



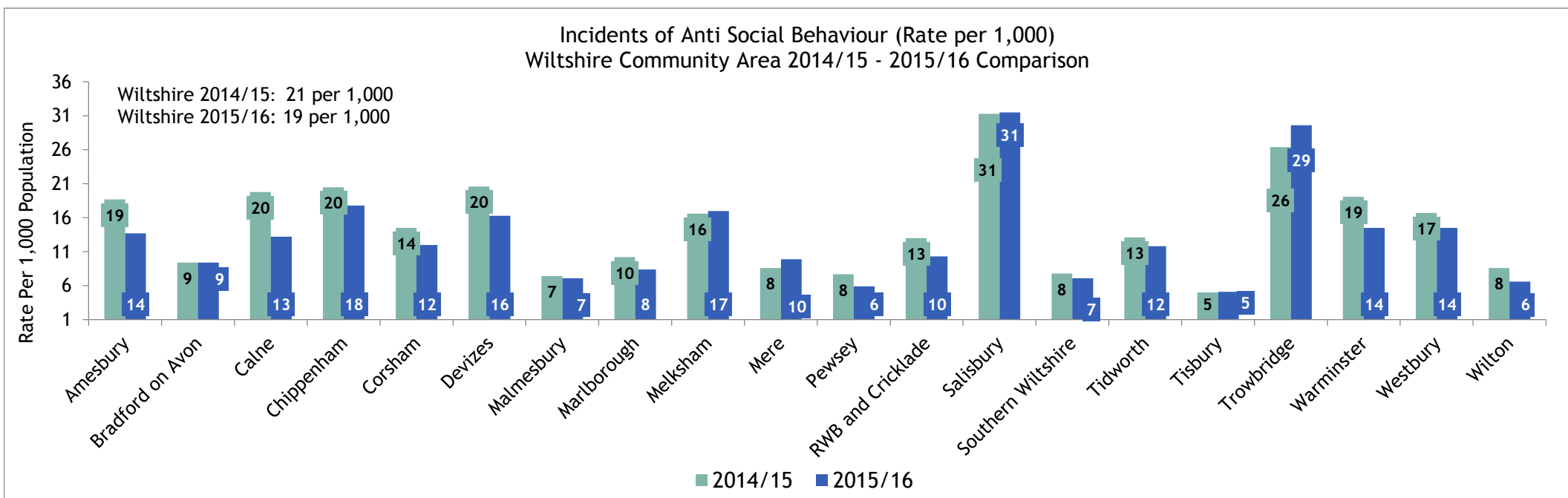
## Community Safety: Data

Ensuring that our county is a safe place to live, work and visit is a key priority for Wiltshire. Working together to build strong, resilient communities is crucial in reducing not only crime, but the fear of crime as well as anti-social behaviour and substance misuse.

The following report provides comparative analysis of a range of key indicators relating to community safety in Wiltshire and is intended as a resource to assist with the identification of local priorities at Community Area level. For each indicator, data for the most recent single year or aggregated time period is shown by Community Area and is compared against the overall Wiltshire benchmark. Where possible, Wiltshire level trend data has also been included and is shown against comparative regional and/or national benchmarks (where this information is available), in order to provide strategic context. It should be noted that as data has been drawn from multiple sources, comparator time periods may vary. The specific time periods used are detailed in the chart titles for each indicator and relevant data sources are contained in the commentary boxes accompanying each chart.

# Safer Communities

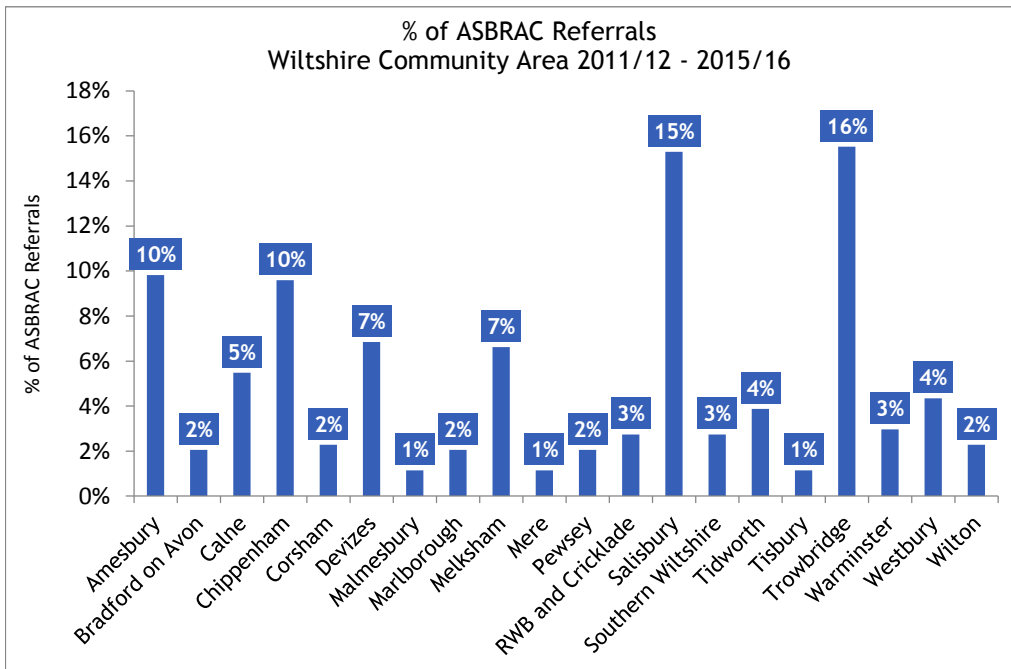
Anti-social behaviour, hate crime and domestic abuse can seriously damage the quality of life for our residents and have a harmful impact on people and neighbourhoods. Working together with our communities, as well as key partner agencies is vital in order to reduce and prevent the occurrence of such incidents and build safe, strong, and resilient communities.



