



Problem Profile on
Group 2 Sexual Crime
In E Division Edinburgh City

Produced by: Divisional Intelligence Analyst S38(1)(b)
Issued on: 27/08/2018

1.0	Introduction	2
2.0	Methodology.....	2
3.0	Background	3
4.0	Executive Summary.....	4
5.0	Analysis	5
6.0	All Group 2 Crimes (Ex Historic).....	5
7.0	Crime Types.....	7
8.0	Aggravator.....	7
9.0	Location.....	8
10.0	Temporal	13
11.0	Victim Profile.....	14
12.0	Offender Profile	15
13.0	Analysis of Crime Types for the period 01/04/2017 to 30/06/2018.	16
14.0	Rape/Attempted Rape (ex Historic).....	16
15.0	Indecent/Sexual Assault.....	20
16.0	Prostitution related Crime	26
17.0	Other Group 2 Crimes	27
18.0	Conclusion	34

1.0 Introduction

Detective Superintendent Laura McLuckie requested a problem profile on Group 2 Crime occurring in Edinburgh City.

There is a particular concern around crimes linked to licensed premises and crimes that occur in public space.

The analysis will look at all sexual crimes to identify the current trends and issues so that prevention initiatives can be undertaken to reduce the number of offences.

2.0 Methodology

The data for this report has been taken from the following sources:

All statistical information for Edinburgh from “Edinburgh by Numbers 2017” published by Edinburgh Council

Monthly Bulletin Crime Statistics – Edinburgh Division (April 2017-March 2018)

Unifi based on the following searches/filtering for Group 2 crimes excluding historic crimes. This is the main set of data used.

Fiscal Year	Date Crime Created	Earliest Date of Offence	Latest Date of Offence
2012-2013	01/04/2012-31/03/2013	01/01/2011	31/03/2013
2013-2014	01/04/2013-31/03/2014	01/01/2012	31/03/2014
2014-2015	01/04/2014-31/03/2015	01/01/2013	31/03/2015
2015-2016	01/04/2015-31/03/2016	01/01/2014	31/03/2016
2016-2017	01/04/2016-31/03/2017	01/01/2015	31/03/2017
2017-2018	01/04/2017-31/03/2018	01/01/2016	31/03/2018
2018-2019	01/04/2018-30/06/2018	01/01/2017	30/06/2018

Information has also been taken from the Storm Incident logs.

It should be noted that sexual offences are usually put into the following categories which follows the Monthly Crime Statistics Bulletins.

Category	Offence
Rape/Attempted Rape	Rape
	Assault w/l to rape or ravish
Indecent/Sexual Assault	Sexual assault (pre-SOSA 2009)*
	Sexual assault (SOSA 2009)*
	Lewd & libidinous practices*

Category	Offence
Prostitution Related Crime	Prostitution Related Crime
Other Group 2 Crimes	Taking, distribution, possession of indecent photos of children
	Communicating indecently (SOSA 2009)*
	Communications Act 2003 (sexual)
	Sexual exposure (SOSA 2009)*
	Public indecency (common law)
	Other sexual crimes (SOSA 2009)*
	Other sexual crimes (non-SOSA 2009)*
Threatening / Disclosure of intimate image*	

3.0 Background

Edinburgh is the second largest city in Scotland and has a population of around 507,500. In 2016 it went over half a million for the first time in its history. From 2006 to 2016 there has been a 12.2% increase in the population which was mainly due to migration.

The city has a younger population compared to Scotland with 23.2% of males and 24.1% of females aged 16-29 years.

The area is split in to four areas and there are noticeable variations in the populations in the areas: North West (28.8%), North East (22.5%), South East (25.7%) and South West (23.0%).

Sighthill/Gorgie ward had the highest population in 2015 at 40,600 whilst the lowest was Corstorphine/Murrayfield at 23,000.

Edinburgh has a large student population with 80,700 students enrolled in higher education in 2016 of which over 17,000 were from overseas.

The Lothian Bus network provides the majority of the transport links in Edinburgh. Over 27.4% of the adults use this network every day or almost every day. There is a tram line which runs from the airport to the city centre.

Edinburgh is a popular tourist location due to its historic city and festivals that occur during the year. In 2015 there were over 4.01 million visits to the city with the average trip lasting 3.6 nights and a total expenditure of £1,462 million. There is a notable increase in numbers of visitors during July and August for the main festivals. For example in 2015, there were 2,475,100 people who attended the Edinburgh Festival Fringe.

4.0 Executive Summary

- With the exception of prostitution the reporting of sexual crimes has increased over the past five year.
- Following a substantial increase in 2016/2016 the % of historic crimes being reported as levelled to around 26% of all sexual crime for each year.
- Incidents linked to Domestic Abuse are increasing year on year, due to improved investigations when dealing with a domestic abuse victim.
- Crimes linked to Cybercrime are increasing due to increased use of social media.
- The City Centre of Edinburgh (CE) has by far the most incidents in Edinburgh and has seen the greatest increase. This is linked to the high number of licensed premises in the area.
- Peak Months for offences are June, August and September and at the weekends.
- The victims are usually white European females and 29% are aged between 17 to 24 years of age.
- The offenders are usually white European males and 23% are aged between 25 to 34 years of age.
- The reporting of Sexual assaults on females aged over 16+ is increasing and vast majority are occurring in the City Centre.
- Communicating Indecently (SOSA 2009) & Communications Act 2003 (sexual) are increasing due to the developments in social media and include offences occurring in schools.
- There was a substantial increase in the number of Grooming of Children offences in 2017-2018. ^{S35(1)(a)&(b)} [REDACTED]
- Threatening/Disclosure of intimate image are new crimes and are likely to increase over the next few years.

5.0 Analysis

The analysis has been split into two sections.

The first section covers All Group 2 Crimes (Ex Historic) and compares the 5 year data to 2017/2018 data and covers:

- Crime Types
- Aggravator
- Location
- Temporal
- Victim Profile
- Accused/Suspect Profile

The second section analyses the 2017/2018 crimes and the April-June 2018 crimes in detail. Due to wide variation in types of Sexual Crime, this section is split into Crime Types and covers the sections below for each crime type where relevant:

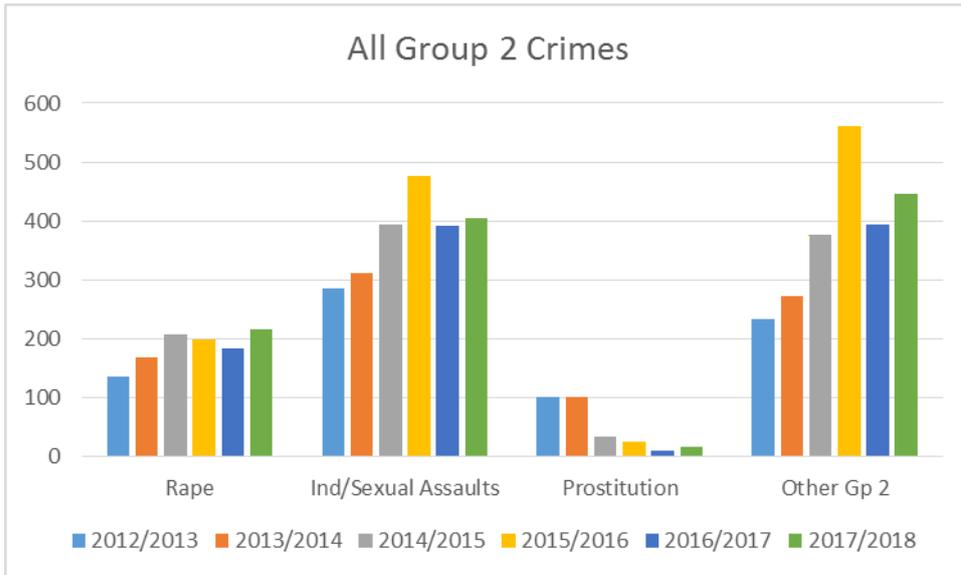
- Aggravator
- Location
- Temporal
- Victim Profile
- Accused/Suspect Profile

6.0 All Group 2 Crimes (Ex Historic)

The total number of Group 2 Crimes including Historic recorded in E Division is shown below along with the total for Groups 1 to 5. The number of crimes recorded is increasing with a spike in 2015/2016.

