

AVON AND SOMERSET POLICE AND CRIME NEEDS ASSESSMENT

April 2021



**AVON &
SOMERSET**
POLICE & CRIME
COMMISSIONER

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The Avon and Somerset Police and Crime Needs Assessment (PCNA) is produced to present a consolidated, evidence-based, picture of the most significant issues, risks and threats shared by local crime, community safety, health, criminal justice, and other partner agencies across Avon and Somerset in order to inform strategic planning and decision making.

This is achieved by reviewing information from a wide range of sources, particularly the environmental and organisational assessments that those agencies routinely produce to focus specifically on:

- Understanding forecasted demand, risks and issues that would be likely to have an impact upon delivery of the current Police and Crime Plan and wider crime and community safety environment over the next four years;
- Furthering understanding of the impact and extent of victimisation and offending across Avon and Somerset, particularly with regard to vulnerable people and unmet need;
- Identifying shared organisational priorities, opportunities and areas for improvement by reviewing the local crime, community safety and criminal justice landscape; and
- Reviewing public perceptions and feelings of safety in relation to crime and community safety to inform the Commissioner's approach to local accountability.

1.2. METHODOLOGY

The PCNA 2019 was developed in stages:

- Stage 1: Review key data and documents identified between publishing 2019 PCNA and drafting 2020 iteration;
- Stage 2: Identify relevance of new information against the published PCNA and produce new draft PCNA;
- Stage 3: Circulate to stakeholders for comment;
- Stage 4: Produce final draft for PCC sign off
- Stage 5: finalise assessment and publish.

The needs assessment was compiled between December 2020 and March 2021 before publication in March 2021.

2. AVON AND SOMERSET – BACKGROUND INFORMATION

2.1. GEOGRAPHY AND PARTNERSHIP LANDSCAPE

Geography

The Avon and Somerset area incorporates a diverse range of physical, economic and social environments spanning 4,778 square kilometres. It includes the cities of Bristol and Bath through to some of the most rural areas in England such as Exmoor. The M4 and M5 intersect the area, which is also served by the main rail routes from London to South Wales and the South West, and by Bristol International Airport and the Avonmouth Docks.

Across the whole of Avon and Somerset 22.8% of the population live in rural areas however this varies greatly by Local Authority ranging from Bristol, which is wholly urban, to Somerset which has almost half the population in rural areas.

The geographical size and population density of Somerset is also considerably different to the other areas.

Table 1: Geographical area, population density and rural population of local authority areas of Avon and Somerset

| | Area (sq km) | Density (People per sq km) | % Rural population |
|-----------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| BANES | 346 | 559 | 21.1 |
| Bristol | 110 | 4,224 | 0.0 |
| North Somerset | 374 | 575 | 18.4 |
| Somerset | 3,451 | 163 | 48.2 |
| South Gloucestershire | 497 | 574 | 13.1 |

Partnerships

There are four unitary Local Authorities

- Bath and North East Somerset (BANES) Council;
- Bristol City Council;
- North Somerset Council;
- South Gloucestershire Council.

Plus a two tier authority area made up of Somerset County Council and District Councils of:

- Mendip District Council;
- Sedgemoor District Council;
- Somerset West and Taunton Council;
- South Somerset District Council.

Each of the unitary authorities and Somerset County Council have a Community Safety Partnership (CSP) to discharge the duties under sections 5-7 Crime and Disorder Act 1998. The CSPs are responsible for formulating and implementing strategies for the reduction of crime and disorder; combatting the misuse of drugs, alcohol and other substances; and for the reduction of re-offending. In Avon and Somerset the PCC grants some of their commissioning budget (the Police and Crime Grant) directly to the five CSPs to be used to fund services that will help deliver against the Police and Crime Plan.

There are eight NHS Trusts that cover (or part cover) the Avon and Somerset area:

- Avon and Wiltshire Mental Health Partnership NHS Trust
- North Bristol NHS Trust

- Royal United Hospitals Bath NHS Foundation Trust
- Somerset Partnership NHS Foundation Trust
- South Western Ambulance Service NHS Foundation Trust
- Taunton and Somerset NHS Foundation Trust
- University Hospitals Bristol and Weston NHS Foundation Trust
- Yeovil District Hospital NHS Foundation Trust

From a health commissioning perspective, the Avon and Somerset area is served by three Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs):

- NHS Bath and North East Somerset, Swindon and Wiltshire (BSW) CCG
- NHS Bristol, North Somerset and South Gloucestershire (BNSSG) CCG
- NHS Somerset CCG

The area is covered by the NHS England South West Health & Justice team.

There are two Fire and Rescue Services serving the Avon and Somerset area: Avon and Devon and Somerset.

The Criminal Justice landscape across Avon and Somerset currently includes five Magistrates Courts (Bath, Bristol, Weston-super- Mare, Taunton and Yeovil), two Crown Courts (Bristol and Taunton), and four prisons (Ashfield, Bristol, Eastwood Park and Leyhill).

The Avon and Somerset area currently sits within the wider Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) South West. The area is covered by the South West and South Central areas of the National Probation Service and, at a local level, the Bristol, Gloucestershire, Somerset and Wiltshire Probation Service is delivered by The Kent, Surrey and Sussex Community Rehabilitation Company.

The force area is served by five Youth Offending Teams (YOT) that align with the local authority areas of BANES, Bristol, North Somerset, Somerset and South Gloucestershire.

The sheer scale and diversity of this landscape presents a highly complex picture for local service providers in identifying and responding to local need.

2.2. PEOPLE

Resident population

The population of Avon and Somerset is approximately 1.7 million across 723,000 households.

Table 2: Population (Office for National Statistics [ONS] – *Population estimates for the UK, mid-2019*) (June 2020) and number of households (ONS – *Household projections for England: 2018*) (June 2020) of Avon and Somerset by local authority area

| Area | Population | Percentage of Avon & Somerset Population | Number of Households |
|-----------------------|------------|--|----------------------|
| BANES | 193,282 | 11.2% | 77,141 |
| Bristol | 463,377 | 27.0% | 193,502 |
| North Somerset | 215,052 | 12.5% | 94,669 |
| Somerset | 562,225 | 32.7% | 241,844 |
| South Gloucestershire | 285,093 | 16.6% | 116,005 |
| Total | 1,719,029 | 100.0% | 723,161 |

Gender

Based on these same estimates the gender split in Avon and Somerset is the same as nationally which is 49.4% male and 50.6% female. There is some variation across the five local authority areas with North Somerset having the highest proportion of females at 51.4% and Bristol having the smallest proportion of females with 49.9%. A full breakdown of gender can be found at Annex 1

Age

The proportion of children across all areas is broadly similar but the age profile varies quite significantly across different age groups of adults. Over half the population of Bristol is under 35. Whereas over half the population of North Somerset and Somerset are 45 and over; and in both these areas almost a quarter are 65 and over. This older population is also significantly different than the national figures which show 18.5% of people are aged 65 and over. These differences are also evident in the median ages which range from 32 in Bristol to 47 in Somerset. It should also be noted that BANES and Bristol have large universities and related student populations which is evident in the higher proportion of people aged 18-24 in these two areas. A full breakdown of age can be found at Annex 2.

Table 3: Median age of Avon and Somerset by local authority area (ONS Population estimates for the UK, mid-2019)

| Area | Median age |
|-----------------------|------------|
| BANES | 38 |
| Bristol | 32 |
| North Somerset | 46 |
| Somerset | 47 |
| South Gloucestershire | 40 |
| Avon and Somerset | 40 |

Ethnicity

The Avon and Somerset population is predominantly White British (89.1%). This varies greatly across the local authorities with Bristol being the most diverse and above the national average for Other than White British residents. Looking on a hyper-local level demonstrates the diversity further: in Bristol one area has 98.6% White population whereas another area has only a 19.6% White population. A full breakdown of the 18 ethnic groups can be found at Annex 3.

Table 4: Ethnicity of Avon and Somerset by local authority area (Census 2011)

| Percent | BANES | Bristol | North Somerset | Somerset | South Gloucestershire | Avon & Somerset |
|---------------------------------|-------|---------|----------------|----------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| White British | 90.1% | 77.9% | 94.1% | 94.6% | 91.9% | 89.1% |
| White other | 4.5% | 6.1% | 3.2% | 3.3% | 3.0% | 4.1% |
| Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups | 1.6% | 3.6% | 1.0% | 0.8% | 1.4% | 1.8% |
| Asian or Asian British | 2.6% | 5.5% | 1.2% | 0.9% | 2.5% | 2.6% |

| | | | | | | |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Black, African, Caribbean or Black British | 0.8% | 6.0% | 0.3% | 0.2% | 0.8% | 1.9% |
| Other ethnic group | 0.4% | 0.9% | 0.2% | 0.1% | 0.3% | 0.4% |

Religion

Based on the 2011 census the predominant categories in Avon and Somerset are either Christian (57.5%) or no religion (31.3%). As in other respects Bristol has the most diversity with 7.7% of the population having a religion other than Christianity; this is as few as 1.4% in Somerset. A full breakdown of religion can be found at Annex 4.

Disability / long-term health problem

Based on the 2011 census there are 279,337 (17.5%) people with a disability or long-term health problem across Avon and Somerset; this compares to 17.9% across England and Wales. This varies from 15.6% in South Gloucestershire to 19.1% in North Somerset. A full breakdown of this data can be found at Annex 5.

2.3. CONTEXTUAL INFORMATION / WHAT IS IT LIKE TO LIVE IN THE AVON AND SOMERSET CONSTABULARY AREA?

“Health outcomes are influenced by a complex interaction between the physical, social and economic environment we live, in; our lifestyles; and our individual characteristics. There is also a clear social gradient to health: the better our social status, the better our health is likely to be. The social determinants of health such as housing, education, work and income overlap with the social determinants of crime. Key risk factors for poor health align closely with risk factors for offending; and those who are or are at risk of offending as a group are more likely to suffer from multiple and complex health issues, including mental and physical health problems, learning difficulties, substance misuse and increased risk of premature mortality.

By working together and intervening early to address the common factors that bring people into contact with the police and criminal justice system and lead to poor health we can improve public safety, prevent offending and reoffending, reduce crime and help to improve outcomes for individuals and the wider community.” – Policing, Health and Social Care Consensus: Working Together to Protect and Prevent harm to Vulnerable People

Deprivation

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) scores how deprived areas are based on the following factors: income; employment; health deprivation and disability; education, skills training; crime; barriers to housing and services; living environment. In the most recent index England is split into 32,844 small areas known as Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOA). The Avon and Somerset area has 1005 LSOAs each with an average population of 1,709 residents across 676 households. The areas are ranked and this ranking is divided into ten equal parts (called deciles) for more meaningful comparison.

Table 5: LSOA areas of Avon and Somerset by local authority area and decile of deprivation (Ministry of Housing Communities & Local Government [MHCLG]: The English Indices of Deprivation 2019)

| Area | Most deprived | | | | | | | | | | Total |
|-----------------------|---------------|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|-------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| BANES | 2 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 7 | 16 | 6 | 18 | 17 | 34 | 115 |
| Bristol | 41 | 38 | 30 | 31 | 27 | 16 | 30 | 19 | 15 | 16 | 263 |
| North Somerset | 8 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 14 | 20 | 22 | 20 | 25 | 135 |
| Somerset | 9 | 20 | 22 | 45 | 57 | 56 | 47 | 33 | 20 | 18 | 327 |
| South Gloucestershire | 0 | 2 | 5 | 14 | 14 | 16 | 26 | 18 | 19 | 51 | 165 |
| Total | 60 | 69 | 69 | 104 | 111 | 118 | 129 | 110 | 91 | 144 | |

60 of the LSOAs in Avon and Somerset are in the 10% most deprived areas in England. This equates to 100,340 people or 5.9% of the local population living in the highest band of deprivation. Conversely 144 LSOAs are in the least deprived decile: this equates to 239,874 people or 14% of the local population.

Table 6: Local authority areas of Avon and Somerset average deprivation score, rank and decile (Ministry of Housing Communities & Local Government: The English Indices of Deprivation 2019)

| Area | Deprivation Score | Rank | Decile |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------|
| <i>Most Deprived in England</i> | <i>92.735</i> | <i>1</i> | <i>1</i> |
| Bristol (average) | 26.245 | 10015 | 4 |
| Somerset (average) | 18.703 | 15498 | 5 |
| North Somerset (average) | 15.883 | 18056 | 6 |
| BANES (average) | 12.053 | 22115 | 7 |
| South Gloucestershire (average) | 11.621 | 22619 | 7 |
| <i>Least Deprived in England</i> | <i>0.541</i> | <i>32844</i> | <i>10</i> |

This table demonstrates the large disparity across the five areas of Avon and Somerset. The single most deprived LSOA (in Hartcliffe and Withywood) is ranked as 91 and the least deprived (in Backwell) is ranked at 32773.

Employment

The percentage unemployment varies from 2.6% in South Gloucestershire to 4.1% in Bristol. Bristol is significantly different from the other four areas and is the only one that has an unemployment rate higher than the national level of 3.9%. People who are neither in employment nor unemployed are known as economically inactive. This group includes, for example, all those who were looking after a home or retired. The local order of this follows a similar picture to unemployment: South Gloucestershire has the lowest rate at 15.4% and Bristol has the highest rate at 20%. Although in this respect Bristol is below the national rate

of 20.6%. A full breakdown of this data can be found at Annex 6. (NOMIS – *Labour Market Profiles*).

Gross weekly pay in Britain is £587.1 and in the South West £558.4 there is variation across Avon and Somerset with only Somerset below the national and regional levels.

Table 7: Gross weekly pay of local authority areas of Avon and Somerset (NOMIS – *Labour Market Profiles*)

| | BANES | Bristol | North Somerset | Somerset | South Gloucestershire |
|---------------------------|-------|---------|----------------|----------|-----------------------|
| £ - for full time workers | 571.0 | 604.1 | 617.4 | 538.5 | 606.5 |

In the South West region it is estimated 21.8% of employees are earning below the living wage which is slightly higher than the level across England and Wales of 20.5%.

Housing

Median house prices range from £322,000 in BANES to £233,000 in Somerset; which is the only area of the five that is below the national price of £240,000. In the last ten years the growth in house prices varies considerably with Somerset seeing only a 33% growth compared to a 67% growth in Bristol. (ONS *Median house prices for administrative geographies: HPSSA dataset 9* (December 2020)). The affordability of houses compared to annual gross pay is worse in most areas of Avon and Somerset. In England house prices are just below eight times earnings; in Bristol and South Gloucestershire it is just below nine times earnings; in North Somerset just below 10 times earnings and in BANES it is just over 10 times earnings. The four districts of Somerset vary considerably with South Somerset the only area more affordable than the national level through to Mendip which is 11 times earnings. (ONS *Housing affordability in England and Wales: 2019* (March 2020)).

Homelessness/rough sleeping

The below are the main points taken from the latest release by MHCLG – *Statutory Homelessness July to September (Q3) 2020 (Revised): England* (January 2021).

- 31,510 households were assessed as being threatened with homelessness down 16.9% from the same quarter last year and linked to a 41.5% decrease in threatened homelessness due to service of a Section 21 notice to end an Assured Shorthold Tenancy.
- 37,170 households were initially assessed as homeless, up 3.6% from the same quarter last year, driven mainly by single males
- 7,380 households had their main homelessness duty come to an end in July to September 2020, down 5.6% from July to September 2019
- These changes can be linked to the government and local authority response to COVID-19 including: households accommodated under the ‘Everyone In’ campaign, whereby local authorities were asked to provide emergency accommodation to rough sleepers, people who were living in shelters with shared sleeping arrangements, and those at risk of rough sleeping; and the restriction on private rented sector evictions, and lengthened notice periods for landlords.

In Avon and Somerset 791 households were assessed as being threatened with homelessness and 1,100 were initially assessed as homeless. The rates per 1000 households were 1.09 and 1.52 respectively which is just below England; excluding London rates of 1.30 and 1.53. As with other factors this varies considerably across the five local

authority areas. Bristol had the highest rate of homelessness at 2.90 with BANES the lowest at 0.45. A full breakdown of this data can be found at Annex 7.

