



Rushmoor

Serious Violence Strategic Needs

Assessment

October 2023

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1. Introduction

1.1 Serious Violence Duty

Nationally, violent crime overall has seen a substantial decline since its peak in the mid-1990s, although some types of violent crime have seen increases since late 2014.¹ Much of this increase has been attributed to improvements in police recording and increased willingness of victims to report crimes, but some of the increases, especially for some high harm offences including robbery, are thought to be genuine.²

Offences involving knives or sharp instruments increased by 84% between the twelve month period ending June 2014 and the twelve month period ending June 2020.³ Violent offences involving knives and firearms account for less than 1% of recorded crime nationally. However, despite accounting for a small proportion of overall recorded crime, violent crime can have long-lasting impacts for individuals, families, communities, and results in significant costs to the health services, the criminal justice system, and the wider economy.⁴

Following public consultation in July 2019, the Government announced that it would bring forward legislation introducing a new Serious Violence Duty (SVD) on responsible authorities which will ensure relevant services work together to prevent and reduce serious violence. The government also announced that it would amend the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to ensure that serious violence is an explicit priority for Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) and make sure they have a strategy in place to tackle violent crime.

The SVD focuses on tackling the root causes of violence through a programme of early interventions with young people and local communities. Statutory partners will work together to tackle serious violence and share local knowledge and data to support an evidence-based, multi-agency, 'public health' approach to tackling violent crime.

As part of the duty, areas need to produce a Strategic Needs Assessment (SNA) to understand the picture of serious violence in the local area, as well as understanding some of the causes of violence. Outputs from the SNA should inform the local strategy, which should contain bespoke solutions to prevent and reduce serious violence in the area.

¹ Home Office: Serious Violence Strategy (2018), Online available at:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/698009/serious-violence-strategy.pdf

² [Crime in England and Wales - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://www.ons.gov.uk/crime-in-england-and-wales)

³ Home Office: Serious Violence Duty (2022), Online available at:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1125001/Final_Serious_Violence_Duty_Statutory_Guidance_-_December_2022.pdf

⁴ World Health Organization: World report on violence and health (2002), Online available at:

https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/42495/9241545615_eng.pdf;jsessionid=E3274DB90E1A6AE274E60FF7986A5FB6?sequence=1

This local CSP SNA has been developed to feed into an overarching HIPS (Hampshire, Isle of Wight, Portsmouth, and Southampton) wide SNA, enabling local knowledge of the area to be fed into this work. Analysis of serious violence using police crime data supplied by Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary was led by the Violence Reduction Unit (VRU) analyst to ensure consistency in analysis and outputs across the HIPS area.

1.2 Definition of Serious Violence

The SVD does not set out a national definition of serious violence. It does, however, state that specified authorities need to work together to identify the kinds of serious violence that occur in their area, accounting for the factors set out in the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2002. The primary guidance states that specified authorities do not have to focus on domestic violence, violence against women and girls (VAWG) or sexual violence; but states that there should be a focus on public space youth violence including homicide; violence against the person where it involves a knife or gun and areas of criminality where serious violence is a threat.⁵ This approach allows for local definitions to integrate geographical differences including the prevalence of violence in a specific area, the impact on the community and evidence-based SNAs.

In response to the SVD, a common definition of serious violence was agreed at the HIPS Strategic Violence Reduction Partnership to enable consistency. Where data is presented that differs from the below definition of serious violence it will be flagged.

The agreed HIPS wide serious violence definition used in this needs assessment is:

1. Most serious violence – existing definition (1a and 1b where it is GBH and above incl. death by dangerous driving). A full list of these offences can be found in Appendix 1.
2. Robbery (3a and 3b).
3. Possession of a weapon offences (7).
4. Public order (violent disorder [65] and riot [64/1] only).
5. Any violence with injury (1b) not included under MSV where a bladed implement was used.

It has been agreed that additional VAWG and domestic abuse crimes will not be included in the definition and SNA as there is already strategic focus and governance on these crime types across the HIPS area. This includes the Hampshire and Isle of Wight VAWG Task Group, Portsmouth Domestic Abuse Strategy⁶ and Southampton Domestic Abuse and VAWG Strategy. The decision is also in line with the primary VRU focus on violence by under 25s in public places.

⁵ Serious Violence Duty 2023: [*Serious Violence Duty - Statutory Guidance \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://www.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/114444/Serious_Violence_Duty_2023.pdf), pg. 15.

⁶ Which is currently being reviewed and updated following the recent national VAWG Strategy

1.3 About the Data

This Serious Violence SNA brings together information from a range of data sources, which will be outlined in relevant sections below. Where there are caveats around data and sources used, this will be included in the narrative.

The two main sources of data used in this report to understand the picture of serious violence are Home Office police recorded crime data for CSPs⁷ and incident level data provided by Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary. Due to the nature of ongoing police investigations, crime data may be subject to change and inconsistencies may exist between published and live data. The data provided by Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary has been processed by the same analyst to ensure consistency across the different areas, therefore practices and subsequent figures produced may differ to what is produced by the police and local authorities. However, data cleaning constants have been agreed for consistency of this SNA and these are listed in Appendix 2.

Police recorded crime data only includes those crimes that have been reported to and recorded by the police, with 'hidden' crimes such as domestic abuse and hate crime more likely to be underreported than other offences, such as burglary.

Data sources data covering the period of April 2020 to March 2021 are likely to have been significantly affected by the coronavirus pandemic. Therefore, this should be considered when examining trends.

Where rates have been calculated, the ONS mid-year population estimates⁸ have been used unless otherwise stated. 95% confidence intervals for rates have been calculated where possible in an attempt to account for natural variation and to robustly evaluate if any differences between geographical areas are statistically significant.

1.4 A Public Health Approach

The aim of a public health approach is to use evidence to understand the underlying causes of a problem and then to target interventions to address the causes, focussing on both long-term and short-term solutions.

Adopting a public health approach to tackling the root causes of violence not only reduces the likelihood of individuals becoming a victim or perpetrator of violent crime, but also may improve long

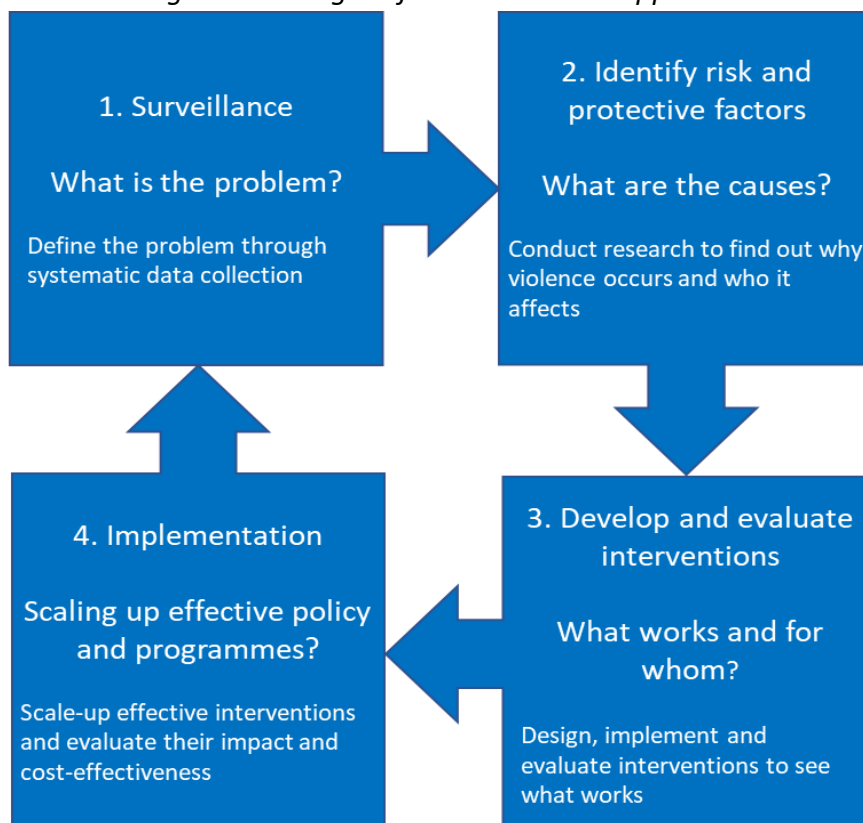
⁷ [Police recorded crime and outcomes open data tables - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk)

⁸ [All data related to Population estimates for the UK, England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland: mid-2021 - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://ons.gov.uk)

term health, education, and employment outcomes for individuals and across communities.⁹ There may also be positive impacts for the economy and wider society.¹⁰

The public health approach can be broken down into four key stages outlined in Figure 1.1; of which this SNA will cover stage 1 and 2.

Figure 1.1: Stages of a Public Health Approach



A public health approach aims to prevent violence by exposing a broad segment of the population to prevention measures to reduce and prevent violence at a population level. The approach also involves working with partners and other organisations to develop a multi-agency response.

Under a public health approach there are three levels of violence prevention. The target population decreases in size with progression from primary to tertiary prevention:

- Primary – focused on preventing violence before it happens; to reduce the number of new cases of violence in the population. Interventions usually target the general population or broad population groups such as young people of school age and are often aimed at increasing awareness or providing information about an issue.

⁹ Local Government Association: Public health approaches to reducing violence (2018). Available at: https://www.local.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/15.32%20-%20Reducing%20family%20violence_03.pdf

¹⁰ Public Health England: A whole-system multi-agency approach to serious violence prevention (2019), Online available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/838930/multi-agency_approach_to_serious_violence_prevention.pdf

- Secondary – groups at risk of being a victim or perpetrator of violence. Individuals are likely to already be engaging in risky behaviours and may be known to a number of services. This is an opportunity to intervene to reduce the risk of further escalation at this stage.
- Tertiary – individuals already at harm or committing harm and experiencing poor health outcomes as a result. Individuals will be known to a range of services. At this level the focus is to minimise harm and prevent further involvement in violence.

1.5 Local Context

Rushmoor has a population of around 98,900, of which 10.9% are aged between 15 and 24. This is higher than the Hampshire average which has around 10.1% of the population aged between 15 and 24. The population density is 2,556 people per square kilometre, which is higher than the overall population density of Hampshire (381). Rushmoor is an urban area with the whole population living in areas classified as urban city or town.

More information about the Rushmoor population and its characteristics can be found within the JSNA Demography report produced by the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Council Public Health Intelligence team. The demography report is a live website and is routinely updated when new data becomes available. The link to the report can be found here: [Microsoft Power BI](#).

2. Risk and Protective Factors Associated with Violence

Evidence reviews have been conducted which have identified the risk and protective factors of violence. Risk factors are those which are associated with an increased likelihood of being a victim or perpetrator of violence, whilst protective factors are associated with a reduced likelihood of violence.

¹¹ ¹² ¹³

Figure 2.1 outlines risk and protective factors of violence. These factors can also be set out in an ecological framework (Figure 2.2 overleaf), which emphasises that no single risk or protective factor can explain why someone, or groups of people, are at higher risk of violence than others. It is the interaction between the different risk factors at the individual, relationship, community, and societal

¹¹ Houses of Parliament: Early Interventions to Reduce Violent Crime. (2019) Available at: <https://researchbriefings.files.parliament.uk/documents/POST-PN-0599/POST-PN-0599.pdf>

¹² World Health Organisation: Preventing violence (2004). Available at: <http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2004/9241592079.pdf>

¹³ McNeish, D. & Scott, S. Tackling and preventing serious youth violence: a rapid evidence review (2018). Available at:

level that influences the level of risk.¹⁴ It should be noted that some indicators could fit into multiple categories within the ecological framework (Figure 2.2).

