

TORBAY

Community **Safety** Partnership



Strategic Assessment 2022/23

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Introduction

Safer Communities Torbay is the name given to Torbay's Community Safety Partnership. Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) exist by law to bring agencies and people together to reduce crime and disorder and make areas safer.

Community safety covers a broad spectrum of crime and disorder issues from low level nuisance and vandalism at one end of the scale to serious violence, rape, and murder at the other. It also includes tackling the harms of problem drinking, drug use and reducing reoffending.

Every year Community Safety Partnerships produce and use their strategic assessment to gather and analyse information about the nature and impacts of all of these issues.

This evidence is used to identify local priorities in a clear and fair way so that all partners can agree on the important issues to address together and allocate resources accordingly.

A large proportion of the document is based on statistical information which helps agencies to understand crime and disorder within Torbay. It also includes an overview of community safety issues, contextual information about Torbay, the delivery landscape, and our priority areas.

Throughout the report you will see reference to the following:

The Good Stuff:

These are examples of projects or best practice that are being undertaken within Torbay.

Next steps:

These are plans that the Community Safety Partnership Board intend to implement within the next year to address issues highlighted in the assessment.

Assessing threat, risk, and harm - MoRiLE

To enable effective prioritisation, an accurate understanding of what poses the greatest threat or risk to the safety of the community is vital.

To achieve this in a fair, equitable and effective way, a common and consistent framework of assessment is used.

The MoRiLE programme was created in 2014 through the National Police Chiefs Council (NPCC)'s Intelligence Innovation Group. It was established with the aim of providing a common methodology and language for the assessment of threat, risk, and harm in relation to law enforcement.

In recognition of the value that this standardised approach could offer to Community Safety Partnerships, a partnership strand was added to the national programme in 2016.

MoRiLE is a matrix which generates a score for each community safety issue based on the individual scores assigned for the following areas:

- **Impacts** on the victim, the local community, and the environment
- **Likelihood** – how often it happens, how much and whether it is improving or declining
- **Organisational position** -risks to the partnership's reputation, external factors such as political and public expectations, and the effectiveness of local responses.

Areas are then grouped into **High, Moderate and Standard** threats based upon their overall scores. These are referenced throughout the document and a full summary provided within appendix A.

High	There is an expectation that the High Level Threats will be prioritised by community safety partnerships and all partners, with an explicit response provided through local Partnership Plans and reflected appropriately in other strategies and plans.
Moderate	It is important that community safety partnerships continue to be proactive in managing Moderate Level Threats; working together to manage the risks, address identified problems and prevent new problems developing. As part of the development of local Partnership Plans, community safety partnerships may also wish to review these issues where elements of the response are considered to impede effective management.
Standard	Standard Level Threats are areas that are being managed as "business as usual" and/or not placing much additional demand on services. Community safety partnerships should monitor these issues to ensure that we continue to manage them well.

The scoring process has been undertaken as a two-stage process:

Stage One – A list of 19 crime and disorder areas are selected and put through the scoring exercise. The results of this exercise have been reported on within our Strategic Assessments since 2018/19 and an update to the scores for this year are provided within Appendix A.

Stage Two – Key partners from both statutory and non-statutory agencies were consulted with in relation to the findings of the MoRiLE scoring. Stakeholders were asked to provide comment on the findings and provide professional insight as to how effectively agencies are tackling crime and disorder issues and to highlight any pressures, new risks, or emerging gaps. Feedback from partners was used alongside the findings of the MoRiLE assessment to provide a more holistic and enriched understanding of the challenges faced in Torbay.

National Context

The police recorded 6.3 million crimes in England and Wales in the year ending March 2022 a 16% increase from the previous year.

The following crimes increased:

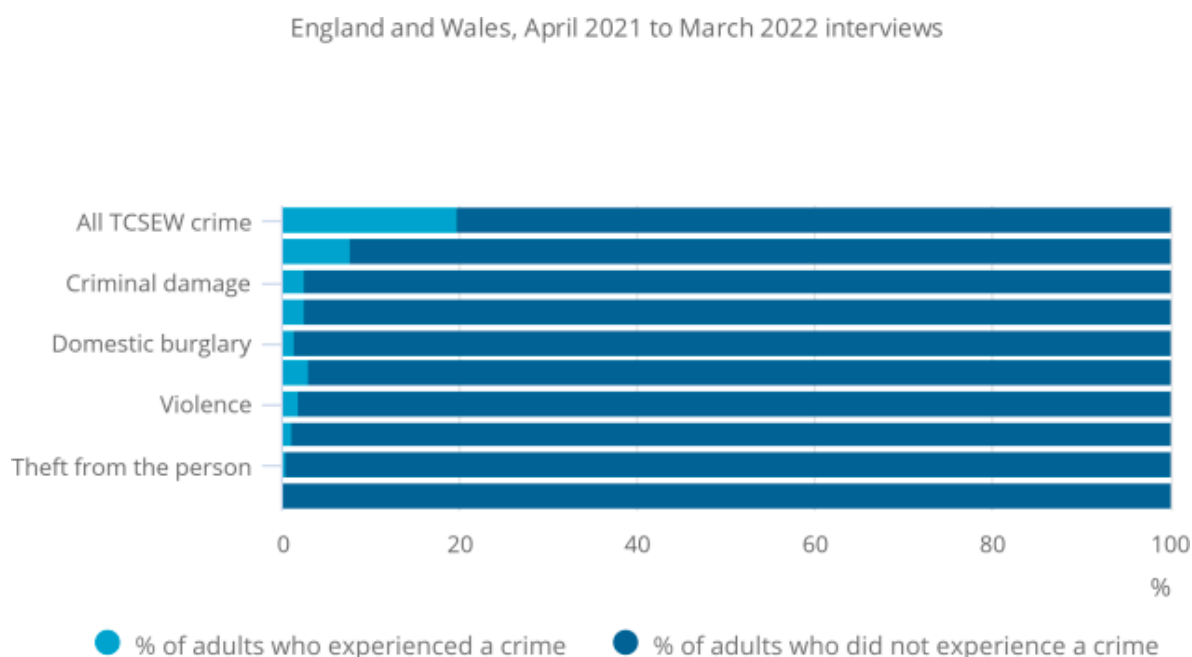
- Violence with injury 22%
- Violence without injury 20%
- Stalking and harassment 15%
- Rape 26%
- Other Sexual Offences 35%
- Robbery 11%
- Fraud & Computer Misuse 17%
- Public Order 24%
- Theft Offences 15%
- Possession on Weapons 10%

It is important to look at individual crime types, as the total figure hides variation both within and across crime types.

- Trafficking of Drugs decreased by 8%
- Possession of Drugs decreased by 18%
- Burglary – no change

Victims

The likelihood of being a victim of crime has fallen considerably over the long-term. Most people are not victims of crime, the latest survey estimates show that 8 in 10 adults did not experience any of the crimes asked about in the survey in the year ending March 2022, a figure that has remained stable in recent years.



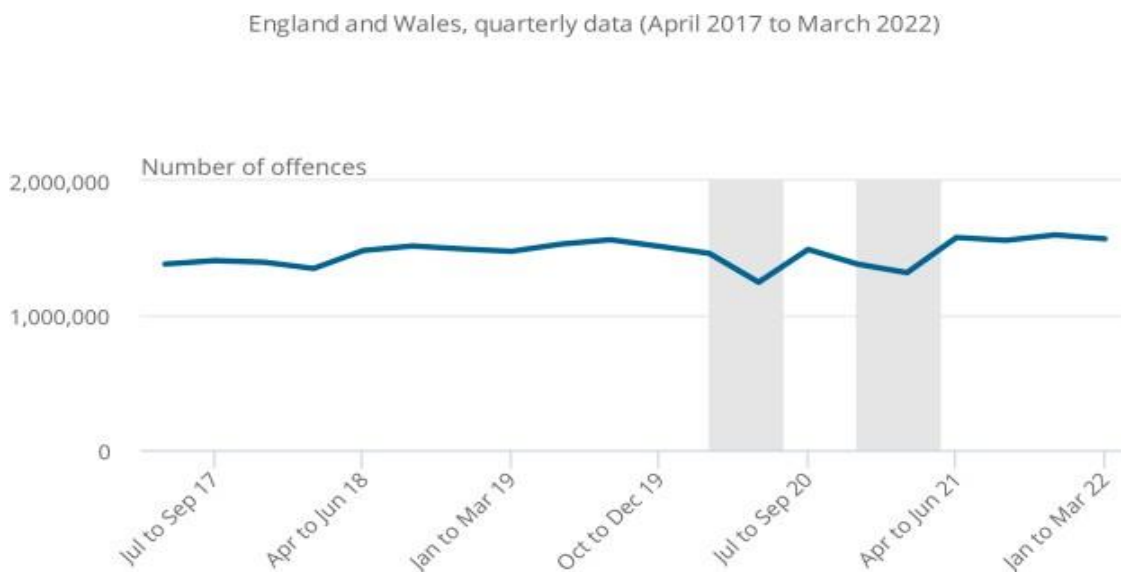
Data

Police Recorded Data

Improvements to recording processes and practices by the police, expansions 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, have each made substantial contributions to rises in recorded crime over recent years. This effect has been more pronounced for some crime types.

Police recorded crime in England and Wales in the year ending March 2022 returned to and exceeded pre coronavirus pandemic levels. The 6.3 million crimes recorded was 4% higher compared with the year ending March 2020 (6.1 million offences). While police recorded crime fell to 5.4 million offences in the year ending 2021 because of national lockdowns and restrictions to social contact during this period, it has increased by 16% in the year ending March 2022 (to 6.3 million offences).

Recent changes in levels of police recorded crime can be clearly seen when looking at quarterly figures



Outcomes

The latest national data published for crime outcomes in England & Wales were for the year ending March 2022.

Key Findings

- In the year ending March 2022, 5.6% of offences recorded in the year resulted in a charge and/or summons outcome, down from 7.1% in the previous year. Though the figure remained stable during the pandemic, this now continues the longer-term downward trend seen since the year ending March 2015, when 16% of crimes were resolved with a charge and/or summons.
- The proportion of offences that were closed as a result of “evidential difficulties”

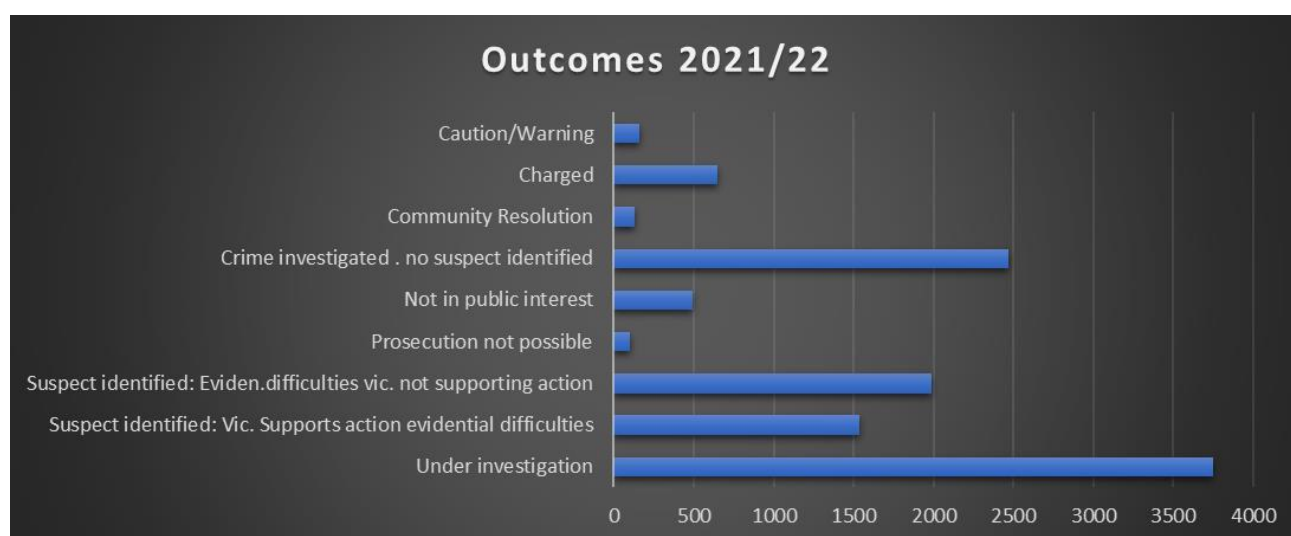
was 38.6%, a slight fall from 39.6% the previous year, but higher than the pre-pandemic year ending March 2020 (34.8%). It is too early to determine if this marks the end of the long-term upwards trend in the proportion of crimes closed with this outcome, which has increased since the year ending March 2015 (when it was 17%).

- There was an increase in the proportion of offences not yet assigned an outcome, from 7.8% for the year ending March 2021 to 11.7% for the year ending March 2022; this likely reflected improved crime recording processes by the police and a more complex caseload

Nationally 5.6% of crimes recorded to March 2022 resulted in someone being charged and or summonsed, whilst in Torbay this figure is 9%, the same as the previous year.

Nationally 26.5% of investigations were closed where the victim did not support further action, a similar rate to the previous year 26.6% In Torbay this is 26% compared to 22% last year.

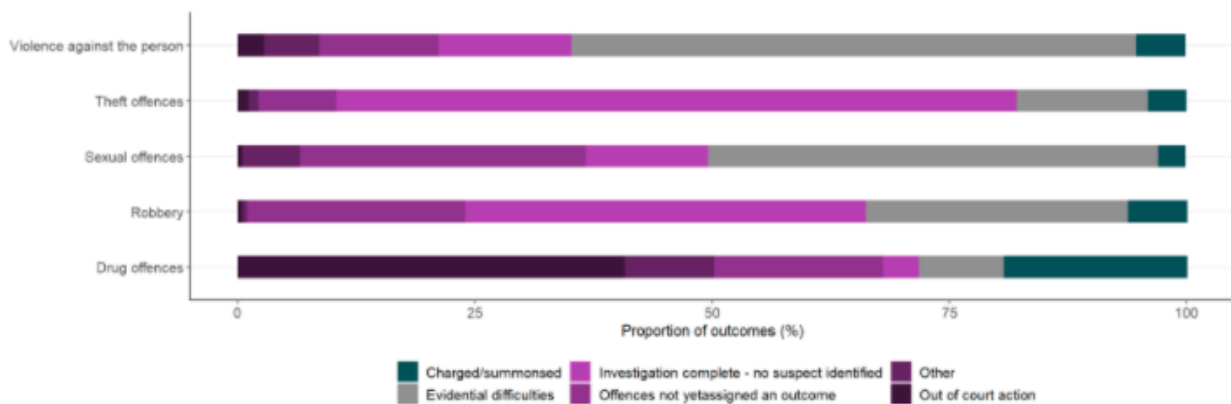
36.4% of crimes recorded over the past year had been closed with no suspect identified; a similar rate to the previous year 36.7%. In Torbay the latest figure is 33% compared to 32% the previous year.