According to the last count, MHCLG – *Rough sleeping snapshot in England: autumn 2019* (February 2020), there were 198 rough sleepers in Avon and Somerset, half of these in Bristol. The rate per 100,000 population is 11.5 which is higher than the national rate of 7.6. This rate is driven up by Bristol which has a rate of 21.1; South Gloucestershire has a rate of just 2.1. A full breakdown of this data can be found at Annex 8. Nationally and regionally the number of rough sleepers peaked in 2017 and declined for the following two years. Avon and Somerset is different as the 2019 figure is the highest it has been in 10 years' worth of counts.

Education

Education levels vary across Avon and Somerset with Somerset having the highest percentage with no qualifications which is the only area above the national level. Somerset also has the smallest proportion of people with NVQ4 level qualifications or above; which is below the national average. Conversely BANES has the smallest proportion of people with no qualifications, which is only a third of the national level. Bristol has the highest proportion of people with NVQ4 level qualifications or above this is over half the population. A full breakdown of this data can be found at Annex 9. (NOMIS – *Labour Market Profiles*).

Health

Life expectancy varies by local authority area as well: Bristol is the only area of the five that has a life expectancy and healthy life expectancy (for both males and females) below the national average; the other four areas are all above the national average. South Gloucestershire has the highest life expectancy for males and highest healthy life expectancy for both females and males; healthy life expectancy is 5.4 years more for females and 6.5 years more for males. A full breakdown of this data can be found at Annex 10. ONS – *Health state life expectancy at birth and at age 65 years by local areas, UK* (December 2019).

Mental health problems are affecting an increasing number of people. Based on Public Health England Data the rate of emergency hospital admissions for intentional self-harm is worse in all areas of Avon and Somerset compared to the national rate. The rate in England is 193.4 (per 100,000) whereas this ranges from 216 in BANES to 345.3 in Somerset; the problem is getting worse in Somerset and South Gloucestershire. The suicide rate shows a slightly different picture with South Gloucestershire below the national average with 9.1 (per 100,000) compared to England at 10.1. The highest rate in the local area again is in Somerset at 13.1. A full breakdown of this data can be found at Annex 11. (Public Health England – *Local Authority Health Profiles*) (2017 – 2019).

Drugs misuse

An insight into drug misuse can be gained from looking at related deaths and hospital admissions. Drug misuse deaths are recorded across three year periods: the number of deaths from 2012-14 period to the most recent period (2017-19) has increased every year at a national, regional and local level. During 2017-19 there were 257 deaths across Avon and Somerset; this is equivalent to approximately 5 deaths per 100,000 population per year which is 9% higher than the 4.6 rate for England. The death rate varies considerably across the local authorities as the below table shows.

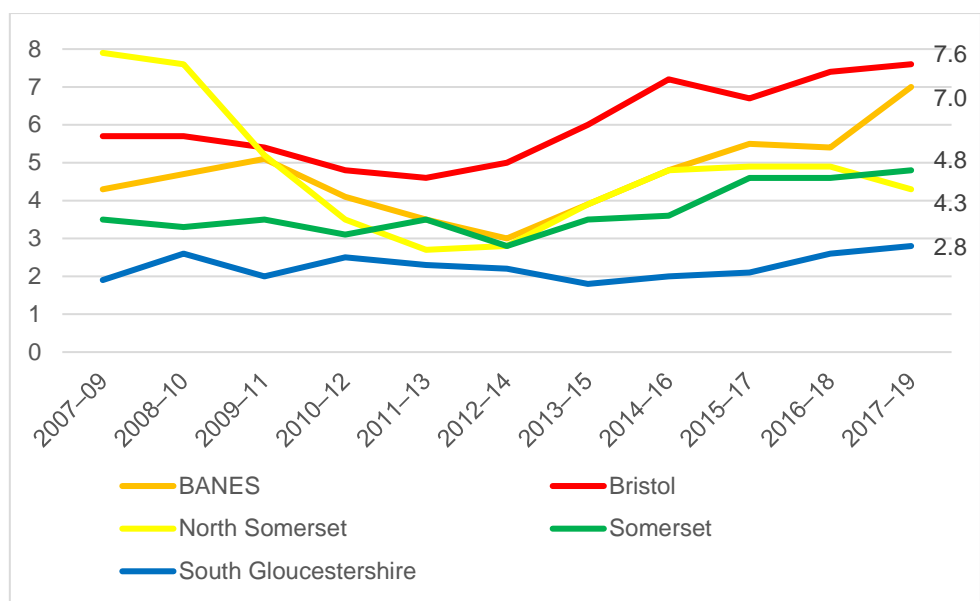


Figure 1: Drug misuse age-standardised mortality rates per 100,000 population for local authority areas in Avon and Somerset (ONS – *Drug-related deaths by local authority, England and Wales*) (October 2020)

Hospital admissions for episodes with drug related mental and behavioural disorders shows a different picture than the death rate. The rate in Avon and Somerset is approximately 265; 46% higher than the rate in England of 181. The local variation is considerably different with Bristol again the highest but South Gloucestershire second and BANES the lowest on this comparison.

Table 8: NHS hospital admissions for episodes with a primary or secondary diagnosis of drug related mental and behavioural disorders (2019/20) (NHS Digital – *Statistics on Drug Misuse England, 2020*) (January 2021)

| Area | Age-standardised admissions per 100,000 population |
|-----------------------|--|
| BANES | 150 |
| Bristol | 412 |
| North Somerset | 202 |
| Somerset | 206 |
| South Gloucestershire | 270 |

The CSEW estimates the proportion of 16-59 taking any drug has been stable since 2009/10 (between 8.2-9.4%). However those who have used class A drugs has increased and seen an upward trend since 2011/12. The latest figures estimates 3.7% of adults had used a class A drug in the last year which is the highest it has been since the survey started in 1996.

Alcohol

Public Health England estimates that there are 17,603 adults with alcohol dependency in Avon and Somerset; at a national level only 18% are estimated to be receiving treatment. (Public Health England – *Alcohol dependence prevalence in England*) (March 2017) According to NHS data there were 12,020 alcohol related hospital admissions in the latest year of data. Based on rates of the population Avon and Somerset is just below the national level for alcohol dependent adults but has a higher rate of hospital admissions. Bristol is the highest of the five areas in both categories. A full breakdown of this data can be found at Annex 12. (NHS Digital – *Statistics on Alcohol, England 2020*) (February 2020).

2.4 FINANCE

Current Position

The PCCs budget is funded through central government grants (approximately 60%) and council tax precept (approximately 40%). For the current financial year, 2020/21, there was a £328.5 million revenue budget and just under £20 million capital budget. The entire capital budget is delegated to the Constabulary and the PCC and their office also use the premises and equipment funded from this budget. Of the revenue budget £5 million is held by the PCC to fund the office and commissioning with the remainder delegated to the Constabulary. The current budget was balanced but at the end of quarter three of this year there was a forecast underspend of £7.8 million. This underspend will mostly go into reserves with the intention of off-setting future risk and necessary funding required for the capital spend programme.

Avon and Somerset currently receives £189.77 per head through grant and council tax, compared to a national average (excluding London) of £201.91, resulting in a comparative shortfall in funding of nearly £21m. Of the forces with the largest nine cities in England and Wales, outside of London, Avon and Somerset receives the lowest funding per head of population. This situation reflects the historic under funding reinforced within the current formula for the distribution of police grant.

Financial forecast

There is currently a great amount of uncertainty surrounding the future funding as policing is currently funded on a single year settlement.

Table 9: Avon and Somerset Police and Crime Commissioner Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP)

| | 2021/22 £'000 | 2022/23 £'000 | 2023/24 £'000 | 2024/25 £'000 | 2025/26 £'000 |
|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Budget requirement | 348,140 | 359,226 | 372,508 | 382,451 | 393,312 |
| Less; Total funding | (339,879) | (350,311) | (361,040) | (370,333) | (379,054) |
| Deficit before savings | 8,261 | 8,915 | 11,468 | 12,118 | 14,258 |
| Savings | (7,261) | (7,694) | (8,606) | (7,756) | (5,761) |
| Deficit after savings | 1,000 | 1,221 | 2,862 | 4,362 | 8,497 |

The capital programme supports investments in new technology and enables replacement of assets such as IT and vehicles. The capital expenditure over the term of the MTFP is £84 million. The capital grant remains frozen at the historic low level of £1 million per year, which already requires the PCC to set money aside from revenue budgets to fund future capital programmes. A particular area of uncertainty here is also caused by national programmes such as the Emergency Services Mobile Communications Programme. There is no local control over top line decision making in these programmes and ultimately local forces just have to pay the bill as it becomes due. This programme in particular has already been subject to delays and increasing costs.

Policing faces a national capital funding challenge as reserves are used and not replaced which is not addressed in the current police funding arrangements. A sustainable funding settlement, reflecting the real demand on police forces, providing longer-term forecast of funding levels, remains critical to being able to meet demand in the future.

3. CRIME AND DEMAND

3.1. CRIME – NATIONAL

All police forces must be able to respond to the national threats as set out in the Home Secretary's Strategic Policing Requirement (SPR). These threats are:

- Terrorism
- Serious and organised crime
- National cyber-security incident
- Threats to public order or to public
- Civil emergencies
- Child sexual abuse

It is important to highlight that these threats are not just met by territorial forces but are the focus of regional and national agencies such as Regional Organised Crime Units (ROCU) and the National Crime Agency (NCA). At the time of writing the SPR is undergoing a full review including the identified threats, the policing response and the governance of this.

The UK's terrorism threat level was downgraded to "substantial" at the start of February 2021. This is a return to the middle of the five threat levels after three months at the higher level of "severe". The UK is now at the same level it was from November 2019 to November 2020. The level had either been "severe" or "critical" (the highest level) since August 2014.

Avon and Somerset Constabulary self-assess their ability to meet these six threats every six months using the 'five Cs' methodology set out in the SPR. The latest assessment showed the civil emergencies risk increase from medium to high which reflects the demand created in responding to the pandemic and in anticipation of the end of the EU transition period on 31st December 2020.

At a national level there are two primary ways crime is measured. The first using crime recorded by police forces. The second is using the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW): this is a survey of people from across the country which is used to estimate levels of victim-based crime (this would not include drug offences for example). It estimates crimes of violence, robbery, theft, burglary and criminal damage. Due to the differences the two sets of data cannot be used interchangeably with each other.

The latest ONS *Crime in England and Wales* report explains the limitations of police recorded data: "*Police recorded crime data provide a good measure of crime-related demand on the police but are not a measure of overall crime and how it has changed. Prior to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, rises seen over recent years had indicated different trends to the CSEW. These reflected a combination of factors, including improvements to police recording processes and practices, expansion of the recorded crime collection to include new offences, variations in police activity, **more victims reporting crime**, and genuine increases in some types of crime.*"

The CSEW collection methods were interrupted and changed because of the coronavirus pandemic so the year ending March 2020 is latest, historically comparable, data.

Table 10: CSEW crimes for year ending March 2020 and percentage change on previous year

| Offence type | Estimated number of CSEW crimes | Proportion of all CSEW crime (%) | Change on the previous year (%) |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Violence | 1,239,000 | 12.1 | -7.9 |
| Robbery | 127,000 | 1.2 | -34.1 |
| Burglary | 582,000 | 5.7 | -16.8 |
| Theft (excluding burglary) | 2,717,000 | 26.6 | -10.9 |
| Criminal Damage | 997,000 | 9.8 | -12.9 |
| Fraud and Computer Misuse | 4,551,000 | 44.6 | -4.7 |
| Total | 10,212,000 | 100 | -8.9 |

From the year ending March 2013 to year ending March 2017 CSEW crime was seeing significant reductions year on year. Crime grew again, by a smaller amount for the next two years, before seeing a significant decline again to the year ending March 2020.

Table 11: England and Wales Police Recorded Crime Data for year ending September 2020 (excluding fraud and computer misuse)

| Offence type | Number of recorded offences | Change on the previous year (%) |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Violence | 1,791,757 | +4.1 |
| Sexual | 153,136 | -6.3 |
| Robbery | 75,070 | -16.6 |
| Burglary | 325,434 | -20.3 |
| Theft (excluding burglary) | 1,262,731 | -20.6 |
| Criminal Damage and Arson | 521,383 | -7.7 |
| Drugs | 198,780 | +15.7 |
| Possession of weapons | 46,679 | -1.8 |
| Public order | 477,449 | +5.8 |
| Miscellaneous | 108,865 | +2.7 |
| Total | 4,961,284 | -6.6 |

The significant reductions seen above are attributable to lockdown and COVID-19 restrictions. This is evident when comparing quarter one of 2020/21 i.e. April to June with the same three months from the previous year. Across England and Wales all crime was down 20.5%; the biggest reductions were seen in robbery (46.8%) and theft offences (43.1%); drug offences *increased* by 29.7%. The same data shows that in Avon and Somerset all crime was down 18.8% and the biggest reduction was in theft offences (40.9%); however sexual offences decreased (30.4%) more than robbery (19.1%).

Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire and Rescue Services (HMICFRS) groups forces for comparison, based on an analysis of demographic, social and economic characteristics which relate to crime: these are known as Most Similar Groups (MSGs). The forces in the below table are those from the Avon and Somerset MSG. It should be noted that CSEW estimates at a national level are much more precise whereas those at a force level should be treated with more caution as the estimate sits within a bigger range e.g. the estimate of 2.3% for Avon and Somerset could be as low as 1.0% or high as 3.6%.

Table 12: Police Recorded Crime Rate (excluding fraud and computer misuse) per 1,000 population (ONS *Crime in England and Wales, year ending September 2020 - PFA tables*) and Risk of crime (excluding fraud and computer misuse) % estimate (ONS – *CSEW estimates of personal and household crime, anti-social behaviour, and public perceptions, by police force area, year ending March 2020*)

| Area | Police recorded crime rate | Adults who have been a victim % |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Highest force rate | 115.7 | 6.4 |
| Kent | 95.8 | 3.1 |
| Essex | 86.4 | 3.7 |
| <i>England and Wales</i> | 83.5 | 3.7 |
| Avon and Somerset | 76.9 | 2.3 |
| Hampshire | 76.7 | 4.8 |
| Derbyshire | 74.3 | 3.4 |
| Sussex | 70.0 | 5.0 |
| Staffordshire | 66.6 | 4.9 |
| Hertfordshire | 64.9 | 2.6 |
| <i>South West</i> | 63.6 | - |
| Lowest force rate | 51.7 | 1.5 |

As the above table shows Avon and Somerset has crime rates below the national level and is the middle of all forces. Looking across the different crime types Avon and Somerset is below the national level in all categories except for bicycle theft and public order offences. It should be noted that these figures are based on recorded crime and the recording processes can vary among forces. This is particularly relevant with public order offences as there is an element of judgement as to whether particular conduct meets the threshold for being a crime; it is believed other forces may set this threshold at a higher level than Avon and Somerset resulting in lower levels in other forces.