Total No of Crimes	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	5 year Average	2017/2018
Groups 1-5	31,294	35,430	35,221	31,599	29,527	32,614	33,080
Group 2 Sexual Crimes	756	853	1014	1260	979	972	1086
% Group 2	2.42	2.41	2.88	3.99	3.32	3.00	3.28

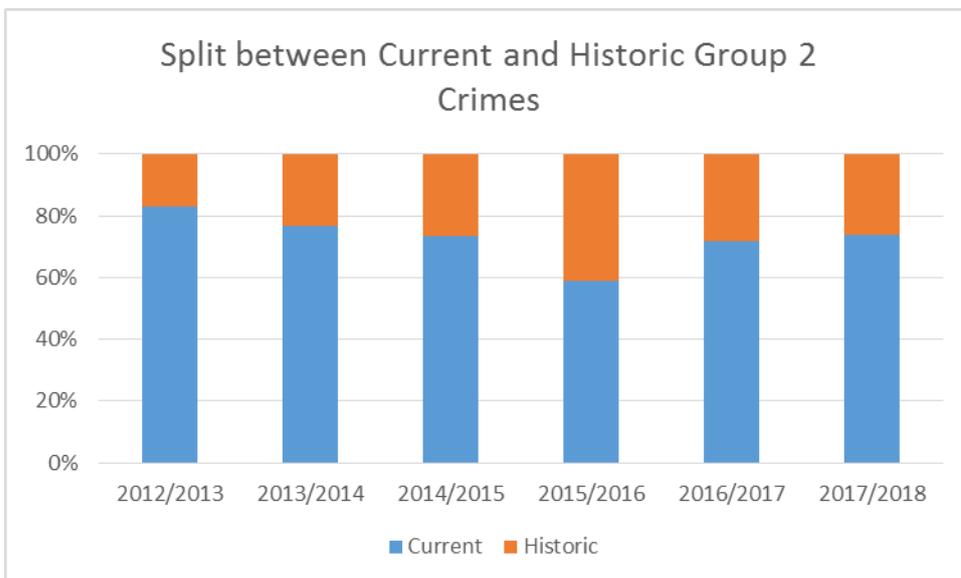
The percentage of crimes of a sexual nature has also increased in the last five years and are now at 3.28% of total crimes. Whilst the numbers are relatively low the nature of the crimes make them a priority for society due to the impact on the victim in the immediate aftermath and long term.



The chart above shows the split for each Crime Type. Rape, Indecent/Sexual Assaults and other Group 2 Crimes have seen a steady increase since 2012 with a peak in 2015/2016. This peak is mainly due to S38(1)(b)

Prostitution related offences are the only category that has seen a decrease. S35(1)(a)&(b)

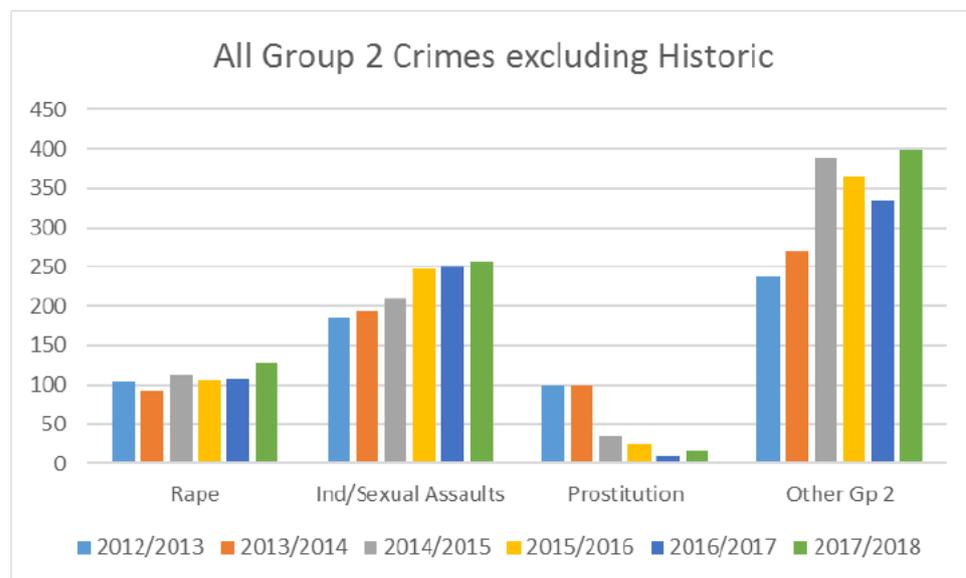
Due to the nature of the crime and the impact on the victim, the reporting of sexual offences can often be days, weeks, months or even years after the offence. The chart below shows the split between the historic and current reporting by year. It can be seen that there was a spike of historic reporting in 2015/2016 which matches the spike in the overall crime figures.



The five year average percentage is 72.82% which is slightly lower than the 73.66% figure for 2017/2018.

In order to obtain a true picture of the current sexual crime in Edinburgh, the data for each year has been reviewed and historic offences have been removed (See Table in Methodology).

7.0 Crime Types



The chart above shows the split for each Crime Type. The reporting of Rapes has increased in the last year. There has been a steady increase in Indecent/Sexual Assaults. Other Group 2 Crimes has also increase in the past year.

Prostitution figures are the same as the All Crime chart as they are not historic offences.

8.0 Aggravator

Sexual crimes have three main aggravators that can be applied to them:

Aggravator	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018
Domestic	19	49	65	84	83	96
Child Abuse	100	75	158	134	103	102
Cybercrime*	0	0	0	0	99	126

*Introduced in 2016

Domestic Abuse

The number of sexual crimes linked to domestic abuse has increased year on year since 2012. The figure for 2017/2018 is 36 crimes (60%) above the five year average.

The formation of Police Scotland in April 2013 resulted in a new approach to domestic abuse with separate units being formed in each Division and a focused approach to repeat offenders. ^{S30(b)(ii)}

Child Abuse

The number of sexual crimes linked to child abuse has fluctuated over the past five years. The figure for 2017/2018 is 12 crimes (10.5%) below the five year average.