Anti-social behaviour (ASB) is the term given to any kind of activity that causes harm, alarm or distress to an individual or a community. Where it persists, it can adversely impact on feelings of safety as well as quality of life, particularly for those who are vulnerable or suffer repeat victimisation. Anti-social behaviour reported across Wiltshire appears to have reduced slightly in 2015/16 compared with the previous year (from a rate of 21 incidents per 1,000 persons in 2014/15 to 19 per 1,000 in 2015/16). This reduction does not however represent a real reduction in demand on front line services as it is primarily attributable to improved recording processes that have meant that some incidents that may have been previously recorded as anti social behaviour are now being recorded as public order offences. In 2015/16, rates of recorded anti-social behaviour had reduced across the majority of Community Areas compared to the previous year with the exception of Salisbury and Trowbridge whilst rates in Bradford on Avon, Malmesbury and Tisbury saw no change.

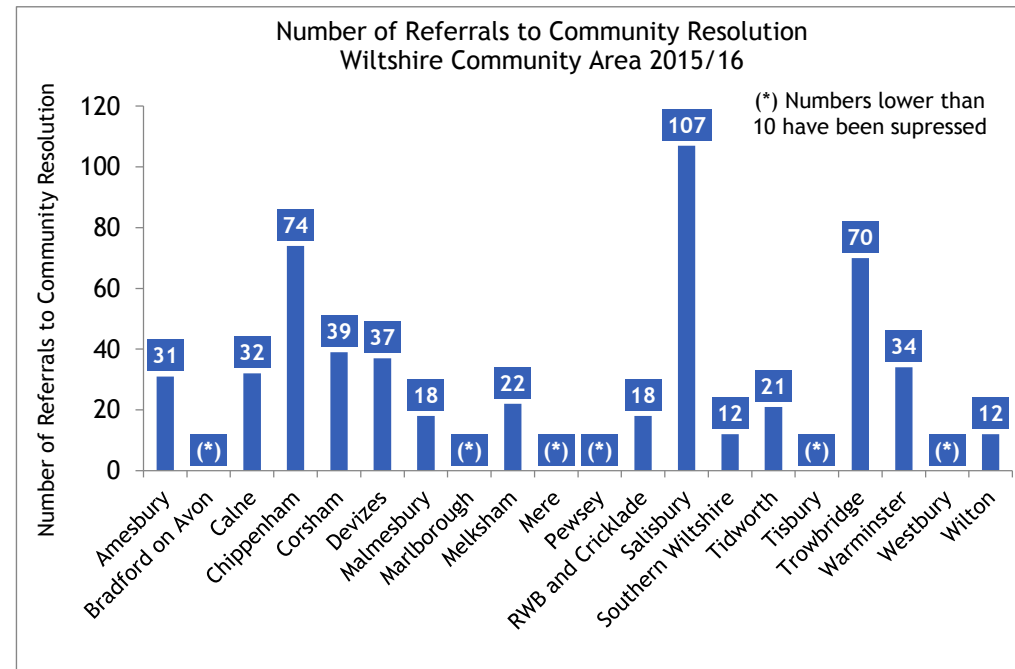
Source: Wiltshire Police 2014/15 - 2015/16

# Safer Communities



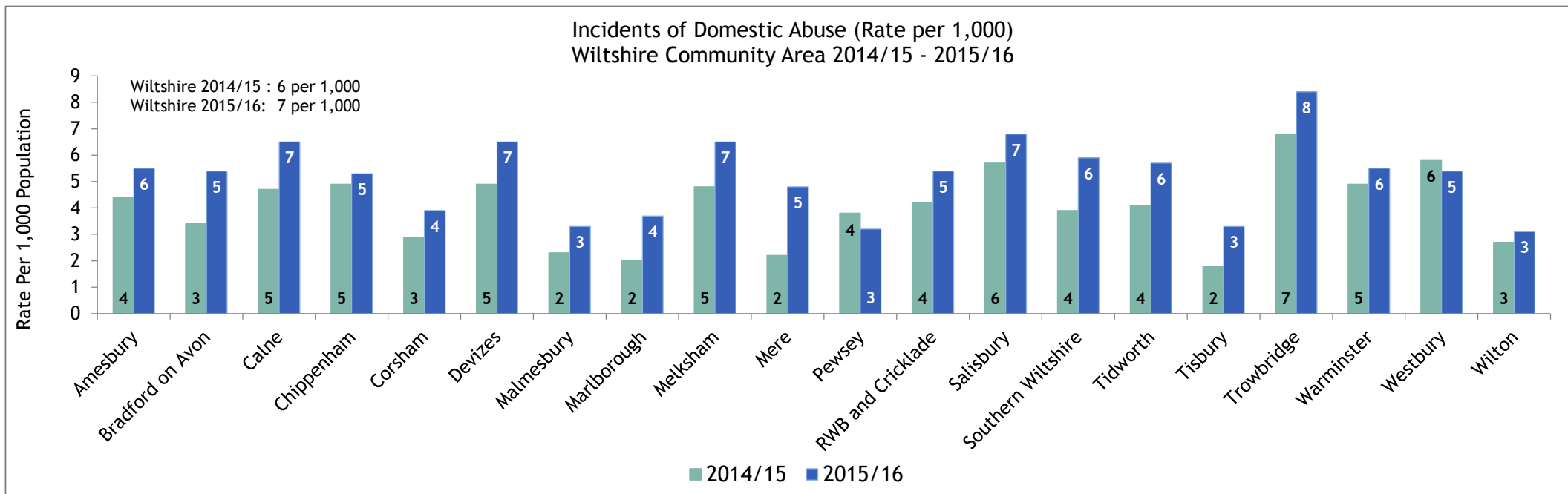
The Anti-Social Behaviour Risk Assessment Conference (ASBRAC) is a mechanism that is used by Wiltshire Community Safety Partnership to manage the most serious and complex cases of anti-social behaviour. It provides a structured multi agency approach that both supports victims and proactively engages with perpetrators in order to realise long term resolutions and significantly reduce the likelihood of future incidents. Between 2011/12 - 2015/16, the greatest proportion of ASBRAC referrals have been in Trowbridge, Salisbury, Amesbury and Chippenham Community Areas.