Fraud and computer misuse

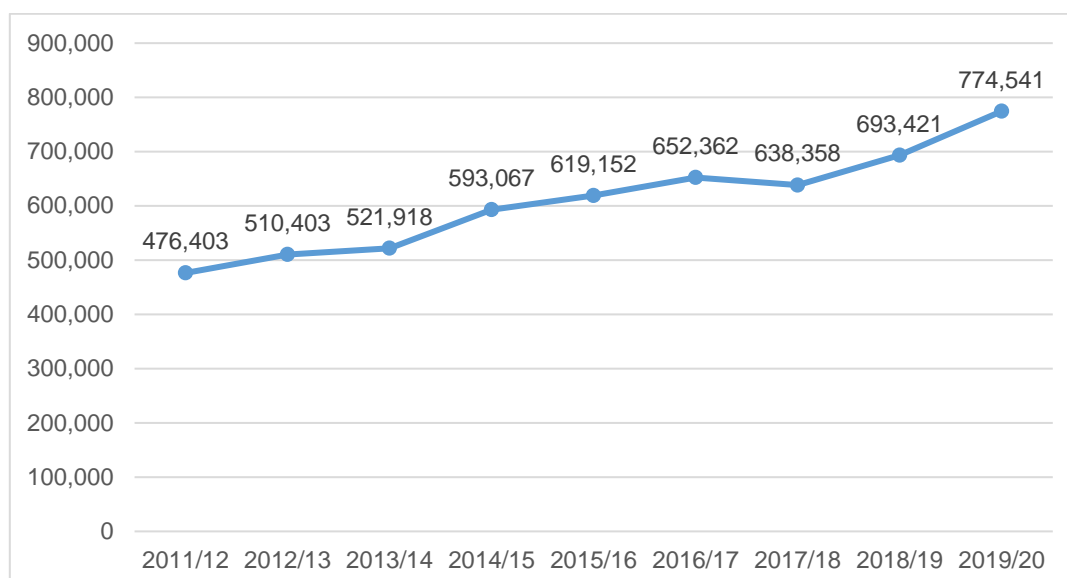


Figure 2: Recorded fraud and computer misuse crimes for England and Wales (ONS *Crime in England and Wales, year ending March 2020 - Appendix tables*)

Action Fraud record all fraud and computer misuse offences on behalf of individual forces. This, combined with data from the National Fraud Intelligence Bureau, gives the national

figures seen above. Based on the last two years of data nearly 97% of this total is fraud and just over 3% is computer misuse.

With the exception of one year the total number of offences has grown year on year. In the eight year period shown the number of offences has increased by nearly 63%. Over this same period all other police recorded crime grew just over 28% and crime estimated by the CSEW decreased 41%.

As with other crime, fraud and computer misuse is underreported and the below table shows the disparity.

Table 13: Recorded compared to CSEW estimated fraud and computer misuse crimes for England and Wales (2018/19 and 2019/20) (ONS *Crime in England and Wales, year ending March 2020 - Appendix tables*)

| | 2018/19 | | 2019/20 | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|
| | Fraud | Computer misuse | Fraud | Computer misuse |
| Recorded | 672,099 | 21,322 | 748,326 | 26,215 |
| Estimated | 3,809,000 | 966,000 | 3,675,000 | 876,000 |

The latest ONS summary, *Nature of fraud and computer misuse in England and Wales: year ending March 2019*, also found the following:

- *While fraud victimisation showed little variation across different demographic groups, the likelihood of being a victim was generally lower in older age groups and greater in higher income households.*
- *In 63% of fraud incidents, there had been no contact between the victim and the offender; the most common methods of contact were online or by email (14%) or by telephone (11%).*
- *In 76% of fraud incidents, the victim incurred a financial loss and of these, the majority of victims (58%) lost less than £250.*
- *Around one in seven (15%) fraud incidents were reported to Action Fraud or the police; the most common reason given for not doing so was that the incident was reported to financial authorities instead.*
- *Around one in five (21%) computer virus incidents resulted in access to files or data being lost and in around one in eight (12%) incidents, a demand for money to release files or data was made.*

3.2. CRIME – LOCAL

For the most up to date information it is best to use data recorded directly from Avon and Somerset Police.

The total recorded crime in financial year 2018/19 was 15,287 and this showed very little change in the financial year 2019/20 which was 15,516. Crime follows a seasonal pattern with the lowest levels at the end of December and start of January and the highest levels at end of June and start of July. This is demonstrated when looking at the calendar years 2018 and 2019.

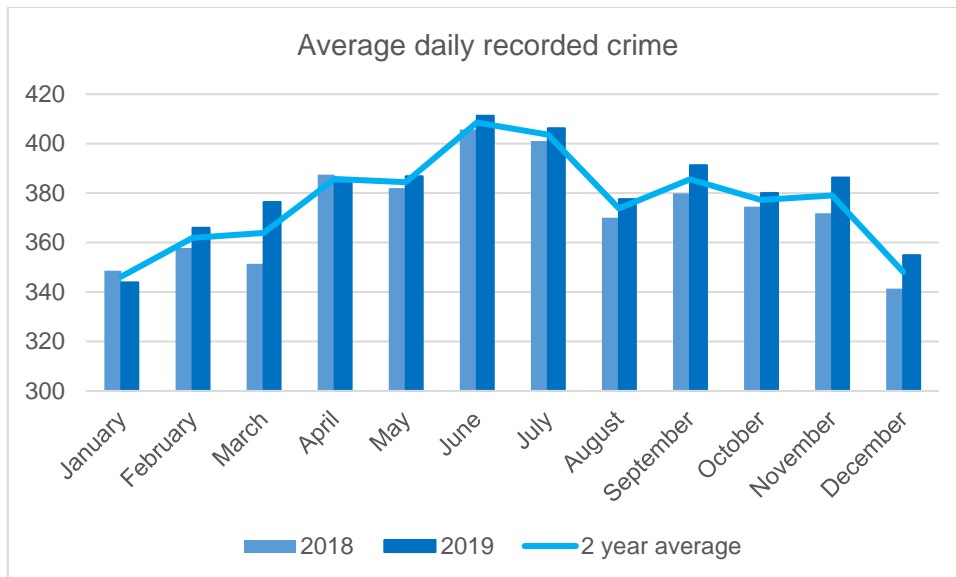


Figure 3: Average daily crime recorded by Avon and Somerset Police for 2018 and 2019

2020 looks significantly different than the previous years. Crime levels were actually higher in January, February and through to the middle of March. Then, due to COVID-19 restrictions, there came a significant decline as the below graph shows.

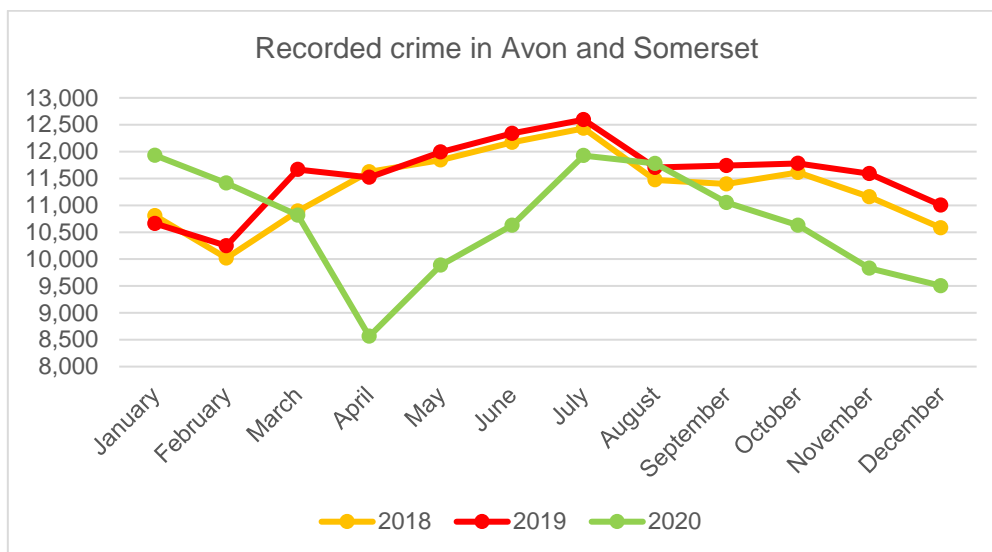


Figure 4: Monthly crime recorded by Avon and Somerset Police for years 2018-2020

The first national lockdown commenced on the 23rd March 2020 and in April there was 26% less crime compared to April from the previous two years. However overall crime levels started growing rapidly and by August they had returned to a level equivalent with the previous years; but have since reduced again to lower levels. Taking the first nine months of the financial year together there has been nearly 11% less recorded crime. However, as the below graph shows, this difference varies by crime types with some having grown in 2020 and others not; acquisitive crimes saw the biggest reduction.

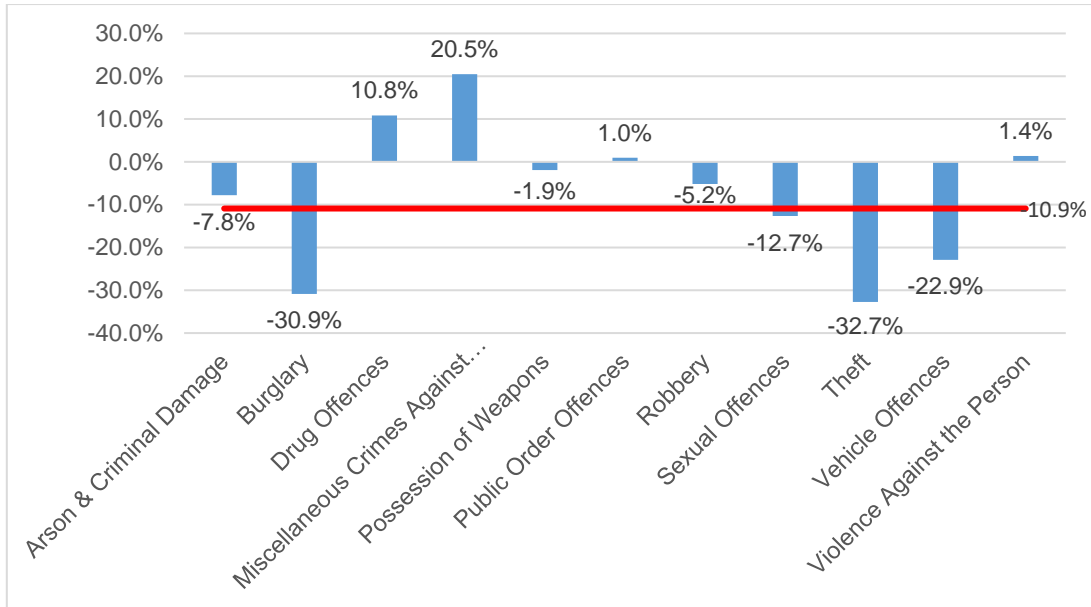


Figure 5: Percentage change in crime recorded by Avon and Somerset Police for the months April – December; 2020 compared to the average for 2018 and 2019.

In terms of crime types the below chart shows the proportion of these recorded crimes across Avon and Somerset; this is broadly similar across all local authority areas.

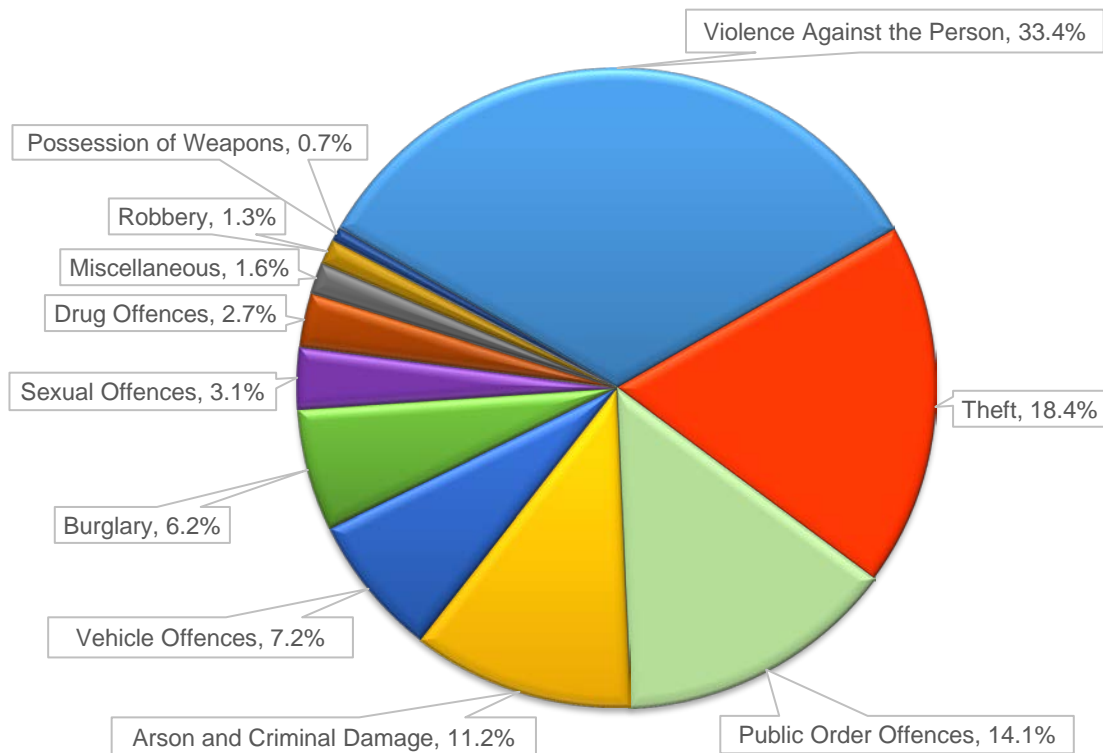


Figure 6: Percentage of Avon and Somerset Police recorded crime by offence type

Domestic Abuse

Domestic abuse is a crime committed against a person by their intimate partner (former partner) or other family member. It could be any of these crime types mentioned. However in

Avon and Somerset over three quarters of all domestic abuse crime is violence against the person (VAP).

Locally an improvement to recording practices caused an increase in calls and recorded crime being marked as domestic abuse, in summer 2019, therefore comparisons before and after this period are not reliable. However looking at the 18 months from July 2019 to December 2020 provides some insight.

Table 14: Percentage of Avon and Somerset Police recorded crime marked as domestic abuse

| Type | % domestic abuse |
|----------------------|------------------|
| All recorded crime | 16.6 |
| VAP | 37.2 |
| Violence with injury | 34.1 |
| Serious VAP | 20.4 |
| Rape | 34.4 |

This gives some indication of the large police demand caused by domestic abuse. However the hidden crime section, below, demonstrates that this is just a small representation of the actual harm and risk that domestic abuse poses.

Cybercrime

Cybercrime is a broad definition and is more than just fraud and computer misuse – discussed above – recorded at a national level. There are two distinct categories as described in the National Cyber Security Strategy 2016:

- *cyber-dependent crimes – crimes that can be committed only through the use of Information and Communications Technology (ICT) devices, where the devices are both the tool for committing the crime, and the target of the crime (e.g. developing and propagating malware for financial gain, hacking to steal, damage, distort or destroy data and/or network or activity); and*
- *cyber-enabled crimes – traditional crimes which can be increased in scale or reach by the use of computers, computer networks or other forms of ICT (such as cyber-enabled fraud and data theft).*

Crimes recorded in Avon and Somerset, which were categorised as cybercrime, grew by 41% from 2019 to 2020. Over these two years 80% of all the cybercrimes were either malicious communications, harassment or stalking. Some of this growth can be attributed to a growth in these underlying offences. As with all data, quality has to be considered, and particularly the categorising of this cybercrime is not subject to the rigorous Home Office standards that apply to crime classifications more broadly. Therefore this data unlikely to capture the full extent of cyber-enabled crimes recorded locally.

Variation across local authority areas

There is considerable variation in levels of crime across Avon and Somerset. Bristol has significantly worse crime rates than all the other areas and the rates are almost double that in South Gloucestershire.

Table 15: Annual crime and victimisation rate (per 1,000 population) based on Avon and Somerset Police recorded crime data (2019 – 2020)

| Area | Annual Crime Rate | Annual Victimisation Rate |
|--------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| Bristol | 109.7 | 94.0 |
| <i>Avon and Somerset</i> | <i>77.6</i> | <i>66.1</i> |
| North Somerset | 69.1 | 59.4 |
| Somerset | 66.3 | 56.4 |
| BANES | 60.5 | 49.8 |
| South Gloucestershire | 57.3 | 47.4 |

The victimisation rate is consistent with the crime rate and is about 82-87% of those figures.

Age of victims

Rates of victimisation differ considerably depending on a person’s age. Children (under 18 years) and people 55 years and over are less likely to be victims of crime whereas those aged 18-54 years are more likely to be victims. Those aged 25-34 are most victimised with 109 victims per 1000 population whereas the least victimised are those aged 75 and over with 16 victims per 1000 population.