Figure 2.1: Risk and Protective Factors for Violence

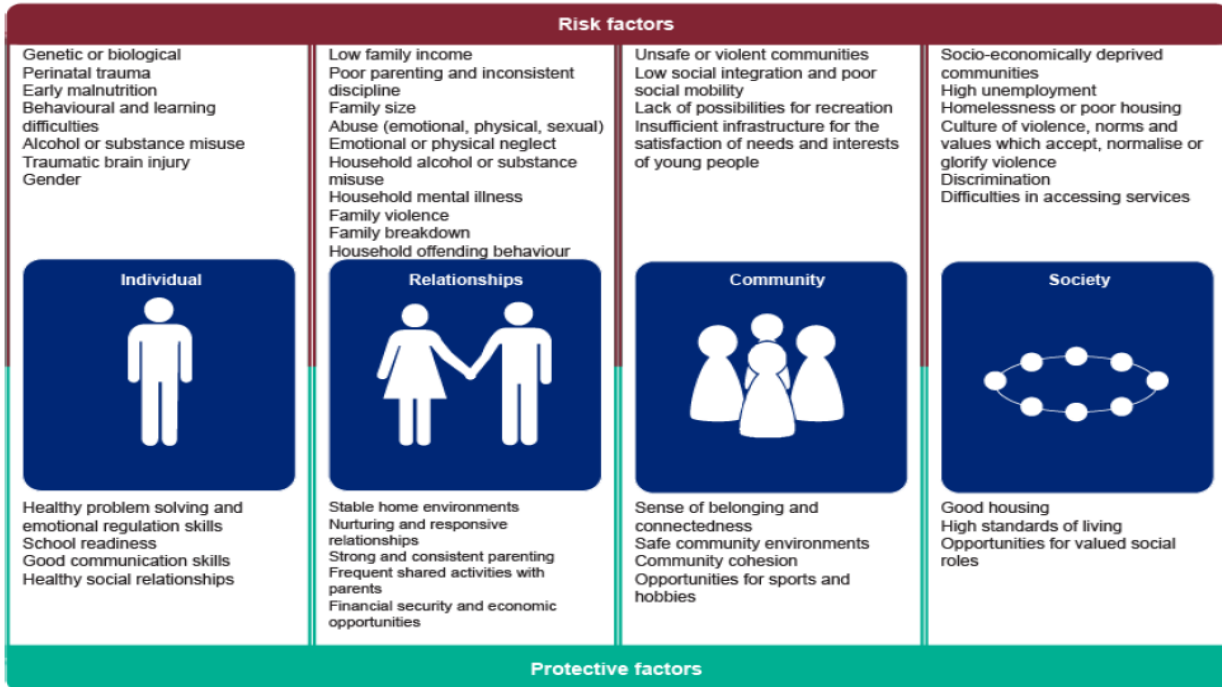
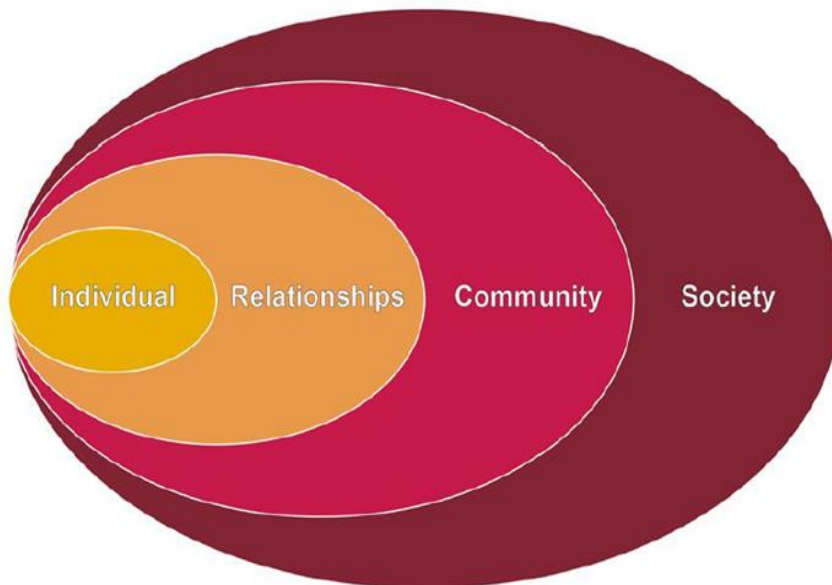


Figure 2.2: Ecological Framework for Violence



¹⁴ Local Government Association – Public Health Approaches to reducing violence (2018) – Online Available at: <https://www.local.gov.uk/public-health-approaches-reducing-violence>

One set of risk factors which have been highlighted by multiple studies is Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs).^{15 16 17} Research into ACEs suggests that these risk factors are cumulative, meaning that the more factors that are experienced, the greater the risk of all forms of violence. In addition to those outlined above, ACEs include:

- Emotional, physical, and sexual abuse.
- Emotional or physical neglect.
- Violence against household members.
- Living with household members who were substance abusers, mentally ill, suicidal, or imprisoned.
- Having one or no parents or experiencing parental separation or divorce.
- Bullying or exposure to community or collective violence.

Risk factors have also been suggested which relate specifically to serious youth violence¹⁸ and knife crime:¹⁹

- Individual factors: past exposure to violence, impulsiveness, low school achievement, poor problem-solving skills, and, for knife crime only, fear of crime and to increase social status.
- Relationship factors: delinquent peers, parental conflict, limited parental monitoring and supervision.
- Community factors: housing instability, poor neighbourhoods, gang activity and crime.
- Societal factors: norms about the acceptability of violence, limited education and economic support and opportunities.

It should be emphasised that many children and young people experience these risk factors and do not become involved in or develop a propensity for violence. However, risk and protective factors outlined in this section have been found to increase or decrease the likelihood of an individual or groups becoming involved in violence at a population level. It is important to monitor the risk factors, as if these worsen, we may see subsequent increases in serious violence. Research and collaborative working by HIPS analysts have contributed to a framework to monitor risk and protective factors, allowing CSPs to identify issues which may require focus.

¹⁵ Local Government Association: Public health approaches to reducing violence. (2018) Available at:

https://www.local.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/15.32%20-%20Reducing%20family%20violence_03.pdf

¹⁶ Bellis *et al.* *Adverse childhood experiences and sources of childhood resilience: a retrospective study of their combined relationships with child health and educational attendance*, *BMC Public Health* (2018), 1:18

¹⁷ Anda *et al.* The enduring effects of abuse and related adverse experiences in childhood. A convergence of evidence from neurobiology and epidemiology, *Child: Care, Health and Development* (2006), 2:32

¹⁸ McNeish, D. & Scott, S. Tackling and preventing serious youth violence: a rapid evidence review (2018). Available at: <https://www.dmss.co.uk/pdfs/addressing-serious-youth-violence-in-london-a-rapid-evidence-review.pdf>

¹⁹ The Scottish Centre for Crime and Justice Research (2013) Knife Crime interventions 'What works?' Available at: https://www.sccjr.ac.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/SCCJR_Report_No_04.2013_Knife_Crime_Interventions.pdf

2.1 Monitoring Risk & Protective Factors

This section provides information about risk and protective factors associated with violence. The most recent data has been benchmarked using 95% confidence intervals where there is comparator data. Upper Tier Local Authorities (UTLAs) have been benchmarked with the England average where possible, while Lower Tier Local Authorities have been benchmarked with the Hampshire County average (Excluding UTLAs).²⁰

Table 2.1: Benchmark Key

	Better
	Similar
	Worse

Table 2.2: Community and Societal Measures

Community / Societal Measures	IMD 2019 - Average Score	Income deprivation affecting children	Anti-social behaviour incidents rate per 1,000	All crime rate per 1,000	Victims of crime (aged 0-17 years) per 1000
Age group	All	All	All	All	0-17 years
Year	2019	2019	2022/23	2022/23	2022/23
Source	DLUHC	DLUHC	InterAct	InterAct	Interact
England				113.0	
Hampshire	12.7	0.10	9.7	69.6	46.7
Rushmoor	15.9	0.11	13.5	90.6	49.6

The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 (IMD) provides a relative ranking of areas across England according to their level of deprivation.²¹ Overall, Rushmoor has a low level of deprivation compared to England but is one of the most deprived districts in Hampshire. It was ranked 193 out of 317 local authority districts across England (where rank 1 had the highest level of deprivation) but ranks worse than the Hampshire average. There are pockets of higher levels of deprivation located in Aldershot Park, Aldershot town centre and Cherrywood in Farnborough. Rushmoor ranks similar than the Hampshire average when looking at income deprivation affecting children. Focusing on police recorded crime, Rushmoor ranks worse than the Hampshire average for total crime rate and anti-social behaviour incidents. Rushmoor ranks similar to the Hampshire average for rate of children who were victims of crime.

²⁰ Excluding Isle of Wight, Portsmouth and Southampton unless specified that the average is across the total HIPS area.

Table 2.3: Family and Relationship Measures

Family / Relationship Measures	Lone parent households with dependent children (per 1,000)	Homelessness - households with dependent children owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction/ Household owed a duty due to domestic abuse	% Children in relative low income families	Eligible for school meals
Age group	All	<18	Under 16 years	Under 16 years
Year	2021	2021/22	Year end 2021	Autumn Term - 2020/21
Source	Census	GOV.UK	Gov.UK	DfE
England	69.0	14.4	18.7	19.7
Hampshire	54.1	9.2	12.6	14.6
Rushmoor	63.4	14.2	12.7	17.2

Family / Relationship Measures	Unemployed: Percentage of people claiming universal credit who are out of work	Domestic abuse related incidents and crimes (per 1,000)	Children whose parents are receiving DA support (0-16) (rate per 10,000)	Percentage privately owned property
Age group	All	16+ years	0-16 years	All
Year	2023	2022/23	2022/23	2021
Source	Nomis	InterAct	Stop Domestic Abuse	Census
England	3.7			61.3
Hampshire	2.3	14.6	68.2	69.6
Rushmoor	2.7	18.7	79.0	60.5

Rushmoor ranks worse than the Hampshire but similar to the England average for number of households with dependent children who were owed a homelessness duty and percentage of properties which were privately owned. Rushmoor ranks worse than the Hampshire but better than the England average for rate of lone parent households with dependent children, rate of children eligible for free school meals and unemployment rate. Rushmoor ranks similar to the Hampshire average but better than the England average for percentage of children in relative low-income families. Rushmoor ranks worse than the Hampshire average for rate of domestic abuse related incidents and crimes and similar to the Hampshire average for rate of children whose parents are receiving domestic abuse support.

Table 2.4: Education Factors

Education	Percentage of sessions missed recorded as unauthorised absence at state-funded primary, secondary & special schools	Percentage of pupils who had been suspended at state-funded primary, secondary & special schools	Percentage of pupils who were permanently excluded at state-funded primary, secondary & special schools	Average Attainment 8 score for all pupils in state-funded schools
Age group	Under 16 years	Under 16 years	Under 16 years	16 years
Year	2020/21	2020/21	2020/21	2020/21
Source	LAIT/GOV.UK	LAIT/GOV.UK	LAIT/GOV.UK	LAIT/GOV.UK
England	1.3	4.3	0.05	48.9
Hampshire	0.7	3.8	0.02	51.8
Rushmoor	0.6	3.5	0.03	49.2

Rushmoor ranks better than both the Hampshire and England average for percentage of sessions missed for unauthorised absence. Rushmoor ranks similar to the Hampshire average for the percentage of pupils who were permanently excluded and suspension rate. Rushmoor ranks worse than the Hampshire average but similar to the England average for average attainment of pupils at the end of key stage 4.

Table 2.5: Young People at Risk Factors

Youth offending	Proportion of young offenders who re-offend (% from cohort)	Children assessed by YOT (10-18) (rate per 1,000 aged 10-18)
Age group	10-17 years	10-18 years
Year	2020/21	2019-21
Source	Gov.UK	HCC Youth Offending Teams
England	30.5	
Hampshire	28.2	6.2
Rushmoor	*	6.1

Rushmoor ranks similar to the Hampshire average for the rate of children assessed by youth offender teams. The data for the proportion of young offenders who re-offend has been suppressed due to small numbers.

Table 2.6: Mental Health and Vulnerability Factors

Mental Health, Self harm & Vulnerability	Emergency hospital admissions for intentional self-harm	Smoking prevalence 15+	Percentage of missing episodes (under 18 years)	Missing episodes for adults (per 1000)
Age group	All ages	15+	Under 18s	18+
Year	2021/22	2021/22	2022/23	2022/23
Source	Fingertips	Fingertips	InterAct	InterAct
England	163.9	15.4	N/A	N/A
Hampshire	230.2	13.2	1.5	2.4
Rushmoor	250.5	16.2	0.9	1.8

Rushmoor ranks similar to the Hampshire average but worse than the England average for emergency hospital admissions for intentional self-harm. Rushmoor ranks worse than both the Hampshire and England average for smoking prevalence in those aged 15 plus. Rushmoor ranks better than the Hampshire average for the rate of missing episodes for both adults and under 18s.