Source: Wiltshire Council 2011/12 - 2015/16



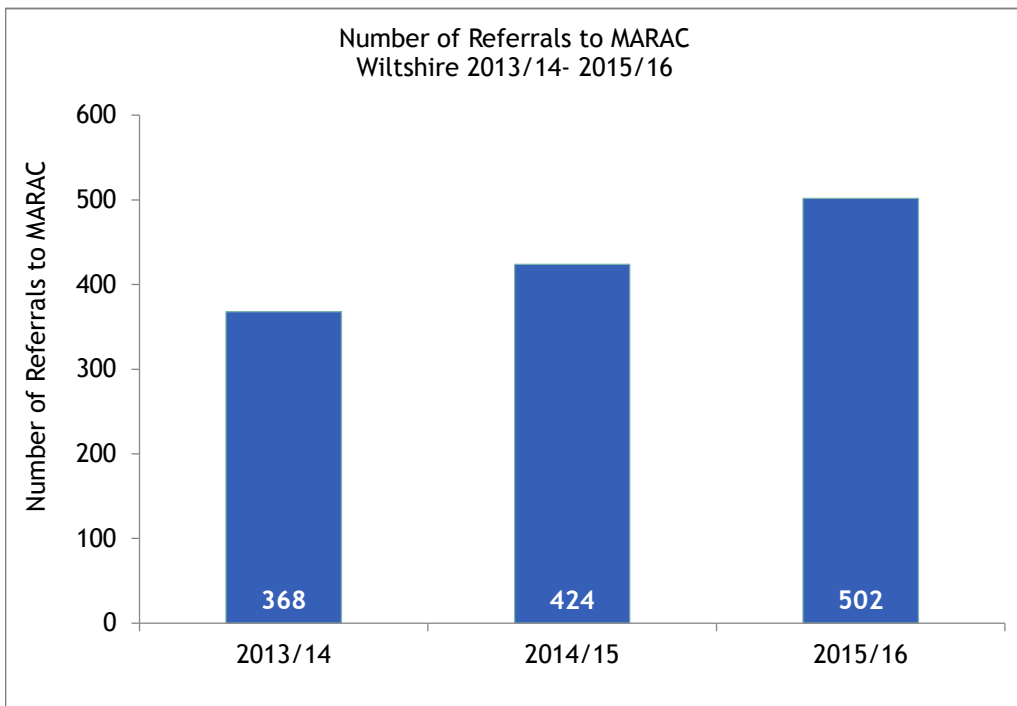
Community resolution is another tool that can be used by Wiltshire Community Safety Partnership to tackle anti-social behaviour that negatively impacts on individuals and/or communities (such as criminal damage and public disorder). Community resolutions can help to reduce the risk of repeat offending by encouraging perpetrators to confront the impact of their behaviour and to take responsibility for making good the harm caused. In 2015/16, the greatest number of referrals to community resolution were in Salisbury, Chippenham and Trowbridge Community Areas.

Source: Wiltshire Police 2015/16



Domestic abuse is a major social problem that cuts across all social, geographic and cultural groups and has a potentially devastating and lasting impact on those affected by it. Frequently under reported, domestic abuse refers to any type of controlling, coercive, threatening or violent behaviour between persons aged 16 or over within either a personal or familial relationship. The term does not refer solely to physical violence, but also includes emotional, physical, sexual, financial or psychological abuse. In 2015/16, rates of reported domestic abuse had increased across all Community Areas with the exception of Pewsey and Westbury when compared against the previous year. This is as a result of improved data recording and reporting processes as well as increased confidence to report. In 2015/16, the highest levels of domestic abuse were recorded in Trowbridge, Salisbury, Melksham, Devizes and Calne Community Areas.

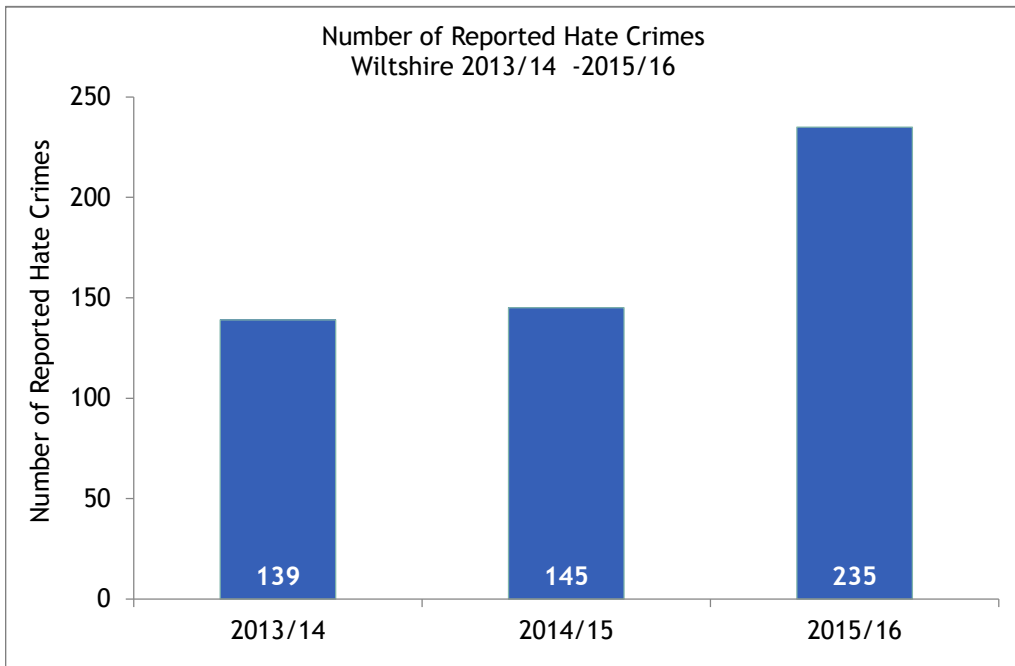
Source: Wiltshire Police 2014/15 - 2015/16



A Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) is a tool that can be used by Wiltshire Community Safety Partnership in the management of the most serious cases of domestic abuse. The role of the MARAC is to facilitate effective information sharing between all key agencies involved in a domestic abuse case (including the Police, Probation, Children's Social Care, Health, Housing and Substance Misuse and Mental Health Services) in order to take action and reduce harm, (through a co-ordinated action plan), to effectively safeguard victims of domestic abuse. The number of referrals to MARAC has shown a consistent increase, rising by over third between 2013/14 - 2015/16.