As in previous years, how crimes were resolved varied considerably by the type of crime and it is likely to reflect a range of factors including: the nature of the offence, differing police priorities and the varying challenges in gathering evidence. For example, it will generally be far more difficult to identify a suspect for a criminal damage offence that was not witnessed or caught on CCTV, than one where such intelligence is available. In contrast, for some crimes, such as drug possession offences, the police may have apprehended the offender at the time the crime came to their attention, making a formal or informal criminal justice sanction much easier to achieve. Similarly, for an offence where substantial forensic evidence exists, it will be easier to proceed to a charge than for one where such evidence does not exist.

The willingness of victims or witnesses to engage with the police can also vary by type of offence, and the relationship between victim and offender. Related to this is the length of time that an offence requires to investigate. Both can impact on the distribution of outcomes.

Outcome proportions by outcome group Year Ending March 2022



The variation in outcomes across offence groups for Torbay is highlighted below:

	Charged	Out of Court Outcome	Evidential Difficulties	Investigation Complete -no suspect identified
Drugs offences	13%	10%	4%	2%
Rape/Sexual Offences	1%	0%	72%	8%
Robbery	6%	0%	41%	35%
Violence	6%	1%	65%	13%

Torbay Context

Torbay offers an unrivalled quality of life for individuals and families. With its rich history, breath-taking natural environment and longstanding reputation as a popular tourist and retirement destination, Torbay has enormous potential to provide individuals and families with the opportunity to live a healthy and fulfilled life.

Torbay covers an area of over 24 square miles, located in South Devon, known as the English Riviera. It is made up of the three towns of Torquay, Paignton and Brixham and comprises of over 20 beaches and secluded coves along 22 miles of coastline located around the east facing natural harbour of Torbay.

With a population of over 139,000, Torbay is the second largest urban area within the Heart of the Southwest.

The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) helps local leaders to work together to understand and agree the needs of the local population. It highlights those areas of

Torbay's population where we need to focus efforts to tackle poorer health

outcomes. To avoid duplication, data is not included in detail within this report.

Key issues highlighted for Torbay are:

- Torbay is ranked as the most deprived upper-tier Local Authority in the Southwest region.
- 27.5% of Torbay residents live in the 20% most deprived areas in England

- Torbay's economy is ranked amongst the weakest in England and has declined in recent years. With the disruption to the economy caused by COVID-19 the economy has weakened further.
- Torbay's economy is highly dependent on tourism and unemployment rose significantly at the start of the pandemic, by the end of 2021 this had not yet recovered to pre-pandemic levels.
- There are high levels of vulnerability in the population, including groups with specialist needs and high levels of mental ill health.
- Rates of rough sleepers over the period 2018-2020 have been over 70% higher than the national and regional rates.
- The number of children looked after by the local authority remains amongst the highest in England and around 18% of children are part of a low-income family.
- Torbay's aged population has further challenges in higher levels of

dependency. 27% of population are aged 65 and over. It is expected that within the next decade those aged over 85 will increase by over 50%

Public Health Outcomes Framework

The Public Health Outcomes Framework includes a number of community safety indicators in its 'Wider determinants of health'.

Latest data reported that Torbay was higher than the English average for a number of indicators including the following:

- Households owed a duty under the Homeless Reduction Act.
- Children in low-income families

- Hospital admissions caused by unintentional & deliberate injuries in young people (aged 15-24)
- Emergency Hospital admissions for Intentional Self-harm
- Suicide Rate
- Alcohol related hospital admissions

The evening night-time economy (ENTE) has been a key issue for Torbay historically and there have been many initiatives over the years.

While the ENTE brings benefits to the local economy in relation to tourism and employment, it also brings issues in terms of public disorder and violence. These generate costs in terms of social, economic, health and criminal justice.

Wider than the evening night-time economy, hazardous drinking (drinking above recommended safe and sensible levels but not yet experiencing harm) and harmful drinking (drinking above recommended safe and sensible levels and experiencing harm) within the home can be linked to reduced physical and mental well-being and increased uptake of bed space within the acute care setting.

Alcohol is a problem that extends across a number of community safety areas including other priority issues of domestic abuse, reoffending and ASB.

Indices of Multiple Deprivation

The published Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) reported that Torbay was the 48th most deprived local authority area out of 317 and in the 15% of most deprived authorities in England.

When compared to our Most Similar Family Group, Torbay has the second highest levels of multiple deprivation, and the Highest levels within the Peninsula.

Within the summary measures there are supplementary indices of income deprivation specific to children and older people. Within these indices, compared to our Most Similar Family Group, Torbay has the third highest levels of deprivation affecting children, and the second highest levels affecting older people. Torbay has the Highest levels of deprivation affecting both Children and Older people within the peninsula.

The most deprived areas within Torbay provide the highest number of looked after children. Rates of Children in Care within Torbay have increased by approximately 26% when comparing 2012 to 2021.

11% of Torbay households are experiencing fuel poverty, which has reduced from 13% the previous year.

Coronavirus

Torbay data should be examined in context with the overall crime levels in England and Wales.

Sources of data are taken from Police recorded data, and data from the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW).

The CSEW reports that over the last two years, patterns of crime have been substantially affected by the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and government restrictions on social contact. While periods of national lockdown have seen decreases in the incidence of many types of crime, fraud and computer misuse offences have not followed a lockdown-related pattern and have increased substantially.

Estimates from the CSEW for the year ending March 2022 compared with the pre-coronavirus year ending March 2020 showed no statistically significant change in total crime, a 37% increase in fraud and computer misuse offences, and a 20% decrease in theft offences.

Since restrictions were lifted following the third national lockdown in early 2021, police recorded crime data indicates that certain offence types are returning to, or exceeding the levels seen before the pandemic.

Compared with the year ending March 2021, the number of homicides increased by 25% a similar level to the year ending March 2020. Offences involving knives or sharp instruments increased by 10%, this remained lower than the year ending March 2020

While certain offences recorded by the police have exceeded pre-coronavirus pandemic levels, theft offences and robbery remain at a lower level despite increases over the last twelve months.

Recorded crime - Torbay

Police recorded crime in Torbay increased by 8.1% in 2021/22 compared to the previous year.

Alongside recorded crime, the table below also includes non-crime incidents with regard to Domestic Abuse and ASB.

The last three columns show how Torbay's rate of offending per 1,000 residents compares to our Family, which is a group of national CSP's that have a similar profile to Torbay, and to the Devon & Cornwall Police Force Area.

In comparison to our "Families" performance, Torbay performance is better or equivalent in most areas, but against the "Force" average, we have more crimes per 1,000 residents for all types of crime except "other sexual offences"

Crime / incident type	2020/21	2021/22	Change	Trend	Crimes per 1,000 residents.				
					Torbay	Family		D & C Force	
All Crime	10470	11323	8.1%	▲	83.1	101.9	▼	57.1	▲
All Domestic Abuse	3507	3494	-0.4%	▼					
All ASB	4600	3480	-24.3%	▼					
Violent Crime									
Violence with injury	1496	1836	22.7%	▲	13.4	10.4	▲	9.0	▲
Violence with no injury (inc stalking & harassment)*	1716	2081	21.3%	▲	14.9	16.4	▼	9.8	▲
Homicide	1	1	0.0%	►					
*Violence with no injury excludes DA									
Domestic abuse and sexual offences									
Domestic abuse Incidents	1172	1077	-8.1%	▼					
Domestic Abuse Crime Related	2335	2417	3.5%	▲					
Other sexual offences	228	264	15.8%	▲	1.9	2.3	▼	2.0	▼
Rape	136	166	22.1%	▲	1.2	1.3	▼	1.1	▲
Acquisitive Crime									
Domestic Burglary	196	196	0.0%	►	3.3	8.4	▼	2.2	▲

Non domestic burglary	187	216	15.5%	▲	1.6	1.3	▲	1.0	▲
Shoplifting	722	588	-18.6%	▼	4.3	5.6	▼	2.6	▲
Other theft	764	719	-5.9%	▼					
Vehicle Crime	562	642	14.2%	▲	4.7	5.4	▼	1.9	▲
Robbery	69	89	29.0%	▲	0.7	0.9	▼	0.3	▲
Drug offences									
Drug trafficking	141	124	-12.1%	▼	0.9	0.9	►	0.6	▲
Possession of drugs	432	346	-19.9%	▼	2.5	2.2	▲	1.8	▲
Anti-Social Behaviour									
Criminal Damage (exc arson)	1348	1401	3.9%	▲	10.3	11.1	▼	7.4	▲
Arson	56	66	17.9%	▲	0.5	0.5	►	0.3	▲
Public Order	801	884	10.4%	▲	6.5	12.9	▼	4.8	▲
Possession of Weapons	139	149	7.2%	▲	1.1	0.9	▲	0.7	▲
ASB Incidents	4600	3480	-24.3%	▼					

QUICK FACTS – POLICE RECORDED CRIME

Current figures refer to the 12 month period ending 31 March 2022

Level of Crime 11,323 crimes / 83 crimes per 1000 resident population

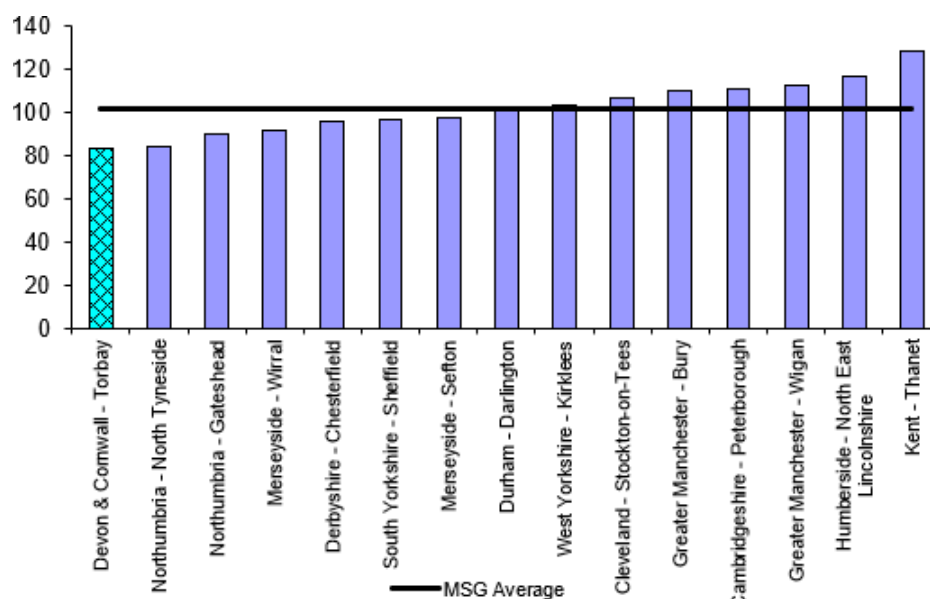
Change since 2020/21 Increase by 853 crimes, 8.1%.

Family comparison

Overall rate of crime per 1,000 Residents

Torbay 83.1

Family Average 101.9

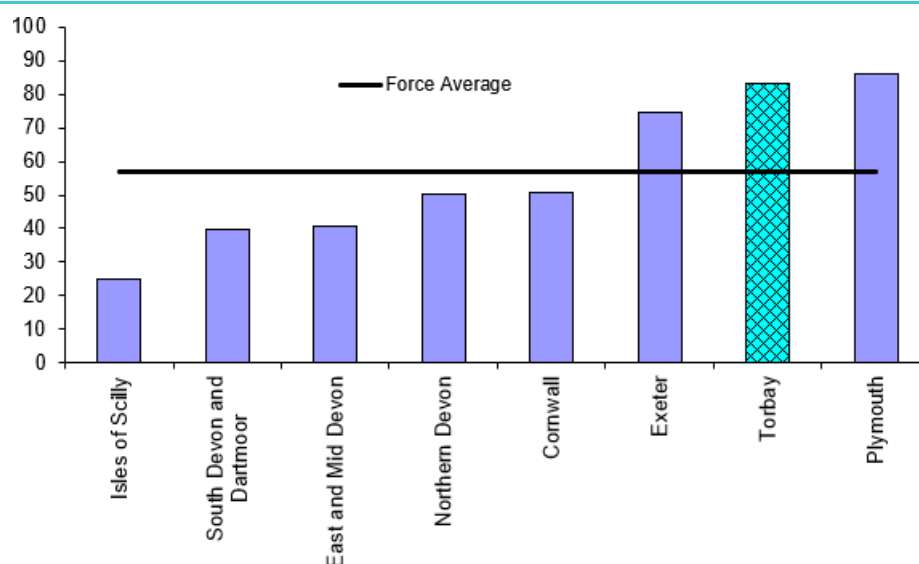


Force Comparison

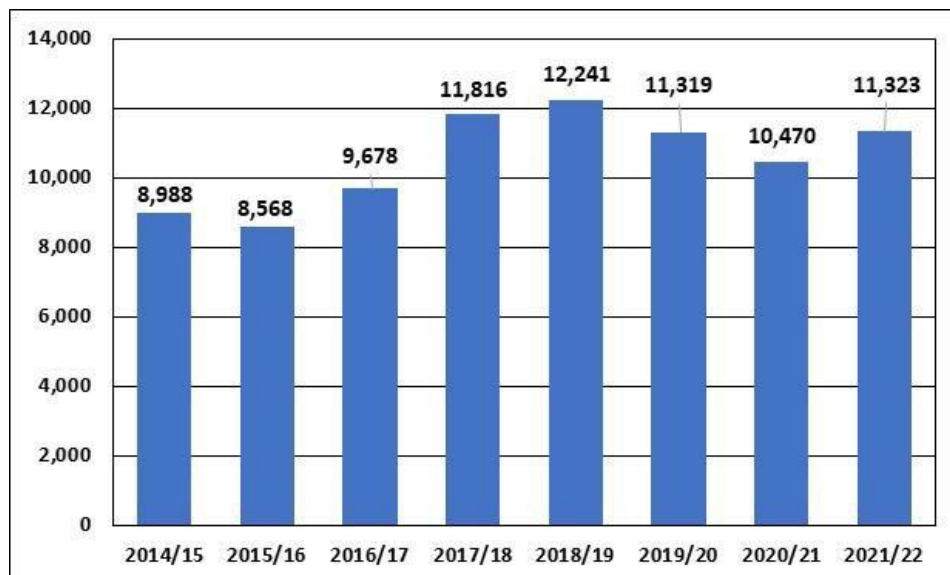
Overall rate of crime per 1,000 Residents

Torbay 83.1

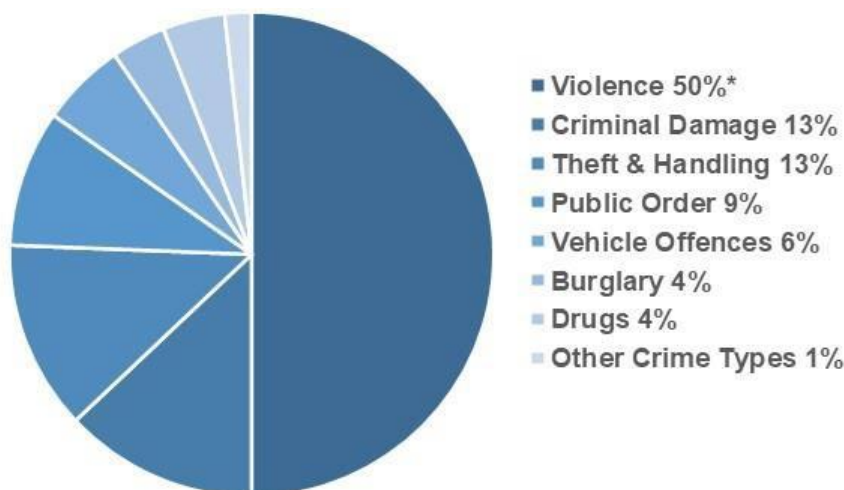
Force Average 57.1



Overall crime levels



Breakdown of crime types



*includes violence against the person, sexual offences and robbery

Violent crime

Morile Ranking	Threat, Risk & Harm Assessment			
	2020/21		2021/22	
	Risk Rating	ORI Rating	Risk Rating	ORI Rating
Violence with Injury	Standard	1	Moderate	1
Violence without Injury	Standard	2	Moderate	2

During 2021/22 **Violent Crime in Torbay increased** by 15% rising from 4,465 to 5,143.