Table 2.7: Substance Misuse Factors

Substance Misuse	Alcohol specific hospital admissions under 18yrs	Admission episodes for alcohol related conditions per 100,000 population (Narrow)	Deaths from drug misuse
Age Group	Under 18s	All ages	All
Year	2018/19 - 20/21	2021/22	2018-20
Source	Hospital Episode Statistics via OHID	Fingertips	Fingertips
England	29.3	494	5.0
Hampshire	34.5	397	3.7
Rushmoor	23.8	368	4.4

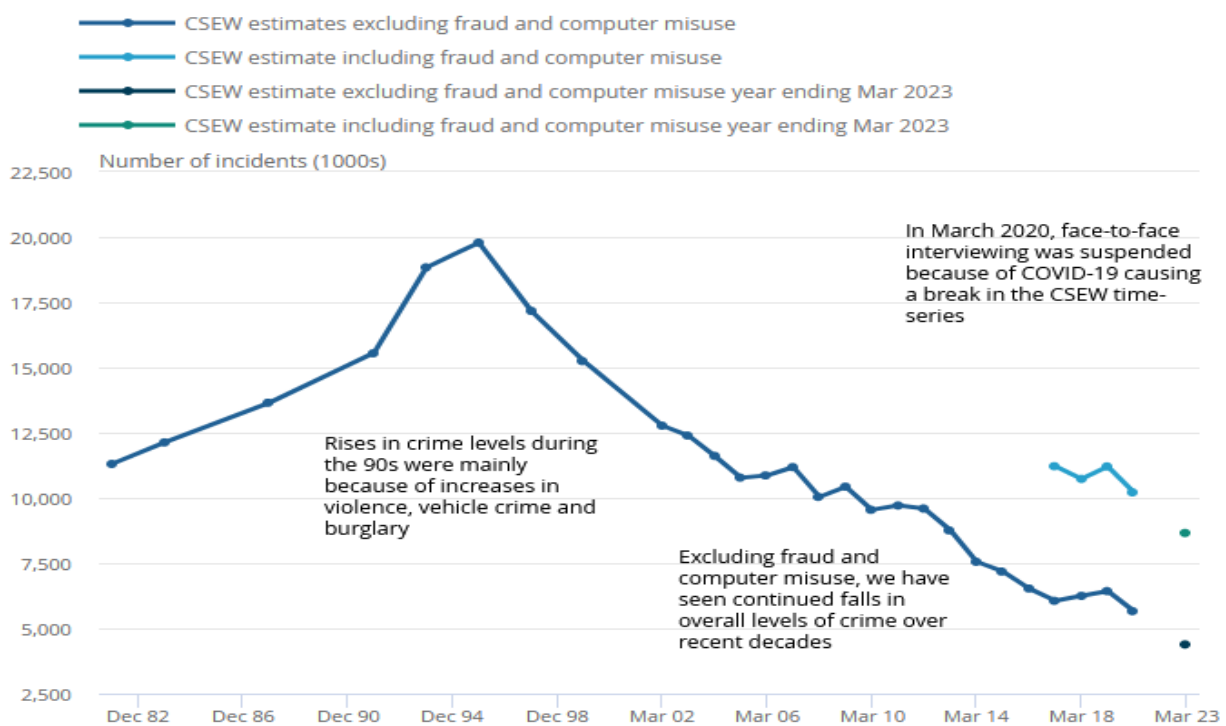
Rushmoor ranks similar to both the Hampshire and England average for alcohol specific hospital admissions for under 18s and deaths from drug misuse. The trend for deaths from drug misuse remains similar to what was observed in 2017-19. Rushmoor ranks similar to the Hampshire average and better than the England average for admission episodes for alcohol related conditions, where the alcohol-related condition was the main reason for admission.

In Summary, Rushmoor ranks similar or worse when compared to the Hampshire average for most of the identified risk and protective factors. This suggests there is a higher risk of involvement in serious violence across the district compared to the Hampshire average. Rushmoor has the third most risk and protective factors ranking worse than the Hampshire average only behind Havant and Gosport. While there is a higher risk of involvement in serious violence across the district compared to the Hampshire average, there are areas in Rushmoor which are likely to have an amplified risk of involvement through the overlapping of poor risk and protective factor outcomes. These areas are Aldershot town centre, Aldershot Park and the Cherrywood area of Farnborough.

3. National Trends

Police recorded crime trends can be impacted by changes to recording practices, policing activity, and public reporting of crime.²² It is therefore important to incorporate other sources of information, such as the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW), when examining national trends in crime. However, police recorded crime can give more insight into lower-volume but higher-harm offences, for example, robbery, offences involving knives or sharp instruments, offences involving firearms and homicides.

Figure 3.1 - Crime Estimates from the CSEW, Years Ending December 1981 to March 2023
England and Wales, annual estimates



Since the mid-1990s there have been long-term falls in overall CSEW crime estimates (Figure 3.1), but these vary by crime type. Rises in crime levels during the 90s were primarily driven by increases in violence, vehicle crime and burglary.²³

²² Office for National Statistics – Crime in England and Wales: year ending March 2022. Available online via: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingmarch2022>

²³ Office for National Statistics – Crime in England and Wales: year ending March 2023. Available online via: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingmarch2023>

Latest estimates from the CSEW suggest that total crime decreased by 15% in the year ending March 2023 compared with the year ending March 2020 (pre-covid pandemic year). Key headlines for crime in England and Wales in the year ending March 2023 include:²⁴

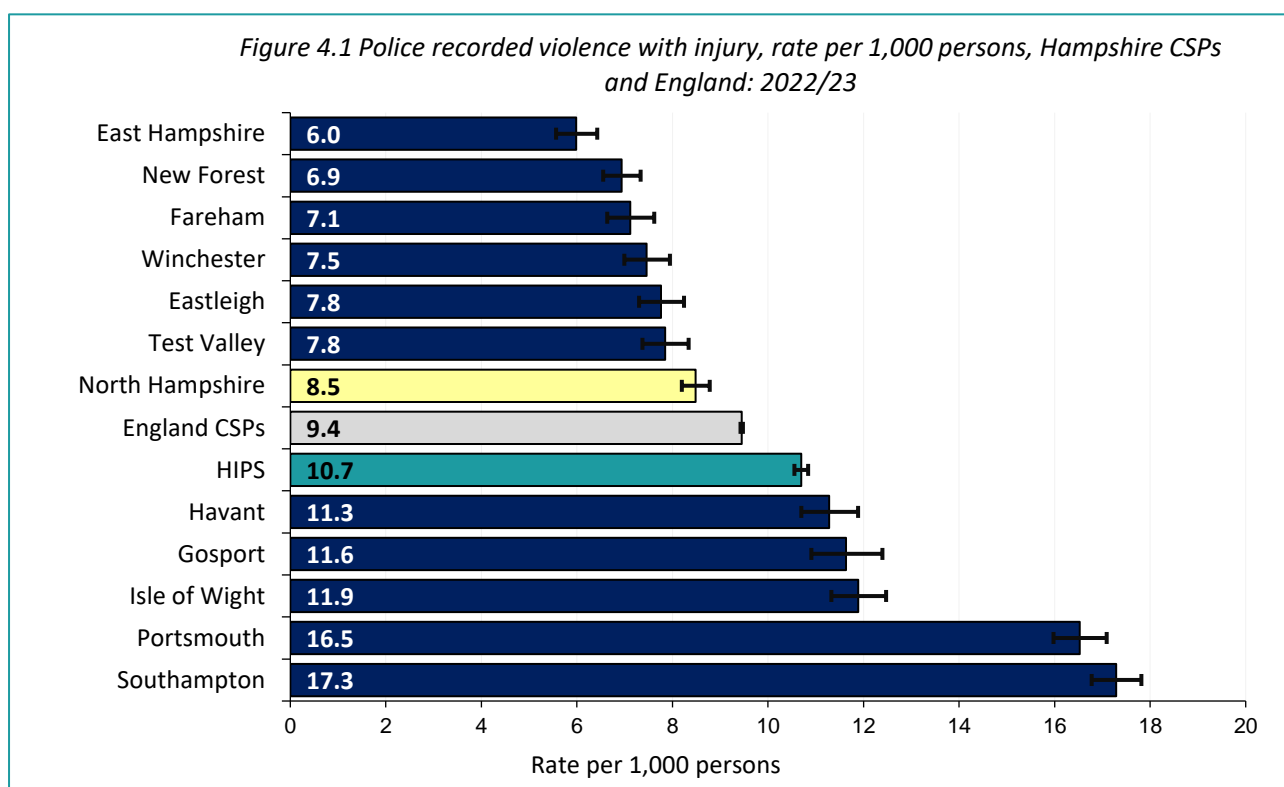
- The police recorded 2.1 million offences of violence against the person across England and Wales in the year ending March 2023, which is a 20% increase compared to the pre-covid year (ending March 2020) and a 1% increase with the year ending March 2022. However, it is important to note that some of the increase over recent years will be driven by changes in counting rules for stalking and harassment, as well as better identification and recording of these offences.
- Police recorded robbery offences increased by 13% compared with the year ending March 2022.
- Police recorded offences involving knives or sharp instruments (excluding Devon and Cornwall Police) increased by 5% since the year ending March 2022. However, some of the increase over the last year will likely be influenced by introduction of a new methodology for identifying and recording knife crime offences.
- The number of offences involving firearms (excluding Devon and Cornwall Police) increased by 13% increase compared with the year ending March 2022 (5,639 offences); this rise was largely attributed to an increase in offences involving imitation firearms, which rose 19% since the year ending March 2022, and was the most prevalent principal weapon used in these offences in the last year.
- The number of homicides decreased by 14% since the year ending March 2022 (697 offences); however, it is important to note that numbers of homicides are relatively small, therefore will fluctuate year on year.

²⁴ Office for National Statistics – Crime in England and Wales: year ending March 2023. Available online via: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingmarch2023>

4. Comparison with Other Areas and Long Term Trends

This section compares the rate of some key violence categories for North Hampshire²⁵ with other CSPs in Hampshire, the HIPS average, and the England average. The rates were calculated using Home Office data for crimes²⁶ and population estimates from the Office for National Statistics²⁷ and may not exactly match data from local extracts used in section 5. Furthermore, the total for HIPS is higher than the sum of all the districts due to a number of crimes that were unassigned to districts. In this section it has not been possible to break down the headline data for Basingstoke, although the serious violence totals are available as these were calculated separately for this profile.

In 2022/23, 3,275 violence with injury offences were recorded by the police for North Hampshire, giving a rate of 8.5 per 1,000 population (Figure 4.1). This is lower than the HIPS and England averages (10.7 and 9.4 per 1,000 respectively).



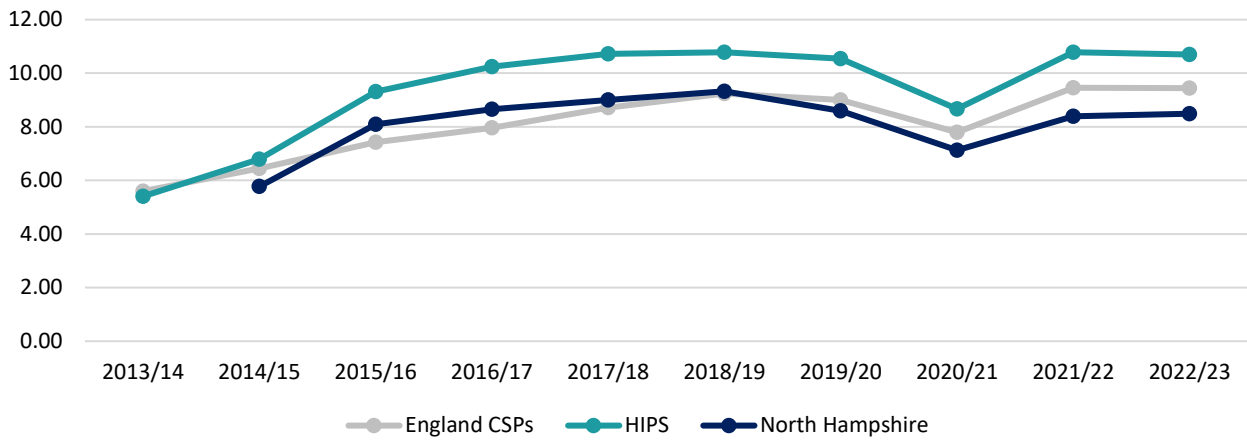
North Hampshire has had a lower rate compared to the HIPS average over the last decade but follows the same trend as HIPS and England (Figure 4.2).