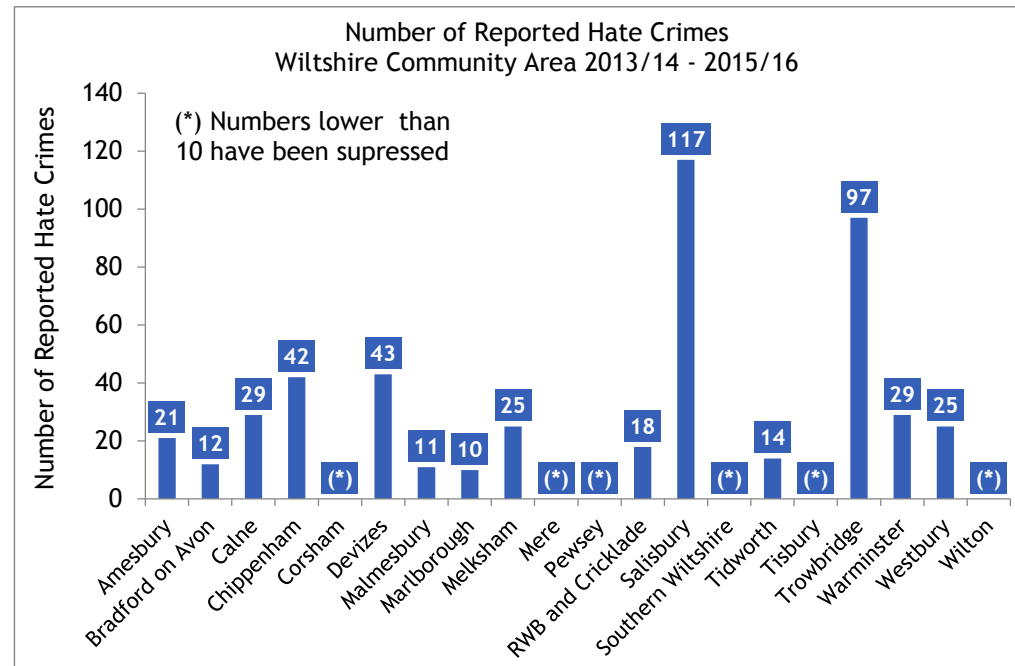
Source: Wiltshire Council 2013/14 - 2015/16

# Safer Communities



A hate crime is any crime committed against an individual or community that is motivated by prejudice or hostility in relation to disability, race, ethnicity, religion, belief or sexual orientation. The number of reported hate crimes in Wiltshire has shown a consistent annual increase over the last three years, rising by almost 70% between 2013/14 - 2015/16.

Source: Wiltshire Police 2013/14 - 2014/15

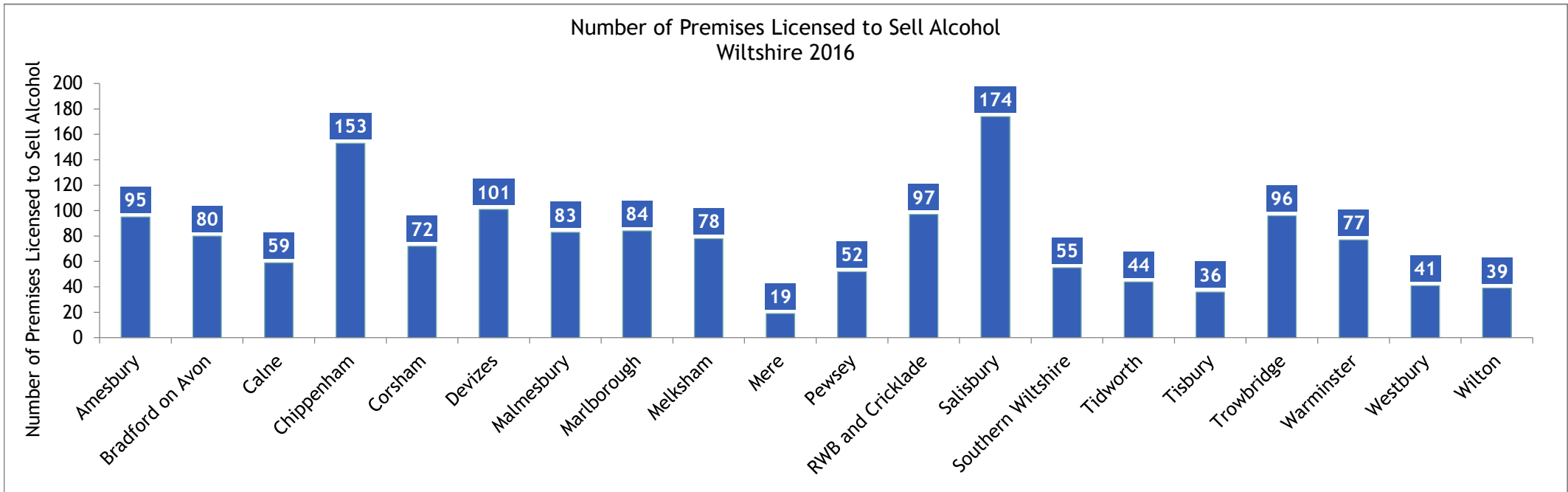


A hate crime is any crime committed against an individual or community that is motivated by prejudice or hostility in relation to disability, race or ethnicity, religion or belief or sexual orientation. Between 2013/14 - 2015/16, over 500 hate crimes were recorded across the county with the greatest volume being reported in Salisbury and Trowbridge Community Areas.

