

# TORBAY

Community **Safety** Partnership



**Strategic Assessment 2021/22**

## CONTENTS

Introduction	p3
Community safety priorities	p4
Morile	p5
Police and Crime Commissioner's priorities	p8
Torbay Context	p9
Coronavirus	p12
National Context	p13
Recorded Crime	p15
Outcomes	p31
Reducing Reoffending	p33
Appendix A – Morile	p36

**If you require this document in a different language or format please telephone 01803 207262 or email [scatt@torbay.gov.uk](mailto:scatt@torbay.gov.uk)**

Safer Communities Torbay  
Town Hall  
Castle Circus  
Torquay  
TQ1 3DR  
e: : [safercommunities@torbay.gov.uk](mailto:safercommunities@torbay.gov.uk)  
w: [www.safercommunitiestorbay.org.uk](http://www.safercommunitiestorbay.org.uk)

## Introduction

Safer Communities Torbay is the name given to Torbay's Community Safety Partnership. Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) exist by law and their job is 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 and 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.
- There is a brief description of the work being undertaken and the difference it is making or the outcome that is achieved.

### **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.

## 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 criminal, financial, forced labour 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

### 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.

## Assessing threat, risk and harm - Morile

To enable effective prioritisation an accurate understanding 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 through 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 is undertaken through a list of 19 crime and disorder areas being selected and put through the scoring exercise. The results of this exercise are then reported on within our Strategic Assessments since 2018/19 and an update to the scores for this year are provided within Appendix A.

## **The Good Stuff**

### **Trauma Informed Approach:**

- A Project Manager for Trauma Informed Approaches has been funded until March 2022 to support the development of the trauma informed approach in Torbay.
- The Community Safety Partnership has funded 150 places on trauma informed training, with places being spread across the partnership.
- The University of Plymouth has been commissioned to evaluate the impact of the training being delivered across the partnership.

## **Next Steps**

### **Embedding a Trauma informed approach**

- The Board will continue to support the development of trauma informed approaches through the EMBRACE 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.
- 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.

## The Good Stuff:

### Exploitaion:

- The multi-agency Exploitation Delivery Group will now lead on the operational development and delivery in relation to key exploitation themes including, but not limited to modern slavery and PREVENT.
- The work of the group will link with the work undertaken by the Torbay Children's Safeguarding Partnership to support consistent development that addresses exploitation risk across the life course with a focus on key transition points.
- The partnership is now working with local businesses to support training and development in the signs and responses to exploitation.

## Next Steps

### Exploitation

- The Board will continue to engage in and support strategic and operational partnerships across Devon to respond to emerging threats and harm
- The Board will seek to engage with older people living within our communities to highlight the risks of financial exploitation and fraud
- The Board will work jointly with Devon to implement the Preventing Exploitation Toolkit across Torbay
- The Board will develop and implement practice guidance, training and resources to increase the understanding across the partnership of exploitation, vulnerability to exploitation and methods of disruption and safeguarding
- The Board will continue to support the sharing of intelligence across the partnership to improve our understanding and response to serious and organised crime

## The Police and Crime Commissioner's four priorities

The Police and Crime Commissioner for Devon and Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly is Alison Hernandez.

The Police and Crime Plan 2021-2025, Devon, Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly sets out the strategic priorities for Policing in Devon and Cornwall.

The Police and Crime Plan Priorities for 2021-2025 are:



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



## Torbay Context

Whilst crime data is very important this section considers other contextual information applicable for Torbay.

Torbay offers an unrivalled quality of life for individuals and families. With its rich history, breathtaking 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 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 135,000, Torbay is the second largest urban area within the Heart of the South West.

### The delivery landscape

There are many factors that have affected 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.
- A reduction of face to face services available to vulnerable people due to a reduction in prevention services.
- Interruption to consistency of the delivery of face to face services due to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- 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.
- Widespread restructuring and change across the public sector often resulting in less staff and cuts to services.
- 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.

### The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) provides an analysis of the current and future health and social care needs of the communities within Torbay. This provides context for Torbay in terms of demographic key issues facing the population of Torbay. 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 South West.
- 27% of Torbay residents live in an area classified as amongst the 20% most deprived areas of England
- Torbay's economy is amongst the weakest in England and has declined in recent years. With the disruption to the economy caused by COVID-19 the economy is expected to weaken further. Torbay's economy is highly dependent on tourism and unemployment is beginning to rise.
- There are high levels of Vulnerability within the population, with high levels of specialist need cohorts and high levels of mental ill health.
- Highest domestic violence rate in the South West
- Higher levels of alcohol related admissions to hospital.
- The number of children looked after by the local authority remains amongst the highest in England and around 1 in 4 children continue to live in households where income is less than 60% of the median income (living in poverty).
- Torbay's aged population has further challenges in higher levels of dependency. 26% of population are aged 65 and over.

### **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.
- Emergency Hospital admissions for Intentional Self-harm
- Suicide Rate
- Alcohol related hospital admissions
- First time entrants to the youth justice system

### **Problematic use of alcohol**

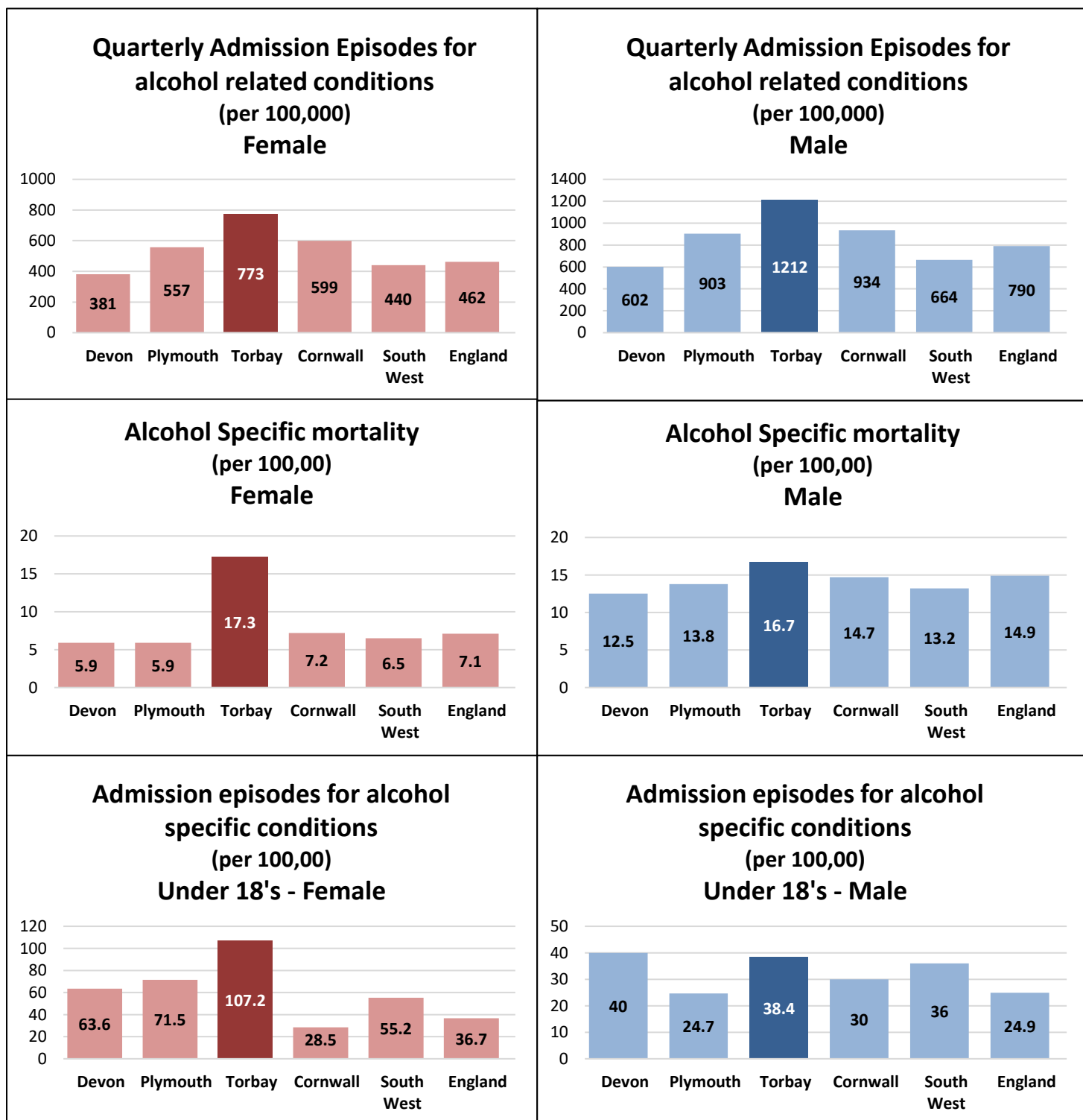
This continues to present a high risk of harm to communities across Torbay and the Peninsula, and is a major cost driver across all public sector agencies.