²⁵ The headline data for police recorded crime cannot be broken down from North Hampshire to the separate districts.

²⁶ [Police recorded crime and outcomes open data tables - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/datasets/police-recorded-crime-and-outcomes-open-data-tables)

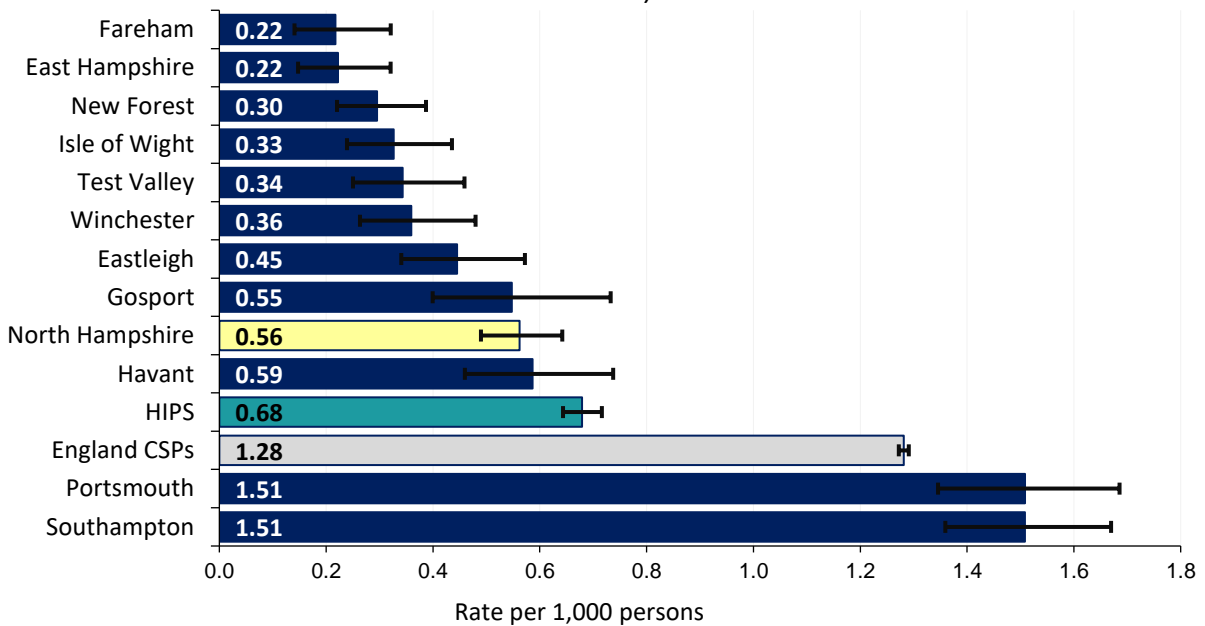
²⁷ [Estimates of the population for the UK, England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandlife/bulletins/population/estimatesofthepopulationfortheukenglandwalesscotlandandnorthernireland)

Figure 4.2: Police Recorded Violence with Injury, Rate per 1,000 for North Hampshire, HIPS and England: 2013/14 - 2022/23



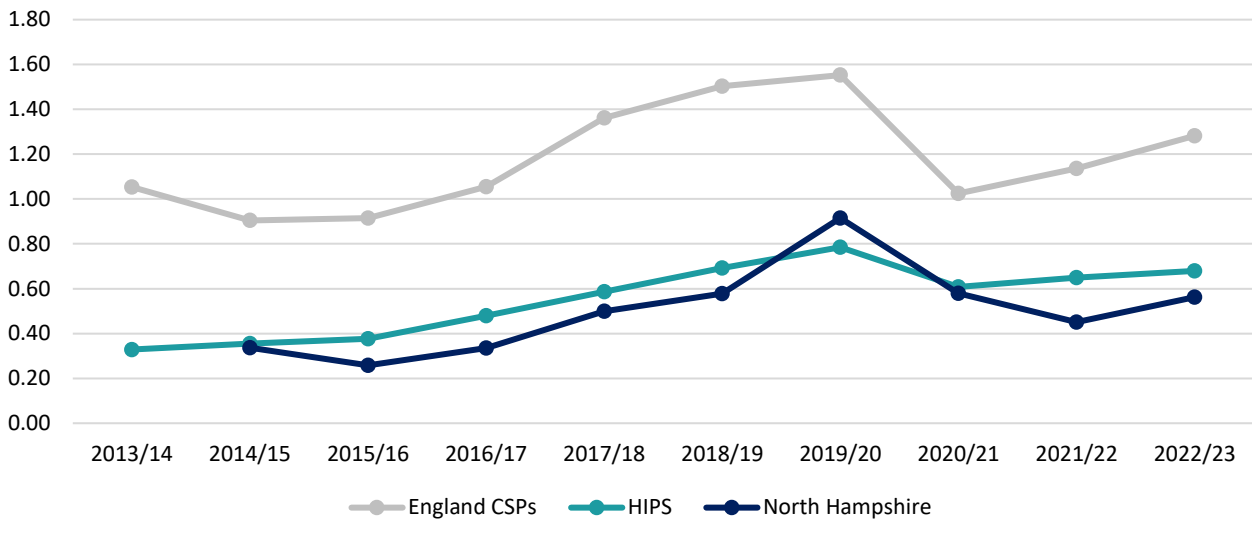
There were 217 robberies recorded in North Hampshire, giving a rate of 0.56 per 1,000. This is similar the HIPS average and significantly lower than the England average (0.68 and 1.28 per 1,000 respectively, Figure 4.3).

Figure 4.3: Police recorded robbery, rate per 1,000 persons, Hampshire CSPs and England: 2022/23



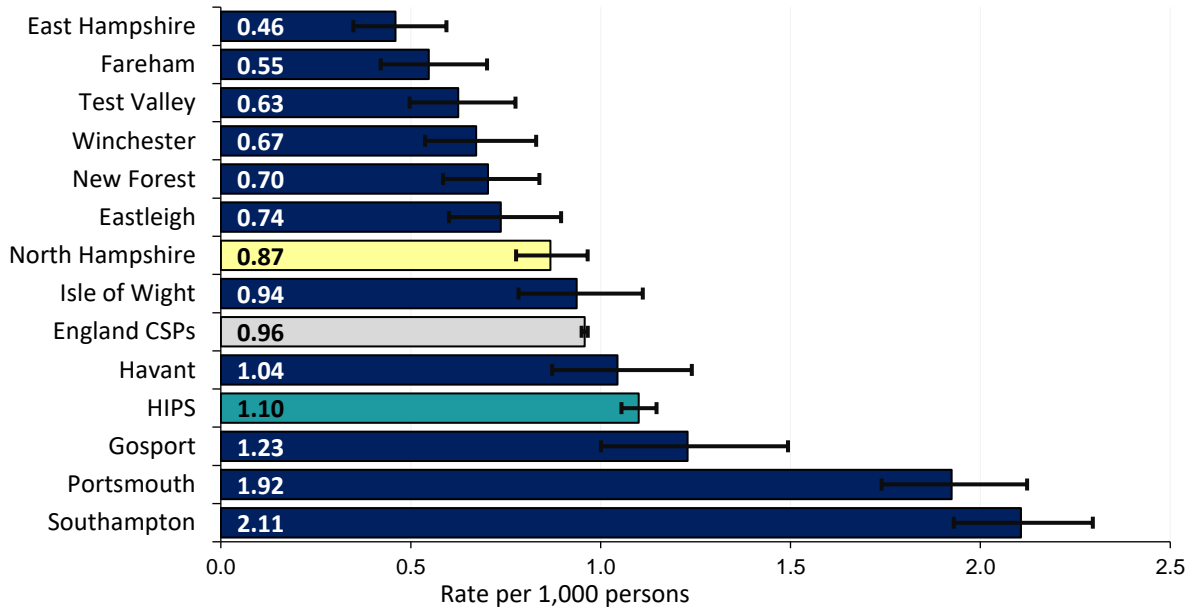
The rate of robberies in North Hampshire has been increasing overall since 2015/16 with a peak in 2019/20 dropping during 2020/21 & 2021/22, most likely due to the Covid-19 pandemic. The rate for North Hampshire has increased during the last financial year. The North Hampshire rate has remained lower than that of the HIPS average over the last decade, with the exception of 2019/20. (Figure 4.4).

Figure 4.4: Police Recorded Robbery, Rate per 1,000 for North Hampshire, HIPS and England: 2013/14 - 2022/23



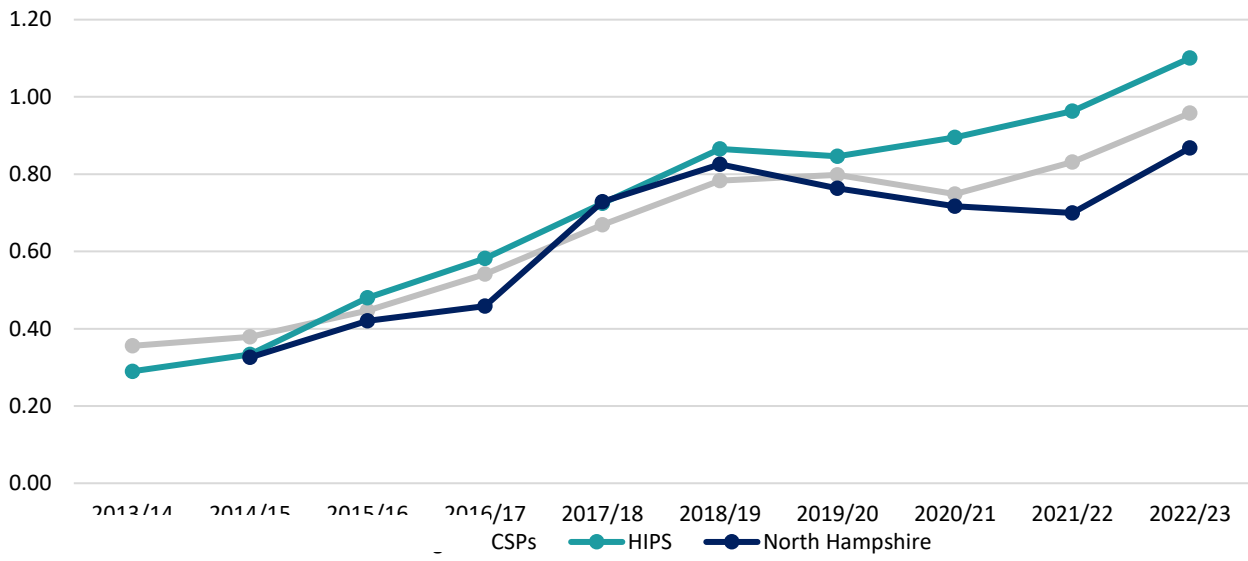
In 2022/23, 335 possession of a weapon offences were recorded by the police, giving a rate of 0.87 per 1,000 population (Figure 4.5). This is lower than the HIPS average but similar to the England averages (1.1 and 9.6 per 1,000 respectively).

Figure 4.5: Police recorded possession of weapons offences, rate per 1,000 persons, Hampshire CSPs and England: 2022/23



The rate of possession of a weapon offences for North Hampshire has been on an overall upward trend since 2014/15 and has remained lower than the HIPS average with the exception of 2017/18 (Figure 4.6). The rate of possession of a weapon offences is likely to be influenced by police activity and it is not possible to say with certainty that this represents more weapons in the community.

Figure 4.6: Police Recorded Possession of a Weapon, Rate per 1,000 for North Hampshire, HIPS and England: 2013/14 - 2022/23



5. Local Picture of Serious Violence

5.1 How Does Rushmoor Compare to Other Areas?

Using the definition for serious violence set out in 1.2 of this document there were 296 serious violence offences in 2022/23 for Rushmoor, which accounts for 6% of the total volume of serious violence in the HIPS area. The number varies slightly from the total used in the rest of this chapter as it came from a Dashboard, where the raw data was extracted at a different time to the dataset used for the analysis. This gives a rate of 3.0 per 1,000 (Figure 5.1) which is higher than the HIPS average.

There has been a 28% (n65) increase from last year, but levels are still lower than 2019/20 (Figure 5.2).