This type of crime can often fluctuate as it can be influenced by various external sources such as media reporting and education in schools. Following the increases in 2014 to 2016 it has settled to a level seen prior to these years. ^{S30(b)(ii)}

Cybercrime

The use of this aggravator was introduced in 2016 to make it easier to identify crimes that used a computer or the internet via a phone to commit the crime. It can be seen that over the last two years there has been an increase in this type of crime of 27.3%.

There are other aggravators that can be applied to Sexual Crimes. These will be highlighted in the second section of this report if they are relevant.

9.0 Location

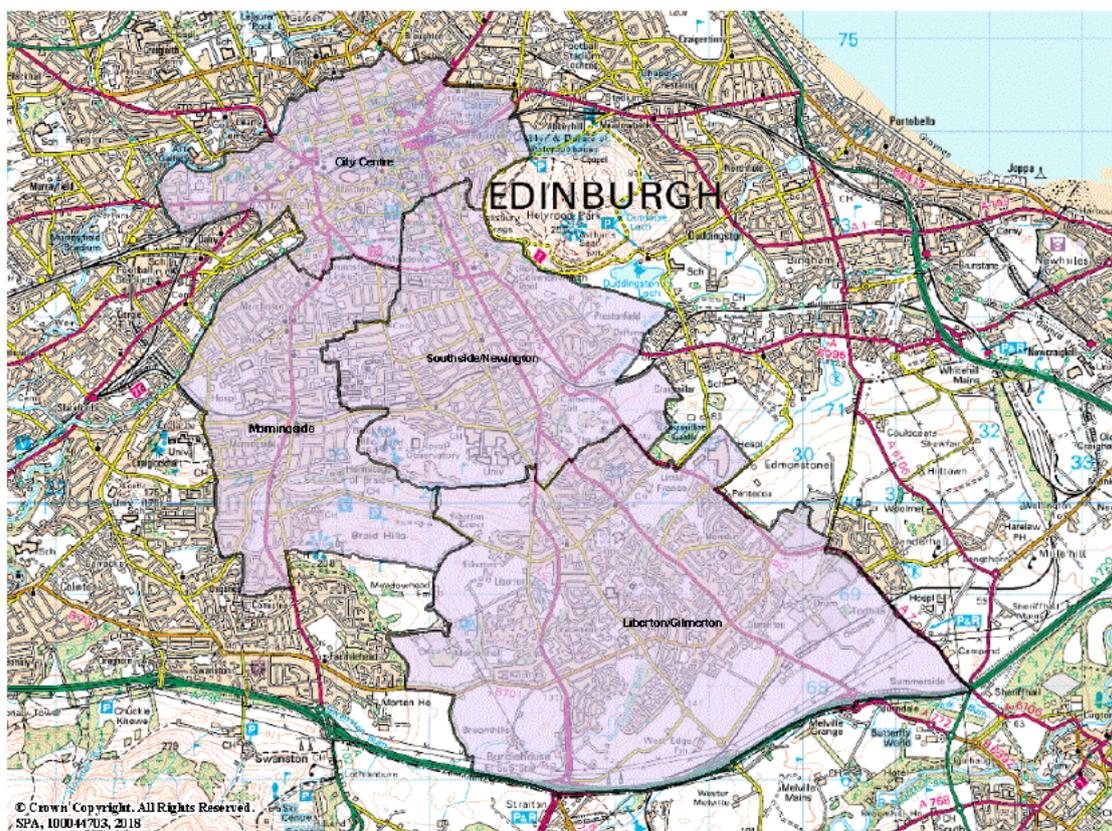
The locations of sexual crimes can be split into three different categories:

- Location by area of Edinburgh using Police/Council Boundaries
- Whether the crime occurred in a Private or Public Space
- Type of location e.g. Flat, Nightclub, Park

Due to the size of Edinburgh the analysis in this section has been broken down into the four Sub Divisions and their Sections.

The area is split in to four areas and there are noticeable variations in the populations in the areas: North West (28.8%), North East (22.5%), South East (25.7%) and South West (23.0%).

Edinburgh South East – EC (Area Command)



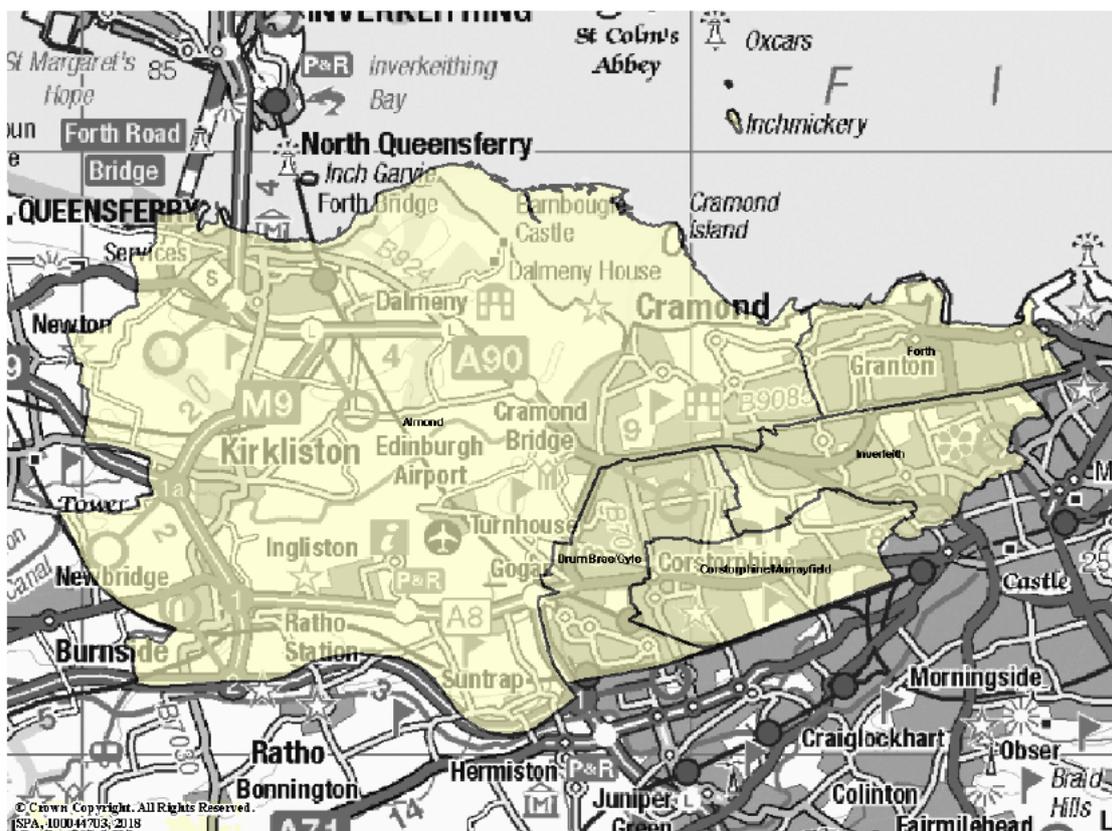
Section	5 Year Average	2017-2018	% Increase
CE - City Centre	114.4	179	56.5
SE -Liberton/Gilmerton	39.6	48	21.2
SM - Morningside	29	26	-10.3
SN -Southside/Newington	37	38	2.7

The City Centre area of Edinburgh has the highest number of crimes across Edinburgh and also has the greatest increase against the 5 year average for 2017-2018.