The impact of alcohol affects all aspects of partnership delivery and represents a significant challenge in tackling violent crime and anti-social behaviour.

Problematic alcohol use is also frequently highlighted as a barrier that prevents services from helping individuals and their families with other issues, such as finding employment and addressing domestic and family abuse.

Data indicates that alcohol use is a problem for Torbay. Latest data shows that a number of indicators were significantly worse than the national average, these included: alcohol specific mortality and hospital admissions, including those for under 18s

The following represent some of the impacts of alcohol within Torbay:



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

While the NTE 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 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 48<sup>th</sup> 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.

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 65% when comparing 2011 to 2019.

13% of Torbay households are experiencing fuel poverty.

## **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) This year this has been undertaken as a Telephone-operated Crime Survey in which people resident in England and Wales were asked about their experiences in the 12 months prior to their interview date, on a selected range of offences. The survey included exploration of the impact of coronavirus.

The CSEW reports that patterns of crime in the year ending March 2021 have been significantly affected by the coronavirus pandemic and government instructions to limit social contact. While there were decreases across a range of individual crime types, particularly theft offences, these were offset by rises in fraud and computer misuse offences, resulting in no change in overall levels of crime.

The coronavirus pandemic has had a significant impact on patterns of crime. There were large decreases in theft offences, such as domestic burglary and theft from the person, as more people stayed at home and limited their social contact.

At the same time, there were substantial increases in fraud and computer misuse offences such as hacking, as fraudsters took advantage of behavioural changes during the pandemic, such as increased online shopping.

The number of people who became victims of violent crime also fell, driven by decreases in violence where the offender was a stranger. This likely reflects a decrease in violence taking place in public spaces during national lockdown restrictions.

The largest decreases in recorded crime were seen during the three-month period that coincided with the first national lockdown, April to June 2020.

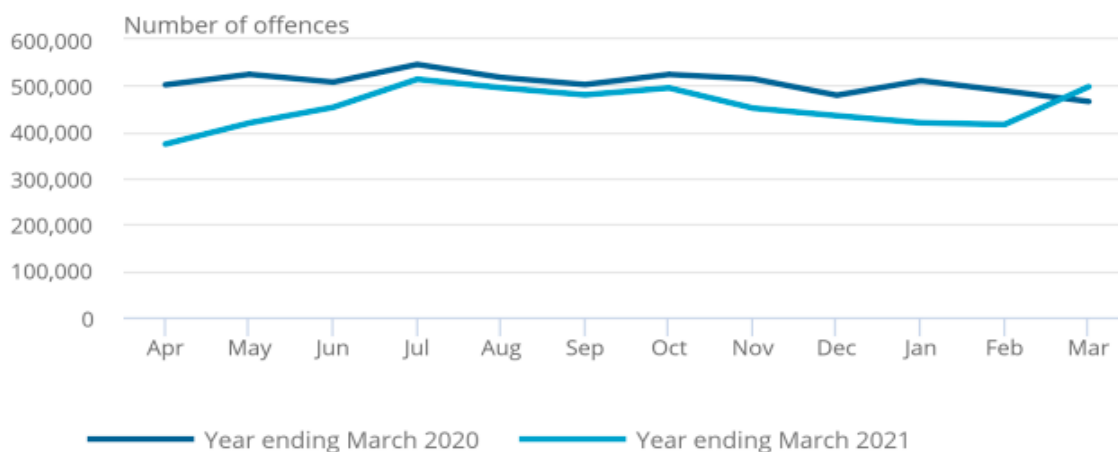
**Police Recorded Data** – Total recorded crime, including fraud and computer misuse, has fluctuated across the year ending March 2021. Although a small proportion of these fluctuations will be the result of seasonal effects on crime trends, most of the differences can be attributed to the introduction and subsequent easing of national lockdown restrictions throughout the year.

Total recorded crime saw substantial falls during April 2020 compared with April 2019 (26% decrease), coinciding with the introduction of the first national lockdown. Police recorded crime remained lower across subsequent months compared with respective months in 2019 but the difference narrowed as lockdown restrictions were gradually eased over the summer.

Levels of recorded crime were only 4% lower in September 2020 compared with September 2019. Crime levels again decreased substantially as national lockdowns were reintroduced. Police recorded crime was 18% and 15% lower in January and February 2021 compared with the respective months in 2020.

A phased exit out of lockdown began on 8 March 2021, with recorded crime 7% higher in March 2021 than in March 2020, when the first national lockdown was introduced.

England and Wales, monthly figures (April 2019 to March 2020 and April 2020 to March 2021)



## National Context

The police recorded 5.4 million crimes in England and Wales in the year ending March 2021 a 10% decrease from the previous year.

The following crimes increased:

- Trafficking of Drugs 23%
- Possession of Drugs 12%
- Stalking and harassment 28%
- Fraud & Computer Misuse 8%
- Public Order 5%

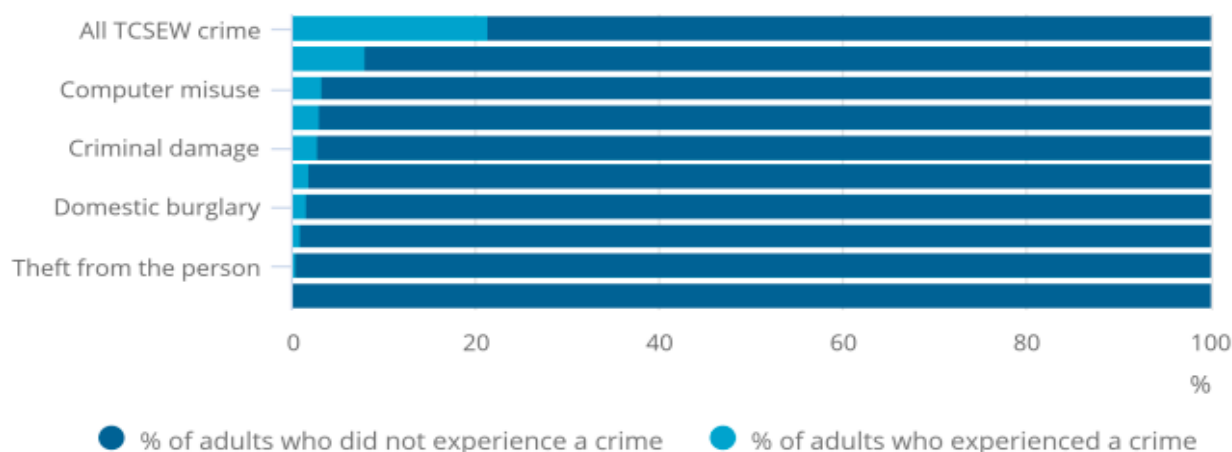
It is important to look at individual crime types as the total figure hides variation both within and across crime types.

- Violence (with & without Injury) decreased by 10%
- Burglary decreased by 30%
- Criminal damage & Arson decreased by 15%
- Theft offences decreased by 32%
- Possession of Weapons decreased by 6%
- Sexual Offences decreased by 9%

## 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 2021, a figure that has remained stable in recent years.

England and Wales, May 2020 to March 2021 interviews



The issues that present the greatest threat and risk to our communities can be described collectively under two key thematic headings:

## 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 is often a hidden crime that is not reported to the police. Therefore, data held by the police can only provide a partial picture of the actual level of domestic abuse experienced. Many cases will not enter the criminal justice process as they are not reported to the police.

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 was not possible, as data could not be collected relating to domestic abuse due to concerns around confidentiality and respondent safeguarding, which limited the types of questions asked in the TCSEW.