Source: Wiltshire Police 2013/14 - 2015/16

## Substance Misuse

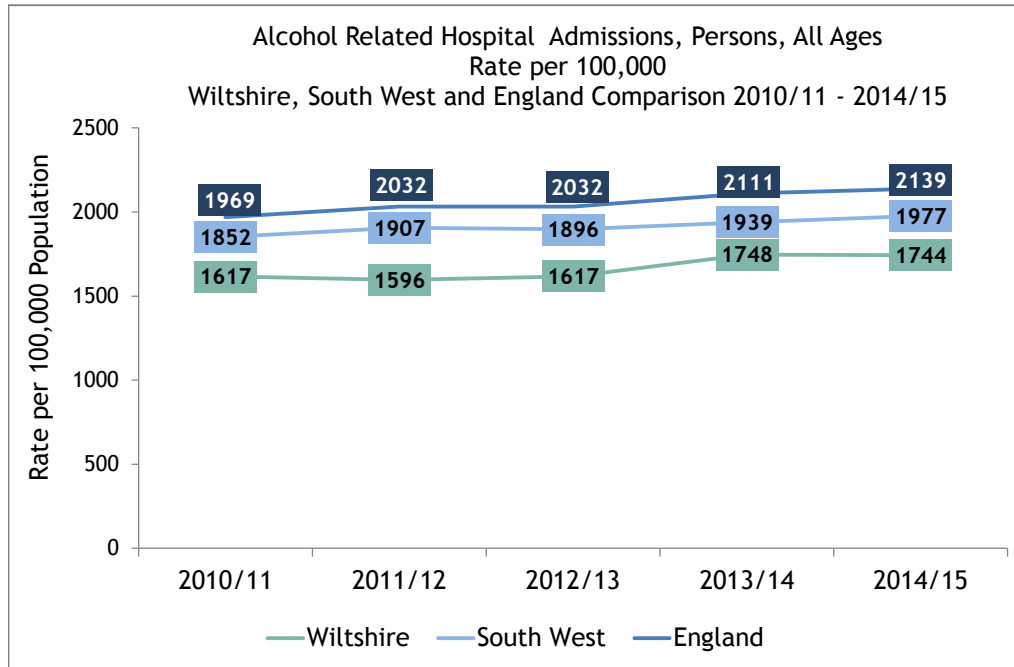
Alcohol and drugs misuse negatively impacts on both physical and mental health and can have devastating effect on individuals and families. It is possible to reduce the harm posed by drug and alcohol abuse by working together with our communities and key partners as well as by providing treatment and care systems that are easily accessible, meet the needs of service users and that maximises positive outcomes.



As at the beginning of July 2016, there were over 1,500 premises licensed to sell alcohol in Wiltshire, including pubs, nightclubs, supermarkets, local stores and working mens clubs. The largest volume of licensed premises are located in Salisbury, Chippenham, Devizes, Royal Wootton Bassett and Cricklade, Trowbridge and Amesbury Community Areas.

Source: Wiltshire Council 2016

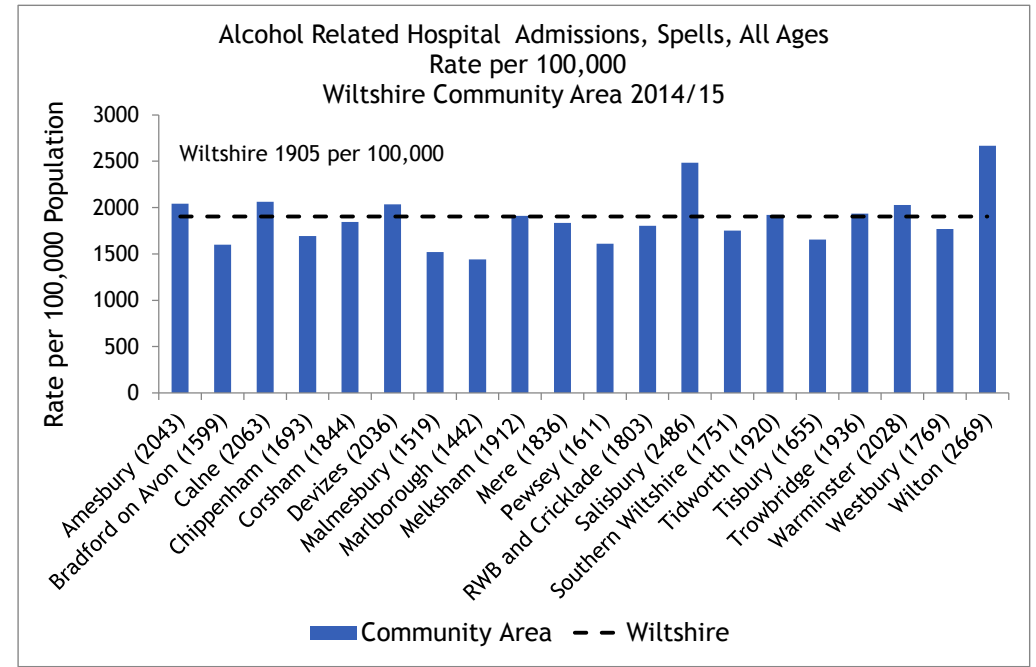
# Substance Misuse



Excessive alcohol consumption has consequences for both an individual's health (in the form of liver or cardiovascular disease, accidents or injuries, poor mental health or wellbeing) and can negatively impact on wider society by contributing to family breakdown, anti-social behaviour, and crime.

One measure that can be used as an indicator of the extent of alcohol misuse is the number of alcohol related hospital admissions. The rate of alcohol related hospital admissions in Wiltshire looks to have stabilised in 2013/14 and 2014/15 after steadily rising since 2011/12. Alcohol related admission rates in Wiltshire have however remained consistently below that reported across the South West as well as England over the period analysed.