The locus of the crimes can be split into Public and Private. In EC Area Command the number of crimes in public have increased by 37.8% to 175 against the five year average of 127. The private space crimes have also increased by 24.2% to 116 against the five year average of 93.4

The public space increases are due to a rise of 87.5% to 51 against the five year average of 27.2 in the number of crimes in Sport and Leisure premises which includes Nightclubs and Public Houses. Crimes occurring on transport such as buses and taxis have also increased to 15 in 2017-2018 against the five year average of 5. Of the note there have been no sexual crimes reported on the Tram network. S30(b)(ii)

Edinburgh North West – EN (Area Command)



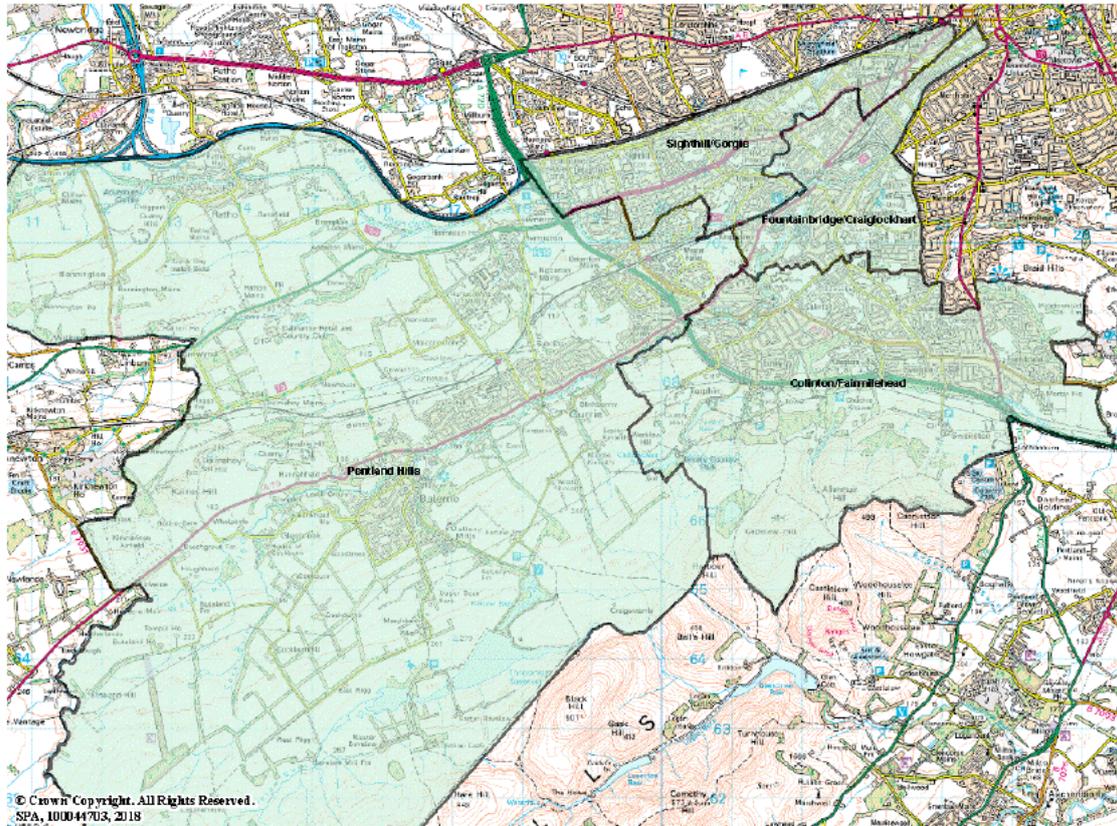
Section	5 Year Average	2017-2018	% Increase
NF - Forth	52	64	23.1
NI- Inverleith	20.6	24	16.5
WA - Almond	18	24	33.3
WE - Drum Brae/Gyle	26.2	27	3.1
WM - Corstorphine/Murrayfield	14.2	17	19.7

Whilst all the sections in this area have seen an increase, the numbers are relatively low.

The locus of the crimes can be split into Public and Private. In EN Area Command the number of crimes in public have increased by 16.3% to 60 against the five year average of 51.6. The private space crimes have also increased by 20.9% to 96 against the five year average of 79.4.

The only notable increase in a particular type of property is in crimes in Residential properties in NL-Forth which have increased to 51 from a five year average of 37.

Edinburgh South West – ES (Area Command)



Section	5 Year Average	2017-2018	% Increase
PC - Fountainbridge/Craiglockhart	28.4	37	30.3
PF - Colinton/Fairmilehead	19.2	30	56.3
PS - Pentland Hills	19.8	42	112.1
PW - Sighthill/Gorgie	75.2	77	2.4

All the sections in this area have seen an increase although the numbers are relatively low. The increase in PS – Pentland Hills is ^{S35(1)(a)&(b)} [REDACTED]

The locus of the crimes can be split into Public and Private. In ES Area Command the number of crimes in public have increased by 12.6% to 26 against the five year average of 21.4. The private space crimes have also increased by 39% to 134 against the five year average of 96.4

The only notable increase in a particular type of property is in crimes in Residential properties in PC-Fountainbridge/Craiglockhart which have increased to 33 from a five year average of 17.2 and PF- Colinton/Fairmilehead which have increased to 26 from a five year average 12.4.

Edinburgh North East – ED (Area Command)



Section	5 Year Average	2017-2018	% Increase
EC - Portobello/Craigmillar	37	40	8.1
ED - Craighton/Duddingston	28	29	3.6
NL - Leith	74.2	44	-40.7
NW - Leith Walk	48.6	42	-13.6

The sexual crime in the Sub Division has stayed fairly static against the five year averages. The reduction in NL- Leith is due to a reduction in Prostitution related crime.

The locus of the crimes can be split into Public and Private. In ED Area Command the number of crimes in public have decreased substantially by 45.4% to 58 against the five year average of 106.2. The private space crimes have increased by 14.7% to 109 against the five year average of 96.

The only notable increase in a particular type of property is in crimes in Residential properties in ED Craighton/Duddingston which have increased to 20 from a five year average of 14.2.

The reduction in crimes related to prostitution is reflected in the crimes occurring on roads which have reduced to eight from a five year average of 47.4.

10.0 Temporal

Due to the nature of the crime and the impact on the victim, the reporting of sexual offences can often be days, weeks, months or even years after the offence. This makes temporal analysis particularly challenging.

Month	Crimes 5yr Ave	% of Total	Crimes 2017/2018	% of Total
April	45.2	7.27	46	6.73
May	50.6	8.14	68	9.96
June	57.4	9.23	57	8.35
July	50	8.04	52	7.61
Aug	66	10.61	72	10.54
Sept	62.4	10.03	61	8.93
Oct	51.4	8.26	54	7.91
Nov	51.4	8.26	52	7.61
Dec	47.6	7.65	45	6.59
Jan	51	8.20	63	9.22
Feb	38.2	6.14	65	9.52
March	50.8	8.17	48	7.03
Total	622	100.00	683	100.00
Unknown	72.8	10.50	117	14.63

The table shows the % of the total number of crimes that occurred in each month with the unknowns taken out. If the crimes were evenly spread across the year, each month would have 8.33 as the percentage so any month above this is highlighted.