Violent Crime with Injury rose by 23% to 1,836 and Violent Crime without Injury increased by 11% to 3,307. This includes crimes that are also categorised as Domestic Abuse which are detailed later within the report.

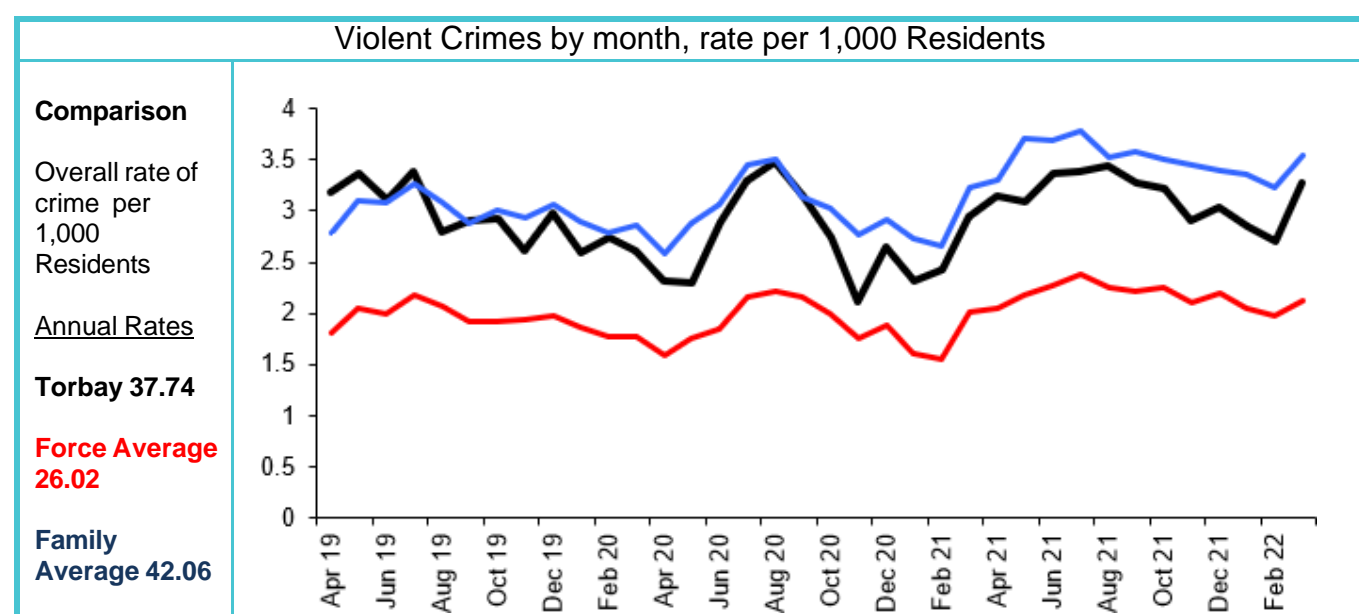
The most common offences included within the category Violence with Injury are:

ACTUAL OFFENCES	2020/21	2021/22	Change
ASSAULT A PERSON THEREBY OCCASIONING THEM ACTUAL BODILY HARM	1322	1599	277
WOUND / INFLICT GRIEVOUS BODILY HARM WITHOUT INTENT	30	55	25
SECTION 18 - GRIEVOUS BODILY HARM WITH INTENT	49	53	4

The most common offences included within the category violence without injury are:

ACTUAL OFFENCES	2020/21	2021/22	Change
COMMON ASSAULT	1199	1152	-47
ASSAULT BY BEATING	283	611	328
SEND LETTER / COMMUNICATION / ARTICLE CONVEYING A THREATENING MESSAGE	403	387	-16

Compared to similar CSP areas, Torbay was below average for violent crimes and above average for those within Devon & Cornwall.



Acquisitive crime

Morile Ranking	Threat, Risk & Harm Assessment			
	2020/21		2021/22	
	Risk Rating	ORI Rating	Risk Rating	ORI Rating
Burglary Dwelling	Standard	2	Standard	2
Burglary Non-Dwelling	Standard	2	Standard	2
Shoplifting	Standard	2	Standard	2
Other Theft	Standard	1	Standard	1
Vehicle Crime	Standard	1	Moderate	1
Robbery	Standard	2	Moderate	2

Torbay has seen a **small decrease in total Acquisitive Crime**. In 2021/22 the total acquisitive crimes were 2,450 compared to 2,500 the previous year, a decrease of 2%

If you consider just serious Acquisitive Crime - Domestic Burglary, Robbery and Vehicle Crime, overall, this has increased by 12% from 827 crimes to 927 crimes. Domestic Burglary remained at the same level as the previous year whilst Vehicle Crime rose by 14.2% and Robbery increased by 29%

Community Safety priorities

The Community Safety Strategic Priority for Torbay is

“Protecting the most vulnerable individuals and communities from crime and disorder, whilst reducing reoffending”

Some people and areas are, due to their circumstances, more vulnerable to serious harm from crime and disorder than others. As a partnership, our understanding of vulnerability and complex needs continues to increase.

With less money and resources, the partnership will focus on its statutory duties and on protecting those of greatest vulnerability.

The partnership continues to focus on both the recorded crimes and on those more “hidden” crimes such as modern slavery, criminal exploitation, and sexual exploitation, which often go unreported but have a huge impact on vulnerable individuals.

Under this one overarching priority there are a number of thematic areas which will underpin the focus of the partnership this year:

- Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence
- Exploitation
- Drugs

The delivery landscape

There are many factors that have impacted the work of Safer Communities Torbay in recent years, and they are likely to continue to do so in the next year:

- Increasing complexity of needs across the community.
- Development of Government policy in a variety of key areas such as health, sentencing, probation, alcohol, welfare reform, anti-social behaviour and a central government focus on levelling up.
- The cost-of-living crisis.
- The introduction of Combating Drugs Partnerships.
- The planned introduction of new statutory duties in areas including, but not limited to serious violence, victim support and offensive weapons reviews.
- Widespread restructuring and change across the public sector often resulting in re-focusing of service priorities and delivery.

- Devolution of accountability to local councils, empowerment of communities to influence and change service delivery with a strong drive for local solutions to local problems.

Taking a Trauma Informed Approach:

Trauma Informed Practice recognises the prevalence of trauma in people's lives and acknowledges the potential effects that this can have on individuals and their families, networks, and communities.

It is a strengths-based approach and seeks to understand and respond to the impact of trauma. This approach emphasises physical, psychological, and emotional safety for everyone and aims to empower individuals to re-establish control of their lives.

'Individual trauma results from an event, series of events, or set of circumstances that is experienced by an individual as physically or emotionally harmful or life threatening and that has lasting adverse effects of the individual's functioning, and mental, physical, social, emotional, or spiritual wellbeing.' Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services (SAMHSA, 2014a)

Individuals who have experienced trauma are more likely to experience challenges in relation to physical and mental health, to engage in risky behaviours and be vulnerable to exploitation and abuse from others.

The partnership has therefore agreed to adopt a trauma informed approach across all of its' work, building on existing research and good practice from both national and international studies.

The Good Stuff:

Trauma Informed Approach:

- A Project Manager for Trauma Informed Approaches has been funded until March 2023 to support the development of the trauma informed approach in Torbay.
- The Community Safety Partnership has funded trauma informed training, with places being spread across the partnership.
- A Trauma Informed network has been established in Torbay with approximately 200 members
- An Embedding Trauma Informed Practice in Teams and Services group meets once a month – managers/team leaders come together to review policies/procedures considering Trauma Informed Practice.
- A Trauma Informed strategic group meets once a month to look at TI leadership and TI practice in strategic roles such as commissioning and procurement
- A member of the Torbay Youth Justice Service has been appointed to the role of Southwest Regional Trauma Lead
- Regional work – A Trauma Informed Conference took place in July 2022 organised by the 4 regional TI co-ordinators in Devon, Plymouth, Torbay, and Cornwall.
- Guest speaker sessions are put on across the region.

Next steps:

Embedding a Trauma informed approach

- The Board will continue to support the development of trauma informed approaches through the Trauma Informed Network, developing resources and supporting continuous professional development
- The Board will seek to influence and engage partner organisations in developing a trauma informed approach within their own service areas, including a focus on supervision.
- The Board will continue to support the training and development of partner organisations in relation to trauma informed approaches to support consistent understanding and delivery of support across the partnership.
- The Board will ensure that any commissioning work they are directly involved in supports a trauma informed approach in line with agreed principles and definitions.

Effective partnership working

Torbay is committed to effective partnership working and has a number of strategic and operational mechanisms in place to support development and delivery of partnership initiatives that address complex needs, vulnerability, and crime.

A non-exhaustive list of examples of these mechanisms is below:

Strategic	Operational
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Community Safety Partnership• Torbay Safeguarding Adults Board• Torbay Safeguarding Children's Partnership• Integrated Offender Manager Board• Youth Justice Service Strategic Board• Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Executive Board• Torbay and Devon Prevent Partnership Board• Torbay and Devon Anti-Slavery Partnership	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Youth Justice Service Operational Board• Homelessness and Vulnerability Forum• Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Operational Group• Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) Steering Group• Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC)• Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA)

Safer Streets Fund

In Summer 2022 Torbay Council in partnership with Devon and Cornwall Police and the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC), successfully bid to the Home Office for funding through the Safer Streets Fund. The aim of the bid is to reduce crimes relating to violence against women and girls (VAWG) and ASB incidents in Torquay Town Centre, and to improve feelings of safety in public spaces.

The total amount bid for is £749,137.64. 50% match funding was required as part of the bid and as such a total match funding contribution of £383,120.02 is being provided as a collective through Torbay Council, Devon and Cornwall Police, and the OPCC. This results in the total investment for this work being £1.1m.

Community Consultation

The consideration on what to focus the funding application on came from a survey asking members of the public how safe they felt in Torquay town centre. The online questionnaire was developed by Torbay's Community Safety Partnership and over 800 responses were received.

During the Safer Streets Fund work, the survey will be repeated to support ongoing understanding of the community view.

Delivery

The work to be delivered through the funding between September 2022 and March 2024 will include:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Purchasing and installation of additional CCTV units, including 2 mobile units and the necessary equipment needed to enable effective monitoring by the CCTV team. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional Youth ASB provision for summer 2023.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrading of 45 street light units. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Taxi / Street Marshal provision for summer 2023.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target hardening in car parks, including installation of anti-vandal security doors and window grills. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of a Safety at Night Charter.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target Hardening in the Town Centre as recommended by the Environmental Visual Audit completed as part of the bid. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support to re-establish the Best Bar None Scheme.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional Town Centre Officer post. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional resourcing for Street Pastors.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional CCTV Operator. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training to improve safety and responses by businesses working in the location area.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of additional ASB Hotspot Units by police. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to a Community Innovation Fund to support community projects in the area.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of a police VAWG rapid response car. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of a Communications and Campaigns programme with staffing support.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Torbay Volunteer Police Cadets to deliver ASB and VAWG Action Projects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Officer time to support implementation of projects.

Serious Violence

Clauses 7-21 of the Police Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022 introduces a multi-agency 'Serious Violence Duty'.

The duty is due to come into force on 31st January 2023.

What is the Serious Violence Duty?

The Duty requires specified authorities to work together to prevent and reduce serious violence, including identifying the kinds of serious violence that occur in the area, the causes of that violence (so far as it is possible to do so), and to prepare and implement a strategy for preventing and reducing serious violence in the area.

The aim of the Duty is to encourage organisations to share information, data and intelligence, and work collaboratively rather than in isolation to tackle serious violence.

The CSP will be the mechanism through which the Duty will be delivered.

Torbay and the Serious Violence Prevention Partnership

Overview

In response to the incoming Serious Violence Duty the OPCC have developed a Serious Violence Prevention Partnership.

The Serious Violence Partnership is led by the Serious Violence Team in the OPCC who provide strategic leadership across the peninsula and co-ordinate partners towards shared goals and communications.

Projects and Funding

As part of the development of the Serious Violence Partnership and the peninsula approach, the OPCC has provided Torbay CSP with funding to take forward initiatives to reduce and prevent serious violence.

With this funding, Torbay plans to put the following projects / posts in place to improve system understanding and service response to serious violence including domestic abuse:

- a) Mentors in Violence Prevention Programme – a bystander response in schools designed to improve school culture in relation to harmful and abusive behaviour.
- b) Added capacity to delivery Domestic Abuse Risk Assessment for Children training to the partnership – this will support the effective delivery of the pilot and development of assessments for children. This is in line with children being recognised as victims under the DA Act 2021.

- c) Mapping the service and system landscape in relation to responses to youth crime and violence – The aim of this is to improve the whole system development and response (including commissioning). This will dovetail with the work taking place in relation to the Youth Offer.
- d) A Substance Misuse Outreach Worker for young people – this is being co-commissioned with Public Health. The post will be based in Checkpoint and undertake a place-based response with community services where needs are identified.
- e) A Young Persons Violence Advisor and Healthy Relationships Worker - this post will be based in the Youth Justice Service and add capacity to the new prevention pathway and support links to the Early Help and Exploitation Team in Children's Services.