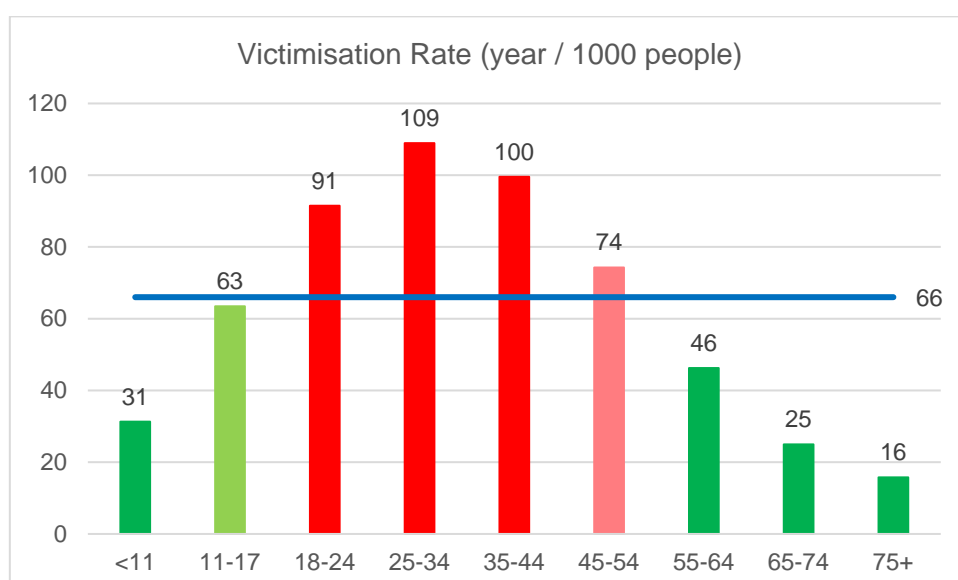


Figure 7: Victimization rate (per 1,000 population) by age group based on Avon and Somerset Police recorded crime data (December 2019 – November 2020)

This victimisation also varies across the local authorities. In North Somerset and Somerset – where overall victimisation is less than the force average – victimisation of people aged 18-34 is higher than the force average. The highest levels of victimisation – across all ages and areas – at 136 per 1000 is found amongst people from Bristol aged 35-44. BANES – which sees considerably lower levels of victimisation overall – shows a higher than average level for those aged 75 and over.

Hidden crime

The aforementioned ONS explanation of the limitations of police recorded crime included “*more victims reporting crime*”. This acknowledges that there are many crimes that are not reported to the police: this is often referred to as hidden crime. Based on two years of CSEW

estimates the two main reasons for not reporting were that police could not do anything or it was too trivial / not worth reporting. A full breakdown of this data can be found at Annex 13.

Many domestic abuse victims do not report their abuse (HMICFRS *Everyone’s business: Improving the police response to domestic abuse*). This report also found the reasons for not reporting were fear of retaliation (45 percent); embarrassment or shame (40 percent); lack of trust or confidence in the police (30 percent); and the effect on children (30 percent).

The CSEW offers the best available estimate of domestic abuse but even that is limited and one of the reasons given is “*victims underreporting experiences of domestic violence when asked by an interviewer*” (*Domestic abuse during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, England and Wales: November 2020*). Recognising these limitations the ONS report *Domestic abuse victim characteristics, England and Wales: year ending March 2020* estimated that – of adults aged 16 to 74 years – 5.5% had been the victim of domestic abuse. When applying these approximate figures to the relative population of Avon and Somerset that would be about 68,000 victims. However based on the police data there are approximately 14,600 victims. Accepting the imprecise nature of these figures this means only approximately one in five victims (21%) of domestic abuse report it to police. This approximate one in five rate has been cited in older versions of ONS data.

Domestic abuse is one prevalent example of hidden crime caused by vulnerability. The Police Foundation discussed this underreporting in the context of vulnerable people in their report *Public Safety and Security in the 21st Century* (July 2020). “*The victims of offences such as modern slavery, child sexual exploitation and abuse and domestic violence do not generally report these crimes to the police and have in the past been seriously let down by the police and the wider criminal justice system. These victims are often repeat victims and many have complex needs. The harm done to them can be among the most serious the police deal with.*”

3.3. NON-CRIME DEMAND

The demand on police time is predominantly non-crime related as the below table shows. Just over a quarter of calls for service are crime related and a little over a third of demand is crime related. This has changed a very small amount during the COVID-19 period with crime accounting for slightly less of all demand.

Table 16: Calls for service and demand complexity recorded by Avon and Somerset Police categorised as crime and non-crime

| | Calls for service | | Complexity of Demand | |
|-----------|-------------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------|
| | Apr 18 – Mar 20 | Apr – Dec 20 | Apr 18 – Mar 20 | Apr – Dec 20 |
| Crime | 26.6% | 22.6% | 35.5% | 34.9% |
| Non-crime | 73.4% | 77.4% | 64.5% | 65.1% |

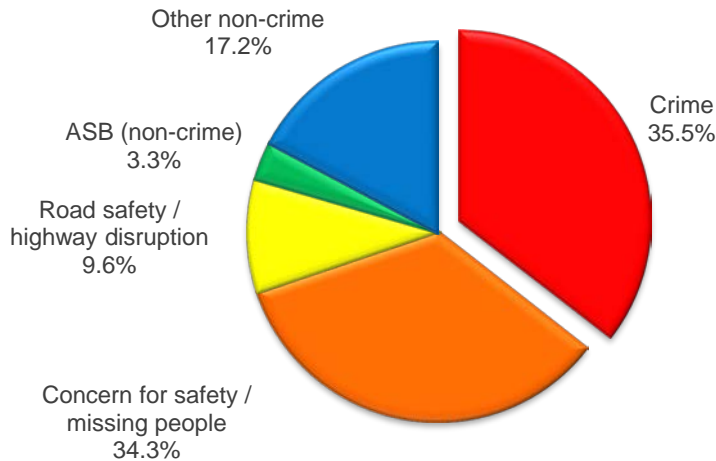


Figure 8: Avon and Somerset Police demand types (April 2018 – March 2020)

Table 17: Avon and Somerset Police 999 and 101 calls for years 2018 – 2020

| | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Number of incidents | 427,610 | 431,348 | 430,893 |
| 999 calls | 248,940 | 257,878 | 237,013 |
| 101 calls | 744,846 | 713,147 | 707,212 |

The above shows that incoming demand has been reasonably stable over the last three years in Avon and Somerset. Of all calls received just under a quarter were 999 calls. 999 calls did see a relative drop of 8% from 2019 to 2020 but this would be expected given the reduced levels of recorded crimes.

The CSEW estimated that, nationally, in the 2019/20 year 39.7% of adults had experienced or witnessed anti-social behaviour (ASB) in their local area. This ranged from 23-48% across the individual forces and Avon and Somerset was above the national level at 41.6%. However only 3.2% of people in Avon and Somerset perceived a 'high level' of ASB compared to 7.1% nationally.

In terms of types of ASB the highest perceived was litter or rubbish and second was people using or dealing drugs. This was true nationally and in Avon and Somerset. However the third highest category varies: nationally it was 'teenagers hanging around on the streets' however locally it was 'vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property'. The issue of 'teenagers' locally was almost half it was nationally. (ONS – CSEW estimates of personal and household crime, anti-social behaviour, and public perceptions, by police force area, year ending March 2020)

4. INEQUALITY

4.1. GENDER

It should be noted that the crime recording system, from which the below information is taken, only records known gender in a binary way of male or female. This in itself presents gender inequality as it will not allow analysis of the data to understand how crime affects people who are transgender, non-binary or prefer to self-describe. This is a national system and this cannot be changed locally by Avon and Somerset Police; an upgrade next year may have additional gender categories.

In Avon and Somerset, over the last four years, there were 283,074 recorded victims of crime of which 49.4% were male, 43.0% were female and 7.6% were unknown.

The measure of disproportionality discussed throughout this section is based on a relative rate index which is calculated using the below example

$$\frac{(number\ of\ male\ offenders \div male\ population)}{(number\ of\ female\ offenders \div female\ population)}$$

Table 18: Disproportionality, by gender, of offenders and victims and positive outcome rate for specified crime types

| Offence type | Offender Disproportionality (male) | Victim Disproportionality (female) | Positive outcome rate (%) |
|---|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Rape | 109.2 | (female) 9.3 | 4.9 |
| Sexual | 19.0 | (female) 5.1 | 8.6 |
| Robbery – Personal | 5.6 | (male) 3.6 | 9.7 |
| Domestic Abuse | 2.6 | (female) 2.1 | 10.4 |
| Violence with injury (non domestic abuse) | 2.6 | (male) 2.1 | 21.3 |
| Possession of weapons | 7.3 | (male) 2.2 | 54.2 |
| All crime | 2.5 | (male) 1.2 | 12.9 |

Females

In this time there were 45,369 recorded victims of domestic abuse and 67.8% of these were female. Females were 2.1 times more likely than males to be victims of domestic abuse.

This disproportionality is very similar to the national level estimated by the CSEW which, based on 2019/20 was approximately 2. This also varies depending on the relationship of the perpetrator. When considering non-sexual domestic abuse the rate for females was 2.3 times that of males when the abuse was from a partner. Whereas when the abuse is another family member the disproportionality was 1.5.

It is worth noting that this data does not paint the full picture of inequality. Women's Aid articulate this in *Domestic abuse is a gendered crime*:

“There are important differences between male violence against women and female violence against men, namely the amount, severity and impact. Women experience higher rates of repeated victimisation and are much more likely to be seriously hurt (Walby & Towers, 2017; Walby & Allen, 2004) or killed than male victims of domestic abuse (ONS, 2019). Further to that, women are more likely to experience higher levels of fear and are more likely to be subjected to coercive and controlling behaviours (Dobash & Dobash, 2004; Hester, 2013; Myhill, 2015; Myhill, 2017).”

In the same period there were 13,471 victims of sexual offences of which 83.0% were female. Of these there were 5,237 victims of rape of which 89.9% were female. This means that females were 5.1 times more likely to be the victims of any sexual offence but 9.3 times more likely to be the victim of rape.

Whilst both men and women may experience incidents of inter-personal violence and abuse, women are considerably more likely to experience repeated and severe forms of abuse,

including sexual violence. They are also more likely to have experienced sustained physical, psychological or emotional abuse, or violence which results in injury or death.

Males

Males on the other hand are disproportionately victims of what could be called ‘street’ violence i.e. violence resulting in injury (not related to domestic abuse), personal robbery and possession of weapons. Taking these offences as a group there were 33,458 victims of which 67.4% were male: a disproportionality of 2.2.

Males also accounted for 70.4% of recorded offenders opposed to females at 28.5%; this means males were 2.5 times more likely to be the offenders compared to females. This disproportionality is most stark when looking at the perpetrators of sexual offences.

Positive Outcomes

It is clear from the above table that the recorded offence types that disproportionately impact women are also much less likely to result in a positive outcome. This is most prevalent in rape and sexual offences. This local data is supported by national data from the Home Office: *Crime outcomes in England and Wales 2019 to 2020* showed only 1.4% of rape cases resulted in a conviction and 3.7% of sexual offences resulted in a conviction or other out of court disposal.

4.2. WORKFORCE REPRESENTATION

The aspiration of British policing is that police forces should be representative of the communities they serve.

Table 19: Avon and Somerset Police workforce headcount, by staff type, and % female or Other than White as at the end of 2020

| | Headcount | Female | Other than White |
|------------------------|-------------|--------------|------------------|
| Police Officer | 2948 | 34.3% | 3.4% |
| Police Staff | 2917 | 63.8% | 3.1% |
| PCSO | 334 | 55.7% | 5.1% |
| Special Constable | 297 | 27.9% | 6.4% |
| Total workforce | 6496 | 48.3% | 3.5% |

As can be seen, although the force as a whole is almost representative in terms of the number of women, this is considerably less so, when looking at police officers.

The force is also under-represented in respect of Other than White people. Based on the 2011 census 6.7% of people in Avon and Somerset were Other than White. As the table shows the proportion of the workforce that is Other than White is almost half of this.

The under-representation is also non-consistent across the different ranks of policing as the below table shows. As can be seen so there are no Other than White people at the most senior ranks.

Table 20: Avon and Somerset Police % of officer ranks that are female or Other than White as at the end of 2020

| Rank | Female | Other than White |
|----------------------|--------|------------------|
| Chief Superintendent | 33.3% | 0.0% |
| Superintendent | 35.3% | 0.0% |

| | | |
|-----------------|-------|------|
| Chief Inspector | 25.0% | 2.8% |
| Inspector | 23.9% | 4.5% |
| Sergeant | 26.0% | 3.1% |
| Constable | 36.3% | 3.4% |

4.3. ETHNICITY

Stop and Search

The below table shows how many more times likely a person, that is Other than White, was to be stopped and searched compared to a White person (the red line).

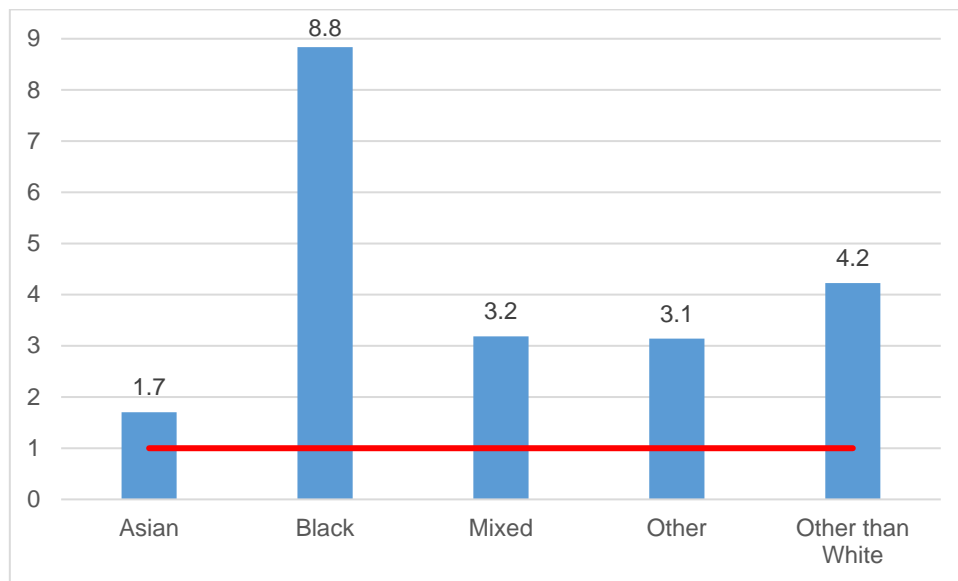


Figure 9: Avon and Somerset Police disproportionality of stop and search (2018-2020)

Other than White people were more than four times more likely to be stopped and searched compared to White people. However this disproportionality is significantly worse for Black people who were nearly nine times more likely to be stopped and searched. These levels of disproportionality were very similar to the national findings of HMICFRS in their report *Disproportionate use of police powers - A spotlight on stop and search and the use of force* published February 2021.

Over the three years the relative rate for Black people has decreased slightly but the rate for the other three groups has increased slightly.

It is worth noting that in the majority of stop searches the object searched for is not found nor do they result in any further action. Over the three years in Avon and Somerset the object searched for was found in 26% of cases and there was a positive outcome in 27% of cases. Even though low, this find rate is one of the better rates nationally as the HMICFRS found that only 14 forces had a find rate greater than 25%.

Use of Force

The recording of use of force is much more unreliable and suffers from poorer data quality than stop and search which was recognised by HMICFRS report. They found that “in 2019/20, Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic people were more than twice as likely as White people to have force used on them, and for Black people this was about 5.7 times as likely”.

Over the last few years the way use of force is recorded has changed a couple of times within Avon and Somerset so it is difficult to compare this across different periods of time.