Given this, no conclusions could be reached on whether there has been an increase in the number of victims of domestic abuse. However, data from victim services suggests that experiences of domestic abuse may have intensified during periods of national lockdown and that victims faced difficulties in safely seeking support under these conditions.

**Police Recorded Data** – The police recorded 844,955 offences (excluding fraud) flagged as domestic abuse-related in the year ending March 2021. This represents a 6% increase from 798,607 offences in the previous year. This included 672,383 violence-against-the-person offences flagged as domestic abuse-related, a 7% increase compared with the year ending March 2020. Recent yearly increases are thought in part to reflect factors related to reporting, recording and an increased willingness by victims to come forward.

The number of sexual offences recorded by the police showed a 9% decrease in the year ending March 2021 (148,114 offences) compared with the previous year.

Rape offences recorded by the police fell by 6% (55,696 offences). Rape accounts for 38% of all sexual offences recorded by the police. This is the second year-on-year decrease; prior to the year ending March 2019, the number of rape offences had been increasing annually. This trend is likely to reflect the diminishing impact of recording improvements as well as the effects of national lockdown restrictions. The fall in rape this year was driven by large decreases in April to June 2020, with offences 21% lower than in the respective period in 2019. The number of rapes in subsequent quarters for the year ending March 2021 were similar to their respective periods in the previous year.

3.5% of sexual offences resulted in a charge and or summons, a slight increase compared with the previous year (3.2% year ending March 2020)

Nearly Half of all sexual offences (48.7%) 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 sexual offences, despite the majority of suspects being identified.

## **Recorded crime**

Police recorded crime in Torbay fell by 7.5% in 2020/21 the same reduction as in 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 in some areas and worse in others, but against the "Force" average we have more crimes per 1,000 residents for all types of crime.

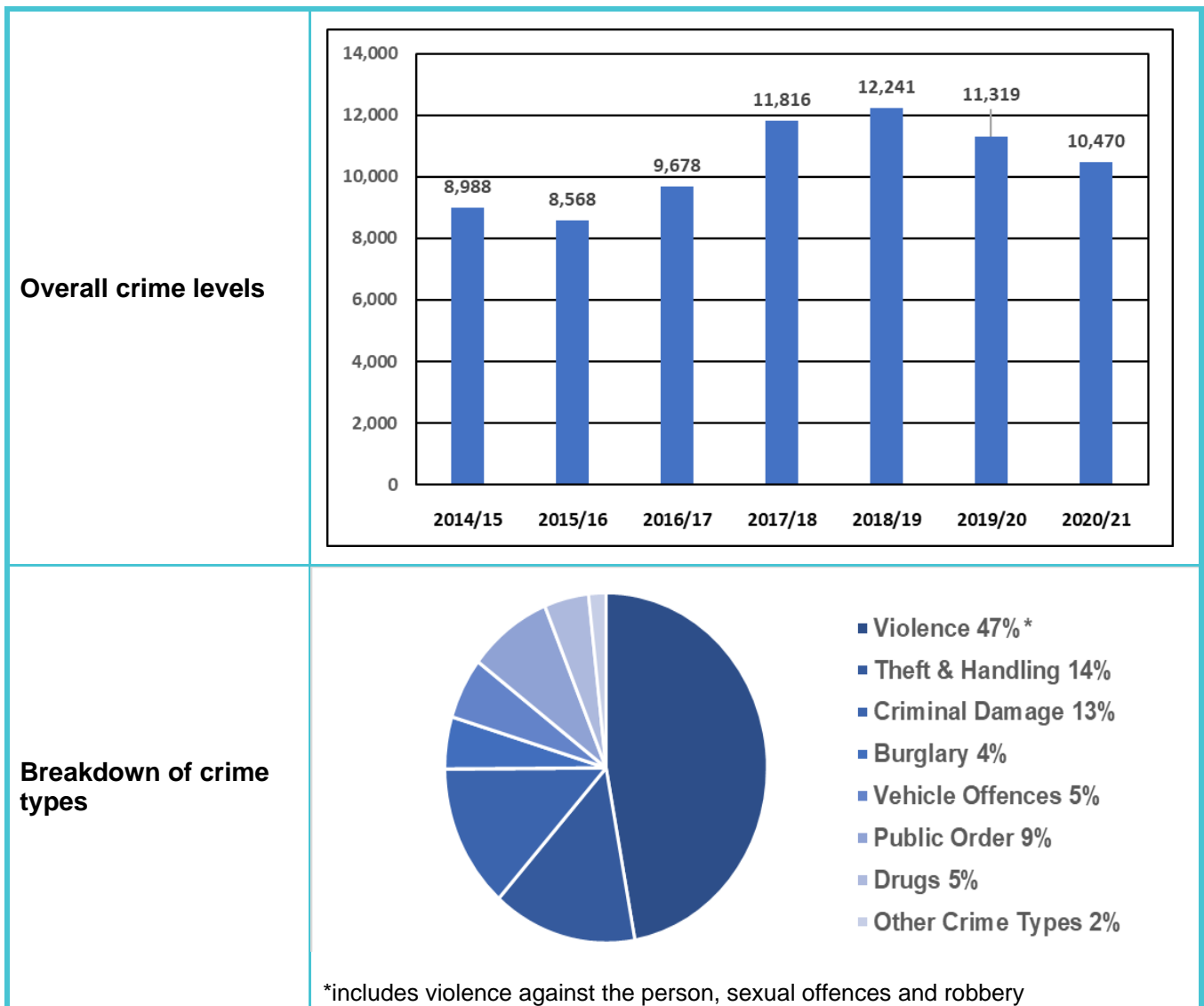
Crime / incident type	2019/20	2020/21	Change	Trend	Crimes per 1,000 residents.				
					Torbay	Family		D & C Force	
<b>All Crime</b>	11319	10470	-7.5%	▼	76.6	89.3	▼	50.9	▲
<b>All Domestic Abuse</b>	3645	3507	-3.8%	▼					
<b>All ASB</b>	3714	4600	23.9%	▲					
<b>Violent Crime</b>									
Violence with injury	1845	1496	-18.9%	▼	10.9	8.8	▲	7.3	▲
Violence with no injury*	1750	1716	-1.9%	▼	12.5	13.6	▼	8.3	▲
Homicide	0	1		▲					
*Violence without injury excludes DA									
<b>Domestic abuse and sexual offences</b>									
Domestic abuse Incidents	1253	1172	-6.5%	▼					
Domestic Abuse Crime Related	2392	2335	-2.4%	▼					
Other sexual offences	267	228	-14.6%	▼	1.6	1.7	▼	1.4	▲
Rape	164	136	-17.1%	▼	0.9	1.0	▼	0.8	▲
<b>Acquisitive Crime</b>									
Domestic Burglary	283	196	-30.7%	▼	3.2	8.7	▼	2.2	▲
Non domestic burglary	262	187	-28.6%	▼	1.3	1.3	▶	1.0	▲
Shoplifting	658	722	9.7%	▲	5.2	4.9	▲	2.1	▲
Other theft	979	764	-22.0%	▼					
Vehicle Crime	641	562	-12.3%	▼	4.1	5.1	▼	1.7	▲
Robbery	108	69	-36.1%	▼	0.5	0.7	▼	0.2	▲
<b>Drug offences</b>									
Drug trafficking	125	141	12.8%	▲	1.0	0.9	▲	0.7	▲
Possession of drugs	380	432	13.7%	▲	3.1	2.3	▲	2.0	▲
<b>Anti-Social Behaviour</b>									
Criminal Damage (exc arson)	1454	1348	-7.3%	▼	9.8	10.2	▼	6.7	▲
Arson	51	56	9.8%	▲	0.4	0.5	▼	0.2	▲
Public Order	811	801	-1.2%	▼	5.8	10.2	▼	4.0	▲
Possession of Weapons	141	139	-1.4%	▼	1.0	0.8	▲	0.6	▲
ASB Incidents	3714	4600	23.9%	▲					