Next steps:

Serious Violence

- 1) From January 2023 a steering group will be introduced as a sub-group of the Community Safety Partnership.
The group will:
 - have representatives of all the specified authorities.
 - develop the Torbay approach to serious violence.
 - link the work with key developments in other parts of the system and with the wider peninsula to support a sustainable and impactful approach.
- 2) The Board and the steering group will be committed to supporting the implementation of the above initiatives and putting in place evaluation with the OPCC to find out what works to develop a consistent, effective, approach across the system.

Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence

These present the highest risk of harm and, at its extreme, it carries risks of domestic homicide and suicide. It has a devastating impact on the lives of victims, can increase vulnerability to victimisation or offending for future generations, and results in massive costs to society. Child sexual abuse and sexual exploitation is included under this thematic heading.

Domestic abuse-related crimes and sexual offences recorded by the police do not provide a reliable measure of trends in these types of crime. Improvements in police recording practices and increased reporting by victims have contributed to increases in recent years.

As such, domestic abuse-related crimes and sexual offences recorded by the police do not provide a reliable measure of trends, the figures do, however, provide a good measure of the crime-related demand on the police.

CSEW – Analysis from the crime survey presents prevalence estimates based on six months of CSEW data collected between October 2021 and March 2022. These estimates are based on a smaller sample size than usual and should be treated with caution. They showed:

5.7% of adults aged 16 to 59 years experienced domestic abuse in the year ending March 2022, no significant change compared with the year ending March 2020 (6.1%)

2.7% of adults aged 16 to 59 years had experienced sexual assault (including attempted offences) in the year ending March 2022, no significant change compared with the year ending March 2020 (2.2%)

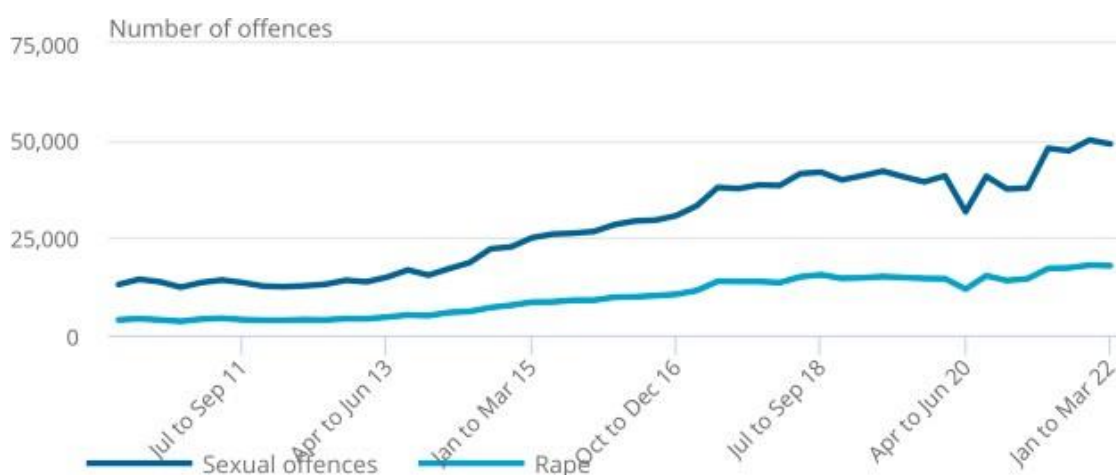
Police Recorded Data – In contrast, police recorded sexual offences rose by 32% to the highest annual figure recorded in England and Wales (194,683 offences). Within these annual figures, the number of recorded sexual offences were lower during periods of lockdown but there have been substantial increases since April 2021.

Of all sexual offences recorded by the police in the year ending March 2022, 36% (70,330) were rape offences. This was a 26% increase from 55,678 in the year ending March 2021. Other sexual offences increased by 35% to 124,353 compared with 92,212 the previous year.

High levels of non-reporting combined with changes in reporting trends can have a significant impact on sexual offences recorded by the police. Prior to the coronavirus pandemic, the number of police recorded sexual offences was well below the number of victims estimated by the crime survey, with fewer than one in six victims of rape or assault by penetration reporting the crime to the police. The latest figures may reflect a number of factors, including the impact of high-profile incidents, media coverage, and campaigns on people's willingness to report incidents to the police, as well as a potential increase in the number of victims

The police recorded 909,504 offences (excluding fraud) flagged as domestic abuse-related in the year ending March 2022. This represents an 8% increase from 845,734 offences in the previous year and a 12% increase from 798,607 offences in the year ending March 2020. This included 722,723 violence against the person offences flagged as domestic abuse-related, a 7% increase compared with the year ending March 2021. Some of this increase may reflect improvements seen in reporting over the last few years.

Police recorded rape and sexual offences were the highest on record in the year ending March 2022



7.9% of Domestic abuse related crimes resulted in a charge and or summons year ending March 2021

Over Half of all Domestic Abuse Crimes (54.7%) recorded by the police did not proceed further through the criminal justice system due to evidential difficulties. This figure reflects the challenges involved in investigating Domestic Abuse crimes, despite the majority of suspects being identified. (53.5%)

2.9% of sexual offences resulted in a charge and or summons. The charge/summons rate has remained similar over the previous three years; it stood at 3.5% for the year ending March 2021, and 3.2% for the year ending March 2020

Domestic Abuse

Morile Ranking	Threat, Risk & Harm Assessment			
	2020/21		2021/22	
	Risk Rating	ORI Rating	Risk Rating	ORI Rating
Domestic Abuse	High	3	High	4

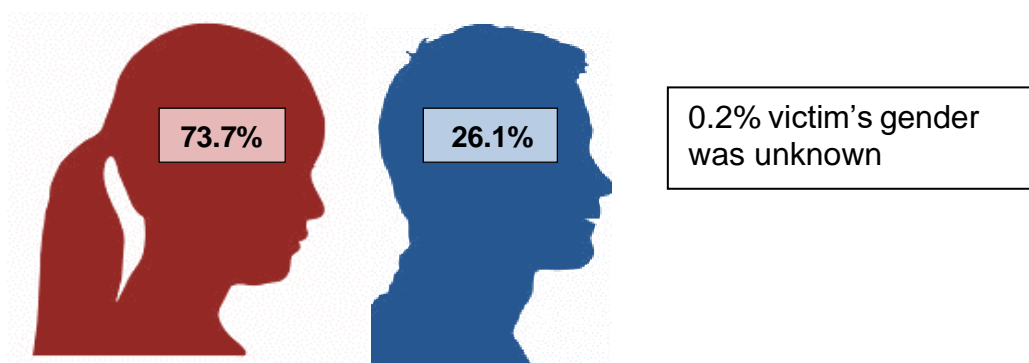
It should be considered that figures only relate to those crimes and incidents that are reported. Most domestic abuse (DA) incidents are unreported.

The latest available estimates from the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) state that Women were more likely than men to have experienced domestic abuse within the last 12 months. The percentage of men who were victims of Domestic Abuse once or more in the last year was 3% whereas women was 6.9%

Sexual assault (including attempts) observed that 1.2% of men were victims once or more in the last year, whilst women was 3.3%

Within Torbay 99.8% of DA Crimes had a victim gender recorded. This equates to 1763 women and 623 men. With regard to the ages of the victims, 96 were children.

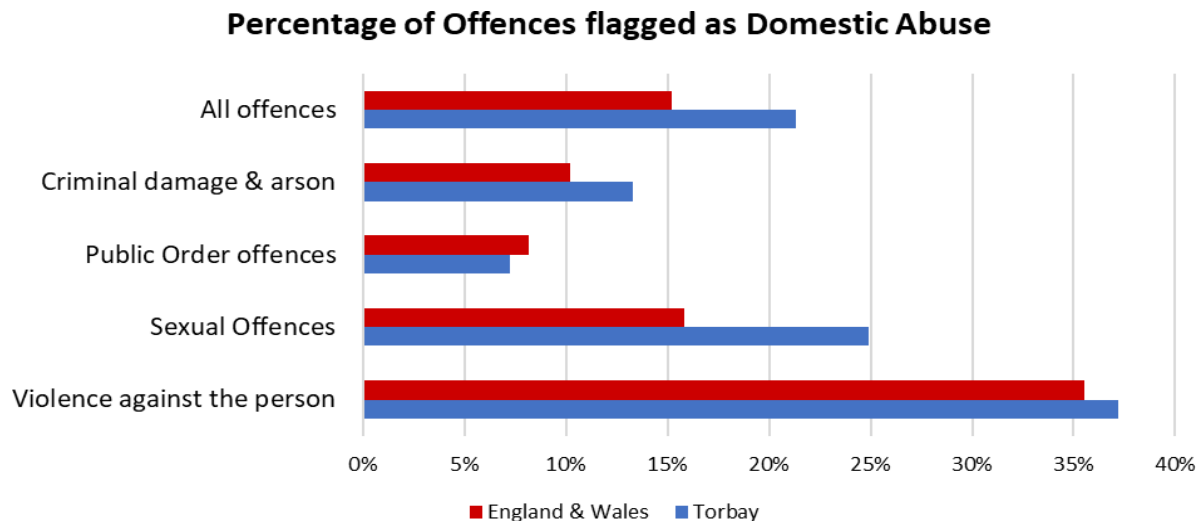
DA Victims



1,685 victims were recorded against 2,391 DA Crimes. 1,285 were a victim of one DA crime, whilst 400 were victims of multiple DA Crimes reported within this year. Repeat victims, (24% of total victims identified), were victims in 1,106 DA Crimes, 46% of total DA Crime.

2028 DA risk assessments were completed by the police during the year out of the 2417 DA Crimes. Children were reported as being present during the incident on 576 occasions (24%).

In Torbay the following chart represents how much crime was domestic abuse related in the last year compared to England & Wales. As you can see in every category apart from Public Order offences Torbay has a higher percentage of offences flagged as domestic abuse.



In Torbay the overall level of reported **Domestic Abuse in the last year has decreased** from 3,507 to 3,494 a 0.4% reduction. This includes Domestic Abuse Incidents & Domestic Abuse related to crimes.

The number of DA Crimes recorded represents 69% of total reported Domestic Abuse, an increase of 2% on 2020/21. The following 6 offences account for 95% of all Domestic Abuse related crimes:

ACTUAL OFFENCE	2020/21	2021/22	Change
Criminal Damage	225	190	-35
Other Theft	76	65	-11
Public Order Offences	53	64	11
Rape	48	70	22
Violence with Injury	580	686	106
Violence without Injury (inc stalking and harassment)	1253	1226	-27

Sexual Offences

Morile Ranking	Threat, Risk & Harm Assessment			
	2020/21		2021/22	
	Risk Rating	ORI Rating	Risk Rating	ORI Rating
Other Sexual Offences	Standard	2	Moderate	3
Rape	Moderate	2	High	3

Prior to the coronavirus pandemic, fewer than one in six victims of rape or assault by penetration reported the crime to the police.

Locally, the number of reported Sexual offences increased by 18% in 2021/22, 430 compared to the previous year of 364.

Within these offences, Rape increased by 22% in the year from 136 offences in 2020/21 to 166 this year. With regards to the victims of these rapes, 161 were female, 4 were male and 1 was unknown. Of the 166 offences 70 were flagged as Domestic Abuse.

There was a wide age range of victims, 81 aged 19 and under, 29 in their 20's and 55 between the age of 30 and 70. For 1 victim the age was not recorded.

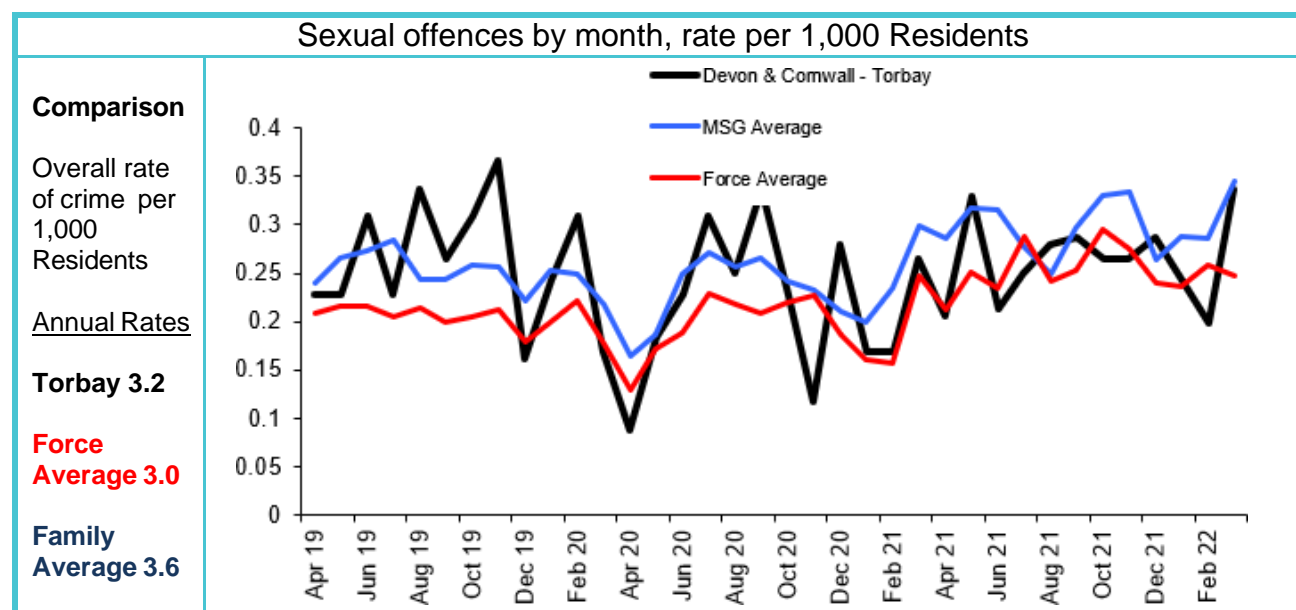
Whilst 166 rape offences were reported this year, 63 (38%), of the cases were historic with 13 committed within the last 2 years, 11 between 3-5 years, 5 between 6-10 years and 34 committed more than 10 years ago.

Of the 166 rape crimes with a location recorded, 93 of these were committed within a dwelling.

Other Sexual Offences have increased by 16% to 264 crimes.
The most prolific offences in this category are:

ACTUAL OFFENCE	2020/21	2021/22	CHANGE
ASSAULT A FEMALE 13 AND OVER BY PENETRATION WITH PART OF BODY / A THING - SOA 2003	15	24	9
ASSAULT A GIRL UNDER 13 BY TOUCHING - SOA 2003	17	18	1
CAUSE / INCITE A GIRL UNDER 13 TO ENGAGE IN SEXUAL ACTIVITY - NO PENETRATION	4	8	4
EXPOSURE - SOA 2003	12	17	5
SEXUAL ASSAULT ON A FEMALE	69	104	35
SEXUAL ASSAULT ON A MALE	11	27	16

Compared to similar CSP areas Torbay was below the average rate but above for those within Devon & Cornwall.