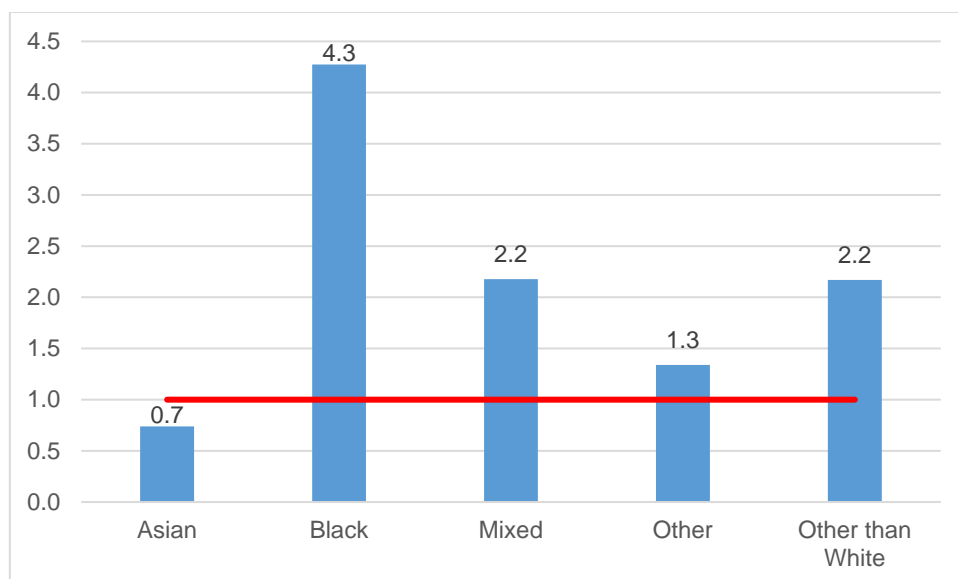


Figure 10: Avon and Somerset Police disproportionality of use of force (2019/20)

In Avon and Somerset Other than White people were more than twice as likely to have force used against them compared to White people. As with stop and search Black people suffer the greatest disproportionality with a rate over four times that of White people. It is worth noting that Asian people are less likely to have force used against them than White people.

Arrests and voluntary attendance

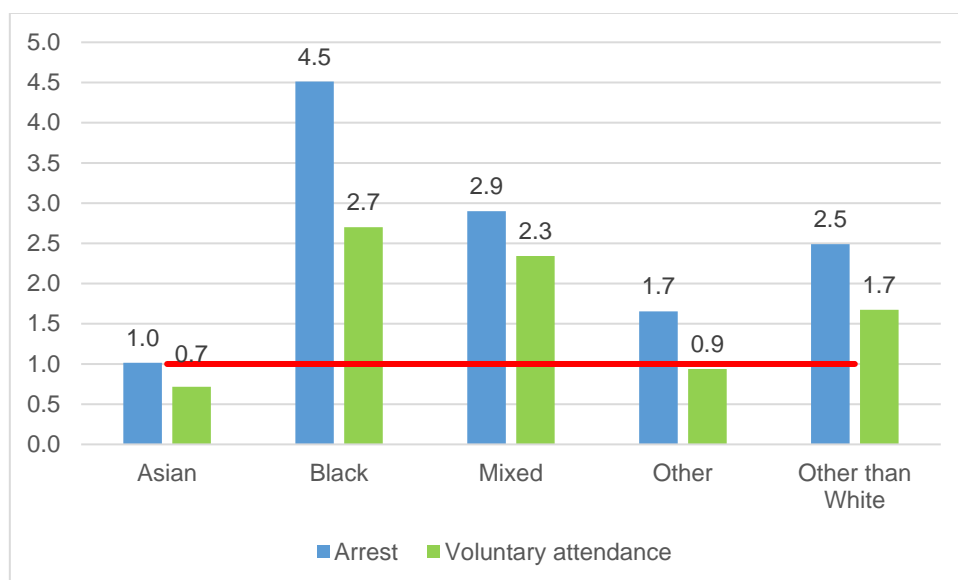


Figure 11: Avon and Somerset Police disproportionality of arrest and voluntary attendance (VA) (2019-2020) (based on the population aged 10 years and over as this is the age of criminal responsibility in England and Wales)

Disproportionality of arrests are similar to that of use of force which is unsurprising given that the two actions are closely linked. *Police use of force statistics, England and Wales: April 2019 to March 2020* showed that the most common outcome from use of force was arrest: in 76% of cases.

Voluntary attendance shows lower levels of disproportionality in itself but what this actually means is that Other than White people are more likely to be arrested than offered voluntary attendance. When looking at the two options together Other than White people were arrested in 84% of cases (16% VA) whereas White people were arrested in 78% of cases (22% VA).

Outcomes for suspects

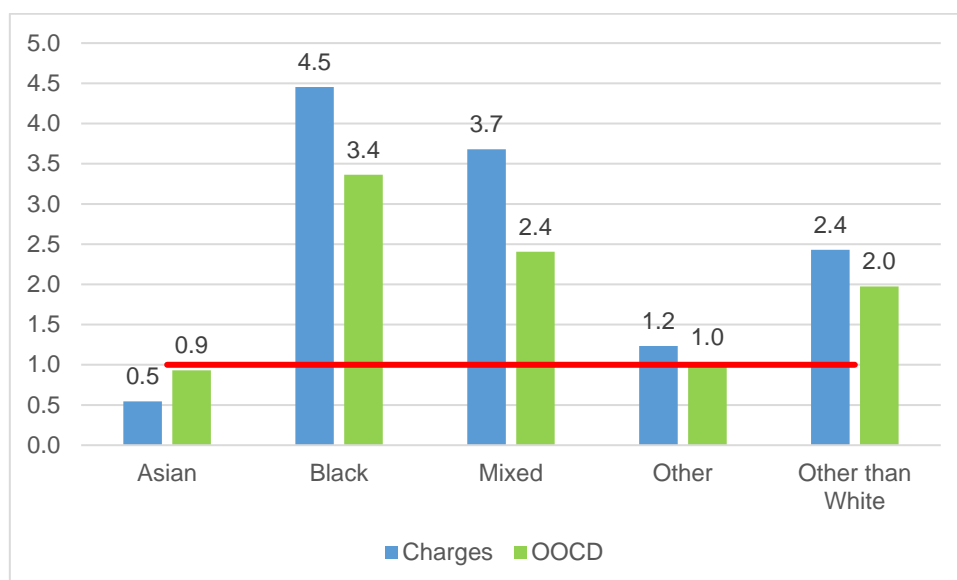


Figure 12: Avon and Somerset Police disproportionality of charges and out of court disposals (OOC) (2019-2020) (based on the population aged 10 years and over as this is the age of criminal responsibility in England and Wales)

OOC shows lower levels of disproportionality than charges but what this actually means is that Other than White people are more likely to be charged than given an OOC. When looking at these two positive disposal routes together Other than White people were charged in 74% of cases (26% VA) whereas White people were charged in 70% of cases (30% VA).

As with each of the six aspects of disproportionality examined above there is a consistent pattern among the four Other than White groups. In each case, Black people experience the highest disproportionality, then the Mixed and Other groups, with Asian people experiencing least disproportionality.

The below table shows the conversion rates i.e. the percentage of arrests that result in a charge and the percentage of arrest and VA that result in a charge or OOC.

Table 21: Avon and Somerset Police conversion rates of arrests and VA to charges and OOC (2019-2020) categorised by ethnicity

| Ethnicity | Conversion of arrests to charges | Conversion of arrests and VA to charges and OOC |
|------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| Asian | 26.4% | 38.1% |
| Black | 48.6% | 55.0% |
| Mixed | 62.5% | 65.1% |
| Other | 36.7% | 42.9% |
| Other than White | 48.1% | 54.4% |
| White | 49.3% | 54.8% |

There are very similar conversion rates between White and Other than White people as a whole. This means there is very little additional disproportionality for suspects at the stage where an outcome of an investigation is decided. The disproportionality in charges and OOCOD is driven by the front end of the process where suspects are arrested or VA. It can be observed however that there is greater disproportionality for people of Mixed ethnicity.

4.4. DEPRIVATION

“When crime and poverty are discussed, the typical debate is about whether – and how much – poverty makes someone crime-prone. This overshadows discussions about the law-abiding majority of the poor, and whether they are more likely to be the victims. Using extensive survey and crime data, this paper shows that in fact the poor are by far the most likely to be affected by crime. One of the worst aspects of being poor in modern Britain is the far greater likelihood of living near criminals and being their victim – and the fear this produces.” Civitas (Cuthbertson) *Poverty and Crime: Why a new war on criminals would help the poor most* (July 2018)

The below table shows the average crime rates, in Avon and Somerset, when looking at areas grouped by the deciles of deprivation (from the IMD).

Table 22: Avon and Somerset Police average annual recorded crime rate (per 1,000 population) (March 2017 – March 2021); categorised by deciles of deprivation

| Decile of deprivation | All crime rate | Crime (excluding shoplifting) rate |
|-----------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 | 166.2 | 154.3 |
| 2 | 154.2 | 140.3 |
| 3 | 99.3 | 92.4 |
| 4 | 102.2 | 92.0 |
| 5 | 72.3 | 65.9 |
| 6 | 63.3 | 60.2 |
| 7 | 49.4 | 46.3 |
| 8 | 50.3 | 46.9 |
| 9 | 41.7 | 38.1 |
| 10 | 30.4 | 28.0 |

A second figure for crime excluding shoplifting has been included as shoplifting is a high volume offence which can skew figures when considering city/town centres or high street areas.

There is a clear correlation between areas of deprivation and the crime rates within them. In fact areas which have the top 10% of the most deprived population experienced over 21% of the crime whereas the areas with the least deprived 10% experienced just 4% of crime.

4.5. POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

As discussed in section 2.2. of this paper – and detailed in Annex 3 – the ethnic makeup of the population is based on the 2011 census. It is anticipated that the proportion of people that are Other than White across Avon and Somerset has increased in the 10 years since although this will not be confirmed until the results of the 2021 census are released. However if this increase is correct it will mean the disproportionality of service delivery is slightly less than stated but the Constabulary workforce will be further from being representative of the communities they serve.

Whereas the sex of the population is based on the yearly ONS population estimates so are a truer reflection of the current composition of Avon and Somerset.

5. WHAT THE PUBLIC ARE TELLING US

5.1. NATIONAL

The CSEW also asks for people's perceptions of crime and policing. The below tables shows the last available set of regular questions for the year ending March 2020. The figures show the percentage of respondents who agreed with the statement. (The figure in brackets under the Avon and Somerset percentage is the rank out of 42 forces).

Table 23: Public perceptions of policing by police force area (ONS – CSEW estimates of personal and household crime, anti-social behaviour, and public perceptions, by police force area, year ending March 2020)

| Area | Police can be relied on when needed | Police would treat you with respect | Police would treat you fairly | Police understand local concerns | Police deal with local concerns | Overall confidence in local police |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Highest force score | 68 | 92 | 75 | 79 | 66 | 83 |
| England and Wales | 58 | 87 | 67 | 66 | 53 | 74 |
| Avon and Somerset | 58 (17) | 90 (8) | 66 (29) | 66 (22) | 54 (19) | 79 (8) |
| Derbyshire | 52 | 89 | 67 | 64 | 50 | 69 |
| Essex | 53 | 88 | 67 | 60 | 46 | 70 |
| Hampshire | 55 | 86 | 68 | 66 | 55 | 76 |
| Hertfordshire | 60 | 89 | 65 | 69 | 57 | 80 |
| Kent | 52 | 85 | 64 | 58 | 46 | 69 |
| Staffordshire | 53 | 88 | 61 | 62 | 48 | 67 |
| Sussex | 56 | 87 | 63 | 61 | 43 | 73 |
| Lowest force score | 51 | 84 | 60 | 58 | 43 | 65 |

At a national level it can be seen that the area policing scores highest in is treating people with respect: even the lowest scoring force still saw 84% agreement. The worst performing category nationally was dealing with local concerns which only just over half of people agreed the police did. It is important to consider what people's local concerns are and this is explored more in section 4.2.

Avon and Somerset Police were below the national average for 'can be relied on when needed' and 'would treat you fairly' but were above the national average for the other four questions. Avon and Somerset perform particularly well in terms of treating people with respect and overall confidence; coming eighth in both categories.

Treating people fairly is part of procedural justice and is critical to the British model of 'policing by consent'. This is the category requiring most improvement in Avon and Somerset as it saw the lowest rank, at 29th, and is below the national average score.

A separate questions asks if respondents think the '**police and local council** are dealing with the anti-social behaviour and crime issues that matter in the local area'. Nationally 52% of people agreed they were, this was the same rate in Avon and Somerset. However in Avon and Somerset fewer people disagreed (14%) with that statement than nationally (20%).

After this the CSEW moved to a shorter telephone survey with a different question set. In the latest data available, which covers the six months June to November 2020, “around two-thirds of adults gave the police a positive rating for the work they were doing in their local area, with around half saying they were doing a good job (between 49% and 53%). In addition, between 83% and 92% of adults were satisfied with the way local police were responding to the coronavirus pandemic.” ONS – Crime in England and Wales: year ending September 2020 (February 2021)

5.2. LOCAL

The PCC and the Constabulary run a local police and crime survey. This is a telephone interview of 750 randomly selected residents, from across the Avon and Somerset area, which repeats on a quarterly basis.

Feelings of safety

Over the last two years of surveying 99% of residents said they felt safe during the day and this remains consistent. However this decreases significantly when considering perceived safety after dark which averages 83%; this measure is also more variable.

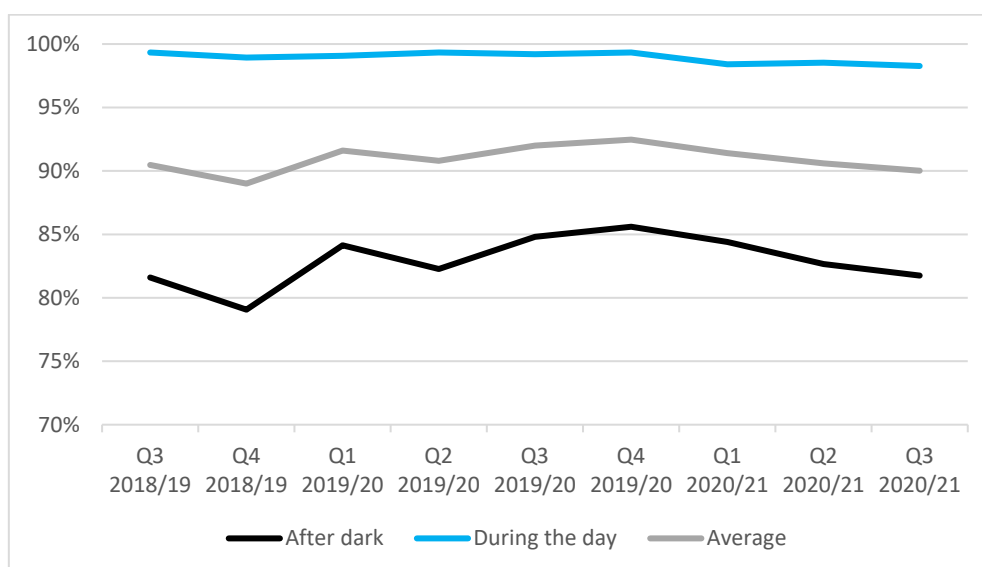


Figure 13: Public feelings of safety for quarter 3 2018/19 – quarter 3 2020/21 (% of respondents who feel safe in their local area) (Avon and Somerset Police and Crime Survey)

Policing priorities

Table 24: Public perceptions of what police priorities should be; top 10 named priorities (2019 – 2020) (Avon and Somerset Police and Crime Survey)

| Priority | Percentage of respondents |
|--|---------------------------|
| Reassurance (e.g. by having more police on the street) | 34.5% |
| Drug-related crime | 13.7% |
| Anti-social behaviour | 12.2% |
| Burglary | 11.8% |
| Violent crime | 8.8% |
| Speeding | 7.0% |
| Accessibility | 4.2% |
| Road safety | 4.1% |

| | |
|-------------------|------|
| Robbery / mugging | 4.1% |
| Vehicle crime | 3.9% |

Reassurance is mentioned significantly more than any other category and this has been the case since the survey was launched in 2014. Over the last five years drugs, burglary, violence and vehicle crime have seen an upward trend in being named as a priorities whereas in that same period speeding and road safety have seen a downward trend.