## QUICK FACTS – POLICE RECORDED CRIME

Current figures refer to the 12 month period ending 31 March 2021

<b>Level of Crime</b>	10,470 crimes / 77 crimes per 1000 resident population																																
<b>Change since 2019/20</b>	Decrease by 849 crimes, 7.5%.																																
<p><b>Family comparison</b></p> <p>Overall rate of crime per 1,000 Residents</p> <p>Torbay 76.6</p> <p>Family Average 89.3</p>	<table border="1" style="display: none;"> <caption>Family Comparison Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Region</th> <th>Rate per 1,000 Residents</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Merseyside - Wirral</td><td>70</td></tr> <tr><td>Merseyside - Sefton</td><td>75</td></tr> <tr><td>Devon &amp; Cornwall - Torbay</td><td>76.6</td></tr> <tr><td>Derbyshire - Chesterfield</td><td>80</td></tr> <tr><td>Northumbria - North Tyneside</td><td>80</td></tr> <tr><td>South Yorkshire - Sheffield</td><td>85</td></tr> <tr><td>Greater Manchester - Wigan</td><td>85</td></tr> <tr><td>Northumbria - Gateshead</td><td>85</td></tr> <tr><td>West Yorkshire - Kirklees</td><td>85</td></tr> <tr><td>Greater Manchester - Bury</td><td>90</td></tr> <tr><td>Cleveland - Stockton-on-Tees</td><td>90</td></tr> <tr><td>Durham - Darlington</td><td>95</td></tr> <tr><td>Cambridgeshire - Peterborough</td><td>95</td></tr> <tr><td>Humberside - North East Lincolnshire</td><td>105</td></tr> <tr><td>Kent - Thanet</td><td>115</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Region	Rate per 1,000 Residents	Merseyside - Wirral	70	Merseyside - Sefton	75	Devon & Cornwall - Torbay	76.6	Derbyshire - Chesterfield	80	Northumbria - North Tyneside	80	South Yorkshire - Sheffield	85	Greater Manchester - Wigan	85	Northumbria - Gateshead	85	West Yorkshire - Kirklees	85	Greater Manchester - Bury	90	Cleveland - Stockton-on-Tees	90	Durham - Darlington	95	Cambridgeshire - Peterborough	95	Humberside - North East Lincolnshire	105	Kent - Thanet	115
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## Violent crime

Morile Ranking	Threat, Risk & Harm Assessment			
	2019/20		2020/21	
	Risk Rating	ORI Rating	Risk Rating	ORI Rating
Violence with Injury	Standard	1	Standard	1
Violence without Injury	Standard	2	Standard	2

During 2020/21 **Violent Crime in Torbay decreased** by 7% reducing from 4,797 to 4,465.

Violent Crime with Injury fell by 19% to 1,496 and Violent Crime without Injury increased by 1% to 2,969. This includes crimes that are also categorised as Domestic Abuse which are detailed later within the report.

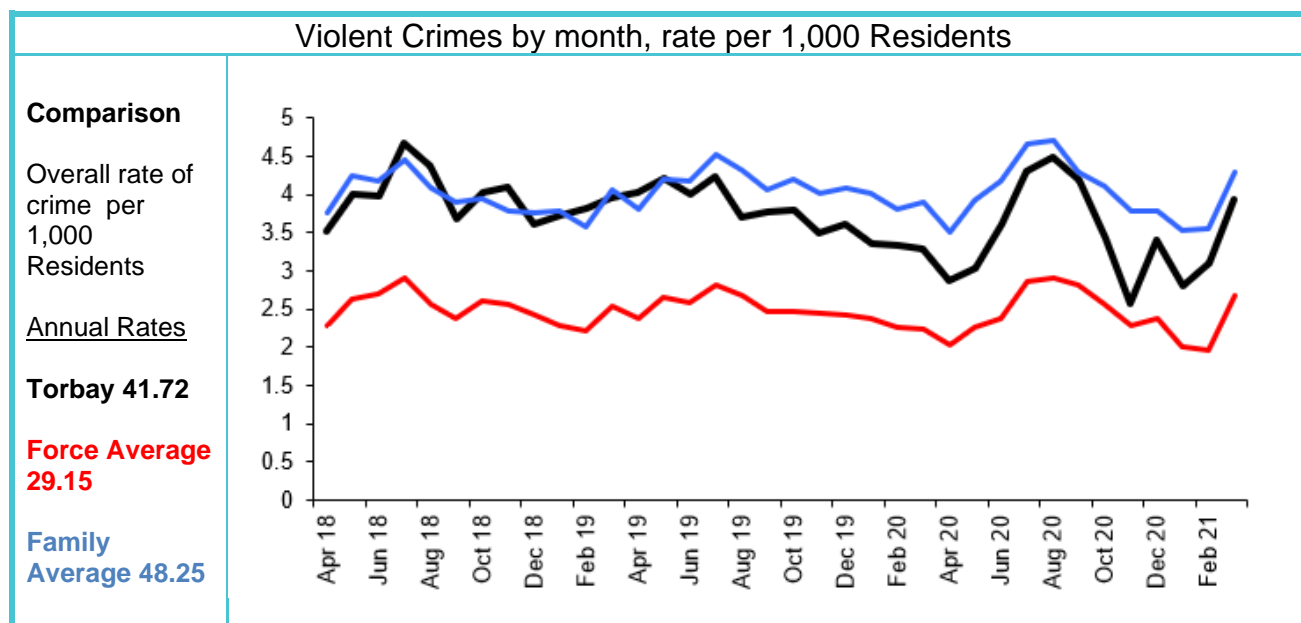
The most common offences included within the category Violence with Injury are:

ACTUAL OFFENCES	2019/20	2020/21	Change
ASSAULT A PERSON THEREBY OCCASIONING THEM ACTUAL BODILY HARM	1634	1322	-312
SECTION 18 - GRIEVOUS BODILY HARM WITH INTENT	58	49	-9
OWNER / PERSON IN CHARGE OF DOG DANGEROUSLY OUT OF CONTROL CAUSING INJURY	50	34	-16

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

ACTUAL OFFENCES	2019/20	2020/21	Change
COMMON ASSAULT	1365	1199	-166
SEND LETTER / COMMUNICATION / ARTICLE CONVEYING A THREATENING MESSAGE	375	403	28
HARASSMENT WITHOUT VIOLENCE	346	372	26

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



## The good stuff

### Evening/Night Time Economy (ENTE)

**Area:** Torquay

- Torbay Council partnered with Night Time Economy Solutions Ltd to produce an ENTE Strategy following data analysis, public consultation and stakeholder engagement. This strategy helps consider a diversification of Torquay's ENTE to be more inclusive of wider interests in social and leisure activities, less seasonally reliant whilst maintaining a continued safe environment. Including work on trailing Hotspot Policing to assess different policing models to provide resilience and maximise impact. This forward thinking strategy has short, medium and long term objectives, that build on the principle that well plan ENTE is a safe ENTE
- Torbay has successfully retained its Purple Flag status for the 9th year running, and is one of only two town and city centres in **Devon and Cornwall** to hold this prestigious award;
- Purple flag is an accreditation that is awarded by the Association of Town Centre Management and **represents a "gold standard"**;
- By focusing on key areas, this ensures a **safe vibrant attractive** early evening and night time economy and includes **focus on partnership working**. The award highlights that Torquay is a safe place to have a night out.
- Torbay Council continue to work in partnership with the Torbay Street Pastors who engage and support people accessing the ENTE.
- Safer Communities has provided training to the Street Pastors to support them in their role including domestic abuse training.
- In the summer Torbay Council with the support of the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Devon, Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly, commissioned Street Marshals to support people in the ENTE. This had a reported positive impact on the safety of individuals across the NTE area.

## Domestic Abuse

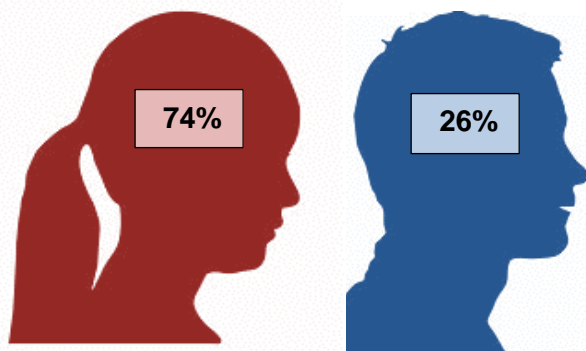
Morile Ranking	Threat, Risk & Harm Assessment			
	2019/20		2020/21	
	Risk Rating	ORI Rating	Risk Rating	ORI Rating
Domestic Abuse	High	3	High	3

It should be taken into account that figures only relate to those crimes and incidents that are reported. Most domestic abuse (DA) incidents are unreported for example the latest available estimates from the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) estimated that fewer than one in five (17%) victims reported their experience of abuse to the police.