Figure 5.1: Police recorded serious violence, rate per 1,000 persons, Hampshire CSPs: 2022/23

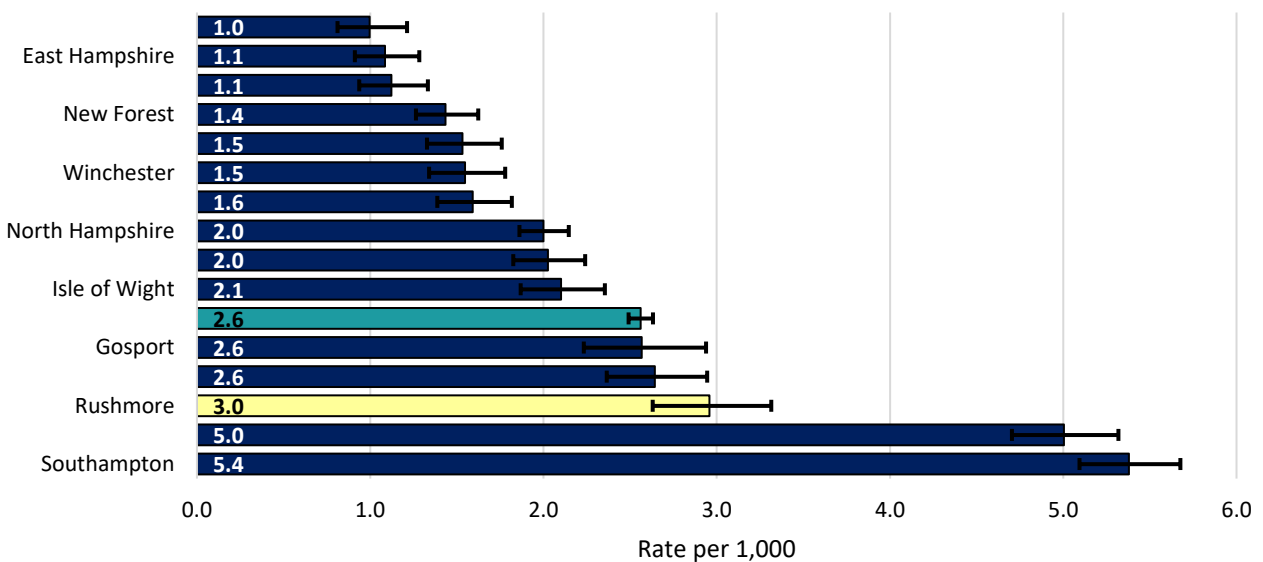


Figure 5.2: Police Recorded Serious Violence for Rushmoor: 2018/19 - 2022/23

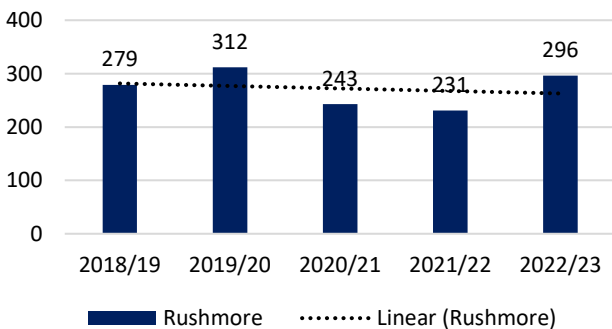
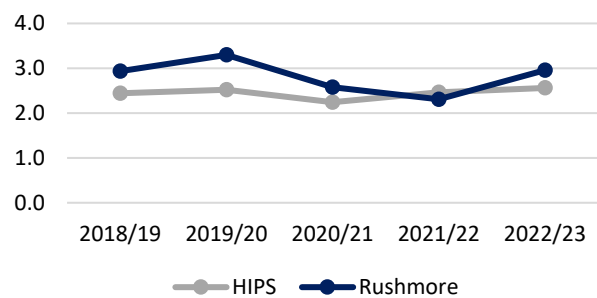
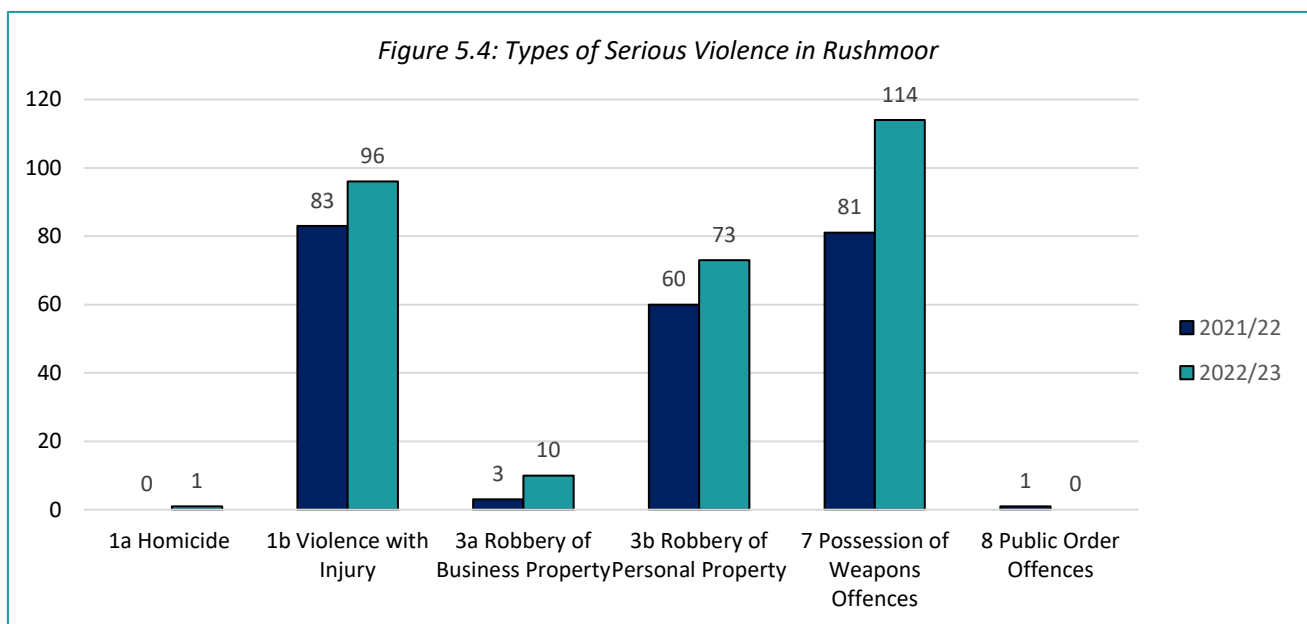


Figure 5.3: Police Recorded Serious Violence for Rushmoor and HIPS: 2018/19 - 2022/23



5.2 What Has Happened in the Last Year?

Of the n294 serious violence offences recorded in Rushmoor during 2022/23, 39% (n114) were possession of weapons offences. This was the most prominent offence classified as serious violence. This was lower than, although in line with, the wider HIPS figures, which recorded 42% (n114) of all serious violence offences as possession of weapons offences. In Rushmoor, 91% (n104) were classified as offensive weapons occurrences, while 89% were recorded as such across HIPS. This demonstrates that Rushmoor recorded a slightly higher rate of possession of weapons offences and offensive weapons occurrences in comparison to the wider HIPS area. Following possession of weapons offences, violence with Injury (33%, n96) and robbery of personal property (25%, n73) were the most common serious violence offences recorded. The same pattern was also recorded across the HIPS area.

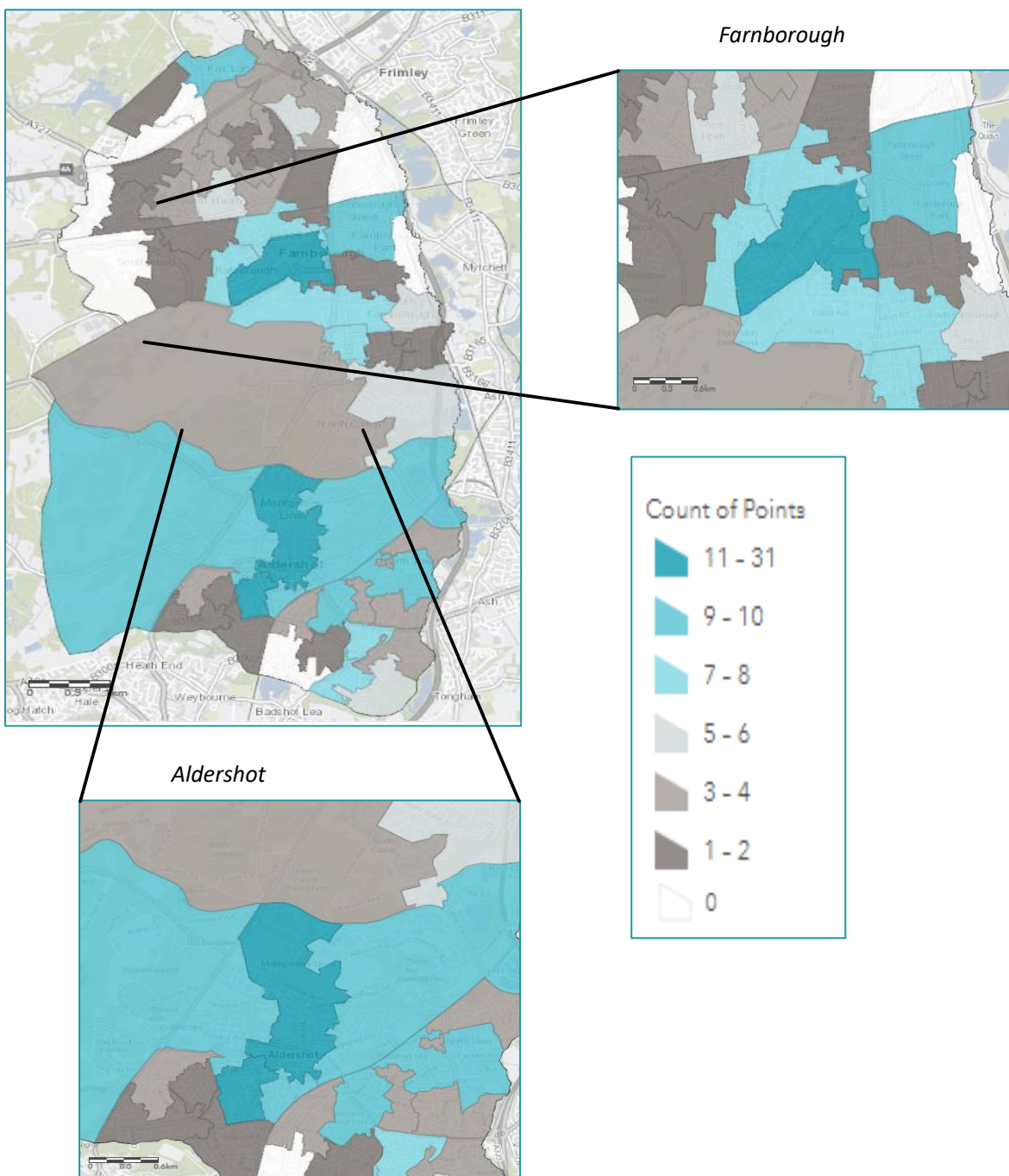


When compared to the previous twelve months, possession of weapons offences increased by n33 (41%) occurrences. Both robbery of business property and robbery of personal property also recorded a greater number of offences, rising by n7 (233%) and n13 (22%) respectively. Moreover, violence with injury also increased by n13 (16%) during the two years. The only occurrence type to decrease over the past year was public order offences; which decreased from n1 offence in 2021/22 to no offences in the most recent financial year. Finally, homicide increased from no offences to n1 occurrence in the past year. Despite it being a single offence, homicide is a low volume, high severity crime and therefore, any increase should not be ignored.

5.3 Where is Serious Violence Happening?

Figure 5.5 below depicts the count of serious violence occurrences broken down by lower super output area (LSOA). Each LSOA has a population of between 1,000 and 3,000 persons.²⁸ White coloured areas demonstrate LSOAs where no serious violence occurrences were recorded in the last year, while the darker blue areas recorded the greatest number of serious violence occurrences across the year, which are more concentrated around the Farnborough and Aldershot areas.