It is worth recognising the limitations of people’s priorities through this survey when setting policing priorities because over the last five years litter/rubbish has been stated more than hate crime, domestic abuse, fraud, child sexual abuse or serious and organised crime.

Confidence in the police

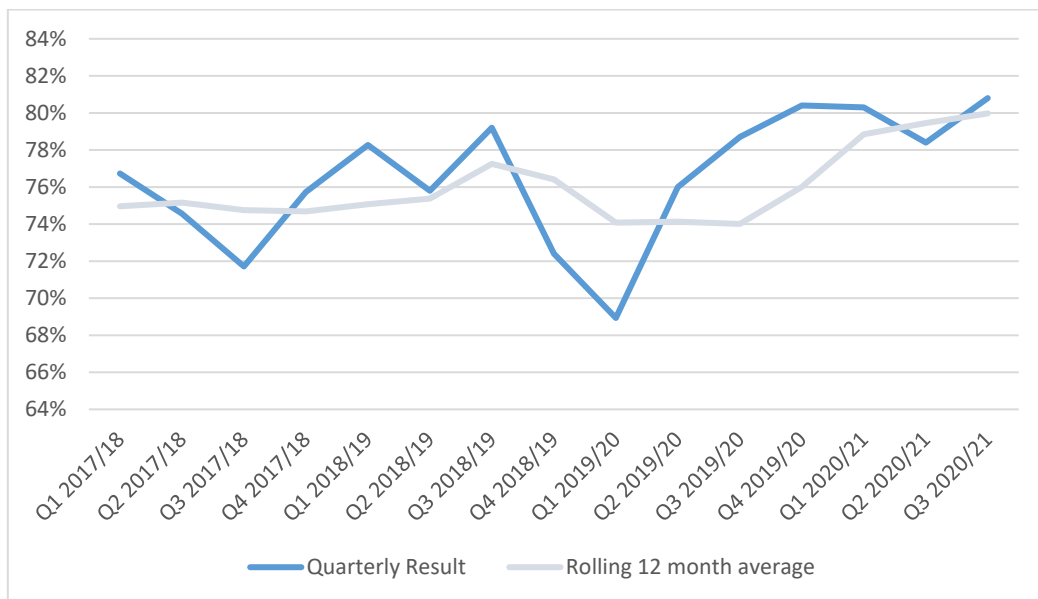


Figure 14: Public confidence in police quarter 1 2017/18 – quarter 3 2020/21 (% of respondents who agree they have confidence in their local police) (Avon and Somerset Police and Crime Survey)

This can fluctuate on a quarterly basis but the 12 month average shows some improvement; the current annual rate is the highest it has been in five years.

These perceptions are important because – in addition to actual crime levels or effectiveness of the Constabulary – people should be able to feel safe and have confidence in policing.

Visibility of the police

A factor that may influence both of these things is the visibility of the police. This is supported by another question in the survey which asks people what they think should be a priority for the police.

Over a quarter of people had seen one within the last week but just under a quarter could not remember seeing one in the last six months. However over the last two years there were an increasing number of people who answered within the last week and a decreasing number who answered “before then”. Although this indicates people are seeing police more the reasons for this can vary.

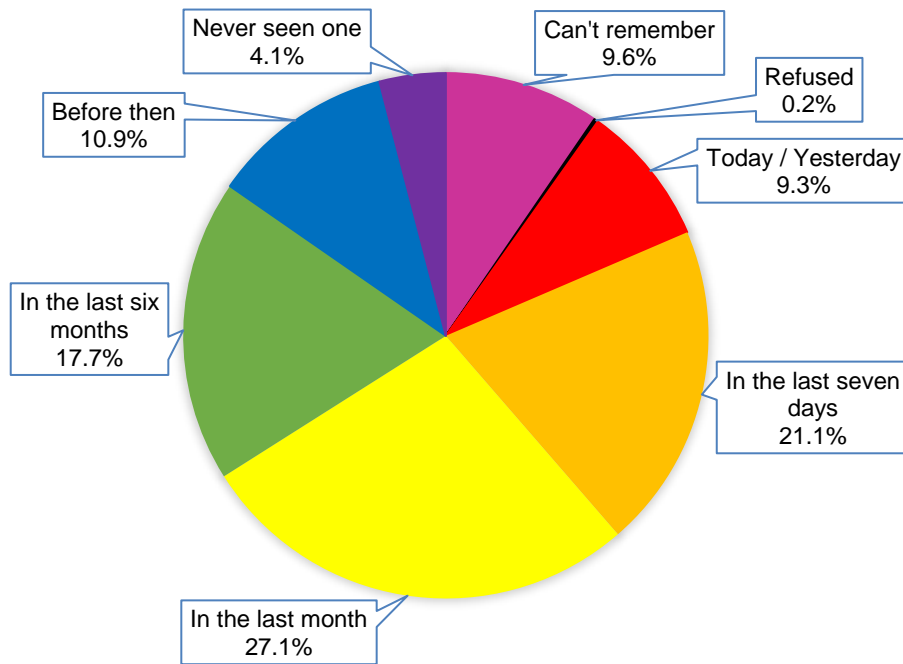


Figure 15: When respondents last saw a police officer or PCSO (2019 – 2020) (Avon and Somerset Police and Crime Survey)

Victimisation

Over the last five years of the survey 971 people said they had been victims of crime or ASB: this equates to 6.5% which is very similar to the level of victimisation based on recorded crime data noted above.

People were also asked if they had reported the incident(s) to the police. Of the 745 who responded to this question 571 said they had which means almost a quarter of people had not reported the incident to the police.

What are the connections?

There are a number of connections that the survey responses show.

People who had seen the police more recently felt safer. Although there was only a small variation in daytime safety levels 8% more people, who had seen the police in the last week felt safe after dark compared to those who had not seen the police in the last six months. This is based on an average since the start of 2018 when the question was introduced.

In this same period people who have been victims of crime or ASB felt less safe than those who had not. Again the difference was much smaller in terms of daytime safety, but after dark 8% more people felt safe when they had not been victims compared to those who had been.

There is a strong observable link between when people last saw the police and their confidence in the police. When looking at the results over the last five years, on average, people who had seen the police within the last week had 28% points higher confidence levels compared to those who could not remember seeing one within the last six months. The marked decline in confidence happens when people report they have not seen the police in the last month.

The survey also shows that when people have been victims of crime or ASB they have less confidence in the police. Over the last five years those people who had not been victims had 11.5% point higher confidence levels.

Police funding

Before the PCC makes a decision about increasing the council tax precept for the following year they seek the views of the public; this survey is a key source of these views. The levels of increase asked about have changed over time but there has always been a higher and a lower level increase as well as no increase and don't know offered as a response.

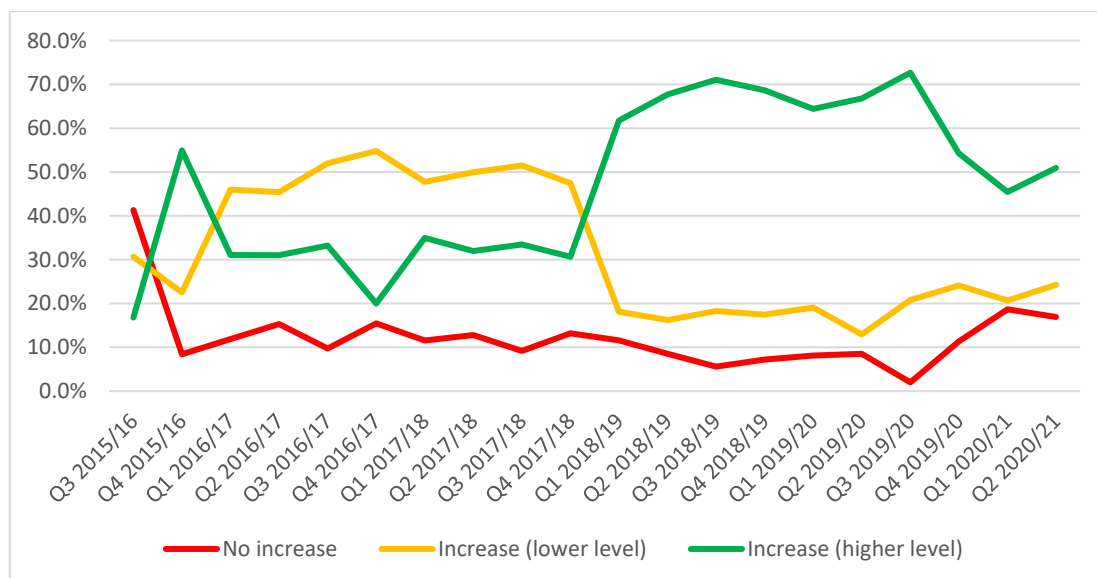


Figure 16: Proposed council tax precept increases; percentage of support, quarter 3 2015/16 – quarter 2 2020/21 (Avon and Somerset Police and Crime Survey)

In every quarter there are always more respondents that support an increase in the precept than those who don't. Over the last two years, in any given quarter, this has ranged from 66% supporting an increase to as many as 93%. On average 20% supported the lower increase with 62% supporting the higher increase and only 10% wanting no increase at all.

Due to the increase in maximum precept that could be requested the survey needed to be changed to reflect this in quarter three of 2020/21. Results for this specific question were captured through the telephone survey as well as online and postal surveys.

Table 25: Proposed council tax precept increases; percentage of support, quarter 3 2020/21 (Avon and Somerset Police and Crime Survey; online survey and postal survey)

| Level | Number of responses | % of all responses |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| I do not wish to pay any increase | 1072 | 29.5 |
| 2% increase | 454 | 12.5 |
| 5% increase | 708 | 19.5 |
| 6.6% increase | 1254 | 34.5 |
| Don't know | 147 | 4.0 |

Limitations of the survey

The volume of the respondents to the survey is such that if the population were homogenous it would be a representative sample from which you could draw conclusions about the population of Avon and Somerset as a whole. However given the limitations on the volume of respondents, and how they are selected, this survey cannot be said to be representative of the population and its differences; some groups are under-represented in respondents. So although the findings from the survey provide useful insight they cannot be said to be statistically representative of the whole population.

6. VICTIM SUPPORT

The PCC commissions victim support services using money granted from the Ministry of Justice for this purpose. In the financial year 2019/20 these services supported approximately 9,850 new victims and in the first half of the 2020/21 year they supported over 5,300 new victims. This is only a small proportion of all victims: across this 18 month period the number of new victims supported was less than 9% of the total new victims recorded by the police.

No conclusions can be drawn from this comparison for a number of reasons. Firstly, as discussed previously, there are many victims who do not report crime to the police but may or may not be supported by one of these organisations.

Secondly this is only comparing victims supported by the directly commissioned services. There are many victim support services that operate across Avon and Somerset that are not commissioned by the PCC and data is not collected centrally to know how many victims are being supported.

Another significant factor is even if the true number of all victims was known and how many were supported by all services we would still not know if there was enough resource to meet demand as we cannot know how many victims want support or how much support each victim is going to need.

Although this need cannot accurately be quantified it is true to say that based on the feedback from providers of victim support services there is still significant unmet need. This is particularly the case with Independent Sexual Violence Advisors (ISVAs), Independent Domestic Violence Advisors (IDVAs) and therapeutic services. Even with the additional funding for ISVAs and IDVAs, announced by the Government in February 2021, it is felt there will still be gaps.

7. CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICE

The Criminal Justice Joint Inspection report *Impact of the pandemic on the Criminal Justice System* (January 2021) best summarises the current position. The below are extracts from this report.

“The CJS in England and Wales was already excessively fragmented and under-resourced. It will be unable to manage this significant challenge [impact of the pandemic] without considerable resourcing, planning and joint work.

[...]

We have grave concerns that this impact will prove deleterious to victims, witnesses and defendants alike. The significant backlogs in the Crown Court in particular, and the ripple effects these are having on all parts of the system are problems which must be tackled now.

[...]

As at 13 December 2020, court backlogs were as follows:

- Total live CPS post-charge caseload: 67% higher than the pre-Covid baseline. This equates to 67,679 extra cases, taking the total to 169,419.
- Magistrates' court live caseload: 83% higher. Of these, 19,500 are estimated to be trials, equating to a 57% increase since February 2020.
- Crown Court live caseload: 44% higher. Of these, 27,700 are estimated to be trials, a 65% increase since February 2020.

[...]

Increased time spent on remand will inevitably add to the anxieties and frustrations of individual prisoners. A growing and increasingly-frustrated remand population has the potential to have a serious adverse effect on the stability of reception prisons.

[...]

The National Probation Service is under pressure as court hearings resume [...] This will be a landmark year for probation services, with the National Probation Service taking over all offender management in June 2021. The timetable for the transition period has always been ambitious and the pandemic will cause additional strain.

[...]

Some youth offending services will also see a significant increase in their workloads as cases begin to progress through court. Between April and June 2020, there was a 55% increase nationally in the live youth caseload, compared with the same period in 2019.”

“Apart from affecting the confidence of victims in the CJS, it is likely that some victims will become unwilling to support prosecutions [...] There is evidence from our other work that delay is often a driver of victim attrition rates. In Crown Court units in some CPS Areas, cases per prosecutor have increased by over 90%.”

“The recent funding for 20,000 additional police officers and 400 prosecutors, and the additional funding for the court service [...] has the potential to add to court backlogs as more cases enter the system.”

The latest national announcement shows a high of 56,003 cases in the Crown Court backlog. However in Avon and Somerset the collaborative work to reduce the backlog has resulted in trials now being listed in September 2021 in comparison to other parts of the country where it is as late as 2023.

8. REOFFENDING

Table 26: Proven reoffending rate for the October to December 2018 offender cohort and % change (Ministry of Justice – *Proven reoffending statistics quarterly bulletin, October 2018 to December 2018*) (October 2020)

| Cohort | Proven reoffending rate for the October to December 2018 offender cohort (%) | Change from the same quarter in 2017 (% points) |
|---|--|---|
| Overall | 28.1 | -0.7 |
| Adult offenders | 27.5 | -0.6 |
| Juvenile offenders | 37.3 | -0.7 |
| Adults released from custody or starting court orders | 35.7 | -1.2 |

| | | |
|---|------|------|
| Adults released from custodial sentences of less than 12 months | 61.0 | -2.1 |
|---|------|------|

These figures provide some insight into reoffending levels. The overall and adult reoffending rates are the lowest rates in the twelve-year time series.

“More recently, there has also been a decrease in the average number of reoffences per reoffender (also known as the frequency rate) which stands at 3.97 for the October to December 2018 offender cohort compared to 4.02 for the same quarter in 2017. However, until recently the trend for the frequency rate has been an increasing one over the last twelve years, indicating that a higher number of reoffences are gradually being committed by a smaller number of individuals.

[...]

As proven reoffences are measured over a one-year follow-up period and a further six-month waiting period to allow the offence to be proven in court, it is worth noting that the waiting period for the October to December 2018 cohort coincides with the operational restrictions following the response to the COVID-19 pandemic. As reduced volumes of cases have been processed at the criminal courts, these restrictions have meant that there has been increases in outstanding cases in Magistrates’ and Crown Courts.

[...]

Offenders with a larger number of previous offences have a higher rate of proven reoffending than those with fewer previous offences. Proven reoffending rates for adults ranged from 6.5% for offenders with no previous offences to 47.5% for offenders with 11 or more previous offences for the October to December 2018 cohort (figure 2).”

The above frequency rate is an important measure: this demonstrates that the quarterly cohort of 28,000 offenders committed over 109,000 additional offences in just a one year period. This only demonstrates a small proportion of the reoffending. Many crimes will not be reported to the police and even if they are the likelihood of them resulting in a further proven offence is small: the national positive outcome rate for 2019 was less than 11%.