Women were more likely than men to have experienced all types of domestic abuse in the last 12 months. Sexual assault (including attempts) by a partner is where the largest difference between men and women is observed, with women being five times as likely as men to have experienced this type of abuse. (CSEW 2020)

Within Torbay 99.7% of DA Crimes had a victim gender recorded. This equates to 1707 women and 605 men. With regard to the ages of the victims 101 were children.

### DA Victims

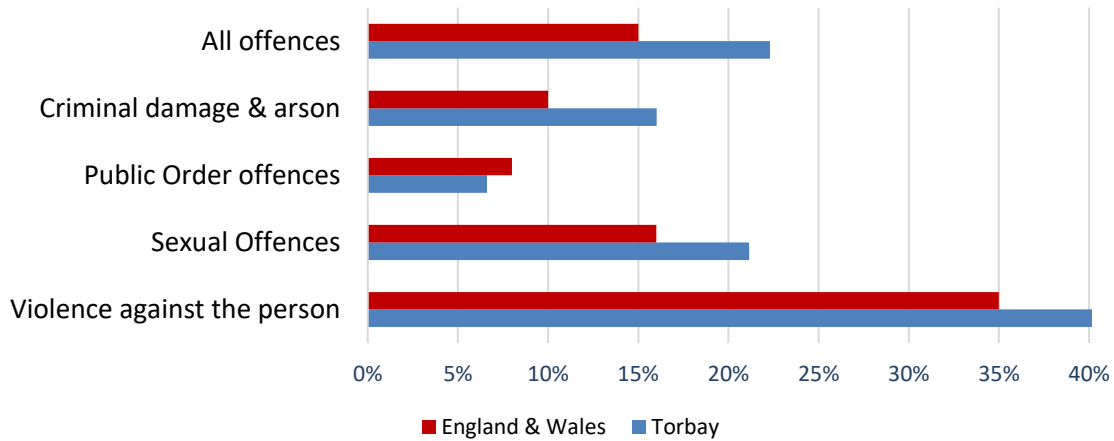


1,601 victims were recorded against 2,318 DA Crimes. 1,199 were a victim of one DA crime, whilst 402 were victims of multiple DA Crimes reported within this year. Repeat victims, (25% of total victims identified), were victims in 1,119 DA Crimes, 48% of total DA Crime.

1926 DA risk assessments were completed by the police during the year out of the 2335 DA Crimes. Children were reported as being present during the incident on 535 occasions (23%).

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.

## Percentage of Offences flagged as Domestic Abuse



In Torbay the overall level of reported **Domestic Abuse in the last year has decreased** from 3,645 to 3,507 a 4% reduction. This includes Domestic Abuse Incidents & Domestic Abuse related to crimes.

The number of DA Crimes recorded represent 67% of total reported Domestic Abuse, an increase of 1% on 2019/20. The following 6 offences account for 96% of all Domestic Abuse related crimes:

ACTUAL OFFENCE	2019/20	2020/21	Change
Criminal Damage	212	225	13
Other Theft	87	76	-11
Public Order Offences	61	53	-8
Rape	61	48	-13
Violence with Injury	654	580	-74
Violence without Injury	1202	1253	51

## The good stuff

### **Developing a community response: Standing Tall Partnership**

**Area:** Torbay

- Community groups and organisations in Torbay have come together to form a partnership around domestic abuse and sexual violence, it formed out of the Torbay DASV Community Forum. There are now 18 organisations in the Standing Tall Partnership.
- Since its opening for referrals in June 2020 the partnership has received 506 referrals for 410 individuals.

### **White Ribbon Accreditation:**

- In November 2021 Torbay Council received the White Ribbon Accreditation and in doing so made a public commitment to ending male violence against women.

### **Multiple and Complex Needs: Alliance Commissioning**

**Area:** Torbay

- Recognising that many people with multiple and complex needs often fall between the gaps of single-issue services, Torbay Council is in the process of 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.
- Process the culmination of multiple stakeholder engagement and learning from other areas. Services will commence 2022.

## Next Steps

### Domestic Abuse & Sexual Violence

- 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 continue to work with commissioners and community safety partners across the peninsula to ensure we share good practice, ideas and expertise to provide the best coordinated and evidence-led responses possible
- The Board will ensure that Torbay develops to meet the duties implemented by the Domestic Abuse Act 2020.
- The Board will continue to support the strategic embedding of the CRAFT framework across agencies, to raise system-wide levels of competency to respond to domestic abuse
- The Board will continue to support the development of the community and voluntary sector support offer
- A new database will be commissioned to support the MARAC process to aid more timely responses from the partnership, improved data sharing and management and with the aim to improve outcomes for those supported by the MARAC process.
- The White Ribbon plan will be embedded in delivery to improve outcomes.
- There will be a focus on workforce development across the partnership in relation to DASV including Young Person's Violence Advisor training.
- The Board will work to implement the use of the Domestic Abuse Risk Assessment for Children and include a sustainable workforce development approach with implementation to support children.
- The Board will review the Torbay approach to Harmful Sexual Behaviour to support better outcomes for vulnerable children.



## Sexual Offences

Morile Ranking	Threat, Risk & Harm Assessment			
	2019/20		2020/21	
	Risk Rating	ORI Rating	Risk Rating	ORI Rating
Other Sexual Offences	Standard	2	Standard	2
Rape	High	2	Moderate	2

The number of reported Sexual offences decreased by 16% in 2020/21, 364 compared to the previous year of 431.

Within these offences Rape decreased by 17% in the year from 164 offences in 2019/20 to 136 this year. With regards to the victims of these rapes 118 were female and 16 were male. Of the 136 offences 48 were flagged as Domestic Abuse.

There was a wide age range of victims, 75 aged 19 and under, 26 in their 20's and 34 between the age of 30 and 70.

Whilst 136 rape offences were reported this year, 62 (46%), of the cases were historic with 13 committed within the last 2 years, 15 between 3-5 years, 10 between 6-10 years and 24 committed more than 10 years ago.

Of the 136 rape crimes with a location recorded, 64 of these were committed within a dwelling.

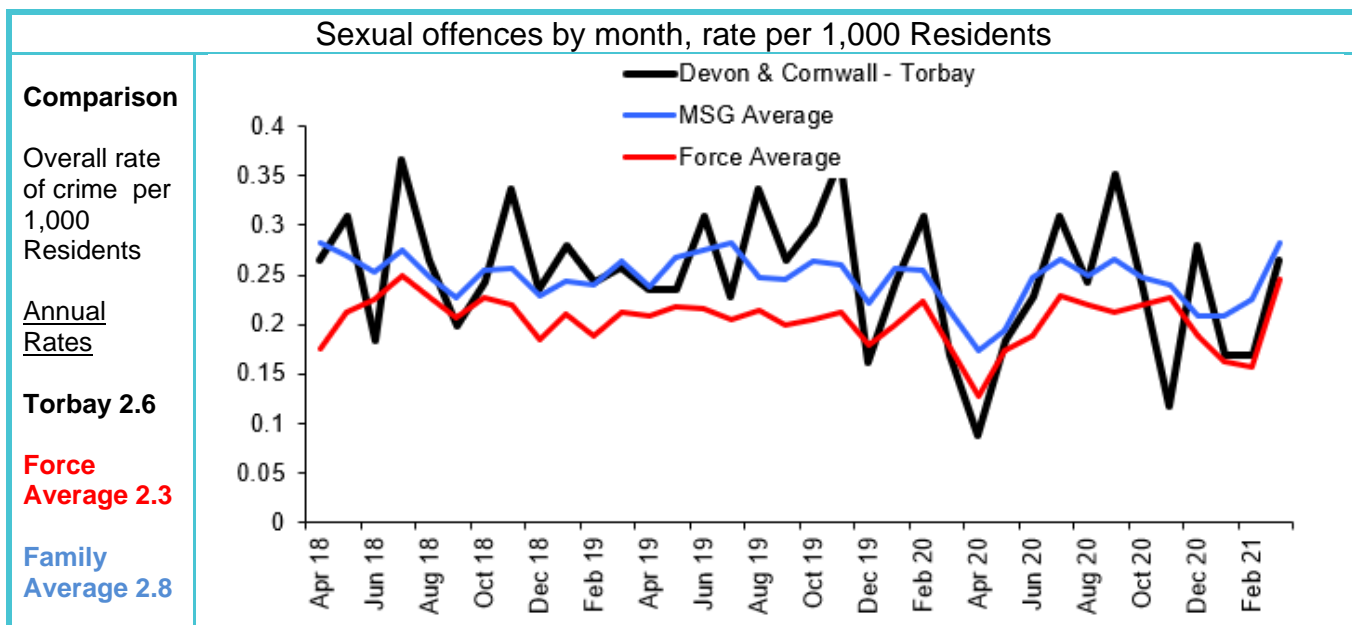
Other Sexual Offences have decreased by 15% to 228 crimes.