The Good Stuff:

Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence

Multiple and Complex Needs Alliance Commissioning

- Recognising that many people with multiple and complex needs often fall between the gaps of single-issue services, Torbay Council has re-commissioning its domestic abuse, substance misuse and homelessness hostel services under an alliance contract model.
- This will ensure that decisions are made on a 'best for person' basis and enable the providers to respond more holistically to people by adapting their offers to the specific needs of those requiring their services.

White Ribbon Accreditation:

- As a White Ribbon Accredited Local Authority Torbay Council has continued in its commitment to ending male violence against women.

Safer Streets Fund - Violence Against Woman and Girls:

- The above commitment is demonstrated in work being undertaken under the Safer Streets Fund.
- The aim is for all components to have an impact on reducing violence against women and girls with the following initiatives having a specific focus:
 1. Creation of a Safety at Night Charter.
 2. Support to re-establish the Best Bar None Scheme.
 3. Additional resourcing for Street Pastors.
 4. Provision of a police VAWG rapid response car.
 5. Training to improve safety and responses by businesses and organisations working in the location area
 6. Taxi / Street Marshal provision for summer 2023.
 7. Torbay Volunteer Police Cadets to deliver VAWG Action Projects.

Domestic Abuse and Children:

The Community Safety Partnership has funded the implementation of the Domestic Abuse Risk Assessment for Children (DARAC) with key partners across the Children and Family's Partnership. The aim is to support improved understanding of need and improve the quality and impact multi-agency planning in relation to domestic abuse where children are part of the family.

Harmful Sexual Behaviour:

The Torbay CSP has been working with key partners in the Torbay Children's Safeguarding Partnership (TSCP) to develop Torbay's response to Harmful Sexual behaviour.

This has included:

1. The development of a partnership guidance document to support understanding and delivery of the Torbay approach.
2. The review of the referral processed into Children's Services.
3. The purchasing and delivery of AIM2 training for the partnership.

Next steps:

Domestic Abuse & Sexual Violence

- The new Torbay Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Strategy will be published in 2023.
 - The strategy will be a 7-year strategy providing a clear and consistent vision to support sustainable development.
 - The Strategy Delivery Plan will be co-produced and developed across agencies and with people with experience of DASV. Work will start in February 2023.
- The Board will continue to support the development of new and innovative roles across the system and contribute to the development of best practice
- The Board will ensure that Torbay develops to meet the duties implemented by the Domestic Abuse Act 2020.
- The MARAC Steering Group (a subgroup of the CSP) will develop a clear development and delivery plan using the recommendations from the recent MARAC review undertaken in Torbay to ensure that the MARAC process is an effective trauma informed mechanism to support those impacted by domestic abuse.
- The Safer Streets Fund will be delivered in Torbay Town Centre.
- The Board will continue to support the development of the community and voluntary sector support offer with the Standing Tall Partnership.
- The White Ribbon plan will be embedded in delivery to improve outcomes.
- Training and embedding of DARAC will continue to be supported with funding from the CSP provided through the Serious Violence Fund, being provided to increase training delivery capacity until March 2024.

Exploitation

Terrorism, Radicalisation and Extremism

The Prevent Duty places a duty on specified authorities in the exercise of their functions to have due regard to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism (S.26 Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015).

The approach to Prevent in Torbay is overseen by the Devon and Torbay Prevent Partnership.

The Partnership uses the Counter-Terrorism Local Profile (CTLP) (which is developed by Counter-Terrorism Police for the region annually), to inform our understanding of the threat and vulnerability from terrorism and extremism in the local area and develop a delivery plan that addresses local risks and needs.

The Good Stuff:

Terrorism, Radicalisation and Extremism

- The Devon and Torbay Prevent Partnership is well attended by all key agencies. This supports and effective cross system focus on the challenges faced by the local area in relation to counter terrorism.
- On a recent benchmarking review undertaken by the Home Office Torbay was found to have *“good levels of compliance with the Duty”*.
- Indicators in relation to radicalisation have been added to the Children and Young People’s Exploitation Toolkit to support improved identification and support for children.

Next steps:

Terrorism, Radicalisation and Extremism

- The Board will continue to review, develop and support the implementation of a PREVENT and CHANNEL training and competency framework across the partnership, building in clear auditing to provide quality assurance in relation to reach and impact.
- The Torbay and Devon Prevent Partnership will review the new CTLP and development a collective approach across Torbay and Devon to identify and reduce risk and need.
- Torbay will address community engagement as part of its development in relation to PREVENT in line with recommendations from the Home Office.
- The Board will continue to support the work of the Torbay and Devon PREVENT Partnership.

Channel Duty

The Channel Duty under the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 requires local authorities to provide support to people vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism. This support is to be offered through the Channel process with key partner agencies.

Safer Communities delivers this on behalf of the local authority. This involves co-ordinating the Channel process and working with the Home Office Homeland Security Team to ensure compliance with and completion of the annual Channel Quality Assurance Review.

Modern Slavery

The term 'Modern Slavery' captures a whole range of types of exploitation, including but not limited to:

- sexual exploitation
- domestic servitude
- forced labour and
- criminal exploitation

Councils have a key role to play in tackling modern slavery, including in identifying and supporting victims and working in partnership locally. Councils' role can be separated into four distinct areas:

1. identification and referral of victims
2. supporting victims – this can be through safeguarding children and adults with care and support needs and through housing/homelessness services
3. community safety services and disruption activities
4. ensuring that the supply chains councils procure from are free from modern slavery.

Safer Communities working as part of the Devon and Torbay Anti-Slavery Partnership to address the above elements to ensure that there is a clear and robust approach to identifying and addressing modern slavery in the local area.

The Good Stuff:

Modern Slavery

- The Devon and Torbay Anti-Slavery Partnership (ASP) provides multi-agency strategic direction and co-ordination in response to modern slavery and human trafficking.
- The partnership continues to promote and upskill staff in identifying and reporting modern slavery and human trafficking.
- Soup kitchens, shelters, and rough sleeping sites have been identified as hotspots for individuals and organised crime groups targeting modern slavery victims. The Partnership continues to support organisations and staff working with homeless individuals by offering free training to help raise awareness and target harden these locations.
- The Community Safety Partnership and the Torbay Children's Safeguarding Partnership work together on cross-cutting themes, risks, needs and approached to support effective development across the system for all these impacted by modern slavery.
- Work has been undertaken with local businesses and taxi drivers to improve their understanding of modern slavery and exploitation, how to spot it and how to report it.

Next steps:

Modern Slavery

- The ASP will commit to adopting a Public Health approach to addressing modern slavery.
- The ASP will develop clear and consistent mechanisms across the local area to prevent and identify modern slavery and to provide effective support for those impacted by modern slavery.
- The ASP will develop system processes to support improved data and intelligence sharing to assist in improved understand of the local profile and development of evidence-based responses.

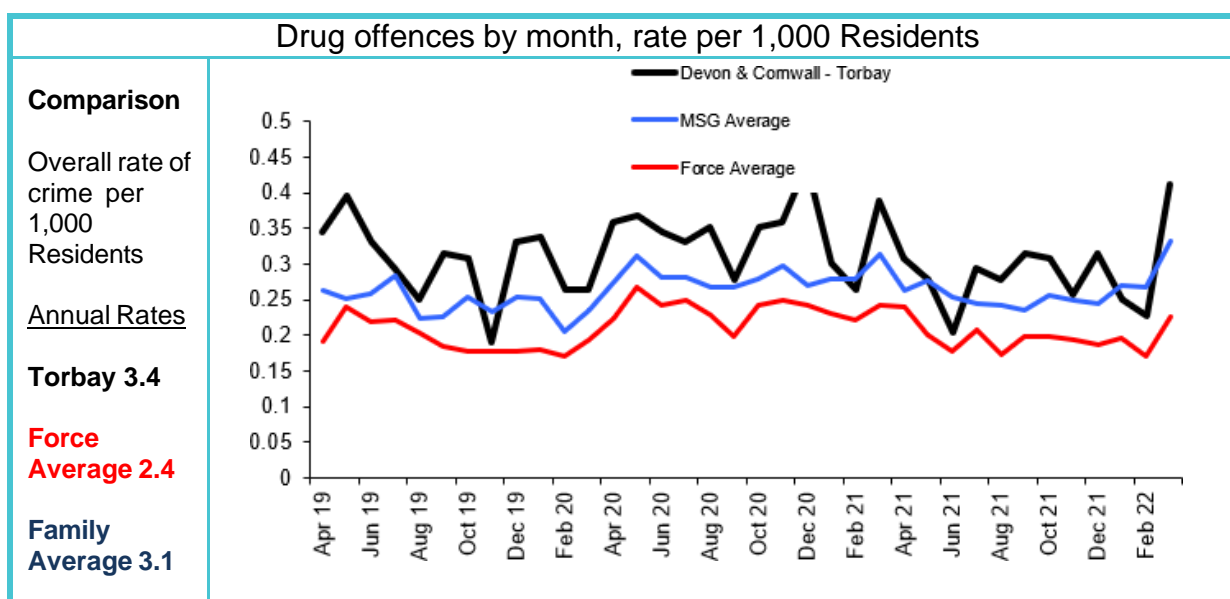
Drug Offences

Morile Ranking	Threat, Risk & Harm Assessment			
	2020/21		2021/22	
	Risk Rating	ORI Rating	Risk Rating	ORI Rating
Trafficking Drugs	High	3	Moderate	4
Possession of Drugs	High	3	Standard	3

There was a 19.9% **decrease in Possession of Drugs**, from 432 offences to 346 and also a **decrease in Drug Trafficking** offences of 12.1% from 141 to 124.

68% of all the possession offences related to Class B drugs.

Compared to similar CSP areas and those within Devon & Cornwall, Torbay was above the average rate.



The Good Stuff:

Drugs

- Using grant funding from the Safer Street Fund awarded to Torbay training will take place for organisations and businesses to support improvement of safety in the local area. This includes training around preventing, identifying and responding to drug use in the local area.
- In line with the From Harm to Hope: a 10-year drugs plan to cut crime and save lives; Torbay has developed the Combating Drugs Partnership.

Next steps:

Drug and Alcohol misuse

- Substance misuse services are being re-commissioned as part of the Multiple and Complex Needs Alliance alongside domestic abuse and homelessness hostel services to recognise and effectively respond to challenges in the system in a collaborative way.
- The Combating Drugs Partnership will continue to be developed to improve understanding and deliver positive outcomes across this area of work in Torbay.
- The Board will continue to explore evidence-led harm reduction measures such as diamorphine assisted treatment.
- The Board will work with partners to refresh the current drug and alcohol strategies
- The partnership will develop an improved and more co-ordinated understanding of drug and alcohol use by young people in Torbay and develop its multi-agency response.

Anti-Social Behaviour

Anti-social behaviour (ASB) in all forms is linked to many community safety challenges such as fear of crime (how people perceive crime and how it makes them feel) and substance misuse (the misuse of alcohol or drugs). ASB can have a detrimental impact on the quality of life for individuals, families and communities.

ASB has been the main crime and disorder priority of the public. Alcohol, drugs, mental health, family issues and accommodation are all things that can contribute to ASB problems.

Morile Ranking	Threat, Risk & Harm Assessment			
	2020/21		2021/22	
	Risk Rating	ORI Rating	Risk Rating	ORI Rating
Criminal Damage	Standard	2	Moderate	2
Arson	Standard	2	Standard	2
Public order offences	Standard	2	Moderate	2
Possession of Weapons	Standard	2	Standard	2
Anti-social Behaviour	Moderate	4	Moderate	4

The total number of Public Order, Possession of Weapons, Criminal Damage and Arson offences have all increased from the previous year. Public Order increased by 10.4% and Possession of Weapons by 7.2%. An increase of 3.9% was seen in Criminal damage. However, Arson increased by 17.9%.

The most common offences included within Possession of Weapons are:

ACTUAL OFFENCE	2020/21	2021/22	CHANGE
POSSESS KNIFE BLADE / SHARP POINTED ARTICLE IN A PUBLIC PLACE	51	47	-4
POSSESS AN OFFENSIVE WEAPON IN A PUBLIC PLACE	35	43	8
THREATEN A PERSON WITH A BLADE / SHARPLY POINTED ARTICLE IN A PUBLIC PLACE	17	22	5

Torbay has experienced a **decrease in police reported ASB of 24.3%**, (3,480 incidents) Year ending March 2022 compared to (4,600 incidents) Year ending March 2021. Compared to incidents Year ending March 2020 (pre pandemic) ASB reduced by 6.3% (3,714 incidents)

Nationally, police recorded 1.3 million incidents of anti-social behaviour (ASB) in the year ending March 2022. This was a 37% decrease compared with the year ending March 2021. Levels of ASB incidents were particularly high in the year ending March 2021 because of people reporting breaches of coronavirus (COVID-19) restrictions in their local area since the start of the coronavirus pandemic. The number of ASB incidents in the year ending March 2022 was similar to that of the pre-coronavirus year ending March 2020.

The Good Stuff:

Homelessness & Vulnerability Meeting (H&V)

- The ASB and Vulnerability Team of Torbay Council lead weekly multi-agency meetings that bring together representatives from agencies including: substance misuse services, adult social care, Housing First, Resettlement (outreach) Team, Police, hostel, housing options and support services.

Youth ASB

- Safer Communities Leads a monthly youth ASB meeting. Multi-agency partners including police, Children's Services, Torbay Council ASB Team and Youth Service Providers meet monthly to discuss locations where youth ASB is being identified. The meeting then puts in place a multi-agency plan to address concerns and monitors impact through the meetings.
- The Youth ASB Meeting reports into H&V above to assist a whole system understanding and approach.

Next steps:

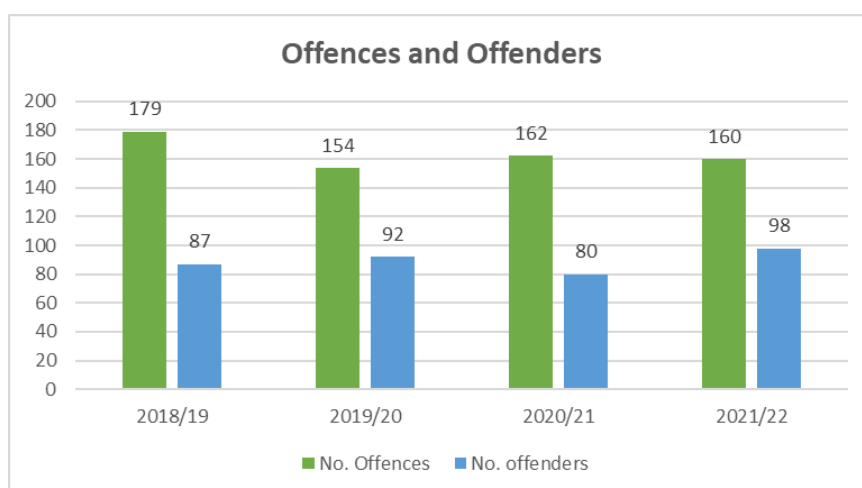
ASB and Criminal Damage

- The Board will continue to review partnership approach in relation to exploitation, vulnerability, youth crime and ASB to identify areas of good practice and opportunities for development as part of co-ordinated approach.
- The Board will work to improve communications with the communities across Torbay to support addressing the issues that mean the most to them, as well as addressing challenges around perceptions and reporting, requires a focus across the partnership.