It can be seen that August and September are high for the five year average and 2017/2018. These months coincide with the Edinburgh

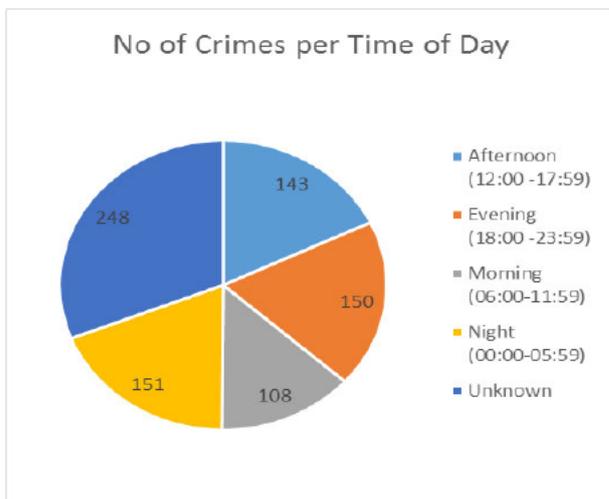
Festivals and the beginning of the University Year. The number of visitors in the city increases considerably over this time ^{S30(b)(ii)}

In 2017/2018 there were a further four high months and there has also been a noticeable increase in the number of crimes where the earliest from date and latest to date have a period spread over more than a month. Reasons for this will be looked at in the second section of the report.

Day	Crimes 5yr Ave	% of Total	Crimes 2017/2018	% of Total
Mon	65	11.82	74	10.71
Tue	68	12.36	80	11.58
Wed	70.4	12.80	75	10.85
Thu	74	13.45	61	8.83
Fri	82	14.91	92	13.31
Sat	93.2	16.95	104	15.05
Sun	97.2	17.67	120	17.37
Unknown	145	20.86	194	24.25

The table shows the % of the total number of crimes that occurred on each day with the unknowns taken out. If the crimes were evenly spread across the week, each month would have 14.28 as the percentage so any day above this is highlighted.

Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays are both considerably higher than the other days of the week. S30(b)(ii)



The chart shows how the actual time of the crime split into four time periods. There are also 248 where it was not possible to identify a time.

From the data available the sexual crimes are spread across the day with only the morning period having fewer than the other periods. This will however be different depending on the crime and is looked at in more detail on the Crime Type Section.

11.0 Victim Profile

Due to the timescales for the submission of the report, it has only been possible to collate the relevant data for the victims for the 2017-2018 time period so there is no comparison with the five year data in this section.

There are 683 identifiable victims from the 800 crimes. The remaining 117 crimes had the Procurator Fiscal shown as the complainer. The majority live in the Edinburgh area (83%).

Age Range	Female	Male
under 8 yrs	11	5
8 to 16 yrs	123	27
17 to 24 yrs	198	24
25 to 34 yrs	134	30
35 to 44 yrs	62	6
45 to 54 yrs	37	4
55 to 64 yrs	16	3
65 yrs and over	3	0
Total	584	99

The table shows the split in ages by gender. The top group by some margin is the 17-24 yrs females who account for 29% of the victims.

If the victim was female the most commonly identified relationship with the offender was a stranger for 235 crimes, known to for 168 crimes and a partner/ex-partner for 96 crimes. If they were male the commonly identified relationship was stranger for 41

crimes and known to for 40 crimes.

The vast majority of victims were of White European Ethnicity. The other ethnicities included Asian (20), Oriental (8) Arabian (6), Mixed Race (6) and Afro Caribbean (5).

How the occupations are shown on Unifi make it difficult to analysis them. However it was possible to identify that there were 138 school age children and 79 students.

12.0 Offender Profile

Due to the timescales for the submission of the report, it has only been possible to collate the relevant data for the offenders for the 2017-2018 time period so there is no comparison with the five data in this section.

Out of the 800 crimes there are 395 crimes with an accused and 162 with a named suspect and 243 with limited descriptions or no details.

S35(1)(a)&(b)

The vast majority of offenders were male but there were 11 female offenders identified. They are involved mainly in communications offences or brothel keeping.

Age Range	Female	Male
under 8 yrs	0	0
8 to 16 yrs	4	45
17 to 24 yrs	1	118
25 to 34 yrs	1	127
35 to 44 yrs	3	109
45 to 54 yrs	2	72
55 to 64 yrs	0	49
65 yrs and over	0	23
Total	11	543

The table shows the split in ages for the offenders. It can be seen that it is almost the reverse image of the victim table. The peak age bands for the offenders are however a band older than the victims.

The majority of offenders were of White European Ethnicity (78%). The other ethnicities included Asian (27), Afro Caribbean (18), Arabian (11), Dark European (10), Oriental (5) and Mixed Race (5)

How the occupations are shown on Unifi make it difficult to analysis them. However it was possible to identify that there were 147 offenders were unemployed and 15 were students.

13.0 Analysis of Crime Types for the period 01/04/2017 to 30/06/2018.

This second section analyses the 2017/2018 crimes and the April-June 2018 crimes in detail. Due to wide variation in types of Sexual Crime, this section is split into Crime Types and covers the sections below for each crime type where appropriate:

- Aggravator
- Location
- Temporal
- Victim Profile
- Accused/Suspect Profile

14.0 Rape/Attempted Rape (ex Historic)

This section covers the offences of Rape and Assault w/l to rape or ravish and excludes historic incidents.

The number of rapes recorded in 2017/2018 continued to increase from previous years and was 22.4% higher than the 5yr average of 104.6. The trend for 2018/2019 suggests that the number of rapes recorded will be around the same or higher than in 2017/2018.

Year	Domestics	Child Abuse	Other/None	Total
2017-2018	51	7	70	128
2018-2019	16	3	15	34

The number of rapes with either a domestic aggravator or child abuse aggravator or Other/None is shown in the table above.

Domestics

The increase in reporting of rape is being partly driven by the number of domestic incidents.

Fifteen (29.4%) of the domestic rapes in 2017-2018 and five (31.2%) in 2018-2019 were disclosed following other incidents where the police were called and the victim then disclosed the rapes when being interviewed and therefore recorded as a result of proactive enquiries.

Edinburgh North East (ED) had the most domestic rapes in 2017-2018 with eighteen and has recorded a further five this year. Edinburgh North West (EN) has fewer domestic rapes than any other Subdivision with six in 2017-2018 despite having the

greatest population. There is an increasing trend in this area with four rapes recorded in 2018-2019.

In 2017-2018 the vast majority of the domestic rapes (48) occurred in home address of either the victim or perpetrator. S38(1)(b)

The MO for domestic rapes where known is either the offender refuses to stop when asked after initial consensual activity (7), the offender initiates sex whilst the victim is asleep (12) or the offender attacks the victim (23). Alcohol and Drugs were only a factor in three of the crimes.

There were peaks in reporting of domestic rapes in April (7), May (6) and August (6) in 2017-2018. There is no apparent reason for this increase and it is not reflected in the 2018-2019 figures. From the data recorded it was only possible to identify the day of the week for 63% of the crimes. This showed that Sat (6) and Sun (7) were the peak days. Likewise it was only possible to identify the time period on 55% of the crimes. Of these the crimes were spread evenly across Afternoon (8), Evening (9) and Night (8) S30(b)(ii)

In 2017-2018 all but one of the 51 victims were female. The ages ranged from 13 to 48, with the 17-24 yrs age group reporting 45% (23) crimes.