As recognised nationally, decreases within these offences, are partially due to the effects of national lockdown restrictions.

The most prolific offences in this category are:

ACTUAL OFFENCE	2019/20	2020/21	CHANGE
ASSAULT A FEMALE 13 AND OVER BY PENETRATION WITH PART OF BODY / A THING - SOA 2003	19	15	-4
ASSAULT A GIRL UNDER 13 BY TOUCHING - SOA 2003	30	17	-13
ENGAGE IN PENETRATIVE SEXUAL ACTIVITY WITH A GIRL 13 TO 15 - OFFENDER UNDER 18	6	11	5
EXPOSURE - SOA 2003	8	12	4
SEXUAL ASSAULT ON A FEMALE	92	69	-23
SEXUAL ASSAULT ON A MALE	19	11	-8

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



## Acquisitive crime

Morile Ranking	Threat, Risk & Harm Assessment			
	2019/20		2020/21	
	Risk Rating	ORI Rating	Risk Rating	ORI Rating
Burglary Dwelling	Moderate	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	Standard	1
Robbery	Standard	2	Standard	2

Torbay has seen a **decrease in total Acquisitive Crime**. In 2020/21 the total acquisitive crimes were 2,500 compared to 2,931 the previous year, a decrease of 15%

If you consider just serious Acquisitive Crime - Domestic Burglary, Robbery and Vehicle Crime, overall this has decreased by 20% reducing from 1,032 crimes to 827 crimes. Domestic Burglary decreased by 30.7% whilst Vehicle Crime reduced by 12.3% and Robbery reduced by 36.1%

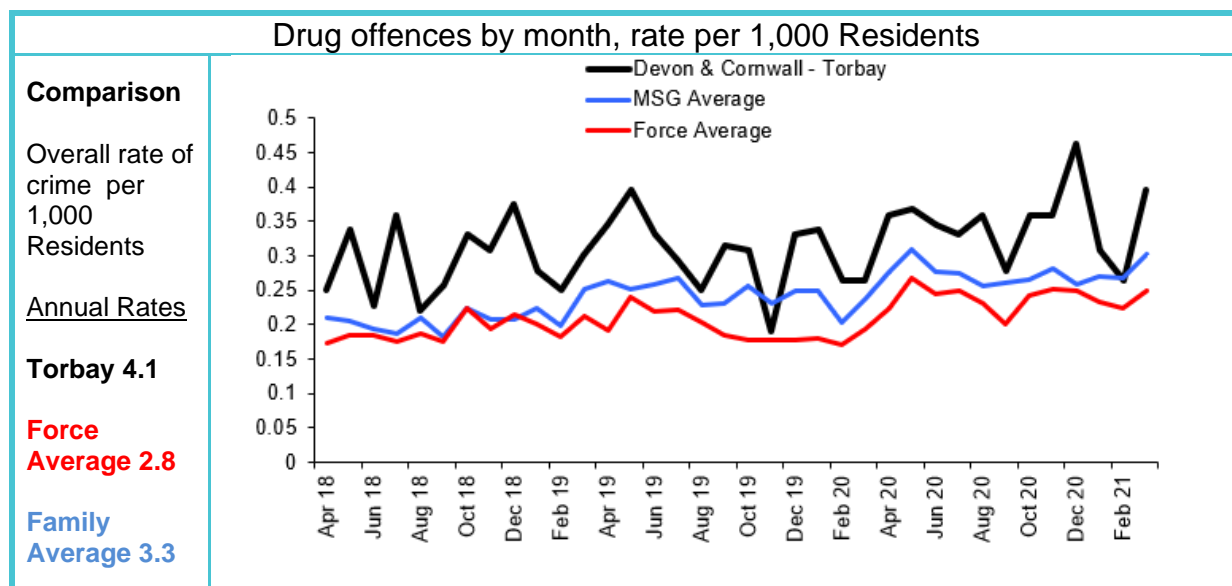
## Drug Offences

Morile Ranking	Threat, Risk & Harm Assessment			
	2019/20		2020/21	
	Risk Rating	ORI Rating	Risk Rating	ORI Rating
Trafficking Drugs	High	3	High	3
Possession of Drugs	Moderate	2	High	3

There was a 13.7% **increase in Possession of Drugs**, from 380 offences to 432 and also an **increase in Drug Trafficking** offences of 12.8% from 125 to 141.

76% 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

### Devon & Torbay Anti-Slavery Partnership

**Area:** Devon, including Torbay

- The Devon and Torbay Anti-Slavery Partnership (ASP) provides multi-agency strategic direction and co-ordination in the 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.

## Next Steps

### Drug and Alcohol misuse

- The Board will support the re-commissioning of substance misuse services in an alliance contract alongside domestic abuse and homelessness hostel services
- The Board will 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 Board will assist the delivery of the recommendations of the NightTime Economy strategy.
- 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-Slavery Partnership

- The Board will review its work and impact to develop the multi - agency approach moving forward.
- Torbay will develop the local delivery approach and pathways to improve understanding and response.

## Anti-Social Behaviour

Anti-social behaviour (ASB) in all forms is linked to many community safety challenges such as fear of crime (i.e. how people perceive crime and how it makes them feel) and substance misuse (e.g. 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			
	2019/20		2020/21	
	Risk Rating	ORI Rating	Risk Rating	ORI Rating
Criminal Damage	Standard	2	Standard	2
Arson	Standard	2	Moderate	2
Public order offences	Standard	2	Standard	2
Possession of Weapons	Standard	2	Standard	2
Anti-social Behaviour	Moderate	3	Moderate	4

The total number of Public Order and Possession of weapons offences showed no significant change from the previous year. Public Order decreased by 1.2% and Possession of Weapons decreased by 1.4%. A decrease of 7.3% was seen in Criminal damage. However, Arson increased by 9.8%.

The most common offences included within Possession of Weapons are:

ACTUAL OFFENCE	2019/20	2020/21	CHANGE
POSSESS KNIFE BLADE / SHARP POINTED ARTICLE IN A PUBLIC PLACE	42	51	9
POSSESS AN OFFENSIVE WEAPON IN A PUBLIC PLACE	45	35	-10
THREATEN A PERSON WITH A BLADE / SHARPLY POINTED ARTICLE IN A PUBLIC PLACE	22	17	-5

Alongside the figures above, a new category has been included - The Import of prohibited weapon/ammunition. 15 offences were reported within this definition during 2020/21. Comparisons against 2019/20 cannot be provided, as this category was not available.

Torbay has experienced an **increase in police reported ASB of 23.9%**, from 3,714 to 4,600 incidents in 2020/21.

## The good stuff

### Homelessness & Vulnerability Meeting (H&V)

**Area:** Torbay

- The ASB and Vulnerability Team of Torbay Council lead weekly multi-agency meeting that brings together representatives from agencies including: substance misuse services, adult social care, Housing First, Resettlement (outreach) Team, Police, hostel, housingoptions and support services;
- Information is shared with consent to help provide the best multi-agency response to persons identified in need, where necessary separate more focused meetings are held for individuals who are included in the process;
- Where all system offers have been exhausted, a referral can be made to the Creative Solutions Panel supported by the Safeguarding AdultsBoard.

### Youth ASB Meetings:

- 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.
- Themes are reported to the Youth Crime Prevention Group for development of a longer terms responses to need.