Figure 5.5: Number of Serious Violence Offences per LSOA: 2022/23

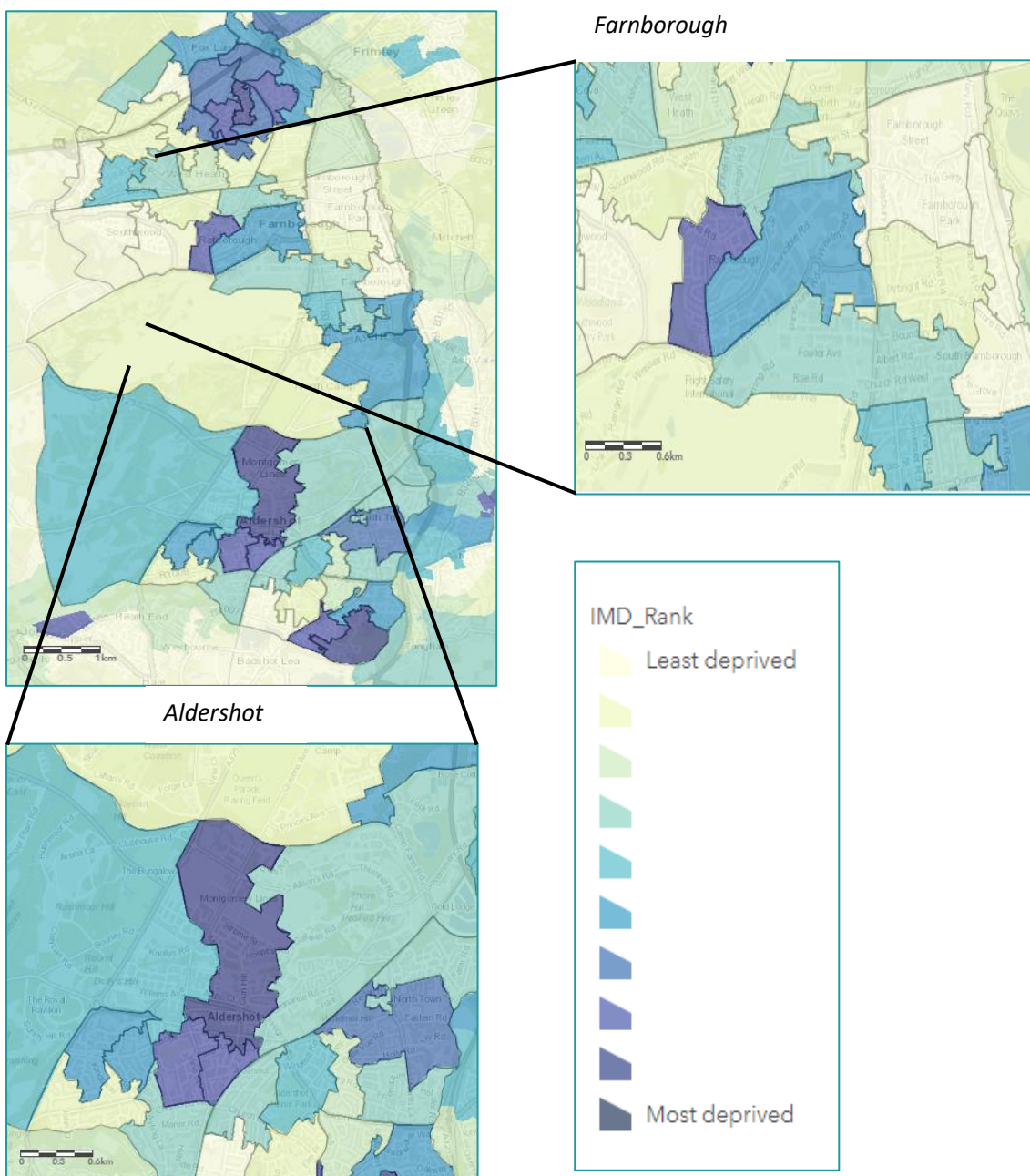


²⁸ Census 2021 Geographies - [Census 2021 geographies - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://ons.gov.uk/census/2021-geographies)

Figure 5.6 shows indices of multiple deprivation (IMD) data in Rushmoor. IMD data is a relative measure of deprivation, meaning it shows whether an area is more deprived than another, but does not quantify the data. The indices themselves are comprised of seven distinct indicators, including income, education and living environment.

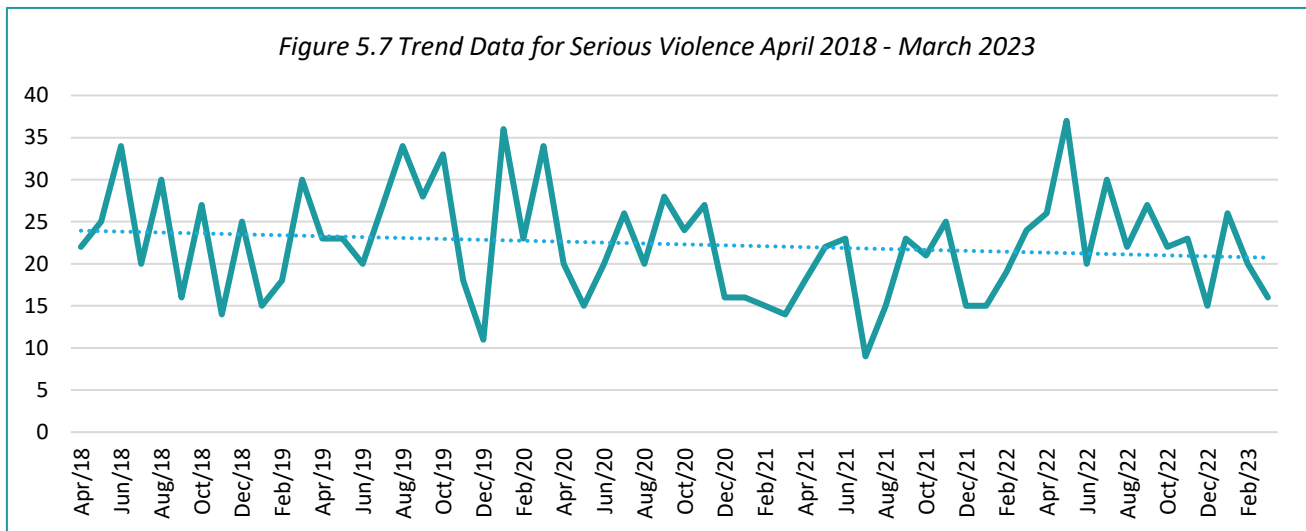
When the IMD map of Rushmoor is compared to the above map of serious violence occurrences, many of the areas highlighted as areas with more serious violence also rank as more deprived on the IMD scale. This is particularly clear when looking at the blue areas with seven or more incidents were recorded and the darker blue areas on the IMD map. This indicates a link between levels of deprivation and the location of serious violence incidents in Rushmoor.

Figure 5.6: Map of Rushmoor Showing the Indices of Multiple Deprivation Rank by LSOA.



5.4 When Is Serious Violence Happening?

The below chart demonstrates the trend in serious violence occurrences in Rushmoor in the five year period between April 2018 and March 2023, covering offences committed by individuals of all ages. Unlike other districts, the greatest dips in occurrences was in December 2019 and July 2021 and were both unrelated to the Covid-19 lockdowns. There is, however, no clear seasonal pattern across the five year time period. The most prominent peak was in May 2022, although there are other peaks recording a similar volume of serious violence. Overall, long-term trend analysis suggests serious violence fluctuates across the year with no consistent substantial peak months or seasonality consistently represented.



During 2022/23, more serious violence occurrences took place in the months of May and July than any other month, which align with the summer and potentially better weather. The monthly peaks may also be influenced by specific police operations or areas of focus, driving up specific offence numbers due to increased focus on one issue. Equally, the range in occurrence numbers is relatively small (n10) and shows only limited change in the rates of serious violence recorded.

When considering serious violence across Rushmoor, the greatest number of occurrences happen on Friday (n50), Sunday (n48) and Wednesday (n43). These is also an increase in occurrences taking place between 16:00-00:00, although the greatest number of occurrences happened between 16:00-17:00. The greatest number of offences in a single hour took place between 19:00-20:00 on Friday and 00:00-01:00 on Sunday (n7) and these occurrences are likely to be linked to the night time economy (NTE) in the local area.

Figure 5.8: Serious Violence by Day and Time, 2022/23

Weekday	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Total
Mon		1	3				1	1					4	1	2	3	5	3	1	1	6	3	3		38
Tue	2	1							1	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	2	3		2	4		36
Wed	2	1	2	3					3	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	4	3	1	5		3	4	3	43
Thu	1		2		1				3	1		1	4	4	2	1	5	1	1	1	2	4	1	1	36
Fri	2			1			1		2		2	2	4	1	1	6	3	3	5	7	1	4	2	3	50
Sat	2		1	4		1				1			1	2	1		2	2	1	3	1	4	5	4	35
Sun	7	3	6	2	1		1				2	1	1	2	1		3	3		2	5	3	2	3	48
Total	16	6	14	10	2	1	3	1	8	3	8	8	18	13	11	13	24	19	11	21	18	21	19	18	286

5.5 What are the Associated Factors?

During the 2022/23 financial year, a total of n294 serious violence occurrences were recorded in Rushmoor. The following is a breakdown of the associated factors linked to these serious violence occurrences, and a comparison to the 2021/22 period. These factors, however, are not consistently applied and should, therefore, be considered only a representation of associated factors in the area.

Figure 5.9: Table Showing Factors Associated with Serious Violence.

	Serious Violence Occurrences			
	2021/22 (Rushmoor)	Change from 2021/22 (Rushmoor)	2022/23 (Rushmoor)	2022/23 (HIPS)
Public Place	140 (61%)	+24% (n.34)	174 (59%)	3115 (61%)
Bladed Implement	72 (32%)	+32% (n.23)	95 (32%)	1708 (33%)
Domestic Flag	29 (13%)	+17% (n.5)	34 (12%)	551 (11%)
Licensed Premises	32 (14%)	-9% (n.3)	29 (10%)	422 (8%)
Alcohol	25 (11%)	-16% (n.4)	21 (7%)	508 (10%)
Drugs	10 (4%)	+20% (n.2)	12 (4%)	225 (4%)
Hate Crime	7 (3%)	-71% (n.5)	2 (0.7%)	52 (1%)

Figure 5.9 contains the number of times each associated factors flag was applied to an occurrence during the last financial year. It also includes the 2021/22 financial year for comparison. The middle column represents the change in usage of the flag between the 2021/22 financial year and 2022/23. The final column contains the number of times the flag was attached to occurrences across the HIPS area in the 2022/23 financial year.

In comparison to the wider HIPS figures, there are no substantial differences between the percentages of offences each flag was applied to in Rushmoor. In the case of the drugs and hate crimes flags, they are applied to the same percentage of offences as the wider HIPS area (4% and 1% respectively). The

largest difference is in the alcohol flag; it was applied to 7% of occurrences in Rushmoor and 10% in the wider HIPS area.

The public place flag is the most commonly applied associated factor, indicating the majority of serious violence occurrences in Rushmoor take place in a public setting. This flag is particularly important as the Serious Violence Duty highlights specific focus on offences that occur in public places, although the definition used here does not exclude domestic offences. When looking at all occurrences in 2022/23, 59% (n174) were recorded as happening in a public place. This is a 24% (n34) increase in comparison to the previous financial year.

12% (n34) of all serious violence incidents in Rushmoor had the domestic flag applied, suggesting they are in some way linked to domestic violence. Compared to the 2021/22 financial year, there was a 17% (n5) increase in the number of domestic flags applied to occurrences in Rushmoor.