Source: PHE Local Alcohol Profiles for England (LAPE) 2010/11 - 2014/15

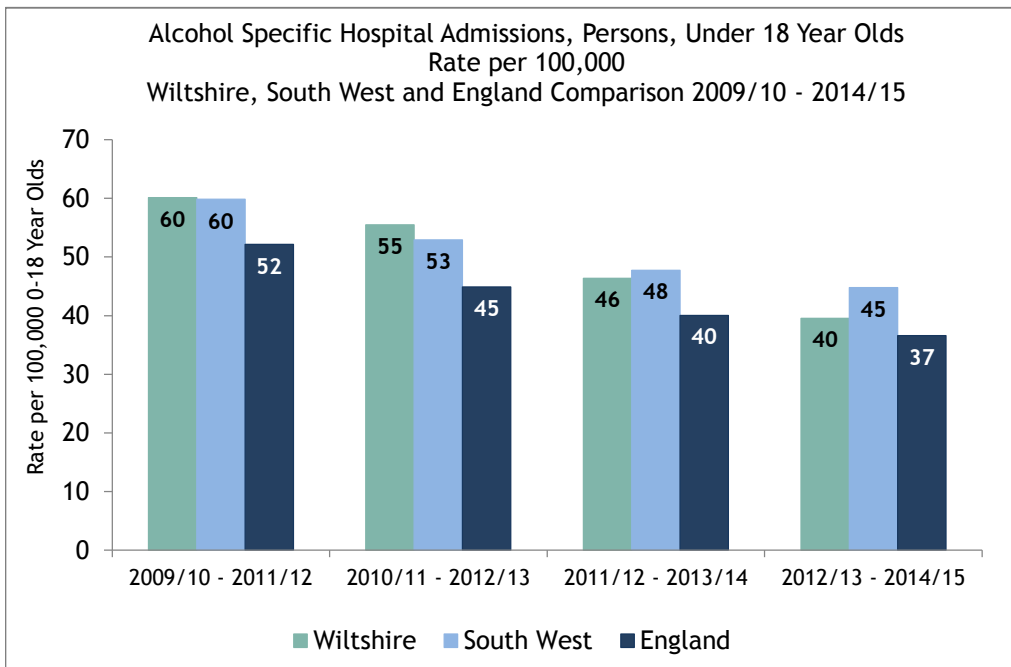


In 2014/15, rates of alcohol related hospital admissions were higher than that reported across Wiltshire (1,905 per 100,000 persons) in Amesbury, Calne, Devizes, Salisbury, Tidworth, Trowbridge, Warminster and Wilton. Of these, rates were significantly higher in Salisbury and Wilton Community Areas.

Source: Local Calculation based on Hospital Admission Data Provided by South, Central and West Commissioning Support Unit (CSU) 2014/15

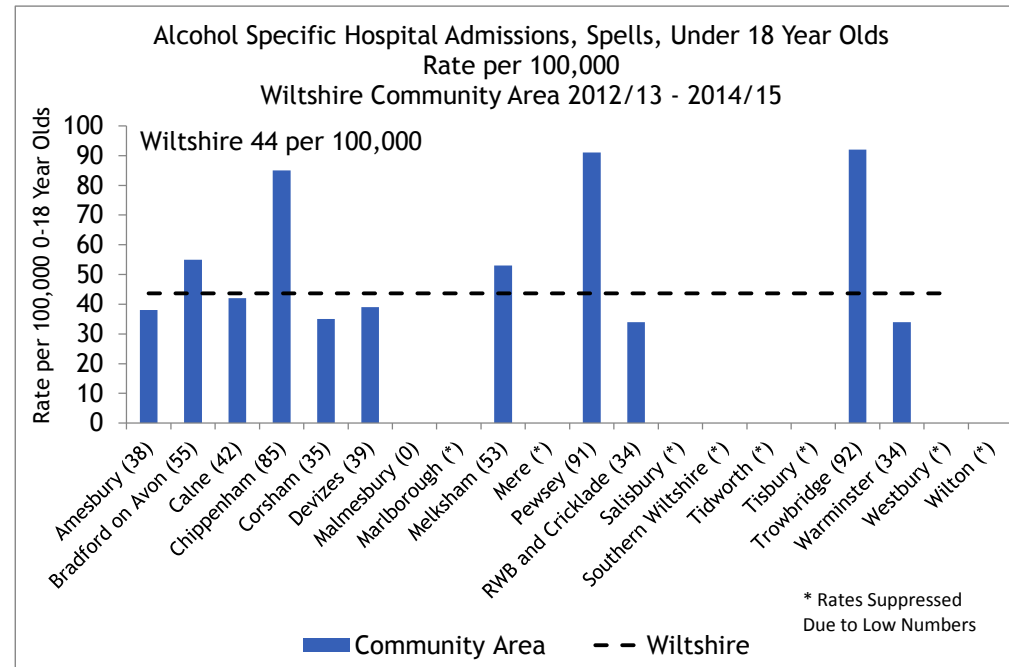


# Substance Misuse



Although numbers are small, one indication of the extent of alcohol misuse amongst young people is the number of under 18 year olds admitted to hospital due to alcohol specific conditions, i.e. where alcohol was directly responsible for their stay in hospital. The rate of hospital admissions as a result of alcohol specific conditions in under 18 year olds in Wiltshire has fallen consistently since 2009/10 and is now similar to rates reported regionally and nationally.

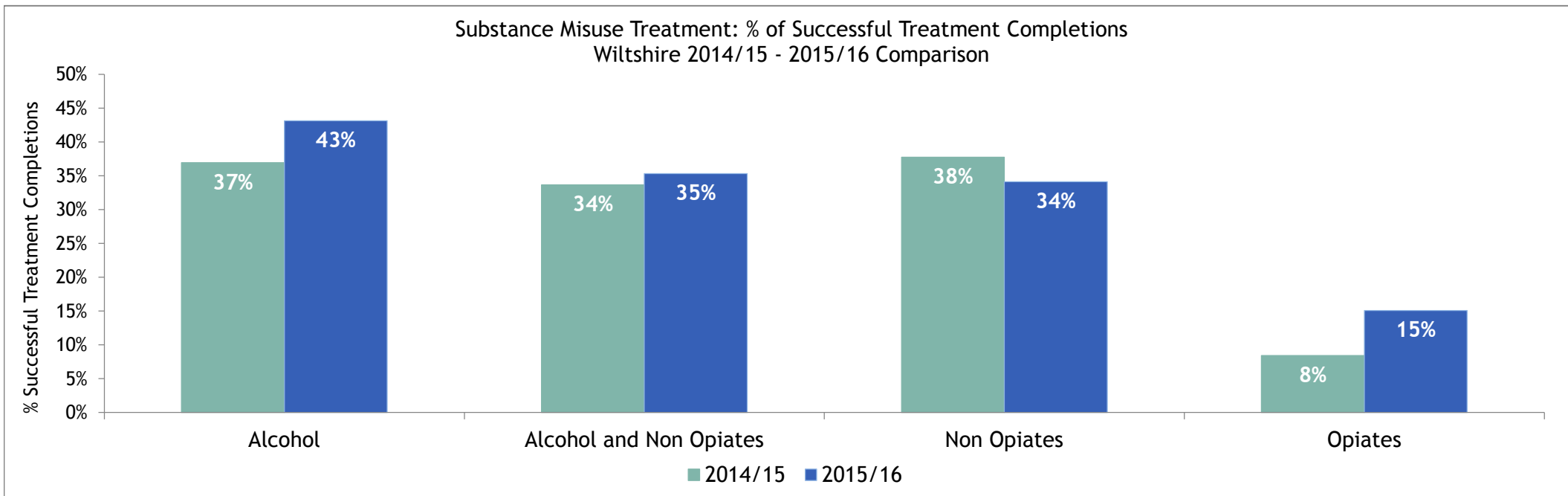
Source: PHE Local Alcohol Profiles for England 2008/9 - 2014/15



In 2014/15, rates of hospital admissions due to alcohol specific conditions in young people under 18 years of age were higher than that across Wiltshire (44 per 100,000 0-17 year olds) in Bradford on Avon, Chippenham, Melksham, Pewsey and Trowbridge Community Areas. Within these areas, levels in Chippenham and Trowbridge were statistically higher than that of Wiltshire although it should be noted that numbers in relation to this specific indicator are comparatively small.