This demonstrates both the scale of crime and harm that is caused by those who have previously offended but also demonstrates how current practices fail to provide effective rehabilitation.

“The police service, the wider criminal justice system and other public services are too fragmented in many respects. This perpetuates the circularity of offending.” HMICFRS – State of Policing 2019 (July 2020).

9. ISSUES, RISKS AND PRIORITIES

Avon and Somerset Strategic Threat Assessment

The Constabulary produced a Strategic Threat Assessment in February 2021 to identify and prioritise risk areas within Avon and Somerset. This rates themes using the national Management of Risk in Law Enforcement (MoRiLE) methodology. The top five threats (in alphabetical order) are:

- Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation
- County Lines
- Drug Commodities
- Drug Supply and Markets (other than County Lines)
- Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking

Substance misuse

“There is a well-established and complex link between drugs, alcohol and crime, and in the recent years there has been a particular emphasis on the links between drug misuse and offending. We know that people who misuse drugs are more likely to have been involved in crime.” Public Health England – *How alcohol and drug treatment helps to reduce crime (2017)*

To stop people misusing controlled drugs and alcohol and becoming addicted in the first place is beyond the remit of policing. However policing does and should play an important part in trying to break the cycle when those substance abusers/addicts commit crime. There needs to be better and more consistent use of drug test on arrest as well as increased funding for diversionary programmes for offenders to be referred into. Substance misuse is an important pathway to reduce reoffending as acknowledged by Public Health England.

Mental Health

“We have grave concerns about whether the police should be involved in responding to mental health problems to the degree they are. Our inspection found that, in dealing with people with mental health problems, police officers and staff must do complex and high-risk work. They often don’t have the skills they need to support people with mental health problems. And, too often, they find themselves responsible for the safety and welfare of people that other professionals would be better placed to deal with.” HMICFRS – *Policing and Mental Health (November 2018)*.

“Many forces report increases in demand, particularly in responding to the needs of vulnerable people. This is usually because other public services have been withdrawn or scaled back. Generally, incidents involving vulnerable or mentally ill people are complex and time-consuming for the police to deal with. There remain high levels of mental illness, and drug and alcohol dependency, among those taken into police custody.” HMICFRS – *State of Policing 2019 (July 2020)*.

Avon and Somerset Police have estimated, based on available data that, demand caused by mental ill health is somewhere between 6-8% of all demand. Prior to the pandemic this police demand had been increasing although has not continued. However mental ill health is expected to worsen in the near future *“Prior to COVID-19 mental health services were often unable to provide all patients with the level of care they required because of a lack of resources. We are concerned that the anticipated increase in demand on services could make that provision worse still.”* British Medical Association – *The impact of COVID-19 on*

mental health in England (September 2020). This reveals that – much like the situation with the court backlogs – an already bad situation will likely get worse.

Funding

As discussed in section 2.4 policing still faces significant funding challenges and the current funding formula exacerbates this problem for Avon and Somerset Constabulary.

Inequality

There is significant inequality in crime and the criminal justice system as described in section 4 of this report.

Information Governance and Data Quality

These topics are recognised as two of the highest strategic risks to Avon and Somerset Constabulary. Living in an ever growing digital age continues to increase the importance of proper and ethical use of people's data. Data is also fundamental to evidence led policing and problem solving, effectiveness and efficiency. Without good quality data the police cannot effectively target their limited resources or understand problems and how to solve them.

Court backlogs

“The significant backlog of cases constitutes the greatest threat to the proper operation of the criminal justice system” The Police Foundation – *Public Safety and Security in the 21st Century* (July 2020)

The inefficient CJS has been further stretched by the pandemic as discussed in section 7 of this report with a considerable impact on victims and offenders.

Public confidence and legitimacy

The three previous strategic risks all have a common theme and that is they are all fundamental to legitimacy and securing the public confidence in the police and wider system. British policing operates on a model of policing by consent and if confidence is lost in the system it threatens that model of policing.

Aging population

The UK as a whole has an aging population. The Avon and Somerset area already has more older people (65 years and over) than the national average: 19.9% compared to 18.5%; in Somerset and North Somerset nearly a quarter of the population is already in this older age range. Life expectancy has outpaced healthy life expectancy and this therefore means there will be increasing numbers of people with health problems and vulnerability. An aging population also reduces the proportion of people in employment age so this may also be a challenge for workforce planning – especially given that police officers are almost entirely under the age of 56.

Strategic Review of Policing

The Police Foundation identified nine implications for public safety and security in *Public Safety and Security in the 21st Century* (July 2020).

1. *“The information space, will become an ever more central terrain in which public safety and security are negotiated. As we use more and more connected devices, including devices connected to our bodies and even our brains, we will become more vulnerable to malicious intervention by cyber actors. This requires nothing short of a transformation in the way we seek to advance public safety.”*
2. Policing will need to invest in the digital tools to work effectively in this space and they will have to negotiate the ethical issues that arise from this such as interfering with the right to privacy and the use of artificial intelligence.
3. High impact disruptive events such as extreme weather caused by climate change and pandemics in which the police play a leading role in responding to.
4. *“Social tension and public order will become more challenging. In the information space the reinforcement of “digital echo chambers” may make incidents of hate crime, harassment and bullying more likely, requiring a policing response. Online disputes may spill over into conflict on the streets. As we approach climate tipping point more militant climate activism, including widespread civil disobedience seems likely, and will attract public sympathy, requiring sensitive policing. The increase in many of the push factors causing migration from the global South, plus the need for the UK to attract more people of working age, is likely to mean higher levels of immigration. This in turn could result in social tensions unless effectively managed.”*
5. *“Economic and fiscal fortunes of the UK could be challenging, which could both increase complex social demands on policing and constrain the resources available to deal with them”.* This has been exacerbated by the coronavirus pandemic in the shorter term and in the longer term that ‘Western’ economies are likely to decline in relative wealth compared to Asian economies.
6. *“Policing will continue to be presented with more complex social demands. The projected rise in social inequality, as well as the constraints on public spending, could mean that policing is presented with ongoing challenges linked to those who suffer from multiple disadvantages.”* This places further importance on the need to work in partnership with other organisations.
7. Organised Crime Groups will continue to adapt and exploit these challenges such as in the immigration crime and modern slavery as well as in cybercrime.
8. As the public safety landscape is becoming more complex the limited resources of policing may make them less effective and increasingly fail to meet public expectations.
9. *“Policing will continue to be subject to considerable public scrutiny and there will be pressure for greater accountability. There are likely to be continued calls for the persistent racial disproportionalities in the use of police powers to be addressed.”*

10. CONCLUSIONS

Avon and Somerset is a very diverse area in terms of geography, population deprivation and crime. As the major city Bristol has the most significant challenges in terms of policing and other societal issues.

The majority of police demand is non-crime and although some of this has reduced during the pandemic period it was replaced by new demand to enforce coronavirus restrictions. The pandemic, and particularly legal restrictions such as lockdown, has had a significant impact on police recorded crime. In some cases, such as acquisitive crime, this will be a real decrease in these crime types. Whereas there are many other types of crime linked to vulnerability, such as domestic abuse, where the offending is still happening; there is just less opportunity for victims or others to report it. It is likely that crime and demand will increase again when restrictions are lifted (as it did in the summer of 2020).

Operation Uplift is the recruitment of 20,000 additional police officers, nationally, over the next three years. This investment in policing will likely bring greater expectation from the public. The Home Office have made clear they are expecting a return on their investment. There will be a new Crime and Policing Performance Board which will set national policing outcomes. Although the detail is not yet finalised and available to the public the Home Secretary stated – at the Association of Police and Crime Commissioners and National Police Chiefs' Council Partnership Summit 2020 – there would be expectations to reduce murder, serious violence and neighbourhood crime. The Safer Streets fund describes neighbourhood crime as burglary, vehicle related theft, theft from the person and robbery. The Home Secretary also described a focus on victim satisfaction, domestic abuse, and county lines. She also stated wanting to “create a truly representative police force that reflects the society we serve” by increasing visible diversity in policing and in particular greater diversity of leadership.

This report makes clear that there is great inequality in crime and policing; although it has focussed on gender and ethnicity discretely other characteristics, such as disability and mental health, will also play a part as will the intersectionality of these characteristics. This inequality must be addressed to ensure the continued legitimacy of policing and to secure public confidence in the police and criminal justice system. The Avon and Somerset Lammy Review Group will shortly be releasing a report on this important topic.

There is considerable unmet need for police and partners alike which mean the police cannot respond in a way they would want or the public would expect. Increases in funding and practice improvements are required to improve outcomes for victims, through the criminal justice system or otherwise, and to help rehabilitate those who commit crime. There is also need for more preventative work, between police and partners together, to stop crime, victimisation and offending before it happens.

11. GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB): Anti-social behaviour is defined by the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 as 'acting in a manner that causes or is likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to one or more persons not of the same household'. This can include personally directed and community directed incidents and incidents that have a wider environmental impact. ASB can include indictable criminal offences such as criminal damage as well as civil offences and broader 'anti-social' behaviours such as low level nuisance, noise, graffiti and litter pollution. There are many variations in the definition of ASB across agencies.

BANES: Bath and North East Somerset Council (or area)

BNSSG CCG: Bristol, North Somerset and South Gloucestershire Clinical Commissioning Group plan and buy healthcare services for the people of the three local authority areas.

CCGs: Clinical Commissioning Groups commission most of the hospital and community NHS services in the local areas for which they are responsible.

Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE): This is where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child or young person under the age of 18 into any activity:

- (a) in exchange for something the victim needs or wants; and/or
- (b) for the financial or other advantage of the perpetrator or facilitator; and/or
- (c) through violence or the threat of violence.

The victim may have been criminally exploited even if the activity appears consensual. Child Criminal Exploitation does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur through the use of technology.

CJS Criminal Justice System or Criminal Justice Services: incorporates the Police, the Crown Prosecution Service, courts, prisons, National Probation Service, Community Rehabilitation Company, youth offending teams and Victim Support and other organisations and multi-agency partnerships.

CRC: Community Rehabilitation Companies are the private-sector suppliers of Probation and Prison-based rehabilitation services for low and medium risk offenders in England and Wales.

Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW): provides the most robust indicator of long term trends in overall crime victimisation rates at a local and national level. It should be noted, however, that the survey does not provide estimates for sexual offences, homicide, crimes against businesses and crimes that have no victim. The survey also excludes victims aged nine and under and those that are not resident in households.

Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs): A local authority level statutory partnership established by the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to co-ordinate action on crime and disorder. Community safety is not just about tackling crime but about improving quality of life and reducing the fear of crime in communities.

Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE): A form of sexual abuse in which a person(s) exploits, coerces and/or manipulates a child or young person into engaging in some form of sexual activity in return for something the child needs or desires and/or for the gain of the person(s) perpetrating or facilitating the abuse.' (SBNI 2014, adopted from the CSE Knowledge Transfer Partnership NI).

Class A Drugs: In the UK illegal drugs are put into three different classes A, B, and C. Class A drugs are considered to be the most harmful and attract the most serious punishments. They include but are not limited to heroin, crack cocaine, cocaine, ecstasy and LSD.

Computer misuse: covers computer viruses and any unauthorised access to computer material (e.g. hacking), as set out in the Computer Misuse Act 1990.

County Lines: is a term used when drug gangs from big cities expand their operations to smaller towns, often using violence to drive out local dealers and exploiting children and vulnerable people to sell drugs. These dealers will use dedicated mobile phone lines, known as 'deal lines', to take orders from drug users.

CPS: Crown Prosecution Service, an independent body that prosecutes criminal cases that have been investigated by the police and other investigative organisations in England and Wales.

Cybercrimes: is a broad definition but fraud and computer misuse are two examples of it. There are two distinct categories as described in the National Cyber Security Strategy 2016:

- cyber-dependent crimes – crimes that can be committed only through the use of Information and Communications Technology (ICT) devices, where the devices are both the tool for committing the crime, and the target of the crime (e.g. developing and propagating malware for financial gain, hacking to steal, damage, distort or destroy data and/or network or activity); and
- cyber-enabled crimes – traditional crimes which can be increased in scale or reach by the use of computers, computer networks or other forms of ICT (such as cyber-enabled fraud and data theft).

Domestic abuse: defined by the CPS as any incident of controlling, coercive or threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are or have been intimate partners or family members, regardless of their gender or sexuality. It covers a range of types of abuse, including, but not limited to, psychological, physical, sexual, financial or emotional abuse.

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM): a procedure where the female genitals are deliberately cut, injured or changed, but where there's no medical reason for this to be done. FGM is usually carried out on young girls between infancy and the age of 15, most commonly before puberty starts. It is illegal in the UK and is child abuse.

Hate Crime: any criminal offence that is seen to have been motivated by hostility or prejudice towards a persons' social group, including their race, ethnicity, gender, religious belief, sexual orientation, or disability.

Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire and Rescue Services (HMICFRS): a statutory body responsible to the Home Office for inspecting police forces and fire and rescue services in England and Wales.

Lammy Report: an independent review, chaired by David Lammy MP, into the treatment of, and outcomes for Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic individuals in the criminal justice system. The report was published in September 2017.

Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP): provides a focus on both Revenue expenditure (day-to-day running costs of providing services) and Capital expenditure (long-term investment in infrastructure), as well as setting out a budget forecast.

Ministry of Justice (MoJ): a ministerial department of the British government, working to protect and advance the principles of justice.

National Crime Agency (NCA): leads the UK's fight to cut serious and organised crime, protecting the public by targeting and pursuing those criminals who pose the greatest risk to the UK.

Office for National Statistics (ONS): is the UK's largest independent producer of official statistics and the recognised national statistical institute of the UK.

Other than White: this is the description for the combination of the four ethnic groups Asian, Black, Mixed and Other (formerly called Black, Asian, and minority ethnic [BAME]).

Out of court disposal (OOCd): a sub-section of Positive Outcomes which include cautions/conditional cautions for youths or adults, penalty notice for disorder (PND), cannabis/khat warning, community resolution or other diversionary, educational or intervention activity.

PCSO: Police Community Support Officer, a uniformed civilian member of police support staff, a role created by section 38 of the Police Reform Act 2002. A PCSO shares some but not all Police powers.

Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC, Commissioner): elected individual with responsibility for identifying local policing needs, setting priorities that meet those needs, agreeing a local strategic plan, holding the Chief Constable to account, setting the force budget and precept and hiring and if necessary dismissing the Chief Constable.

Police and Crime Panel: Since November 2012, police and crime panels have had a vital role in each police force area. The panel is made up mainly from councillors from councils within the police force area with at least two independent co-opted members. They challenge, scrutinise and support each PCC, by scrutinising the precepts and police and crime plans, conducting confirmation hearings and dealing with complaints against the PCC.

Positive Outcomes: are counted as Home Office defined outcomes 1-8 which are: charge/summons, cautions/conditional cautions for youths or adults, offences taken into consideration, the offender has died, penalty notice for disorder (PND), cannabis/khat warning, community resolution. From July 2019 an additional outcome 22 was introduced which counts as a positive outcome; this is diversionary, educational or intervention activity, resulting from the crime report, has been undertaken and it is not in the public interest to take any further action.

Regional Organised Crime Units (ROCU): provide a range of specialist policing capabilities at a regional level, which help forces to tackle serious and organised crime effectively.

Serious Organised Crime (SOC): serious crime coordinated and conducted by people working together on a continuing basis. Their motivation is often, but not always, financial gain. Organised crime groups are responsible for the trafficking of drugs, people and firearms, organised illegal immigration, large-scale and high volume fraud and other financial crimes, counterfeit goods, organised acquisitive crime and cybercrime. (As defined in the SPR).

Stop and Search: this refers to the police use of statutory powers to search a person or vehicle if they have "reasonable grounds" to suspect the person is carrying illegal drugs, a weapon, stolen property or something which could be used to commit a crime.

Strategic Policing Requirement (SPR): Issued 'from time to time' by the Secretary of State setting out current national threats and appropriate national policing capabilities to counter those threats.