## Next Steps

### ASB and Criminal Damage

- The Board will explore new approaches to drug policy in an effort to reduce crime, disorder and ASB related to substance misuse
- 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.

### **Terrorism, Radicalisation and Extremism**

- The Board continues to review, develop and support the implementation of a PREVENT and CHANNEL training competency framework and the Act Early Prevent Safeguarding Campaign across the partnership
- The Board will continue to support the work of the Torbay and Devon PREVENT Partnership.
- The Board will support the Torbay Exploitation Delivery Group to implement a co-ordinated approach to PREVENT using the Counter Terrorism Local Profile as an evidence base for this.

### **Hate Crime**

- The Board will support the Zero Tolerance to Hate campaign and continue to engage with partners and the community in raising awareness of this campaign
- The Board will work with partners to understand the prevalence and profile of hate crime within Torbay and support activity to tackle specific areas as appropriate

## **Outcomes**

The latest national data published for crime outcomes in England & Wales were for the year ending March 2021.

### **Key Findings**

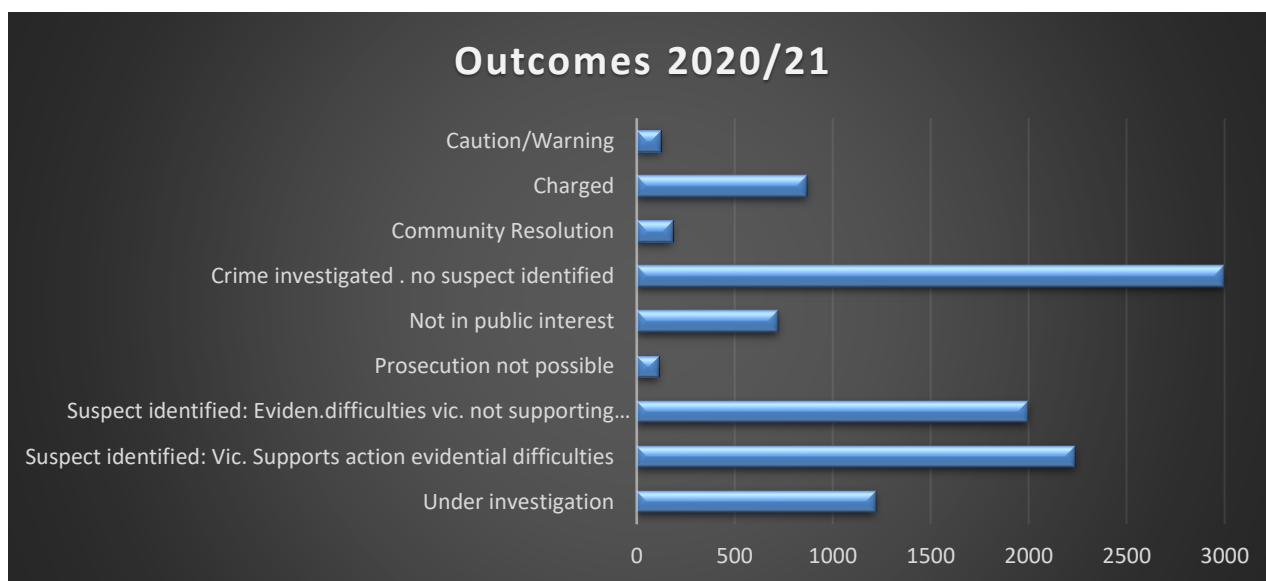
- The number of crimes recorded by the police decreased during the pandemic compared with the previous year (down 10%) and volume of outcomes assigned (down by 14%)
- Compared with the previous year, the proportion of crimes resulting in a charge and or summons stayed broadly the same (7%) This halted a previous 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” increased from 35% to 40%, compared with the previous year. This continued the rising proportion of crimes closed with this outcome which has been on the increase since year ending March 2015 (when it was 17%). These trends are likely to reflect improved crime recording processes as well as a more complex crime caseload being dealt with by the police. In the most recent year, a lengthening of the criminal justice process as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic has been suggested as a reason why more victims have been withdrawing from cases

Nationally 7% of crimes recorded to March 2021 resulted in someone being charged and or summonsed whilst in Torbay this figure is 9%, the same as the previous year.

Nationally 26% of investigations were closed where the victim did not support further action a rise from 24% the previous year. In Torbay this is 22% compared to 28% last year.

36% of crimes recorded over the past year had been closed with no suspect identified; this is lower than the previous year (43% in March 2020) and reflects the changing crime mix as a result of the pandemic; theft and criminal damage and arson account for the majority of cases closed with this outcome, these offences fell during the pandemic by 32% and 16% respectively. In Torbay the latest figure is 32% compared to 36% the previous year.



As in previous years, how crimes are resolved vary considerably by the type of crime and 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 be far more difficult to identify a suspect for a criminal damage offence that was not witnessed than for a drug possession offence where the police apprehended the offender when the crime came to their attention. Similarly, an offence where substantial forensic evidence exists will be easier to proceed with, than one where such evidence does not.



The willingness of victims or witnesses to engage with the police can also vary by type of offence. Related to this is the length of time that an offence requires to investigate. Both can impact on the distribution of outcomes. In the most recent year, a lengthening of the criminal justice process as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic has been suggested as a reason why more victims have been withdrawing from cases.

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	10%	9%	7%	5%
Rape/Sexual Offences	2%	0%	61%	16%
Robbery	6%	0%	27%	44%
Violence	6%	1%	66%	13%

## 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 78,000 a decrease from 83,000 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.

### Overall - Adult and Juvenile offenders

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 e.g. court sentencing. The most recent cohort is Apr 2018 to Mar 2019.

During this period within Torbay 968 adult and 59 juvenile offenders were cautioned, received a non-custodial conviction at court or released from custody, 274 of these offenders committed a reoffence within a year.

This gives an overall reoffending rate of 26.7% which is a decrease of 1% compared to the previous 12 months and is below the national rate of 28%

Over the one year follow-up period 983 reoffences were committed, with those that reoffended committing on average 3.6 offences each compared to a rate of 3.7 in the previous 12 months. The current national rate is 4 offences.

### Adult Offenders

Adult offenders represent 94% of the offending cohort and had a proven reoffending rate of 26.2%, representing a decrease of 1.6 percentage points compared to the previous 12 months. The national rate is 27.4%.

Adults committed 909 reoffences over the one year follow-up period and those that reoffended committed on average 3.6 reoffences each.

### Juvenile Offenders

Juvenile offenders only represent 6% of the offending cohort and had a proven reoffending rate of 33.9%, an increase of 7.9 percentage points from the previous 12 months which is below the national rate of 37.8%, the size of cohort has increased from 50 in April 2017 to 59 in this period.

Juveniles committed 74 reoffences over the one year follow-up period and those that reoffended committed on average 3.7 offences each, an increase from 2.2 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 Juveniles re-offending rates have increased (the first increase in rates since April 2015)

	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	Trend
<b>Re-offending</b>									
<b>Adult</b>									
Proportion of offenders who reoffend (%)	32.5	28.2	28.2	29.1	29.0	29.8	27.8	26.2	
Average number of reoffences per reoffender	3.81	3.36	3.37	3.53	3.33	3.61	3.72	3.58	
<b>Juvenile</b>									
Proportion of offenders who reoffend (%)	31.7	30.4	33.9	27.6	39.3	31.5	26.0	33.9	
Average number of reoffences per reoffender	2.83	2.57	3.75	2.37	2.86	3.14	2.23	3.70	

## The good stuff

### Youth Crime Prevention:

- The Board has set up a Youth Crime Prevention Group.
- The group meets monthly and is attended by multi-agency partners including community safety, police, Children's Services, education, public health and youth providers.
- The aim of the group is to address identified themes of risk and needs that increase the risk of young people's vulnerability in relation to offending, re-offending and exploitation.