Youth Justice

Torbay Youth Justice Service has a statutory requirement to produce a Youth Justice Plan every year. The data within this section has been selected from that plan. [Youth Justice Plan - Torbay Council](#)

The number of Torbay children who received an outcome for an offence in 2021/22 was the highest recorded over the last four years, an increase of 18 (22.5%) on 2020/21. This includes all outcomes including diversionary outcomes such as Community Resolutions and Deferred Prosecutions (Outcome 22), Pre-Court substantive outcomes (Youth Cautions and Youth Conditional Cautions), first tier outcomes (e.g., Referral Orders and Fines), community outcomes (e.g., Youth Rehabilitation Orders), and through to custodial sentences such as Detention and Training Orders.

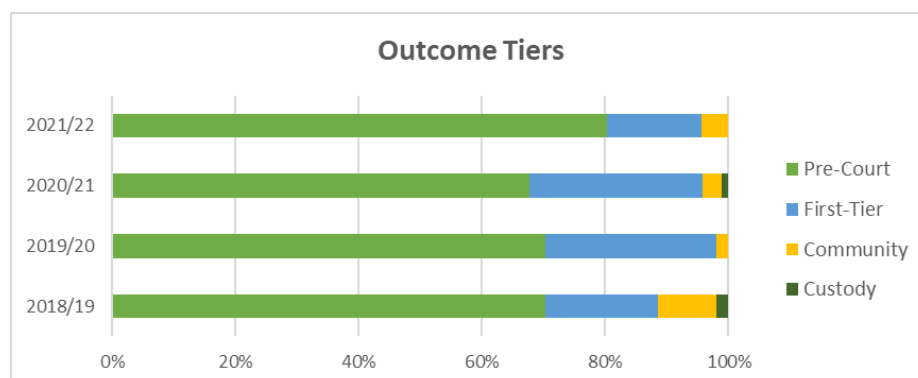


A possible reason for this increase is the impact of COVID restrictions on offending in 2020/21.

Despite the increase in number of offenders, the number of offences remained static. The number of offences per offender decreased from 2.03 in 2020/21 to 1.63 in 2021/22, highlighting the impact of more prolific offenders in 2020/21.

A higher proportion of children were diverted away from the formal Youth Justice System in 2021/22 than at any point in the previous four years. The table and chart below show that 80% of outcomes were within the pre-court tier, an increase of 12 percentage points on the year before. This has had a positive impact on the number of First Time Entrants in Torbay.

There were no custodial sentences.

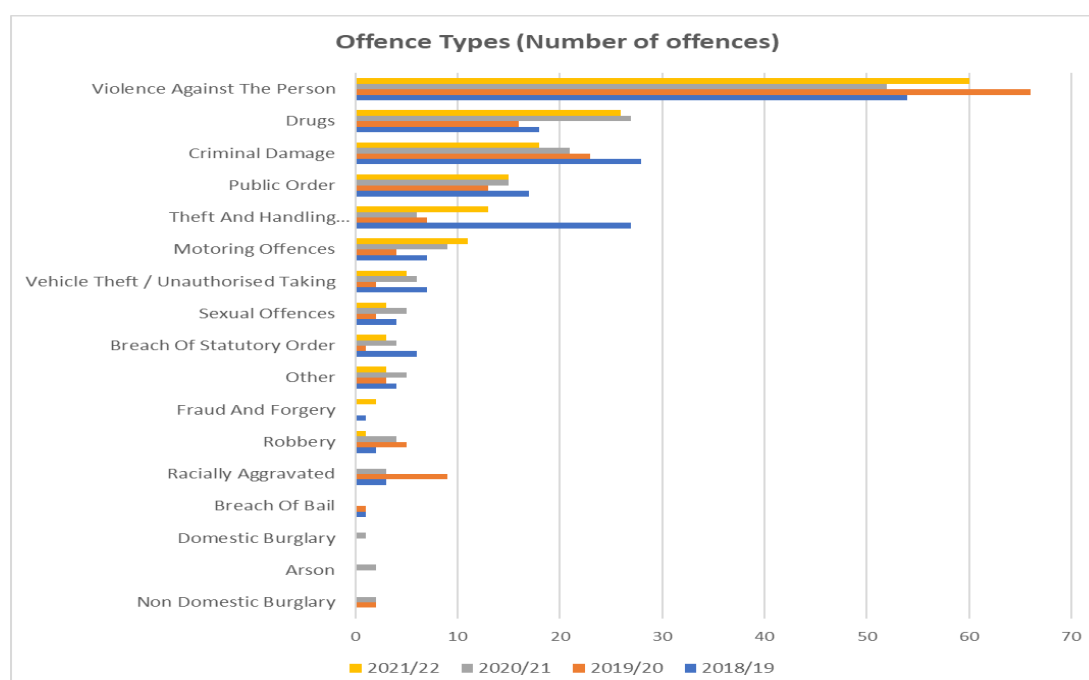


Year	Pre-Court	First-Tier	Community	Custody	Total
2018/19	73	19	10	2	104
2019/20	73	29	2		104
2020/21	63	26	3	1	93
2021/22	90	17	5		112

Offending Behaviour

Violent offences continue to be the most common crime type for 2021/22 accounting for 37.5% of all offending. The next most frequent categories of offence were again Drugs (16.3%), Criminal Damage (11.3%), and Public Order (9.4%).

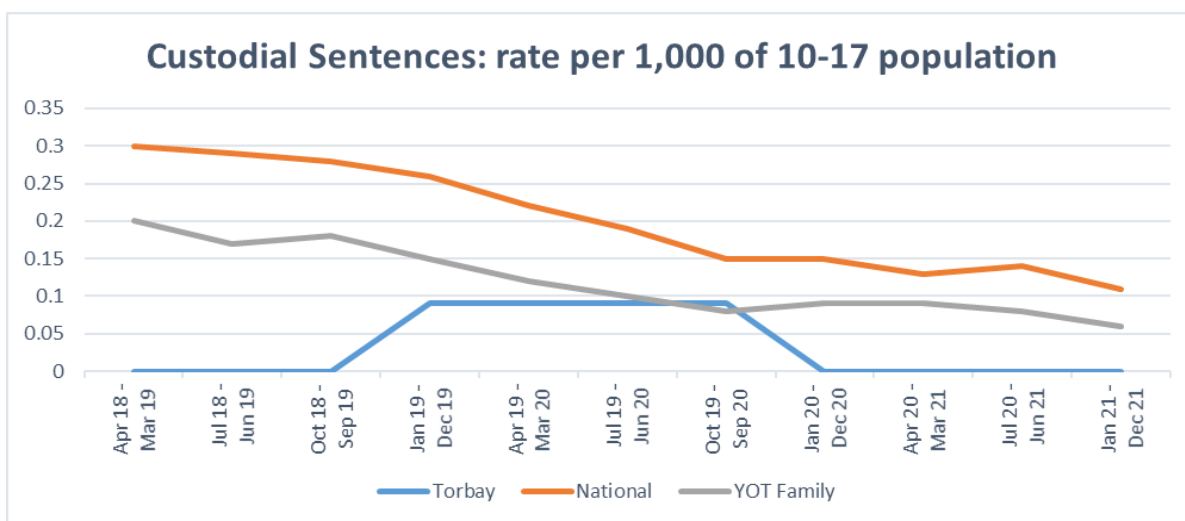
The proportion of Theft and Handling Stolen Goods offences increased from 3.7% to 8.1% as lockdown restrictions eased.



Key Performance Indicators

Use of Custody

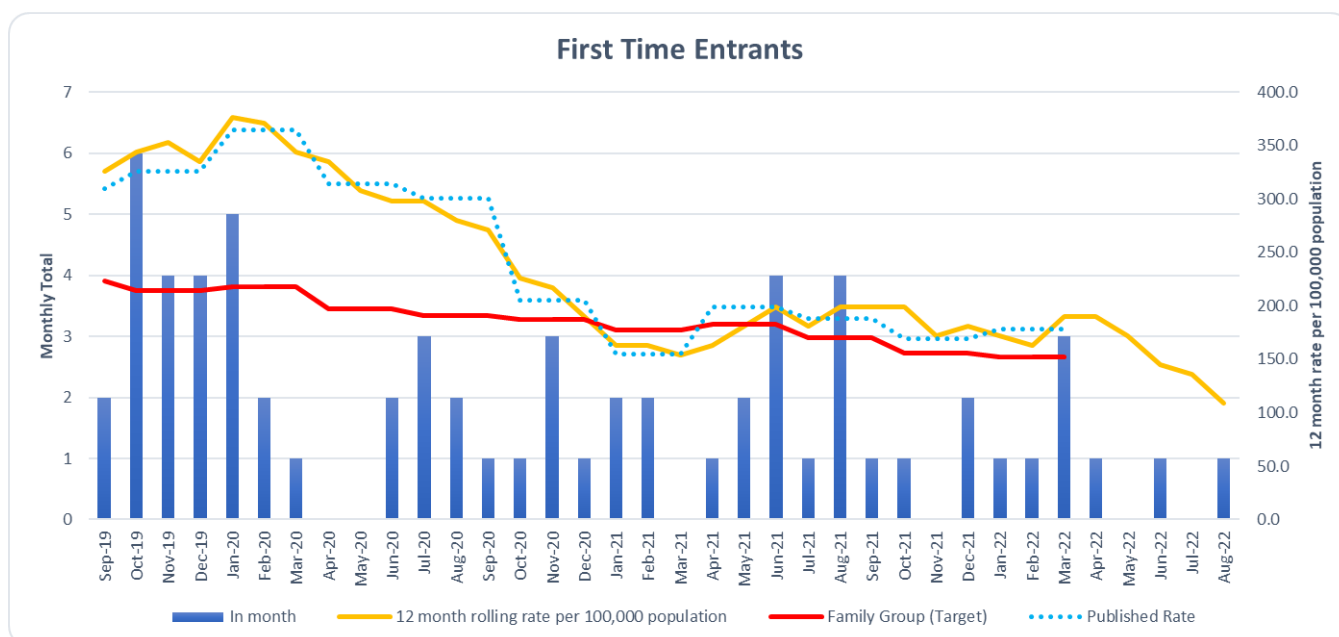
This indicator uses case level data from the YJ Application Framework and is the number of custodial sentences in the period given to children with a local residence aged under 18 years on the date of their first hearing related to the outcome. This data is presented as a rate per 1,000 children in the 10 to 17 local general population.



This is historically an area of strong performance for Torbay YJS with the Use of Custody rate consistently below that of the family group and national rates. Torbay YJS achieved its target to remain below both comparators and there were no custodial sentences in 2021/22.

First Time Entrants

Historically this has been an area of poor performance for Torbay YJS, with the rate consistently above the family group and national. At its peak in the 12 months to March 2020 Torbay's published rate per 100,000 10–17-year-old population was 364. The family group was 170 and the national was 207. The most recently published data to March 2022 shows that this has decreased by 51% to 178, which is much closer to the family group rate of 152 and the national rate of 142.



Improvements to the pre-court processes in Torbay have helped to reduce the number of First Time Entrants and deliver better outcomes for local children. All decisions that could potentially result in a young person becoming a First Time Entrant are now made at the multi-agency pre-court panel which sits weekly.

A full assessment is completed prior to decision making with representatives from YJS, Police, Social Care, Education, Victim Support and CAMHS all sharing relevant information to aid the decision-making process.

Torbay YJS is also using Outcome 22 (Deferred Prosecution) as a pre-court outcome, and this has played a useful part in reducing the number of FTEs. As this outcome does not require an admission of guilt, but a willingness to work with support services, children who had not submitted a plea can now be diverted away from the formal youth justice service where previously they may have gone to court.

The Good Stuff:

Youth Justice

- The rate of First Time Entrants continues to fall.
- The decision-making process for children who have committed an offence has been improved and now includes more agencies from across the partnership. Each child receives a full assessment of their needs prior to decision making.
- More children are being diverted away from the formal youth justice system. A new prevention and diversion pathway is being launched in 2022 to help provide children with the support they need earlier.
- Development of a Youth Justice Prevention Pathway to improve early identification and support to those most at risk of becoming First Time Entrants.

Next steps:

Youth Justice

- The Youth Justice Service is trying to secure access to a suitable child friendly, safe, accessible premises for the delivery of face-to-face work.
- Review the role and provision of CAMHS to the Youth Justice Service and ensure that children involved with the service have access to suitable mental health services.
- Continued development and delivery of the Youth Justice Prevention Pathway and support.
- Development of the Turnaround Programme.

Reducing Reoffending

Reducing reoffending is fundamental to reducing crime and as of April 2010 this became a statutory responsibility of Community Safety Partnerships.

There is a wealth of research that shows that adults and young people that offend are amongst the most socially excluded in society and the majority often have complex and deep-rooted health and social problems, such as substance misuse, mental health, homelessness, and debt and financial problems.

Prison is not a cost-effective solution and does not deliver sustainable benefits in terms of reduced harm to the community. Currently the prison population totals 83,200 an increase from 79,235 in the previous year.

Tackling these issues in a holistic and co-ordinated way is important to provide “pathways out of offending” and to break the inter-generational cycle of offending and associated family breakdown.

This approach underpins the development of Integrated Offender Management (IOM) which is a single coherent structure for the management of repeat offenders, from prevention to conviction to rehabilitation and resettlement, with the aim of delivering long-term, sustainable benefits to the community.

Trends in re-offending are measured by the frequency of re-offending and the proportion of offenders who re-offend, quarterly cohorts are tracked over 12 months to see if they reoffend and how many reoffences they commit. There is always a delay in reporting on a cohort as there is a 6-month waiting period added to the one year follow up period to allow offences to receive an outcome i.e.. court sentencing. The most recent cohort is Apr 2019 to Mar 2020.

During this period within Torbay, 986 adults and 58 young people were cautioned, received a non-custodial conviction at court, or released from custody. 242 of these offenders committed a reoffence within a year.