The perpetrators ages ranged from 14 to 68 with 17-24 yrs age group an accused/named suspect for 33.3% (17) crimes. S38(1)(b)

S30(b)(ii)

Child Abuse

Rape linked to child abuse is a relatively rare event.

In 2017-2018 there were seven crimes recorded involving children aged 2 to 15. Six of the accused/named suspects are in the 17-24 yrs age group.

S38(1)(b)

Other Rapes

There were 70 other rapes recorded in 2017-2018 and 15 crimes in 2018-2019 YTD compared to 21 in the PYTD a decrease of 28.5%.

Edinburgh South East (EC) recorded 24 crimes in 2017-2018 with the majority of crimes located in either the City Centre (CE) (10) or Southside Newington (SN) (7).

S30(b)(ii)

These areas are also reflected in the 2018-2019 figures.

There were also high numbers in Edinburgh North East (ED) with seven crimes in Leith (NL) and six in Leith Walk (NW).

S30(b)(ii)

The locus for other rapes for 2017-2018 is more varied than in rapes linked to domestic abuse. Of the 70 rapes, 80% occurred in private residential locations and this split continues into 2018-2019.

S38(1)(b)

Rapes in public places accounted for 20% of the other rapes in 2017-2018. The loci ranged from alleyways, footpaths, parks and businesses and were spread across the whole division with no identifiable hotspot.

The MO for other rapes is more varied but can be placed into the following categories based on the relationship between the victim and offender:

- Victim meets offender for the first time that night
- Victim knows offender as a friend, flat mate, neighbour or colleague
- Victim is assaulted by a complete Stranger.

Victim meets offender for the first time that night accounts for 38.5% (27) crimes. The victim is usually out with a group of friends either at a pub, nightclub or a private party, she/he meets the accused/suspect, spends sometime with them, splits with her friends and leaves the premises with the perpetrator to go back to a hotel or private accommodation or is assaulted at the party.

The peak months were April (8), June (9) and August (8) and the peak days for these types of rapes were the Saturday & Sunday during the night.

S35(1)(a)&(b)

Alcohol was noted as an aggravator in 16 of the 27 crimes with the victim's vulnerability increasing as a result, affecting their judgement on whether they should

S35(1)(a)&(b)

The majority of the victims were aged 17-24 years of age and have an EA code of White European. Eight of the victims gave their occupation as student.

The majority of accused/suspects were also in this age group. Whilst they mainly have an EA code of White European there were also

S38(1)(b)

S35(1)(a)&(b)

Victim knows offender as a friend, flat mate, neighbour or colleague also accounts for 38.5% (27) crimes in 2017-2018.

The victim is usually been in a social situation with the offender either on their own or in a group of friends at a private residential location. Alcohol was noted as a factor in 10 of the crimes.

There is a wider range of ages for the victims from 13 to 62. Often the offenders are friends who decide that they would like to have sex which is not reciprocated.

S38(1)(b)

The offenders are mainly in the 17 to 24 yrs group who are assaulting females aged 13 to 16.

S38(1)(b)

S38(1)(b)

S30(b)(ii)

In 2017-2018 there were 11 (15%) stranger rapes reported. Five occurred in Edinburgh South East (EC) and four in Edinburgh North East (ED).

Females aged between 18 and 44 were targeted and the majority were walking home in the night. Alcohol or Drugs was a factor for five of the victims. S35(1)(a)&(b)

There have been no stranger rape recorded in 2018-2019.

15.0 Indecent/Sexual Assault

This category on the Crime Bulletins covers three types of offences Sexual Assault (SOSA 2009), Sexual Assault (pre-SOSA 2009) and Lewd & Libidinous practices. This section only looks at Sexual Assault (SOSA 2009) as the other two offences relate to historic offences committed prior to 2009.

Sexual Assault (SOSA 2009) are the largest category of offences under the Sexual Crime Group.

The range of offences include Sexual Assault, Sexual Assault by Penetration, Sexual Coercion and Causing to Participate in Sexual Activity.

The number of Sexual Assault (SOSA 2009) offences increased year on year from 186 in 2012-2013 to 247 in 2015-2016. Since then the numbers have plateaued at around 250 a year. The 2017-2018 figures is 257 which is 18.2% above the 5yr average of 217.4.

The trend for 2018/2019 suggests that the number of Sexual Assault (SOSA 2009) offences has started to increase again as there has already been 75 crimes recorded in the first 3 months of the year.

Edinburgh South East (EC) recorded 141 crimes in 2017-2018 with over 70% occurring in the City Centre (CE) (99). The other three sub divisions recorded between 30-44 crimes each. This type of crime is more likely to occur in a Public Space (58%) than in private which is why there are so many recorded in the City Centre.

In 2017-2018 the number of crimes were spread across the year with the only noticeable peak being in September (28). The peak days of the week are the weekends which account for around 65% of the crimes. It is possible to identify the time of day for 199 of the crimes. This shows that 44% (86) occur during the night hours. Alcohol/drugs was noted as an aggravator in 26.5% (68) of the crimes.

Overall, 88% (226) of the victims are female and are either 17-24 yrs (87) or 25-34 yrs (62). A further 40 were aged 8 to 16 yrs. The split in the age range was slightly different for the male victims with the highest number in the 25-34 yrs (10). The ages for the victims in 2018-2019 follow the same age ranges.

The victim's occupation has not always been recorded. From the information available, School Pupils and Students report around 30% of the crimes.

This type of offence is more likely to be committed by a person unknown to the victim which is reflected in the data with 55% of the crimes involving strangers. Due to this there is far less information available for the offenders of these crimes with only 163 (63%) having an Accused or Named Suspect.

Form the information available, they were all male and the age ranges are more evenly spread. Whilst the peak age is 25-34 yrs (46), there was also 33 offenders aged 17 to 24 and 27 offenders aged 45 to 54 yrs. The vast majority are White European but there were also persons of Asians (11), Afro Caribbean (10) and Arabian (4) ethnicities.

Sexual assaults on females aged 16+ is the highest recorded crime in this category accounting for 63% (173) in 2017-2018 and 53% (40) in 2018-2019.

Sexual assaults on females aged 16+

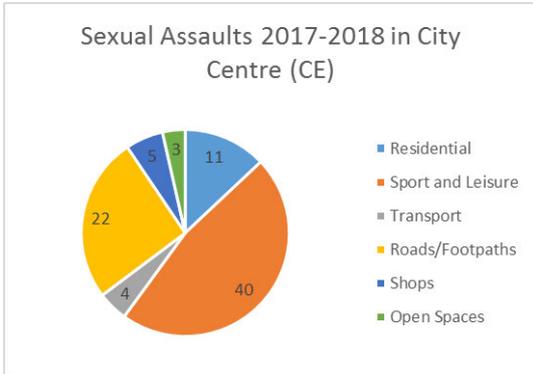
In 2017, following the arrest of a high profile male in America for sexual harassment in the work place, a worldwide "Me Too" campaign spread across the internet via various media outlets. This gave prominence to amount of sexual harassment especially in the workplace and the types of assaults that were taking place. ^{s30(b)}
(j)

The MO for this type of assault is touching/grabbing the female victim's breasts, buttocks and private parts or kissing them.