Source: Local Calculation based on Hospital Admission Data Provided by South, Central and West Commissioning Support Unit 2012/13 - 2014/15

# Substance Misuse



The proportion of persons in Wiltshire successfully completing treatment for misuse of either alcohol alone, a combination of alcohol and non opiate substances\* and opiate substances\*\* have all positively risen in 2015/16 when compared to the previous year. Successful treatment completions for misuse of non opiate substances\* alone however have, by contrast, reduced slightly, to 34% in 2015/16 compared with 38% in 2014/15. Over 3,000 persons have received treatment for substance misuse in Wiltshire over the last two years. Of all those persons accessing substance misuse treatment services in Wiltshire in 2015/16, 40% were receiving treatment in relation to alcohol misuse, 38% for misuse of opiate substances\*\*, 12% for misuse of a combination of both alcohol and non opiate substances\* and 10% for misuse of non opiate substances\* alone. This composition is broadly comparable with that of the previous year.

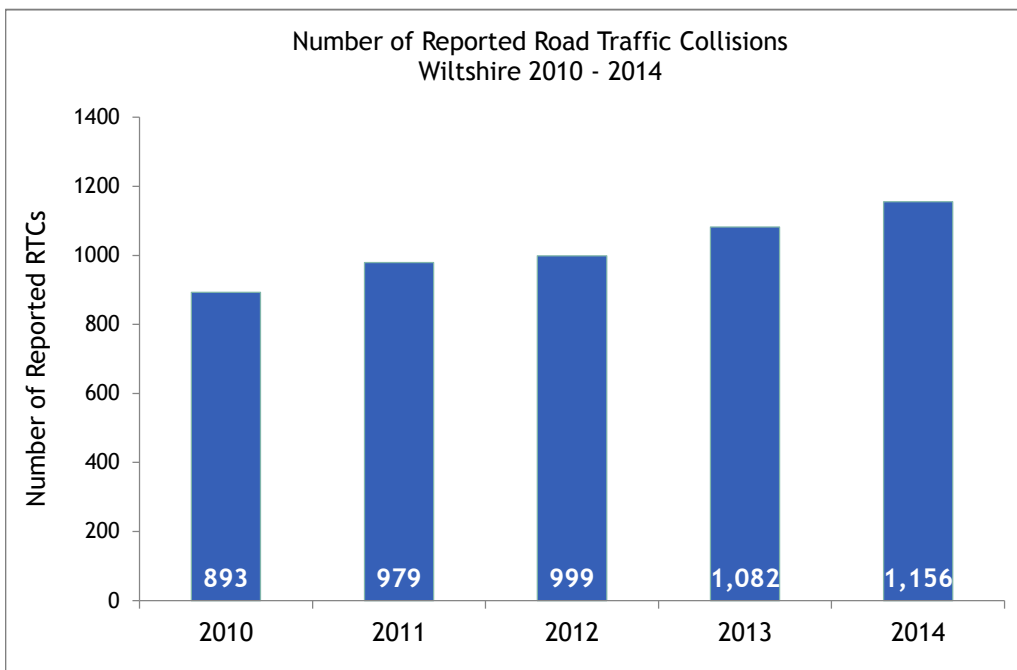
\*Non opiate substances include cannabis, amphetamines, steroids, cocaine, crack cocaine and psychoactive substances or 'legal highs'

\*\* Opiate substances include heroin, codeine, morphine and methadone

Source: Turning Point Substance Misuse Service 2014/15 - 2015/16

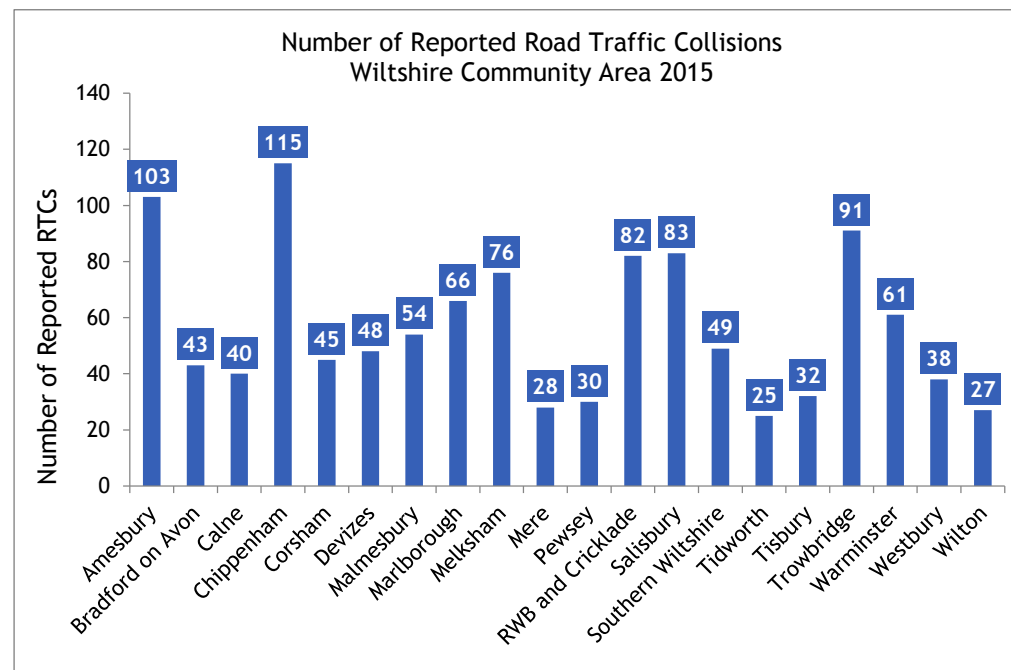
# Road Safety

Staying safe on the road is a priority for everyone. The vast majority of road traffic collisions are preventable and can be avoided through improved education, awareness, road infrastructure and vehicle safety. Working closely with our local communities and key partners to educate road users and promote and improve road safety is vital in reducing and preventing casualties on our roads.