This gives an overall reoffending rate of 23.1% which is a decrease of 3.7% compared to the previous 12 months and is below the national rate of 25.6%

Over the one-year follow-up period 863 reoffences were committed, with those that reoffended committing on average 3.6 offences each, this figure is the same as the previous year.

Adult Offences

Adults who commit offences represent 93% of the offending cohort and had a proven reoffending rate of 23.3%, representing a decrease of 2.9 percentage points compared to the previous 12 months. The national rate is 25.1% a decrease from the previous year's rate of 27.4%

Adults committed 824 reoffences over the one-year follow-up period and those that reoffended committed on average 3.6 reoffences each.

Youth Offences

Young people who commit offences only represent 7% of the offending cohort and had a proven reoffending rate of 20.7%, a decrease of 13.2 percentage points from the previous 12 months which is below the national rate of 34.2% a decrease from the previous year's rate of 37.8% the size of cohort has remained consistent totalling 59 in April 2018 and 58 in this period.

Young people committed 39 reoffences over the one-year follow-up period and those that reoffended committed on average 3.25 offences each, a decrease from 3.7 offences each the previous year.

The table below demonstrates that re-offending rates for adults has seen a downward trend since April 2016 to date, whilst youth re-offending rates have significantly decreased compared to last year

	Apr 2011 to Mar 2012	Apr 2012 to Mar 2013	Apr 2013 to Mar 2014	Apr 2014 to Mar 2015	Apr 2015 to Mar 2016	Apr 2016 to Mar 2017	Apr 2017 to Mar 2018	Apr 2018 to Mar 2019	Apr 2019 to Mar 2020	Trend
Re-offending										
Adult										
Proportion of offenders who reoffend (%)	32.5	28.2	28.2	29.1	29.0	29.8	27.8	26.2	23.3	
Average number of reoffences per reoffender	3.81	3.36	3.37	3.53	3.33	3.61	3.72	3.58	3.58	
Juvenile										
Proportion of offenders who reoffend (%)	31.7	30.4	33.9	27.6	39.3	31.5	26.0	33.9	20.7	
Average number of reoffences per reoffender	2.83	2.57	3.75	2.37	2.86	3.14	2.23	3.70	3.25	

Next steps:

Reducing Offending/reoffending

- The Board will refresh our Reducing Offending and Reoffending Strategy, ensuring alignment with regional and peninsula wide strategies
- The Board will ensure that reducing offending and reoffending is a core theme throughout all its work, and will proactively learn from and consider Desistance Theory
- The Board will continue to support the work of the Youth Justice Service.
- The Board will continue to engage with and support the work of the regional Improving Outcomes for Women in the Criminal Justice System Board.

Appendix A - Morile

MoRiLE – Partnership Strand

MoRiLE is a tool to enable law enforcement agencies and wider partners to understand their strategic risk. A partnership strand was added in 2016 to help Community Safety Partners assess a range of strategic issues in a structured and consistent way, to support and inform their Strategic Assessments. With all law enforcement agencies in the UK using the MoRiLE process it is possible to establish a national picture of risk.

The key benefits of the MoRiLE process are:

- A transparent and informed decision-making process, that is multi-agency and secures buy in from partners from an early stage
- Assessment of a range of different thematic areas and issues alongside each other
- Assessment of capability and capacity in relation to each thematic area
- Avoidance of bias in risk assessment
- Use of a common language in relation to threat, risk and harm
- A clear process that is easy to use and understand

Definitions

One of the initial objectives of the MoRiLE project was to define the terms ‘threat’, ‘risk’ and ‘harm’. These definitions are consistent throughout the MoRiLE Matrix

Threat	A thematic area that poses a threat, with the intention to inflict harm against a person, group, organisation, event or property, coupled with the capability to do so.
Harm	The anticipated impact (harm) of the thematic issue on individuals, communities and the environment
Likelihood	The probability of the thematic or tactical issue impacting in the way expected
Risk	Assessed by multiplying impact (harm) by likelihood (of the impact being realised)
RISK = HARM/IMPACT X LIKELIHOOD	

The Scoring Guide frequently refers to timescales in assessing the level of risk. The following definitions can be used as a guide and should be applied consistently across the MoRiLE Matrix:

- **Short Term** – less than 6 months
- **Mid/Medium Term** – 6 to 12 months
- **Long Term** – 12 months plus

The Matrix

A risk matrix has been created to assist in the MoRiLE process. There are four over-arching component parts of the MoRiLE thematic matrix:



Collectively each of these sections allows us to capture and assess all key areas of risk. Risk is assessed at two points in the process to give first the Risk Score and then the Organisational Risk Indicator Grade.

- **Impact & Harm** - the level of harm to victims, the wider community and the environment, for each Thematic Area.
- **Likelihood** - the current scale of the issue (how often, how much) and the trend (has it got better or worse, is it predicted to improve or decline over the next 12 months).
- **Confidence** - the quality of our assessment and the evidence used to inform it, and the extent to which the subject is known and understood by practitioners in the area.
- **Organisational Position** - how well-placed partners are to mitigate the risk presented by the strategic issue, taking into consideration economic and resourcing factors.

The Matrix is a tool to help decision making and is designed to be used in conjunction with narrative which explains why scores have been given for the Impact Criteria, Likelihood or Organisational Position: for example, why modern slavery may have a rating of 'severe' in the Individual and Financial Impact columns, and why there may be ratings indicating serious Capacity and Capability problems under the Organisational Position section.

The matrix is made up of the following sections:

Thematic Areas

It is essential to separate Thematic Areas into clear categories to ensure each score is pertinent and gives an accurate reflection of the risk posed. for example, acquisitive crime may be difficult to accurately assess as a whole, due to the broad range of offending that falls under the umbrella theme.

In these circumstances it is recommended to break the issue down into a number of sub-issues – so, you may wish to assess burglary, vehicle crime and shoplifting separately.

Whilst standing as a strategic issue in their own right, they would also be grouped together under the umbrella theme. The assessment of the over-arching group would then be considered based on the range of the component assessments.

Impact

The scoring scheme has been designed to cover the fundamental impacts experienced across all Thematic Areas.

These are explained in a table below:

<u>MATRIX AREA</u>	
<u>Impact</u>	This is the harm or impact caused by the criminality and/or criminals. Definition - The anticipated Harm of the Thematic Area on individuals, communities, the environment, the organisation or the economy.
Victim	This is our first impact area and focuses on assessing the harm to the victim across three areas, physical, psychological and financial.
Victim Physical	What is the physical impact on the victim? What level of harm has been caused to them? Have they required medical assistance? Are there any deaths/murders linked to the operation? Catastrophic – would be looking at the likes of a terrorist attack and multiple deaths/injuries.
Victim Psychological	What is the psychological impact on the victim? Was medical assistance required? Is the individual a danger to themselves or to others?
Victim Financial	What is the financial impact on the victim? Is the financial loss recoverable? How much hardship does this financial impact cause?
Community	What is the impact on the community? How do the public feel about what is happening? Are they vocal about the issue? How many partner agencies will need to be involved in order to resolve this issue?
Environmental	What is the impact on the environment? Who, or what, is affected? How widespread is the impact? Is the damage permanent? Are endangered species involved?

The Impacts for each Thematic Area are considered by working through the matrix. This will enable the agency to identify the most significant impacts for each thematic area and will provide an understanding of how targeted activity, aimed at these impacts, could reduce the overall risk.

Likelihood

This looks at the scale of criminality seen by the agency, the trends shown in the data for the last 12 months and the expected forecast for the next 12 months for the Thematic Area.

<u>MATRIX AREA</u>	
<u>Likelihood</u>	The scale of criminality (frequency & volume) seen by the agency alongside trend and forecast assessments.
Frequency	How often the issue is occurring in the local area?
Volume	How much activity is seen each time?
Trend	Has the number of crimes increased or decreased? By how much (%) has this increase/decrease happened?
Forecast	Is it expected that the number of crimes will continue to increase or decrease in the next 12months? By how much (%) is it expected that this area will increase/decrease in the next 12months? What does horizon scanning reveal?

Confidence Score

This part of the matrix aims to inform decision-makers on the reliability of the assessment and is a critical part of the process. There are two elements – Intelligence Assessment and Thematic Area Knowledge. They are non-scoring and intended to focus attention on the quality of our assessment and the evidence used to inform it, and the extent to which the subject is known and understood by practitioners in the area.

<u>MATRIX AREA</u>	
<u>Confidence Score</u>	Confidence is assessed in two ways; The Intelligence Assessment considers the confidence the Process Lead Author has regarding the intelligence picture and that the impacts have been correctly assessed. The Thematic Area Knowledge considers whether the criminality is a known subject matter area.
Intelligence Assessment	Does the intelligence picture contain weaknesses? How significant are these weaknesses? Do these weaknesses affect how confident you are in being able to accurately score the impact criteria?
Thematic Area Knowledge	Is this a standard area of crime that law enforcement have been fighting for many years? Is it an easy area to investigate or does it require additional skills? Are there any new elements – i.e. how it is being carried out? Is this area classed as a SIR* or an emerging issue?

*(Strategic Intelligence Requirement) is a law enforcement term and refers to a dynamic document that outlines the information required to fill gaps in knowledge, in relation to threats identified in the strategic assessment.

Organisational Position

This part of the matrix enables us to measure how well-placed partners are to mitigate the risk presented by the strategic issue, taking into consideration economic and resourcing factors alongside key external factors – public expectation, political or reputational pressures.

<u>MATRIX AREA</u>	
<u>Organisational Position</u>	The impact on the agencies reputation and finances is considered along with their capacity and capability to manage the impact from the Thematic Area. This represents the residual risk to the agency after assessing the actions already in place to mitigate the risk.
Public Interest	Is the agency receiving public pressure to deal with this issue? Where does this pressure come from? What is the damage to the organisation if we do not act?
Reputation and Politics	Is the agency receiving political pressure to deal with this issue? Risks to the partnerships reputation if we do not act Are there any political pressures (Locally or Nationally) to resolve?
Economic Cost	What is the cost to the organisation to deal with this issue....over and above Business as Usual? How long is it expected that resources will be committed? What is the effect on the organisation to do other work?
Capacity	Do we have people to work on this? Do we need more resources? Are resources allocated correctly?
Capability	Do we have the right people to work on this? Do we need more resources with specific skills? Are the correct skills and equipment being utilised?

The completion of this section of the matrix will create an Organisational Risk Indicator, which is graded from 1 to 5. The higher the ORI, the less effective the management of the risk, with 5 being the worst case and 1 being the best (that the issue is being managed appropriately). This combined with the Risk Score helps prioritise issues for partnership action.

ORGANISATIONAL RISK INDICATOR	
1	Value >0 and <=3 The response in place is effectively managing the risk
2	Value >3 and <=6 The response is having some impact on the risk but there may be minor concerns
3	Value >6 and <=8 The response is having limited impact on the risk with minor/some concerns to address
4	Value >8 and <=11 The response is having little impact on the risk with some concerns to address
5	Value >11 The response is failing to have an impact on the risk and needs urgent attention

MoRiLE Scoring Guide

The results of the assessment will provide a numerical Risk Score, alongside a colour-coded numerical indicator for the Organisational Risk Indicator (ORI) but what do these mean? In reality there is no key or 'magic' formula relating to interpreting these numbers, they are merely an indicator of the scale of the risk (the higher the number the greater the risk) and the extent of the impact that the current response is having on the risk (on a scale of 1 to 5).

The numbers can be used for comparison purposes or to aid prioritisation across a range of very different strategic issues that might be otherwise difficult to compare. For example, if burglary has a notably higher Risk Score than fly-tipping, then at a superficial level you can say that the risk is greater. Similarly, if both issues have the same Risk Score, but the Organisational Risk Indicator for burglary is lower than for fly-tipping, this indicates that the partnership's response to each issue is having a very different impact; for burglary the risk is being managed effectively and for fly-tipping the risk is being escalated by a poor or ineffective response.

This ensures that those Thematic Areas which score at the upper extremities receive due attention while lower scoring themes are not over emphasised and are dealt with as "business as usual".

What thematic MoRiLE provides is a means of illustrating the variation in risk and organisational response. This should be used as an aid to strategic decision making and resource planning, although it is important that it is seen as one of a number of tools rather than as a definitive outcome in its own right.

MoRiLE Scoring Guide

	IMPACT & HARM						LIKELIHOOD				MoRiLE Thematic Risk Score CALCULATING RISK SCORE	
Title	Victim(s)			Community	Environmental	Total Harm Score	Scale of Activity		Prediction			Total Likelihood Score
Detail	PHYSICAL The physical impact suffered by the victim(s)	PSYCHOLOGICAL The psychological impact suffered by the victim(s)	FINANCIAL The financial impact suffered by the victim(s)	The impact on the community	The impact on the environment and ecological infrastructure	CALCULATING TOTAL HARM SCORE	FREQUENCY The current frequency with which the activity is seen to be committed	VOLUME The current volume of activity seen to be committed	TREND Based on last 12 months data	FORECAST Expectation for the next 12 months	CALCULATING TOTAL LIKELIHOOD SCORE	
None/ Negligible	No / Negligible impact (0)	No / Negligible impact (0)	No / Negligible impact (0)	No / negligible impact (0)	No / negligible impact (0)	Add the score for each of the Harm criteria together (Individual + Community + Public Expectation + Environmental = Total Harm Score)	Annually, or less frequent (0.25)	None / Very Small volumes (0.25)	Downward (>10% decrease) (0.25)	Downward (>10% decrease) (0.25)	Add the scores from the two criteria together (Scale of Criminality + Prediction = Total Likelihood Score)	Multiply the TOTAL HARM SCORE by the TOTAL LIKELIHOOD SCORE
Low	Short term physical impact and/or recoverable without medical assistance (0.5)	Short term psychological impact and/or recoverable without medical assistance (0.5)	Short term financial impact and/or impact has a minimal effect on day to day life. (0.5)	Short term impact on specific / small proportion of the community, but daily life largely unaffected (1)	Short term impact and/or low impact on the environment (1)		Between 6-monthly and Annually (0.5)	Small volumes (0.5)	Downward (<10% decrease) (0.5)	Downward (<10% decrease) (0.5)		
Moderate	Medium term physical impact and/or requiring medical assistance. (1)	Medium term psychological impact and/or requiring assistance of local GP (1)	Short term financial impact and/or impact is recoverable within a short period of time (i.e. insurance) (1)	Short-medium term impact on a small proportion of the community, or short term impact a notable proportion of the community (2)	Medium term impact and/or incident is contained within a specific area with limited damage (2)		Between Monthly and Quarterly (1)	Moderate volumes (1)	Same level (1)	Same level (1)		
Substantial	Long term physical impact and/or requiring hospitalisation for 7+ days. (2)	Long term psychological impact and/or requiring assistance of local GP. (2)	Medium term financial impact and/or loss is not recoverable due to sentimental nature of loss (2)	Medium term impact on a notable proportion of the community (4)	Medium term impact and/or incident causes substantial damage across a large area (4)		Between Weekly & Fortnightly (1.5)	Large volumes (1.5)	Upward (<10% increase) (1.5)	Upward (<10% increase) (1.5)		
Severe	Loss of individual life (4)	Individual requires specific treatment which involves partner agencies (i.e. Sectioned) (4)	Medium term financial impact and/or loss is not recoverable through insurance and therefore causes hardship (4)	Medium-Long term impact on a small proportion of the community, or a medium term impact on the widespread community (8)	Long term impact and/or incident causes sustained damage across a large area (8)		Daily (or more frequently) (2)	Very large volumes (2)	Upward (>10% increase) (2)	Upward (>10% increase) (2)		
Critical	Loss of two or more lives (8)	Individual endangers and/or causes loss of own life (8)	Long term financial impact to an individual or organisation and/or impact causes significant hardship (homelessness, redundancies) (8)	Long term impact on the widespread community (16)	Requires a multi-agency (4+) response to tackle, incident endangers the environment and all things living in that area (16)							
Catastrophic	Mass casualty, impact affects the wider community (16)	Individual endangers and/or causes loss of others lives (16)	Loss of business causing financial hardship in the wider community (16)	Long term impact on widespread communities throughout the UK (32)	Critical Incident declared requiring significant, incident causes permanent damage to the environment (32)							

