



AGENDA ITEM NO: 5

Greater Bedminster Community Partnership

10 March 2016

Report of: Inspector 2302 Nigel Colston
Title: Community Safety

Recommendation:

- a) To **note** contents of the report.

Police figures for crime and Anti-social behaviour are run at the end of each month. The figures that I provided in Jan 2016 and in this report, relate to the reporting period April – Dec 2015. There have been no significant changes at all in this time, and due to the pressures of other work I would be grateful if the partnership could accept those previously released figures.

1. Performance

Bristol South April 2015 – Dec 2015

Offence/Offence Group Description	Recorded Crime			
	YTD Current Year	YTD Last Year	% Chg	Chg
Criminal Damage	1,383	1,347	2.7%	36
Dwelling Burglary	430	448	-4.0%	-18
Fraud & Forgery	34	12	183.3%	22
Non Dwelling Burglary	451	562	-19.8%	-111
Other Offences	187	108	76.4%	81
Racially or Religiously Aggravated Crimes	160	149	7.4%	11
Robbery	81	91	-11.0%	-10
Sexual Offences	209	160	30.6%	49
Shoplifting	1,113	1,230	-9.5%	-117
Theft from the Person	52	50	4.0%	2
Theft from Vehicle	870	763	14.0%	107
Theft of Motor Vehicle	248	188	31.9%	60
Theft or Unauthorised Taking of a Pedal Cycle	223	216	3.2%	7
Total Crime	10,253	8,977	14.2%	1,276
Violence Against the Person	3,666	2,415	51.8%	1,251

Dispose 1 Group	Recorded Incidents			
	YTD Current Year	YTD Last Year	% Chg	Chg
ASB	3,313	4,577	-27.6%	-1264

The above reflects levels of crime reported to Police across the entire Bristol South Local Policing area. Total crime is reported as being some 14% higher. . The other figure worthy of note is the sharp rise in incidents of violence against the person offences, up almost 52% across the Bristol South area. I have spoken before about improvements with regards to our crime recording standards, and the introduction of the new NICHE crime recording system has undoubtedly led to greater compliance again. In light of this, it is very difficult to draw any definitive conclusions from this data.

Anti-social behaviour across the Bristol South area has shown a steady fall of approx. 28%. Again, some of those incidents might now have been classified as crimes rather than ASB, so caution has to be exercised in interpreting the true picture.

Individual figures for the neighbourhood partnership area, and per ward are shown on the pages that follow;

Partnership Area

Offence/Offence Group Description	Recorded Crime			
	YTD Current Year	YTD Last Year	% Chg	Chg
Criminal Damage	216	266	-18.8%	-50
Dwelling Burglary	63	68	-7.4%	-5
Fraud & Forgery	7	2	250.0%	5
Non Dwelling Burglary	112	149	-24.8%	-37
Other Offences	27	29	-6.9%	-2
Racially or Religiously Aggravated Crimes	38	33	15.2%	5
Robbery	24	22	9.1%	2
Sexual Offences	33	26	26.9%	7
Shoplifting	394	375	5.1%	19
Theft from the Person	15	20	-25.0%	-5
Theft from Vehicle	177	159	11.3%	18
Theft of Motor Vehicle	51	32	59.4%	19
Theft or Unauthorised Taking of a Pedal Cycle	106	92	15.2%	14
Total Crime	2,221	2,037	9.0%	184
Violence Against the Person	655	473	38.5%	182

Dispose 1 Group	Recorded Incidents			
	YTD Current Year	YTD Last Year	% Chg	Chg
ASB	643	883	-27.2%	-240

Figures for the partnership area mirror those for South Bristol. Dwelling burglary in the GBCP area account for 14.6% of total burglaries in South Bristol, which is slightly below the average for 5

partnership areas. Shop theft accounts for 35.4% of all shoplifting across South Bristol, so would be regarded as having a significant impact upon crime figures in total. Theft from Motor Vehicles accounts for 20.3% of total, and Theft of Motor Vehicle is almost identical at 20.6%. Violence against the person offences account for 17.9%.

Bedminster

Offence/Offence Group Description	Recorded Crime			
	YTD Current Year	YTD Last Year	% Chg	Chg
Criminal Damage	87	130	-33.1%	-43
Dwelling Burglary	24	29	-17.2%	-5
Fraud & Forgery	4			4
Non Dwelling Burglary	37	64	-42.2%	-27
Other Offences	5	8	-37.5%	-3
Racially or Religiously Aggravated Crimes	15	12	25.0%	3
Robbery	9	4	125.0%	5
Sexual Offences	10	7	42.9%	3
Shoplifting	23	38	-39.5%	-15
Theft from the Person	3	6	-50.0%	-3
Theft from Vehicle	72	74	-2.7%	-2
Theft of Motor Vehicle	19	19	0.0%	0
Theft or Unauthorised Taking of a Pedal Cycle	34	28	21.4%	6
Total Crime	697	739	-5.7%	-42
Violence Against the Person	237	195	21.5%	42

Southville

Offence/Offence Group Description	Recorded Crime			
	YTD Current Year	YTD Last Year	% Chg	Chg
Criminal Damage	129	136	-5.1%	-7
Dwelling Burglary	39	39	0.0%	0
Fraud & Forgery	3	2	50.0%	1
Non Dwelling Burglary	75	85	-11.8%	-10
Other Offences	22	21	4.8%	1
Racially or Religiously Aggravated Crimes	23	21	9.5%	2
Robbery	15	18	-16.7%	-3
Sexual Offences	23	19	21.1%	4
Shoplifting	371	337	10.1%	34
Theft from the Person	12	14	-14.3%	-2
Theft from Vehicle	105	85	23.5%	20
Theft of Motor Vehicle	32	13	146.2%	19
Theft or Unauthorised Taking of a Pedal Cycle	72	64	12.5%	8
Total Crime	1,524	1,298	17.4%	226
Violence Against the Person	418	278	50.4%	140

Of the two wards, Southville is clearly the busier in terms of crime & anti-social behaviour. It suffers from clearly higher levels of shoplifting, motor vehicle crime and offences involving violence.

As an organisation, the focus of the Police has shifted away from traditional focus upon priority crime "type" (i.e. treating all burglaries, motor vehicle crime and robberies as a priority regardless of the impact upon the victim), and instead focussing upon the threat, harm and risk caused by all types of crime. This places an importance upon the threat, harm and risk caused to victims of crime rather than simply treating every victim as the same.

With this new type of thought process, priority has shifted inevitably away from traditional types of offences. Burglary remains a PCC priority, and as such will always be regarded as a Policing priority. Other offences though, such as domestic abuse and child sexual exploitation, are increasingly becoming the focus of significant police attention; these offences fall in line with the PCCs priority of offences involving violence against women and children. Anti-social behaviour remains as a PCC priority, but each case is considered in line with the threat, harm and risk it poses.

Hate crime has not been identified as a specific PCC priority, but it generally has associated high levels of threat, harm and risk to victims. Research has shown that there is a hotspot of racially aggravated offending aimed at businesses within the GBCP area.

I am often asked why drugs is not seen as a priority, and people question whether the Police still take this issue as a serious threat. I can reassure you that drugs are inevitably linked to many of the issues highlighted above. They not only serve to drive up criminal offending in order to obtain drugs, but they are also used to entice and control people in offences such as child sexual exploitation. For me, drugs enforcement and education remains a local priority.

I would recommend that the GBCP examines its local partnership priorities bearing all of this in mind.