Strategic Threat Assessment (STA): Assessment brings together a picture of the threats and risks associated with criminality based upon the local, regional and national issues and influence the force's priorities.

Annex 1 – Gender (ONS – Population estimates for the UK, mid-2019) (June 2020)

| Number | BANES | Bristol | North Somerset | Somerset | South Gloucestershire | Total |
|---------|--------|---------|----------------|----------|-----------------------|---------|
| Male | 95,814 | 232,171 | 104,601 | 274,556 | 141,234 | 848,376 |
| Female | 97,468 | 231,206 | 110,451 | 287,669 | 143,859 | 870,653 |
| Percent | BANES | Bristol | North Somerset | Somerset | South Gloucestershire | Total |
| Male | 49.6% | 50.1% | 48.6% | 48.8% | 49.5% | 49.4% |
| Female | 50.4% | 49.9% | 51.4% | 51.2% | 50.5% | 50.6% |

Annex 2 – Age (ONS – Population estimates for the UK, mid-2019) (June 2020)

| Number | BANES | Bristol | North Somerset | Somerset | South Gloucestershire | Total |
|----------|--------|---------|----------------|----------|-----------------------|---------|
| Under 11 | 22,023 | 61,652 | 26,870 | 67,231 | 37,291 | 215,067 |
| 11-17 | 14,224 | 32,484 | 16,841 | 43,959 | 21,952 | 129,460 |
| 18-24 | 28,116 | 64,514 | 13,518 | 35,731 | 24,223 | 166,102 |
| 25-34 | 25,913 | 92,744 | 21,704 | 59,013 | 37,718 | 237,092 |
| 35-44 | 20,039 | 60,481 | 25,782 | 58,745 | 36,190 | 201,237 |
| 45-54 | 24,236 | 49,783 | 30,681 | 78,364 | 40,009 | 223,073 |
| 55-64 | 22,049 | 41,374 | 28,015 | 79,269 | 34,013 | 204,720 |
| 65-74 | 19,082 | 31,919 | 27,097 | 75,204 | 27,728 | 181,030 |
| 75+ | 17,600 | 28,426 | 24,544 | 64,709 | 25,969 | 161,248 |
| Percent | BANES | Bristol | North Somerset | Somerset | South Gloucestershire | Total |
| Under 11 | 11.4% | 13.3% | 12.5% | 12.0% | 13.1% | 12.5% |
| 11-17 | 7.4% | 7.0% | 7.8% | 7.8% | 7.7% | 7.5% |
| 18-24 | 14.5% | 13.9% | 6.3% | 6.4% | 8.5% | 9.7% |
| 25-34 | 13.4% | 20.0% | 10.1% | 10.5% | 13.2% | 13.8% |
| 35-44 | 10.4% | 13.1% | 12.0% | 10.4% | 12.7% | 11.7% |
| 45-54 | 12.5% | 10.7% | 14.3% | 13.9% | 14.0% | 13.0% |
| 55-64 | 11.4% | 8.9% | 13.0% | 14.1% | 11.9% | 11.9% |
| 65-74 | 9.9% | 6.9% | 12.6% | 13.4% | 9.7% | 10.5% |
| 75+ | 9.1% | 6.1% | 11.4% | 11.5% | 9.1% | 9.4% |

Annex 3 – Ethnicity (Nomis – 2011 Census Data)

| Number | BANES | Bristol | North Somerset | Somerset | South Gloucestershire | Total |
|-----------------------------|---------|---------|----------------|----------|-----------------------|-----------|
| White | | | | | | |
| British | 158,640 | 333,432 | 190,553 | 501,558 | 241,611 | 1,425,794 |
| Irish | 1,146 | 3,851 | 1,113 | 2,257 | 1,223 | 9,590 |
| Gypsy or Irish Traveller | 58 | 359 | 176 | 733 | 271 | 1,597 |
| Other White | 6,629 | 21,950 | 5,234 | 14,707 | 6,469 | 54,989 |
| Mixed/multiple ethnic group | | | | | | |
| White and Black Caribbean | 951 | 7,389 | 681 | 1,200 | 1,516 | 11,737 |
| White and Black African | 292 | 1,533 | 256 | 650 | 396 | 3,127 |
| White and Asian | 954 | 3,402 | 698 | 1,407 | 1,016 | 7,477 |
| Other Mixed | 701 | 3,114 | 398 | 984 | 739 | 5,936 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|-------|--------|-----|-------|-------|--------|
| Asian/Asian British | | | | | | |
| Indian | 1,116 | 6,547 | 817 | 1,069 | 2,699 | 12,248 |
| Pakistani | 170 | 6,863 | 111 | 203 | 698 | 8,045 |
| Bangladeshi | 219 | 2,104 | 299 | 442 | 238 | 3,302 |
| Chinese | 1,912 | 3,886 | 619 | 1,247 | 1,312 | 8,976 |
| Other Asian | 1,160 | 4,255 | 590 | 1,912 | 1,493 | 9,410 |
| Black / African / Caribbean / Black British | | | | | | |
| African | 499 | 12,085 | 383 | 607 | 987 | 14,561 |
| Caribbean | 672 | 6,727 | 188 | 291 | 980 | 8,858 |
| Other Black | 155 | 6,922 | 61 | 115 | 251 | 7,504 |
| Other ethnic group | | | | | | |
| Arab | 375 | 1,272 | 127 | 175 | 366 | 2,315 |
| Any other ethnic group | 367 | 2,543 | 262 | 415 | 502 | 4,089 |

| Number | BANES | Bristol | North Somerset | Somerset | South Gloucestershire | Total |
|---|-------|---------|----------------|----------|-----------------------|-------|
| White | | | | | | |
| British | 90.1% | 77.9% | 94.1% | 94.6% | 91.9% | 89.1% |
| Irish | 0.7% | 0.9% | 0.5% | 0.4% | 0.5% | 0.6% |
| Gypsy or Irish Traveller | 0.0% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.1% |
| Other White | 3.8% | 5.1% | 2.6% | 2.8% | 2.5% | 3.4% |
| Mixed/multiple ethnic group | | | | | | |
| White and Black Caribbean | 0.5% | 1.7% | 0.3% | 0.2% | 0.6% | 0.7% |
| White and Black African | 0.2% | 0.4% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.2% | 0.2% |
| White and Asian | 0.5% | 0.8% | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.4% | 0.5% |
| Other Mixed | 0.4% | 0.7% | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.3% | 0.4% |
| Asian/Asian British | | | | | | |
| Indian | 0.6% | 1.5% | 0.4% | 0.2% | 1.0% | 0.8% |
| Pakistani | 0.1% | 1.6% | 0.1% | 0.0% | 0.3% | 0.5% |
| Bangladeshi | 0.1% | 0.5% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.2% |
| Chinese | 1.1% | 0.9% | 0.3% | 0.2% | 0.5% | 0.6% |
| Other Asian | 0.7% | 1.0% | 0.3% | 0.4% | 0.6% | 0.6% |
| Black / African / Caribbean / Black British | | | | | | |
| African | 0.3% | 2.8% | 0.2% | 0.1% | 0.4% | 0.9% |
| Caribbean | 0.4% | 1.6% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.4% | 0.6% |
| Other Black | 0.1% | 1.6% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.1% | 0.5% |
| Other ethnic group | | | | | | |
| Arab | 0.2% | 0.3% | 0.1% | 0.0% | 0.1% | 0.1% |
| Any other ethnic group | 0.2% | 0.6% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.2% | 0.3% |

Annex 4 – Religion (Nomis – 2011 Census Data)

| Number | BANES | Bristol | North Somerset | Somerset | South Gloucestershire | Total |
|------------|--------|---------|----------------|----------|-----------------------|---------|
| Christian | 99,468 | 200,254 | 123,545 | 339,211 | 156,504 | 918,982 |
| Buddhist | 941 | 2,549 | 554 | 1,612 | 708 | 6,364 |
| Hindu | 535 | 2,712 | 340 | 506 | 1,681 | 5,774 |
| Jewish | 254 | 777 | 157 | 337 | 145 | 1,670 |
| Muslim | 1,179 | 22,016 | 869 | 1,470 | 2,176 | 27,710 |
| Sikh | 140 | 2,133 | 95 | 100 | 623 | 3,091 |
| Other | 935 | 2,793 | 939 | 3361 | 888 | 8,916 |
| None | 57,626 | 160,218 | 60,867 | 141,071 | 80,607 | 500,389 |
| Not stated | 14,938 | 34,782 | 15,200 | 42,304 | 19,435 | 126,659 |
| Percent | BANES | Bristol | North Somerset | Somerset | South Gloucestershire | Total |
| Christian | 56.5% | 46.8% | 61.0% | 64.0% | 59.6% | 57.5% |
| Buddhist | 0.5% | 0.6% | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.4% |
| Hindu | 0.3% | 0.6% | 0.2% | 0.1% | 0.6% | 0.4% |
| Jewish | 0.1% | 0.2% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.1% |
| Muslim | 0.7% | 5.1% | 0.4% | 0.3% | 0.8% | 1.7% |
| Sikh | 0.1% | 0.5% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.2% | 0.2% |
| Other | 0.5% | 0.7% | 0.5% | 0.6% | 0.3% | 0.6% |
| None | 32.7% | 37.4% | 30.0% | 26.6% | 30.7% | 31.3% |
| Not stated | 8.5% | 8.1% | 7.5% | 8.0% | 7.4% | 7.9% |

Annex 5 – Disability / long-term health problem (Nomis – 2011 Census Data)

| Number | BANES | Bristol | North Somerset | Somerset | South Gloucestershire | Total |
|--|--------|---------|----------------|----------|-----------------------|---------|
| Day-to-day activities limited a lot | 12,267 | 34,570 | 17,335 | 43,988 | 17,842 | 126,002 |
| Day-to-day activities limited a little | 16,028 | 37,154 | 21,405 | 55,676 | 23,072 | 153,335 |
| Total | 28,295 | 71,724 | 38,740 | 99,664 | 40,914 | 279,337 |
| Percent | BANES | Bristol | North Somerset | Somerset | South Gloucestershire | Total |
| Day-to-day activities limited a lot | 7.0% | 8.1% | 8.6% | 8.3% | 6.8% | 7.9% |
| Day-to-day activities limited a little | 9.1% | 8.7% | 10.6% | 10.5% | 8.8% | 9.6% |
| Total | 16.1% | 16.7% | 19.1% | 18.8% | 15.6% | 17.5% |

Annex 6 – Unemployed / economically inactive (Nomis – Labour Market Profiles (accessed December 2020))

| Percentage | Unemployed (%) | Economically inactive (%) |
|-----------------------|----------------|---------------------------|
| Great Britain | 3.9 | 20.6 |
| South West | 3.1 | 18.4 |
| BANES | 3.2 | 18.0 |
| Bristol | 4.1 | 20.0 |
| North Somerset | 3.0 | 15.9 |
| Somerset | 2.8 | 17.7 |
| South Gloucestershire | 2.6 | 15.4 |

Annex 7 – Homelessness (MHCLG – Statutory Homelessness July to September (Q3) 2020 (Revised): England) (January 2021)

| Rates per 1000 households | Households assessed as threatened with homelessness | Households assessed as homeless |
|---------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| England | 1.36 | 1.60 |
| London | 1.69 | 1.98 |
| Rest of England | 1.30 | 1.53 |
| South West | 1.37 | 1.65 |
| Avon and Somerset | 1.09 | 1.52 |
| BANES | 0.71 | 0.45 |
| Bristol | 0.76 | 2.90 |
| North Somerset | 1.46 | 0.73 |
| Somerset | 1.27 | 1.54 |
| South Gloucestershire | 1.23 | 0.53 |

Annex 8 – Rough Sleeping (MHCLG – Rough sleeping snapshot in England: autumn 2019) (February 2020)

| | Rates per 100,000 population |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| England | 7.58 |
| London | 12.68 |
| Rest of England | 6.61 |
| South West | 8.71 |
| Avon and Somerset | 11.52 |
| BANES | 8.80 |
| Bristol | 21.15 |
| North Somerset | 2.79 |
| Somerset | 12.63 |
| South Gloucestershire | 2.10 |

Annex 9 – Qualifications (Nomis – Labour Market Profiles) (accessed December 2020)

| Percentage | No Qualification | NVQ1 or above | NVQ4 or above |
|-----------------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Great Britain | 7.7 | 85.6 | 40.3 |
| South West | 5.3 | 89.3 | 39.2 |
| BANES | 2.6 | 92.2 | 45.5 |
| Bristol | 5.7 | 89.5 | 51 |
| North Somerset | 4 | 91.2 | 40.2 |
| Somerset | 8.1 | 88.1 | 35.2 |
| South Gloucestershire | 3.5 | 93.5 | 38.8 |

Annex 10 – Life expectancy (ONS – Health state life expectancy at birth and at age 65 years by local areas, UK) (December 2019).

| Years | Females | | Males | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| | Life expectancy | Healthy life expectancy | Life expectancy | Healthy life expectancy |
| England | 83.2 | 63.9 | 79.6 | 63.4 |
| South West | 83.8 | 65.3 | 80.2 | 65.0 |
| BANES | 85.0 | 64.3 | 80.7 | 66.0 |
| Bristol | 82.6 | 61.1 | 78.4 | 60.8 |
| North Somerset | 84.0 | 65.2 | 80.0 | 65.5 |
| Somerset | 84.1 | 65.9 | 80.4 | 64.2 |
| South Gloucestershire | 84.5 | 66.5 | 81.2 | 67.3 |

Annex 11 – Self-harm and suicide rates (Public Health England – *Local Authority Health Profiles*) (2017 – 2019)

| Rate per 100,000 population | Emergency hospital admissions for intentional self-harm | Suicide rate |
|-----------------------------|---|--------------|
| England | 193.4 | 10.1 |
| South West | 272.8 | 11.3 |
| BANES | 216.0 | 10.4 |
| Bristol | 306.5 | 11.4 |
| North Somerset | 298.1 | 10.5 |
| Somerset | 345.3 | 13.1 |
| South Gloucestershire | 254.9 | 9.1 |

Annex 12 – Alcohol (Public Health England – *Alcohol dependence prevalence in England*) (March 2017) and (NHS Digital – *Statistics on Alcohol, England 2020*) (February 2020)

| Rate per 1000 population | Estimated number of adults with alcohol dependency 2017 mid year | Alcohol-related NHS hospital admissions in England 2018-19 |
|--------------------------|--|--|
| England | 13.4 | 6.6 |
| South West | 12.4 | 6.8 |
| Avon and Somerset | 13.0 | 7.3 |
| BANES | 11.9 | 5.6 |
| Bristol | 18.3 | 8.6 |
| North Somerset | 10.2 | 7.3 |
| Somerset | 11.7 | 7.1 |
| South Gloucestershire | 9.9 | 7.1 |

Annex 13 – Reasons for not reporting crime to the police (percentage of respondents who did not report) (ONS – *Reasons for not reporting incidents of crime to the police, year ending March 2017 CSEW*) (November 2017) and (ONS – *Reasons for not reporting incidents of crime to the police, year ending March 2018 CSEW*) (June 2019)

| Reason | Year ending March 2017 | Year ending March 2018 | Average |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|---------|
| Too trivial / not worth reporting | 32 | 29 | 30 |
| Police could not do anything | 31 | 33 | 32 |
| Private / dealt with themselves | 18 | 19 | 19 |
| Police not interested / bothered | 18 | 20 | 19 |
| Inconvenient to report | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Reported to other authorities | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Common occurrence | 5 | 3 | 4 |
| No loss / damage | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Attempt at offence unsuccessful | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Fear of reprisal | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Own / family member / friend's fault | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Dislike or fear of the police / previous bad experience with the police or courts | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Happened as part of job | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Offender not responsible for actions | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Thought had already been reported | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Tried to report, but unable to contact the police | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other reasons | 7 | 8 | 8 |

Excluding fraud and computer misuse.

Percentages sum to more than 100 as more than one reason could be given.