The aggravator for Domestic Abuse was only applied to 9 of the 173 assaults so will not be looked at separately.

In 2017-2018 67% (116) of these offences occurred in public spaces and involved strangers (89).

Edinburgh South East (EC) recorded 110 crimes in 2017-2018 with over 78% occurring in the City Centre (CE) (86). The other three sub divisions recorded between 15-28 crimes so the analysis will focus on the City Centre area.



The locations in City Centre (CE) fall into six main categories. Almost half of the crimes occur in Sport and Leisure Premises. This category includes Cafes, Night Clubs and Public Houses.

S35(1)(a)&(b)



Almost all the 86 victims fell into two age ranges 17 to 24 yrs (39) and 25 to 34 yrs (35). Fourteen (16.3%) were students and alcohol/drugs was shown as an aggravator on 66% (57) of the crimes. There was a high proportion of stranger attacks with 78% (67) being not known to their victim.

There is limited data on the Accused/Named Suspect on 44 of the crimes. This shows that they are all male and 19 of the offenders were aged 25-34. The majority are White European (31) but there are also five Asian and three Arabian EA Codes.

All Other Sexual Assaults (excluding Sexual assaults on females aged 16+)

Sexual Assault

There were a further 46 sexual assaults reported in 2017-2018 which were split evenly between the gender of the victim.

Fifteen of the 23 female victims were aged 13-15 the remainder being under 13. The majority knew the offender/suspect either as Known To (11), Boyfriend (3) or Family Member (3). There were six incidents involving strangers.

Ten of the assaults occurred in private locations S33(1)(b) with the majority of the offenders being older males that the victim knew in some capacity.

S38(1)(b)

The remaining assaults occurred in on either roadways or in parks with the victim been grabbed and touched by the offender.

The male victims include 15 over the age of 16 and eight victims under the age of 16.

All but two of the assaults on males over the age of 16 occurred in public spaces. S35(1)(a)&(b)

[REDACTED]

S38(1)(b)

The victims were all aged between 16 and 59 with seven in the 25-34 yrs range. The offender was either known to them or a stranger.

The eight victims under the age of 16 either knew the offender in some way or they were a family member. S38(1)(b)

Sexual Assault by Penetration

There were 34 offences of sexual assault by penetration. The majority of the victims were female aged 16 or over (19). S38(1)(b)

All but four of the 34 crimes occurred in private locations. Eight were linked to domestic abuse and three of these offences occurred whilst the victim was asleep.

Eight of the offences were linked to child abuse and the victim either knew the offender or they were a family member. S38(1)(b)

Of the remainder, four of the victims were asleep and three were too drunk to give consent. Several of the victims had met the offender that evening whilst out. S35(1)(a)&(b)

[REDACTED]

S38(1)(b)

Sexual Coercion/ Causing to Participate in Sexual Activity.

There were only four offences recorded S38(1)(b)

16.0 Prostitution related Crime

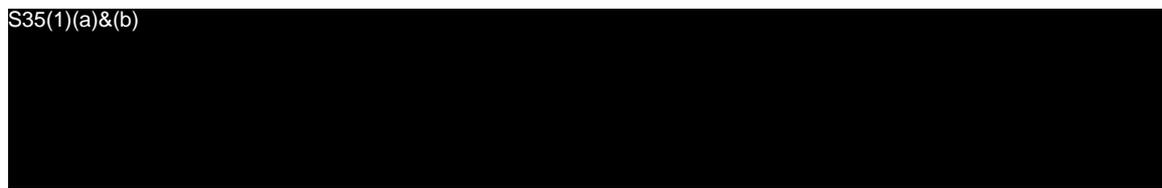
Prostitution related Crime includes offences for Brothel Keeping, Human Trafficking for Prostitution and Soliciting Services of Prostitute.

Over the past five years the number of crimes recorded has decreased from 100 in 2012-2013 to 17 in 2017-18 and there have been two crimes recorded in 2018/2019.

S35(1)(a)&(b)

A large rectangular area of the document is completely redacted with a solid black fill. The redaction covers approximately 70% of the page width and 10% of the page height.A large rectangular area of the document is completely redacted with a solid black fill. The redaction covers approximately 70% of the page width and 8% of the page height.A large rectangular area of the document is completely redacted with a solid black fill. The redaction covers approximately 70% of the page width and 8% of the page height.A large rectangular area of the document is completely redacted with a solid black fill. The redaction covers approximately 70% of the page width and 4% of the page height.

S35(1)(a)&(b)

A large rectangular area of the document is completely redacted with a solid black fill. The redaction covers approximately 70% of the page width and 8% of the page height.

17.0 Other Group 2 Crimes

All the other Group 2 Crimes are split in to eight categories as shown in the Monthly Crime Statistics Bulletins.

Other Group 2 Crimes	5 year Average	2017-2018	% Change	2018-2019
Taking, distribution, possession of indecent images of children	65.2	52	-20.2	8
Communicating Indecently (SOSA 2009)	59.6	88	47.7	23
Communications Act 2003 (sexual)	24.8	22	-11.3	2
Sexual Exposure (SOSA 2009)	67.0	39	-41.8	26
Public Indecency (common law)	27.8	23	-17.3	6
Other sexual crimes (SOSA 2009)	69.4	132	90.2	45
Other sexual crimes (non-SOSA 2009)	5.4	20	270.4	3
Threatening/Disclosure of intimate image	0.0	22	N/A	18
Total	319.2	398	24.7	131

The table shows the % difference between 2017-2018 figures and the 5 year average. There are several categories that have seen significant changes in activity.

In the past few years there have been major changes to how people use mobile phones and social media which has impacted on these types of crimes. It is now far easier to take photos and send them to an individual, post them on restricted social media sites or the general internet. This has resulted in an increase in crimes linked to Cybercrime and has also resulted in two new crimes being introduced in 2017 of Threatening to Disclose an intimate image and Disclosure of an intimate image.

The analysis now looks at each of these categories.

Taking, distribution, possession of indecent photos of children

S35(1)(a)&(b)

In 2017-2018 39 (73%) of the 52 crimes were identified following a warrant being executed at 31 different addresses. The 31 accused were all male and the ages ranged from S38(1)(b). They are generally older than for other sexual offences with 21 aged between 25 and 54. S38(1)(b)

There have been seven warrants executed in 2018/2019, again the accused are all older males. ^{S38(1)(b)} [REDACTED]

The remaining 13 crimes in 2017-2018 were identified as follows:

^{S35(1)(a)&(b)} [REDACTED]

Communicating Indecently (SOSA 2009) & Communications Act 2003 (sexual)

Whilst the above crimes are still recorded separately on the Monthly Crime Statistics Bulletins, they are a similar type of crime so have been grouped together for this report.

Over the past five years the number of crimes recorded has been steadily increasing. There was 110 crimes recorded in 2017-2018 which is 30.36% increase on the 5 year average of 84.4. There have been 18 crimes recorded in 2018-2019 so the total number for the year is likely to be nearer to the five year average.

The crimes fall into two different types of behaviour where explicit words are used either the offender approaches the victim and speaks to them face to face or on the phone or they are in contact with the victim via the internet, texts or letter and sends indecent communications.