## 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 of its work and will proactively learn from and consider Desistance Theory
- The Board will continue to support the work of the Youth Offending Team.
- 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

<b>Threat</b>	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.
<b>Harm</b>	The anticipated impact (harm) of the thematic issue on individuals, communities and the environment
<b>Likelihood</b>	The probability of the thematic or tactical issue impacting in the way expected
<b>Risk</b>	Assessed by multiplying impact (harm) by likelihood (of the impact being realised)
<b>RISK = HARM/IMPACT X LIKELIHOOD</b>	

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:

<b><u>MATRIX AREA</u></b>	
<b><u>Impact</u></b>	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.
<b>Victim</b>	This is our first impact area and focuses on assessing the harm to the victim across three areas, physical, psychological and financial.
<b>Victim Physical</b>	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.
<b>Victim Psychological</b>	What is the psychological impact on the victim? Was medical assistance required? Is the individual a danger to themselves or to others?
<b>Victim Financial</b>	What is the financial impact on the victim? Is the financial loss recoverable? How much hardship does this financial impact cause?
<b>Community</b>	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?
<b>Environmental</b>	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.

<b><u>MATRIX AREA</u></b>	
<b><u>Likelihood</u></b>	The scale of criminality (frequency & volume) seen by the agency alongside trend and forecast assessments.
<b>Frequency</b>	How often the issue is occurring in the local area?
<b>Volume</b>	How much activity is seen each time?
<b>Trend</b>	Has the number of crimes increased or decreased? By how much (%) has this increase/decrease happened?
<b>Forecast</b>	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.

<b><u>MATRIX AREA</u></b>	
<b><u>Confidence Score</u></b>	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.
<b>Intelligence Assessment</b>	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?
<b>Thematic Area Knowledge</b>	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.

<b><u>MATRIX AREA</u></b>	
<b><u>Organisational Position</u></b>	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.
<b>Public Interest</b>	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?
<b>Reputation and Politics</b>	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?
<b>Economic Cost</b>	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?
<b>Capacity</b>	Do we have people to work on this? Do we need more resources? Are resources allocated correctly?
<b>Capability</b>	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.

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



## **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

Title	IMPACT & HARM					Total Harm Score	LIKELIHOOD				MoRiLE Thematic Risk Score CALCULATING RISK SCORE
	Victim(s)			Community	Environmental		Scale of Activity		Prediction		
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)	<b>Add the score for each of the Harm criteria together (Individual + Community + Public Expectation + Environmental = Total Harm Score)</b>	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)
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>	<b>CALCULATING THE ORGANISATIONAL RISK INDICATOR</b>  <b>Organisational Risk Indicator is achieved by populating the Public Interest, Reputation, and Resourcing columns. The resulting score from these columns will pull back a set multiplier and a calculation will be performed providing an overall ORI Grading</b>
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	Moderate	Low	Moderate	None/Negligible	4.5	Daily	Very large volumes	>10% decrease	>10% decrease	4.5	20
Violence without Injury	None/Negligible	Moderate	Low	Moderate	None/Negligible	3.5	Daily	Very large volumes	<10% increase	<10% increase	7	25
Homicide	Severe	Severe	Severe	Moderate	None/Negligible	14	Annually	No/Very Small volume	>10% increase	>10% increase	4.5	63
Domestic abuse	Moderate	Severe	Moderate	Severe	None/Negligible	14	Daily	Very large volumes	<10% decrease	<10% increase	6	84
Other Sexual Offences	Moderate	Substantial	Low	Moderate	None/Negligible	5.5	Daily	Small volumes	>10% decrease	>10% decrease	3	17
Rape	Substantial	Severe	Substantial	Moderate	None/Negligible	10	Daily	Small volumes	>10% decrease	>10% decrease	3	30
Burglary Dwelling	None/Negligible	Moderate	Moderate	Substantial	None/Negligible	6	Daily	Small volumes	>10% decrease	>10% decrease	3	18
Burglary Non-Dwelling	None/Negligible	Low	Moderate	Low	None/Negligible	2.5	Daily	Small volumes	>10% decrease	<10% increase	4.25	11
Shoplifting	None/Negligible	None/Negligible	Low	Moderate	None/Negligible	2.5	Daily	Moderate volumes	>10% increase	>10% increase	7	18
Other Theft	None/Negligible	Low	Low	Low	None/Negligible	2	Daily	Moderate volumes	>10% decrease	>10% decrease	3.5	7
Vehicle Crime	None/Negligible	Low	Moderate	Moderate	None/Negligible	3.5	Daily	Moderate volumes	>10% decrease	>10% decrease	3.5	12
Robbery	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	None/Negligible	4.5	Weekly / Fortnightly	Small volumes	>10% decrease	>10% decrease	2.5	11
Trafficking Drugs	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Severe	Low	11.5	Daily	Small volumes	>10% increase	<10% increase	6	69
Possession of Drugs	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Severe	Low	12	Daily	Moderate volumes	>10% increase	>10% increase	7	84
Criminal Damage	None/Negligible	Low	Low	Moderate	Low	4	Daily	Large volumes	<10% decrease	>10% decrease	4.25	17
Arson	Low	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Low	5	Weekly / Fortnightly	Small volumes	>10% increase	>10% increase	6	30
Public Order Offences	None/Negligible	Low	None/Negligible	Moderate	Low	3.5	Daily	Moderate volumes	<10% decrease	>10% decrease	3.75	13
Possession of Weapons	None/Negligible	None/Negligible	None/Negligible	Substantial	None/Negligible	4	Daily	Small volumes	<10% decrease	<10% decrease	3.5	14
Anti-social behaviour	None/Negligible	Low	Low	Substantial	Moderate	7	Daily	Very large volumes	>10% increase	>10% increase	8	56

**RiLE 2020 Thematic Matrix Version 1.0**

SCORING INFORMATION	CONFIDENCE ASSESSMENT		ORGANISATIONAL POSITION					ORI	
			External Factors		Resourcing				
	Intelligence Assessment	Thematic Area Knowledge	Public Interest	Reputation & Politics	Economic Cost	Capacity	Capability		Total OP Score
Violence with Injury	>95%	Strategic Priority	Low	Local Interest	Short Term	Issues exist	Yes	2.5	1
Violence without Injury	>95%	Strategic Priority	Moderate	Local Interest	Short Term	Issues exist	Minimal lack of skills	4	2
Homicide	>95%	Strategic Priority	Moderate	Regional Interest	Medium Term - Internal	Issues exist	Yes	4.5	2
								-	-
Domestic abuse	>55% - <75%	Strategic Priority	High	National Interest	Medium Term - Internal	Impede management	Minimal lack of skills	7.5	3
Other Sexual Offences	>80% - <90%	Strategic Priority	High	National Interest	Short Term	Issues exist	Minimal lack of skills	5.5	2
Rape	>80% - <90%	Strategic Priority	High	National Interest	Medium Term - Internal	Limited issues	Minimal lack of skills	5.5	2
								-	-
Burglary Dwelling	>95%	Not Priority	Moderate	Local Interest	Short Term	Impede management	Minimal lack of skills	5	2
Burglary Non-Dwelling	>95%	Not Priority	Low	Local Interest	Short Term	Issues exist	Minimal lack of skills	3.5	2
Shoplifting	>55% - <75%	Not Priority	Low	Local Interest	Short Term	Impede management	Yes	3.5	2
Other Theft	>95%	Strategic Priority	Low	Local Interest	Short Term	Issues exist	Yes	2.5	1
Vehicle Crime	>95%	Not Priority	Moderate	Local Interest	Short Term	Limited issues	Minimal lack of skills	3	1
Robbery	>95%	Strategic Priority	Moderate	Local Interest	Short Term	Impede management	Minimal lack of skills	5	2
								-	-
Trafficking Drugs	>95%	Strategic Priority	Very High	Regional Interest	Medium Term - Internal	Impede management	Minimal lack of skills	7.5	3
Possession of Drugs	>95%	Strategic Priority	High	Regional Interest	Medium Term - Internal	Impede management	Minimal lack of skills	7	3
								-	-
Criminal Damage	>95%	Strategic Priority	Low	Local Interest	Short Term	Issues exist	Minimal lack of skills	3.5	2
Arson	>95%	Strategic Priority	Moderate	Local Interest	Short Term	Issues exist	Minimal lack of skills	4	2
Public Order Offences	>95%	Strategic Priority	Moderate	Local Interest	Short Term	Issues exist	Minimal lack of skills	4	2
Possession of Weapons	>80% - <90%	Strategic Priority	Moderate	Regional Interest	Short Term	Issues exist	Lack of skills	5.5	2
Anti-social behaviour	>95%	Strategic Priority	High	Regional Interest	Long Term - Internal	Impede management	Lack of skills	9	4