Confidence Assessment			ORGANISATIONAL POSITION					Organisational Risk Indicator
Confidence Assessment			External Factors		Resourcing			
INTELLIGENCE ASSESSMENT	THEMATIC AREA KNOWLEDGE		PUBLIC INTEREST	REPUTATION & POLITICS	ECONOMIC COST	CAPACITY	CAPABILITY	
How confident are we that the Impact and Likelihood scores reflect the true scale of the threat?	Is the criminality a known subject matter area?		What do the public expect of the organisation?	The impact on the organisation's reputation and the effect of internal and external political factors	The cost to manage the issue	Do we have amount of resources required to deal with the issue? <i>If already resourced, consider if enough resources are allocated</i>	Do we have the expertise / equipment required to deal with the issue? <i>If already resourced, consider if the correct skills/equipment are being utilised</i>	CALCULATING THE ORGANISATIONAL RISK INDICATOR
Almost Certain (>95% chance)	KNOWN ISSUE -existing strategic priority		No public expectation (0)	The issue would likely attract local media or political interest only (0)	Short term, (small resource implication for a limited period of time) (0)	Yes - sufficient capacity (0)	Yes - sufficient capability (0)	
Highly Likely (>80% - <90% chance)	KNOWN ISSUE, but not a strategic priority		Low levels of public expectation (0.5)	The issue would likely attract regional media or political interest (0.5)	Medium term, managed within the owning organisation (1)	Limited resourcing issues exist but management of the issue continues (1)	Minimal capability issues exist, but management of the issue continues (1)	
Likely or probable (>55% - <75% chance)	KNOWN EMERGING ISSUE - Existing Strategic Intelligence Requirement		Moderate levels of public expectation (1)	The issue would likely attract national media or political interest (1)	Long term, managed within the owning organisation (2)	Resourcing issues exist which have a limited impact on the management of the issue (2)	Capability issues have a limited impact on the management of the issue (2)	
Realistic possibility (>40% - <50% chance)	KNOWN EMERGING ISSUE - Not a current Strategic Intelligence Requirement		High levels of public expectation (1.5)	The issue would likely attract international media or political interest (1.5)	Medium to long term resource implication which requires additional resources to be sought from suitable (external) agencies (3)	Resourcing issues impede management of the issue (3)	Capability issues impede management of the issue (3)	
Unlikely (>25% - <35% chance)	NEW AREA OF CRIMINALITY (within last 12 months)		Very high levels of public expectation (2)	The issue would likely attract international media or political interest and could result in an international dispute (trade embargoes etc.) (2)	Severe economic consequences (large, prolonged resource implication which is unsustainable, restricts the ability to conduct daily business) (4)	No capacity, or resourcing issues prevent management of the issue (4)	No capability, or capability issues prevent management of the issue (4)	
Highly Unlikely (>10% - <20% chance)								
Remote Chance (<5% chance)								

The following 2 tables are the completed Morile matrix for crime types within Torbay:

SCORING INFORMATION	IMPACT & HARM						LIKELIHOOD					RISK
	Victim(s)			Community	Environmental	Total Harm Score	Scale of Activity		Prediction		Total Likelihood Score	
	Physical	Psychological	Financial	Community	Environmental		Frequency	Volume	Trend	Forecast		
Thematic Area												RISK SCORE
Violence with Injury	Moderate	Substantial	Moderate	Moderate	None/Negligible	6	Daily	Very large volumes	>10% increase	>10% increase	8	48.00
Violence without Injury	Low	Moderate	Low	Moderate	None/Negligible	4	Daily	Very large volumes	>10% increase	>10% increase	8	32.00
Homicide	Severe	Severe	Severe	Moderate	None/Negligible	14	Annually	No/Very Small volume	>10% increase	>10% increase	4.5	63.00
Domestic abuse	Substantial	Severe	Moderate	Severe	None/Negligible	15	Daily	Very large volumes	Same	Same	6	90.00
Other Sexual Offences	Moderate	Substantial	Low	Moderate	None/Negligible	5.5	Daily	Small volumes	>10% increase	>10% increase	6.5	35.75
Rape	Substantial	Severe	Substantial	Moderate	Low	11	Weekly / Fortnightly	Small volumes	>10% increase	>10% increase	6	66.00
Burglary Dwelling	None/Negligible	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Low	5	Daily	Small volumes	Same	<10% decrease	4	20.00
Burglary Non-Dwelling	None/Negligible	Low	Moderate	Low	Low	3.5	Daily	Small volumes	>10% increase	>10% decrease	4.75	16.63
Shoplifting	None/Negligible	None/Negligible	Low	Moderate	None/Negligible	2.5	Daily	Moderate volumes	>10% decrease	>10% decrease	3.5	8.75
Other Theft	None/Negligible	Low	Low	Low	Low	3	Daily	Moderate volumes	<10% decrease	<10% decrease	4	12.00
Vehicle Crime	None/Negligible	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Low	4.5	Daily	Moderate volumes	>10% increase	>10% increase	7	31.50
Robbery	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Low	5.5	Weekly / Fortnightly	Small volumes	>10% increase	>10% increase	6	33.00
Trafficking Drugs	None/Negligible	Low	Low	Severe	Moderate	11	Weekly / Fortnightly	Small volumes	>10% decrease	<10% increase	3.75	41.25
Possession of Drugs	None/Negligible	None/Negligible	Low	Severe	Low	9.5	Daily	Small volumes	>10% decrease	>10% decrease	3	28.50
Criminal Damage	None/Negligible	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Low	4.5	Daily	Very large volumes	<10% increase	<10% increase	7	31.50
Arson	Low	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Low	5	Weekly / Fortnightly	Small volumes	>10% increase	<10% increase	5.5	27.50
Public Order Offences	Low	Low	None/Negligible	Moderate	Low	4	Daily	Large volumes	>10% increase	>10% increase	7.5	30.00
Possession of Weapons	None/Negligible	Moderate	None/Negligible	Substantial	None/Negligible	5	Weekly / Fortnightly	Small volumes	<10% increase	>10% increase	5.5	27.50
Anti-social behaviour	Low	Low	Moderate	Severe	Moderate	12	Daily	Very large volumes	>10% decrease	<10% decrease	4.75	57.00

MoRiLE 2020 Thematic Matrix Version 1.0									
SCORING INFORMATION	CONFIDENCE ASSESSMENT		ORGANISATIONAL POSITION						ORI
			External Factors		Resourcing				
Thematic Area	Intelligence Assessment	Thematic Area Knowledge	Public Interest	Reputation & Politics	Economic Cost	Capacity	Capability	Total OP Score	ORGANISATIONAL RISK INDICATR
Violence with Injury	>55% - <75%	Emerging SIR	Moderate	Local Interest	Short Term	Issues exist	Yes	3	1
Violence without Injury	>55% - <75%	Emerging SIR	Moderate	Local Interest	Short Term	Issues exist	Minimal lack of skills	4	2
Homicide	>95%	Emerging Not SIR	Moderate	Regional Interest	Medium Term - Internal	Issues exist	Yes	4.5	2
								-	-
								-	-
Domestic abuse	>40% - <50%	Strategic Priority	High	National Interest	Long Term - Internal	Impede management	Minimal lack of skills	8.5	4
Other Sexual Offences	>25% - <35%	Not Priority	High	National Interest	Medium Term - Internal	Issues exist	Minimal lack of skills	6.5	3
Rape	>25% - <35%	Strategic Priority	High	National Interest	Medium Term - Internal	Issues exist	Minimal lack of skills	6.5	3
								-	-
								-	-
Burglary Dwelling	>95%	Emerging Not SIR	Moderate	Local Interest	Short Term	Impede management	Minimal lack of skills	5	2
Burglary Non-Dwelling	>95%	Emerging Not SIR	Low	Local Interest	Short Term	Issues exist	Minimal lack of skills	3.5	2
Shoplifting	>55% - <75%	Emerging Not SIR	Moderate	Local Interest	Short Term	Impede management	Yes	4	2
Other Theft	>55% - <75%	Emerging Not SIR	Low	Local Interest	Short Term	Issues exist	Yes	2.5	1
Vehicle Crime	>95%	Emerging SIR	Moderate	Local Interest	Short Term	Limited issues	Minimal lack of skills	3	1
Robbery	>55% - <75%	Emerging SIR	Moderate	Local Interest	Short Term	Issues exist	Minimal lack of skills	4	2
								-	-
								-	-
Trafficking Drugs	>40% - <50%	Strategic Priority	Very High	Regional Interest	Long Term - Internal	Impede management	Minimal lack of skills	8.5	4
Possession of Drugs	>25% - <35%	Strategic Priority	High	Regional Interest	Long Term - Internal	Impede management	Minimal lack of skills	8	3
								-	-
								-	-
Criminal Damage	>80% - <90%	Emerging SIR	Low	Local Interest	Short Term	Impede management	Minimal lack of skills	4.5	2
Arson	>95%	Emerging Not SIR	Low	Local Interest	Short Term	Issues exist	Minimal lack of skills	3.5	2
Public Order Offences	>55% - <75%	Emerging SIR	Moderate	Local Interest	Short Term	Impede management	Minimal lack of skills	5	2
Possession of Weapons	>25% - <35%	Emerging SIR	Moderate	Regional Interest	Short Term	Issues exist	Lack of skills	5.5	2
Anti-social behaviour	>40% - <50%	Not Priority	High	Regional Interest	Long Term - Internal	Impede management	Lack of skills	9	4

Appendix B – MoRiLE

MoRiLE – Partner Engagement Sessions

Overview

Key partners from both statutory and non-statutory agencies were consulted with in relation to the findings of the MoRiLE scoring. Stakeholders were asked to provide comment on the findings and provide professional insight as to how effectively agencies are tackling crime and disorder issues and to highlight any pressures, new risks or emerging gaps. Feedback from partners was used alongside the findings of the MoRiLE assessment to provide a more holistic and enriched understanding of the challenges faced in Torbay.

Agencies involved in the consultation included: Devon & Cornwall Police, Children Services, Public Health, Adult Safeguarding, Vulnerability and Complex Needs Team, NHS Devon and community representatives.

Summary

Partners agreed with the findings of the MoRiLE and identified ongoing context that adds to the complexity of the findings of the MoRiLE and how crime and disorder are addressed. These included but were not limited to:

- Mental Health
- The increased complexity of all forms of exploitation across Torbay.
- Substance misuse (particularly in relation to children and young people).
- Vulnerable and complex needs being added to as a result of the cost-of-living crisis.

Stakeholder feedback identified the level of vulnerability and complexity presenting to all agencies has increased over the last 12 months as well as a consistent increase in volume. The cost-of-living crisis was identified as a clear contributing factor across the system.

By virtue of their vulnerability and complexity, individuals may present to service providers as victims, perpetrators, people at risk, or a combination of all three. Supporting these individuals can prove particularly challenging due to their often complex and inter-related needs which require specialist multi-agency support.

Addressing vulnerability, substance misuse and mental ill-health emerged as a key golden thread within discussions with partners. Many of the crime and disorder issues we see in our community have their roots in underlying issues associated to these cross-cutting themes. A clear example being the 'toxic trio' – a term used to describe the interconnecting issues of domestic abuse, substance misuse and mental ill-health.

Moreover, a significant proportion of people impacted by the issues outlined in this assessment have encountered adversity, trauma and challenging life experiences in childhood, adulthood, or both. These experiences make them significantly more vulnerable to become victims or perpetrators of harm, exploitation and criminality.

Emerging Issues

Individuals with co-occurring conditions are often unable to access the care they need. It is not uncommon for mental health services to exclude people because of co-occurring alcohol/drug use, a particular problem for those diagnosed with serious mental illness, who may also be excluded from substance misuse services due to the severity of their mental illness.

Mental health services for both young and adult age groups were highlighted as an issue with responses often too late and only dealt with at crisis point. Increases in self-harm and hospital admissions among young people is of growing concern.

There are strong and prevalent links of domestic abuse in a high percentage of cases held by the probation service. Many non-related domestic abuse cases such as drink driving, and acquisitive crime have inherent and underlying issues linked to domestic abuse.

There is an identified increase in ASB committed by young people. Young people identified as being involved in ASB are often known to services and have complex needs. There is a strong link between young people identified as being involved in ASB and those known to exploitation services.

Although there is an increase in young ASB it was recognised this may be as a result of improved identification through dedicated parts of the system rather than an increase in incidents. Partners felt that the community perception of what is ASB, often gives the impression the concerns are more prevalent than they are.

It was consistently noted that social media adds complexity when it comes to understanding and addressing crime and ASB. This includes adding to the complexity of risk and how to approach prevention and support as well as the impact it has on community perception and reporting of crime and ASB.

Identified Gaps

A need to keep prevention and early intervention work at the heart of community safety strategy. Stakeholders raised concern at the lack of diversionary and crime prevention work, particularly with young people at risk of entering the youth justice system and/or being exploited. Although it was recognised this had improved and continues to be developed.

The hidden nature of many high risk/harm offences such as domestic abuse, sexual violence and exploitation makes them extremely difficult for frontline professionals to identify. Confidence in reporting concerns from and by the community is a gap.

The provision of Mental Health services is vastly underfunded across the country and does not meet the needs of the growing numbers of people of varying ages needing to access mental health support, including those who are accessing other services.

Improving communications with the communities across Torbay to support addressing the issues that mean the most to them, as well as addressing challenges around perceptions and reporting, requires a focus across the partnership.