In recent years, the latter type of crime has become more prevalent with the developments in Social Media.

Direct Contact with Victim

In 2017-2018 45 (41%) of the crimes involved the offender approaching the victim directly.

Eleven of these crimes involved the offender making an obscene phone call, S35(1)(a)&(b) [redacted]. Whilst the victims are likely to be randomly chosen, calls were received by a S38(1)(b) [redacted]. There have been no obscene call crimes reported in 2018-2019.

The remaining 33 crimes all occurred in public places and the majority involve strangers. The offender generally shouts out to the victim either inappropriate comments relating to the victim's body or requests the victim to complete a sexual act.

There were two hotspot areas CE-City Centre and PW- Sighthill/Gorgie which both had eight crimes. S35(1)(a)&(b) [redacted]

The victims are generally female aged between 17-34 yrs of age. S30(b)(ii) [redacted]. All the offenders/names accused are male and are generally slightly older.

In 2018-2019 there have been only six crimes recorded. S38(1)(b) [redacted]

Contact via Internet, Texts or Letter

The increasing use of Social Media will make sending explicit communications more common. Often there are other crimes linked to this crime involving images also being sent.

S35(1)(a)&(b) [redacted]

Of the 65 crimes in 2017-2018, S35(1)(a)&(b) [redacted]

S35(1)(a)&(b), S38(1)(b) [redacted]

S35(1)(a)&(b). The offenders were again male aged 17 to 71. In 2018-2019 there have been two crimes reported in this manner.

The remaining 44 crimes were reported by either the victim or after a third party has seen the details.

Domestic Abuse aggravator was applied to eight of the crimes. The crimes usually occurred after the couples had split up. All the offenders were male and the majority were in their twenties.

There is a noticeable peak in the age split in the victims for the remaining 36 crimes. Of these there are 21 females and 3 males in the age 8 to 16 yrs group.

They have all received messages on various Social Media sites including S35(1)(a)&(b). The victims in this age group only knew seven of the offenders. S38(1)(b)

S30(b)(ii)

So far in 2018-2019 there have been far fewer incidents involving this age group.

S35(1)(a)&(b)

Sexual exposure (SOSA 2009) & Public Indecency (common law)

Whilst the above crimes are still recorded separately on the Monthly Crime Statistics Bulletins, they are a similar type of crime so have been grouped together for this report.

Over the past five years the number of crimes recorded has been steadily decreasing. There was 62 crimes recorded in 2017-2018 which is 34.6% decrease on the 5 year average of 94.8.

This crime usually occurs in a public place 82% (51) and involves males exposing their genitals. The area with the most reported offences was Edinburgh South East (EC) with 30 crimes with the majority occurring in CE – City Centre (21). S35(1)(a)&(b), S38(1)(b). The other subdivisions all had either 10 or 11 crimes each.

The crimes are spread across the year S35(1)(a)&(b)

Public Indecencies are usually reported with the PF as the complainer as no actual victim has been identified. The majority of victims for Sexual exposure were female but there are 11 male victims. The ages ranged from S38(1)(b).

There have already been 32 crimes recorded 2018-2019. S38(1)(b)

Other sexual crimes (SOSA 2009)

This section covers a range of crimes that are either involving Consensual Sexual Activity, Sexual Abuse of Trust or Voyeurism.

The number of crimes in this group has grown steadily from 30 in 2012-2013 to 132 in 2017-2018 which is 90.2% above the five year average. The current year has had 45 crimes recorded so far so is likely to be above last year's figure.

The three main crimes are being coerced into being present at sexual activity (52), looking at a sexual images (50) and Voyeurism (25).

Being present at sexual activity

This crime usually takes place in a public place (42 crimes) and involves a person seeing the offender masturbating or two offenders involved in sexual activity.

S35(1)(a)&(b)

S35(1)(a)&(b), S38(1)(b)

The crimes are generally committed in the afternoons (13) or evenings (17).

The victims tend to come across the offender rather than being sought out by them so their details are not so relevant. The offenders, where known, are male and usually aged between 35-44 years.

Looking at a sexual images

These crimes either involve the victim receiving unsolicited images on Social Media or Phone or being shown images by the offender in person.

The majority of the offences occur in private spaces, but 13 occurred in public spaces.

S38(1)(b)

[Redacted]

Voyeurism

These crimes include observing people when they are usually undressed, setting up recording devices to record other people or recording images using Webcams without the knowledge of the victim.

With the development of the internet, more of these crimes are now web based and happened in private spaces. Of the 25 crimes, six were committed in a public space mainly in the City Centre. S38(1)(b)

[Redacted]

The crimes in private locations mainly involved the offender using a mobile phone to film or take photos without the victims consent. S38(1)(b)

S35(1)(a)&(b)

There are twice as many female victims as male and the 8-16 yrs and 17-24 yrs ranges both had seven victims. All the known offenders were male and nine were aged between 25 to 44 yrs.

Other sexual crimes (non - SOSA 2009)

The analysis for this report is not looking at historic crimes so there are only three crime types that feature in the 20 crimes for 2017/2018:

Grooming of Children for the purpose of sexual offences (16)

Procuration of sexual services from children under 18 (1) – S38(1)(b)

Possession of extreme pornography (3) – S35(1)(a)&(b)

There was a substantial increase in the number of Grooming of Children offences in 2017-2018. S35(1)(a)&(b)

[REDACTED]

S35(1)(a)&(b)

[REDACTED]

Threatening/Disclosure of intimate image

These are two new crimes that were introduced in 2017 to address the problem of “revenge porn” arising from the threat or publishing of intimate images on the internet.

There were 22 crimes recorded in 2017-2018 and there has already been a further 18 crimes in the first three months of 2018-2019.

Over the past few years, there has been a trend, especially among young people, to exchange intimate pictures with their partner. Once the relationship breaks down, there is the opportunity for a partner to misuse the pictures in revenge by threatening to disclose them to family or friends to embarrass the ex-partner.

Nine (41%) of the crimes in 2017-2018 had an aggravator for domestic abuse. This has continued in to 2018-2019 this year with a further nine (50%)

In 2017-2018 there were eight female victims mostly aged between 17 to 34 yrs and one male victim in the 25 to 44 yrs group. The accused/named suspects were eight males who mostly aged between 25-44 and one female aged between 35 to 44 yrs.

This pattern continues into 2018-2019 although so far all the victims have been female.

The remaining 13 crimes 2017-2018 and 9 crimes for 2018-2019 mainly involve two people exchanging chat on various ^{S35(1)(a)&(b)} [REDACTED]. The accused/suspect will then usually take the lead and encourage the other person to send naked or explicit images to them. Once they have these the accused/suspect will threaten to publish them or circulate them.

S38(1)(b) [REDACTED]

S35(1)(a)&(b), S38(1)(b) [REDACTED]

S35(1)(a)&(b) [REDACTED]

18.0 Conclusion

Overall Group 2 Crimes have increased in the City of Edinburgh and are likely to continue to do so.

Rapes and Sexual Assaults have been the main contributors to the increase. Communications offences are also increasing due the changing way in which society utilises social media and the internet to interact with peers.

Where possible the analysis has prevention opportunities, however due the analyst writing the report from out with E Division it may be appropriate for local staff to review the document to identify further prevention recommendations.