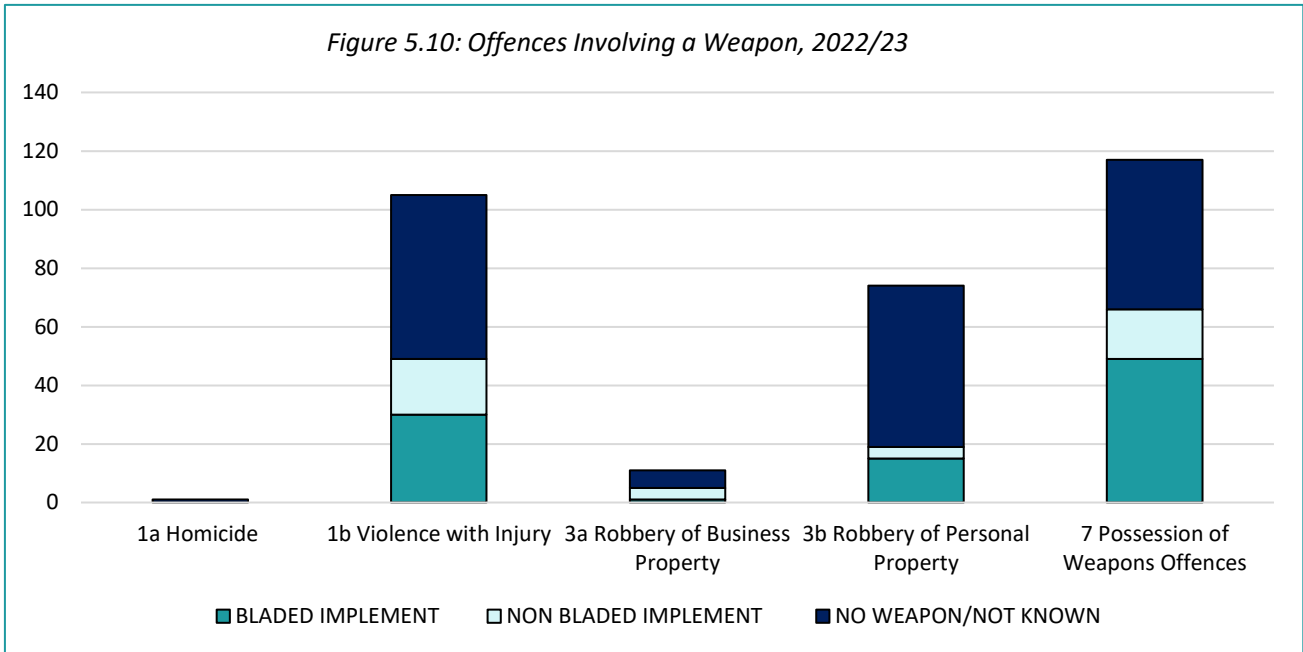
There was a decrease in the number of licensed premises flags applied to occurrences in Rushmoor. In 2021/22, 14% (n32) of all serious violence occurrences in Rushmoor were flagged as involving licensed premises; in 2022/23, this decreased to n29 (10%). This is a 9% (n3) decrease across the two years. These numbers are, however, relatively small, but they do show a slight decrease in the number of serious violence occurrences taking place in licensed premises and the wider night time economy in Rushmoor.

The alcohol flag was applied to 7% (n21) of occurrences in 2022/23; this is a decrease of n4 (16%) compared to the previous year. By comparison, the drugs flag (which, like alcohol, is linked to the 'substance used' field) was applied to n12 (4%) occurrences; an increase of n2 incidents.

Application of the hate crime flag decreased by n5 occurrences, following n7 uses of the flag in 2021/22. Again, since numbers are so small, a decrease of this kind presented as a percentage appears inflated. It is known, however, that hate crime is consistently underreported and that may not, therefore, be representative of the true number of hate crimes that took place.

Finally, 32% (n95) of all serious violence occurrences in Rushmoor were recorded as involving a bladed implement of some kind in 2022/23. Of these, 85% (n81) included only a bladed implement, while the remaining n14 (15%) of these occurrences involved both a bladed implement and a further weapon. This demonstrates that, even though all violence with injury involving a bladed implement is included in the serious violence definition (even where the offence would not otherwise be included), the majority of serious violence in Rushmoor does not include a bladed implement of any kind.

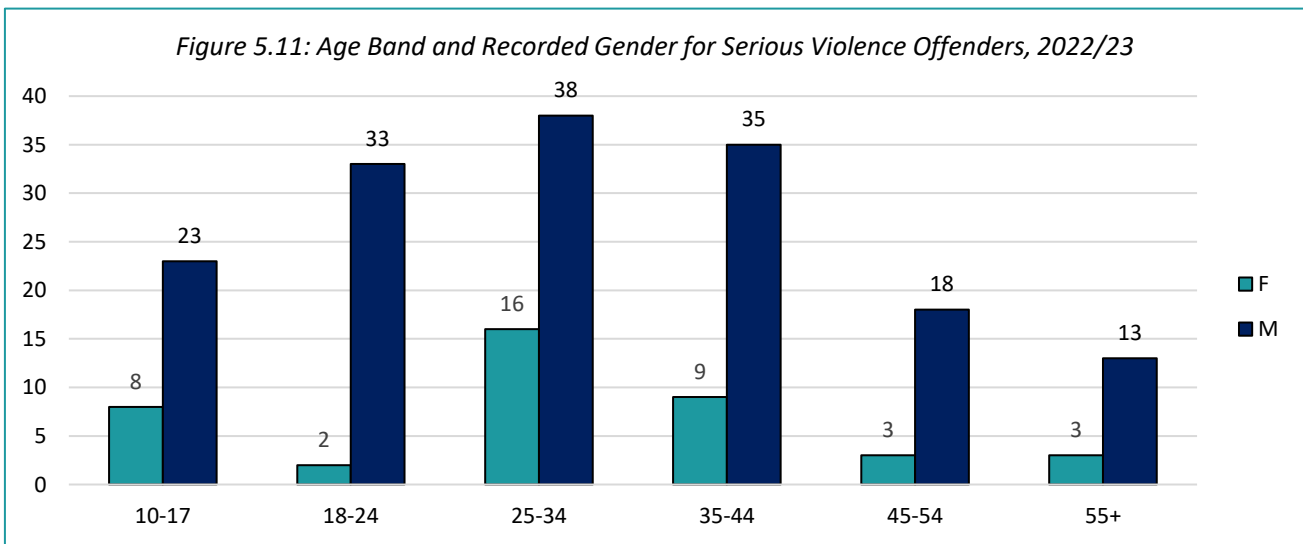
Figure 5.10: Offences Involving a Weapon, 2022/23



5.6 Who is Committing Serious Violence

Across the 2022/23 financial year, there were a total of n202 distinct individuals identified as suspects of serious violence. Where suspect details are recorded, 20% (n41) were recorded as being female, while 79% (n160) were recorded as male, suggesting males are considerably more likely to be involved in serious violence in Rushmoor. For males and females identified as suspects of serious violence, the most common age band for was 25-34, followed by 35-44.

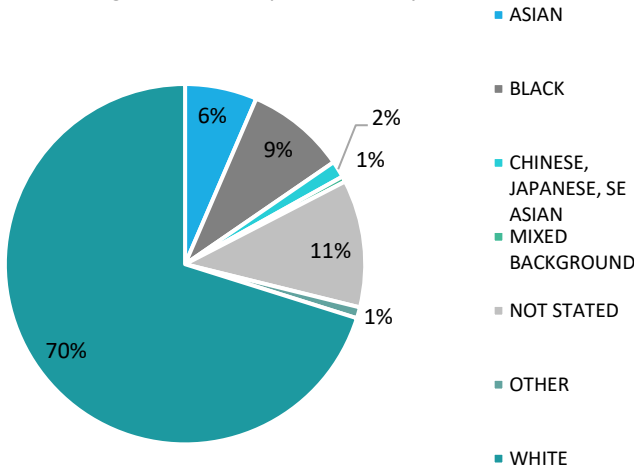
Figure 5.11: Age Band and Recorded Gender for Serious Violence Offenders, 2022/23



Of these individuals, 33% (n66) were recorded as being under the age of 25 years. This is a 25% (n13) increase compared to the 2021/22 financial year. The 10-17 age band also increased by n13, meaning there was a 72% increase in the number of 10-17 year olds recorded as suspects of serious violence in 2022/23 compared to the previous year. In fact, there was no age band for which there was a

decrease in the number of individuals recorded as a suspect of serious violence. It was only the 18-24 age band which recorded the same number (n35) for both financial years.

Figure 5.12: Suspect Ethnicity, 2022/23

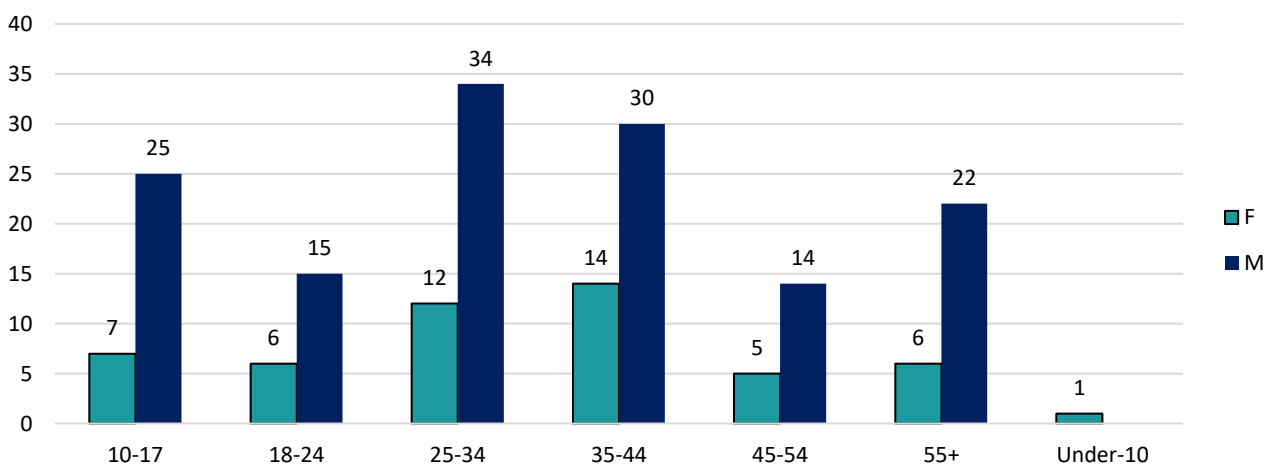


Where ethnicity is recorded for suspects of serious violence, 70% (n141) are defined as white, including both officer-defined and self-defined data fields. This was followed by 11% (n23) of individuals where their ethnicity was not defined at all. It is important to note, however, that 66% (n134) of suspects of serious violence did not self-define their ethnicity. Where this is the case, officer-defined ethnicity is used if available.

5.7 Who are the Victims of Serious Violence?

Across the 2022/23 financial year, there were a total of n201 distinct individuals identified as victims of serious violence. Where victim details were recorded, 25% (n51) were recorded as being female, while 70% (n140) were recorded as male, suggesting males are considerably more likely to be victims of serious violence in Rushmoor.

