrime, often to fund other illegal activities. Highly complex, these cybercriminal networks bring together individuals from across the globe in real time to commit crimes on an unprecedented scale.

The crimes themselves are not necessarily new – such as theft, fraud, illegal gambling, and sale of fake medicines – but they are evolving in line with the opportunities presented online and therefore becoming more widespread and damaging.

Cybercrime will be the subject of an overview that will to set out a plan to further understand the problem within the peninsula and will subsequently be the subject of a local profile.
Key Strategic Recommendations

1. Safer Plymouth agrees that the established areas of focus should continue to be adopted by the board as areas of priority and co-ordinated partnership work. Established areas of focus are; Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence, Hate Crime and the Focus on Emerging areas of threat, risk and harm (Child Sexual Exploitation, Modern Slavery and Cyber Crime)

2. Safer Plymouth to support and challenge panels set up in response to Organised Crime Local Profiles to deliver outcomes against the following emerging areas; Child Sexual Exploitation, Modern Slavery, Fraud, Impact of Mental Health on Community Safety Issues and Cyber-crime.

3. Performance management continues to adopt the methodologies set out in the Police and Crime Commissioner Performance framework. This is that there is a focus on direction of travel as opposed to set targets.

4. Crime Delivery groups to finalise and present their action plans to Safer Plymouth for sign off.

5. Continue the increase in Domestic Abuse awareness through DASH risk assessment training, targeting of large employers and the increase of self referrals and increasing reporting and evaluate impact.

6. Agree to continue to monitor levels and trends of acquisitive, serious acquisitive and anti-social behaviour and respond to performance concerns.