The number of reported road traffic collisions in Wiltshire has shown a consistent annual increase, rising by almost 30% between 2010-2014.

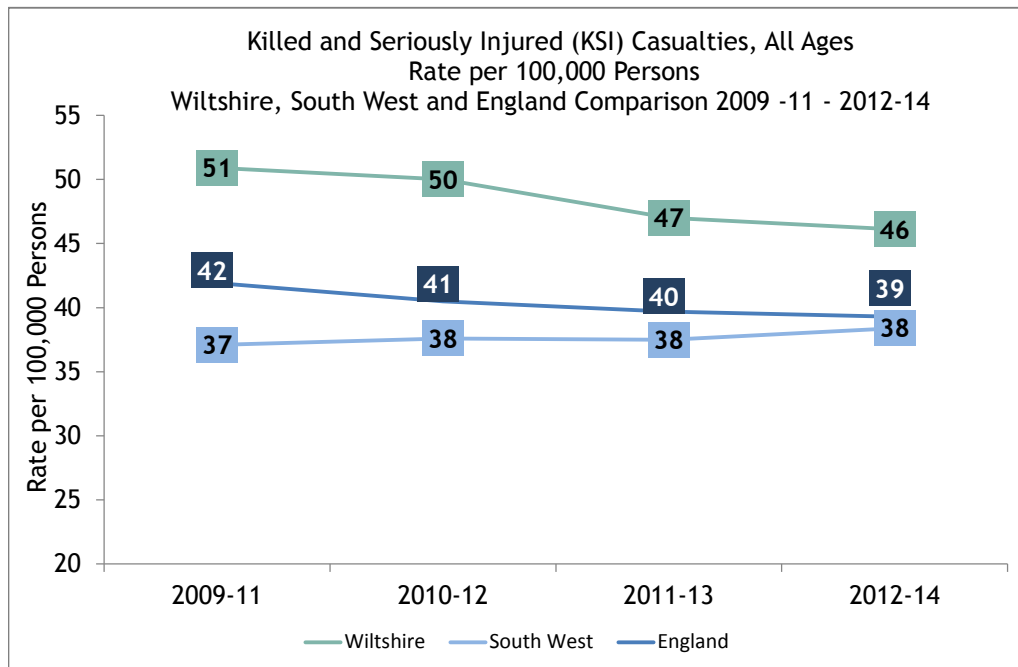
Source: Department for Transport, Stats 19, 2010-2014



In 2015, Chippenham, Amesbury, Trowbridge, Salisbury, Royal Wootton Bassett and Cricklade and Melksham Community Areas reported the largest volume of road traffic collisions, whilst Mere, Wilton and Tidworth reported the lowest levels.

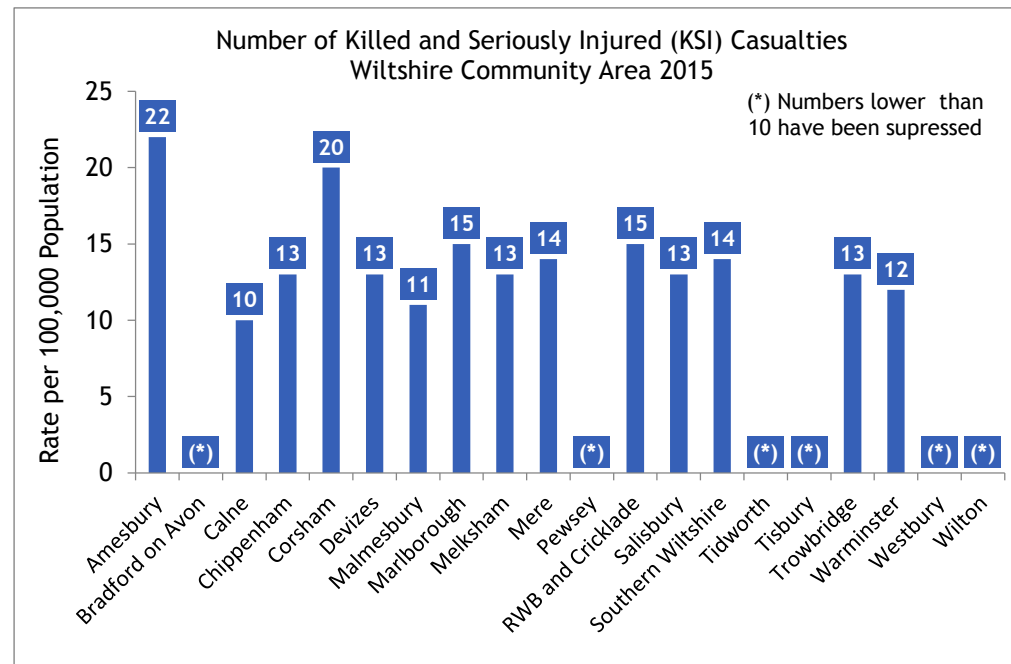
Source: Department for Transport, Stats 19, 2015

# Road Safety



Traffic collisions are a major cause of preventable deaths and morbidity, particularly in younger age groups. Although the rate of persons killed or seriously injured on roads in Wiltshire has consistently reduced in recent years (from 51 per 100,000 persons 2009-11 to 46 per 100,000 2012-14), local rates have remained significantly above those reported in both the South West as well as England.

Source: Department for Transport, Stats 19, 2009-11 - 2012-14



Traffic collisions are a major cause of preventable deaths and morbidity, particularly in younger age groups. In 2015, Amesbury and Corsham Community Areas reported the highest numbers of casualties that resulted in serious injury or a fatality, whilst Pewsey, Tisbury, Bradford on Avon, Tidworth, Westbury and Wilton reported the lowest.

Source: Department for Transport, Stats 19, 2015