Figure 5.13: Age Band and Recorded Gender for Serious Violence Victims, 2022/23



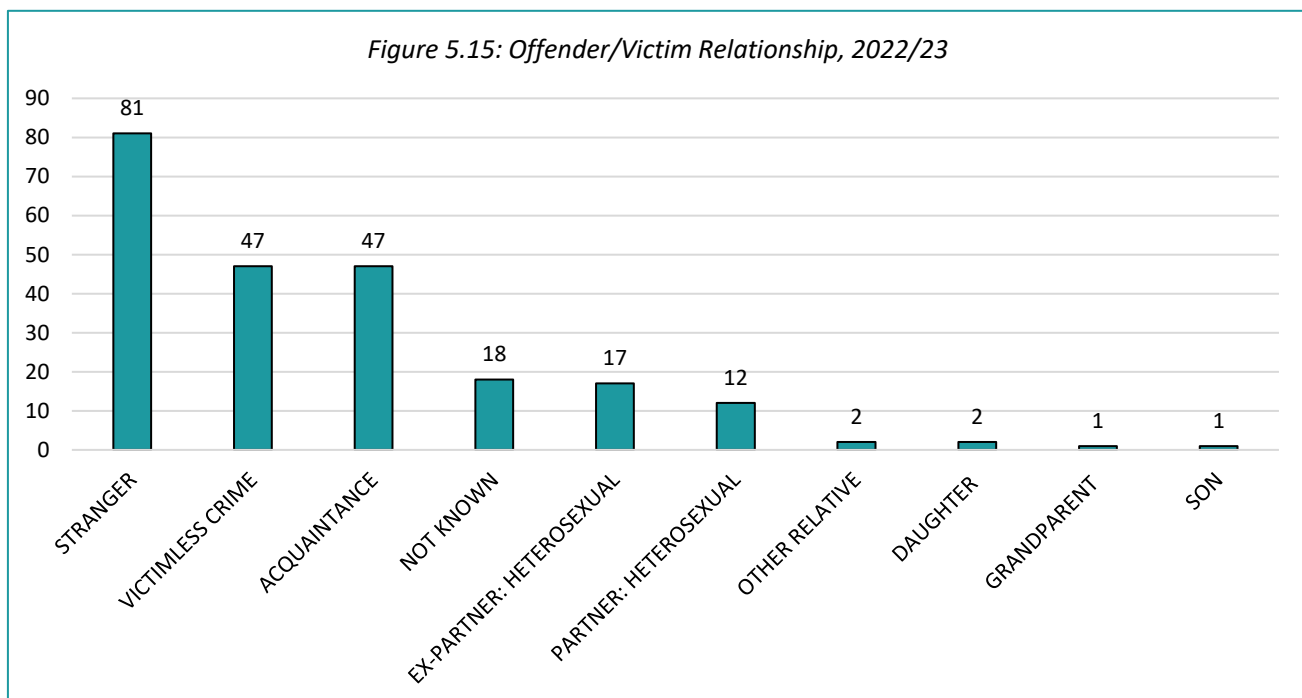
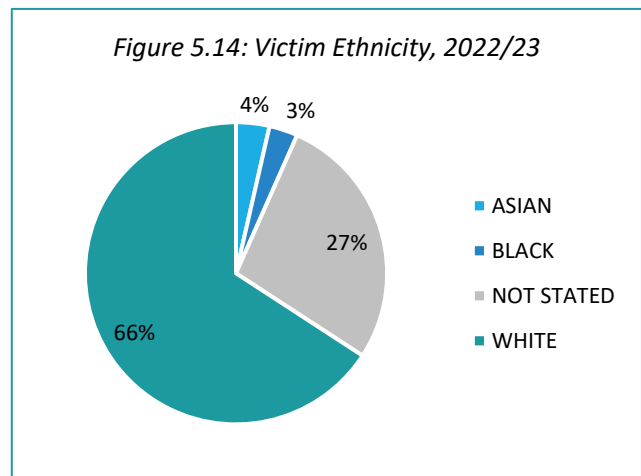
The remaining 5% (n10) of victims either have no gender recorded or are local businesses or property in Rushmoor. Across the year, n73 occurrences recorded the victim as either 'NOT STATED' or 'THE

STATE'; this is likely due to the high number of possession of weapons offences recorded in Rushmoor, which often do not have victim details.

Among females identified as victims of serious violence, those aged 35-44 were most commonly recorded victims of a serious violence offence. For male victims of serious violence, the most commonly recorded age band was 25-34, followed by 35-44 and 10-17.

Of these individuals, 28% (n56) were recorded as being under the age of 25. This is an 8% (n4) increase compared to the 2021/22 financial year. There is, however, and increase of 120% (n18) in the number of 10-17 year olds recorded as the victims of serious violence. In 2021/22, n15 individuals age 10-17 were victims, accounting for 7% of the total number. However, in the 2022/23 financial year, the number increased to n33, or 16% of the total number.

Where ethnicity is recorded for victims of serious violence, n129 (66%) are defined as white, either by self-defined or officer-defined ethnicity. This was followed by 27% (n54) of individuals where no ethnicity was recorded. It is important to note, however, that 98% (n192) of victims of serious violence did not self-define their ethnicity and so this largely relies on officer defined data.



The offender/victim relationship was recorded for n228 serious violence occurrences in Rushmoor. The most common offender/victim relationship recorded was stranger, accounting for 36% (n81) of serious violence offences where this was recorded. This suggests that a large portion of serious violence offences in Rushmoor are committed by a stranger rather than an acquaintance or relative of the victim. The second most common category was victimless crime (21%, n47). Victimless crime is any criminal offence that has no identifiable victim. In the case of the serious violence definition, a key victimless crime is possession of weapons offences. Since possession of weapons offences account for 42% (n114) of all serious violence occurrences in Rushmoor, it is unsurprising the victimless crime accounts for 21% of all occurrences where the offender/victim relationship is recorded. Acquaintances also accounted for 21% (n47) of the relationships and partner/ex-partner/family accounted for 15% (n35).

5.8 Who are the Repeat Victims and Suspects?

A total of n25 (12%) of individuals recorded as a suspect of a serious violence offence have been linked to more than one serious violence occurrence in the 2022/23 financial year. Among these individuals, the most common age range is 18-44 (n18). Moreover, 88% (n22) are male.

Figure 5.16 Age Band and Recorded Gender of Repeat Serious Violence Suspects, 2022/23

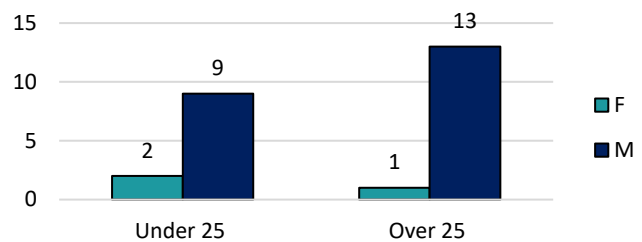
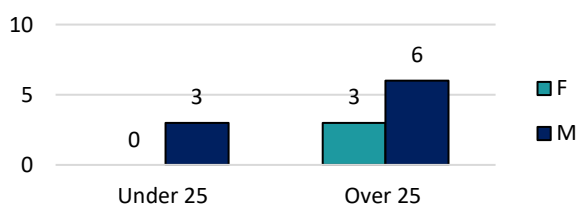


Figure 5.17: Age Band and Recorded Gender of Repeat Serious Violence Victims, 2022/23



8% (n16) of individuals or premises recorded as victims of serious violence were aggrieved of more than one crime. Among these, there were n12 individuals identified as repeat victims, while the remaining n4 were businesses and properties in Rushmoor.

5 Summary

Rushmoor has a high level of deprivation and ranked worse or the same as the Hampshire average for all the risk and protective factors associated with violence. This suggests there is a higher risk of involvement in serious violence across the district compared to the Hampshire average. While there is a higher risk of involvement in serious violence across the district compared to the Hampshire average, there are areas in Rushmoor which are likely to have an amplified risk of involvement through the overlapping of poor risk and protective factor outcomes. These areas are Aldershot town centre, Aldershot Park and the Cherrywood area of Farnborough.

Nationally there has been an increase in police recorded violence over the last decade, but other data sources, such as the Crime Survey for England and Wales and hospital admissions for violence show a downward or stable trend over this time. This suggests that the increase in police recorded violence has been driven by better identification of offences, increased willingness of victims to report and police recording practices.

Despite evidence suggesting that overall levels of violence are likely to have reduced slightly over the last decade, some categories of serious violence are thought to have been less affected or unaffected by changes in recording practices, such as robbery and homicide offences.²⁹ While there had been increases in robbery in North Hampshire between 2015/16 and 2019/20, the levels dropped in 2020/21, likely due to the Covid-19 pandemic, and have remained at a low level compared to 2019/20. In 2022/23 there was a homicide in Rushmoor, compared with none the year before.

While the headline data is only available at the North Hampshire level, North Hampshire has a lower rate of violence with injury, robbery, and possession of a weapon than the HIPS and England Averages.

There has been a 41% increase in possession of a weapon offences in Rushmoor since 2021/22, although this is influenced by police activity and it is not possible to say with certainty that this represents a similar increase in weapons in the community.

There were 296 serious violence offences in Rushmoor in 2022/23, which accounted for 6% of the total serious violence in the HIPS area. Rushmoor's rate of serious violence was higher than the HIPS average, but still substantially lower than the Portsmouth and Southampton rate. There has been a 28% increase in serious violence since 2021/22 but levels are still lower than the peak in 2019/20.

While the rate of serious violence in Rushmoor is higher than the HIPS average, Rushmoor has a small population and so there are relatively low numbers of serious violence offences. This means that the following profile should be interpreted with caution as patterns are more susceptible to change, and percentage changes will be large even when the numerical change is small. The main offences that make up serious violence are possession of a weapon (39%), violence with injury (33%), robbery of personal property (25%).

²⁹ [Crime in England and Wales - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://www.ons.gov.uk) and [Crime in England and Wales QMI - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://www.ons.gov.uk)

Levels of serious violence were higher in Farnborough and Aldershot than other parts of Rushmoor and 59% were known to have taken place in public areas. There are no clear seasonal trends, although there are higher levels Friday, Sunday, and Wednesday, mostly between 4pm and midnight. This could indicate links to the night time economy, with 10% of serious violence flagged as linked to licenced premises and 7% involving alcohol use by the suspect. A further 4% involved drug use by the suspect.

The most common victim and suspect relationship for serious violence was stranger (36%), followed by victimless crimes (21%), acquaintance (21%) and partner/ex-partner/family (15%). 12% of offences were flagged as domestic in nature.

Most suspects are male (79%), 33% were under 25 years of age. 12% of suspects were linked to more than one offence, and most were male (88%) and the peak age group was 18-44 years. Males were also more likely to be the victims (70%) compared to females (25%) and 28% were under the age of 25 years. There has been an increase in numbers of victims and suspects aged 10-17 years.

Appendix A: Definition of Serious Violence

Home Office crime code	Home Office crime description
1/1	Murder of persons aged 1 year or over; genocide or crime against humanity
1/2	Murder of persons under 1 year of age
4/1	Manslaughter
4/2	Infanticide
2	Attempted murder; attempted genocide or crime against humanity
37/1	Causing death by aggravated vehicle taking
4/12	Causing serious injury by dangerous driving.
4/13	Cause death by driving without due care/consideration over prescribed limit specified controlled drug
4/3	Child destruction
4/4	Causing death by dangerous driving
4/6	Causing death by careless driving when under the influence of drink or drugs
4/8	Causing death by careless or inconsiderate driving (w.e.f 18.08.08)
5/1, 5/1D	Wounding with intent to do GBH
5/1S	Wounding with intent to do GBH - PC / PCSO
5/1T	Assault on emergency worker (not police): wound/cause GBH W/I to GBH or resist arrest
5/27	Torture
5/6	Causing bodily injury by explosion
8/1, 8/1N	Malicious wounding: wounding or inflicting GBH
8/1S	Malicious wounding: wounding or inflicting GBH - PC / PCSO
8/1T	Assault on emergency worker (not police): malicious wounding or inflict GBH with or without weapon.
8/33	Racially aggravated malicious wounding or GBH
8/46	Racial/religious aggravated malicious wounding or GBH (only use if both or can't determine whether racial or religious)
8/59	Racially and/or religiously aggravated wounding/GBH

Appendix B: Notes About Data Cleaning & Processing

Data fields to be included in the following were agreed in partnership to ensure the effective completion of a series of community safety partnership (CSP) level SNAs and a HIPS wide SNA built from the same data and analysis. This ensures a more sustainable approach to partnership working moving forwards.

Data was extracted according to valid review date (VRD), which means all crimes categorised as such during the 2022/23 financial year are included. However, the temporal analysis and five year trend data is based on the start date of these occurrences, excluding historic offences from these sections only. All data was extracted from Business Objects. Several steps were taken by the VRU Analyst to ensure the data quality was maximised for partnership SNA purposes:

- Duplicate occurrence numbers were excluded from the data set.
- Victim and suspect data was extracted using the cleansed occurrence numbers.
- All start times of 00:00 changed to 'NOT STATED'.
- Time band columns were added to group start times into 6 hour and 1 hour time bands for temporal analysis purposes.
- The day of the week is identified using the start date data field for temporal analysis and a new column was added to reflect this. This process was then repeated for the month.
- Easting and Northing values were isolated in order to map the occurrences on CMS. Where there are missing data points, '0' was added.
- Trend data ranging from April 2018-March 2023 was extracted to track long term trends.
- Key word searches of occurrence summaries were conducted to identify missing domestic violence flags, and these are added in.
- In all associated factor data fields, where there was missing data, 'NOT STATED' was added.
- Where missing, the district location of an offence is identified using other data fields and added. Where this was not possible, 'NOT STATED' was added.
- All missing dates of birth for victims and suspects changed to 'NOT STATED'.
 - DOB used to calculate the age of the victims and suspects. These are used to group into age bands in order to sort individuals into over and under 25 years old.
 - These were then used to isolate occurrences involving suspects under 25 years old.
- Victim and suspect self-defined and officer-defined ethnicity are extracted using unique identification numbers.
- Isolated individuals identified as repeat victims or suspects based on unique identification numbers.
- Victim and suspect data were sorted by district according to the data field connecting to the unique occurrence number.
- Pivot tables were created for all appropriate data fields and visualisations of the data were created.