

Cleveland
Police and Crime Panel
Police and Criminal Justice Partner Data

Summary

This report summarises the crime and performance data within the Cleveland force area. The crime information and figures contained with the table are correct at the time of extraction from the incident reporting data base however are subject to change as crimes types can be reclassified following investigation.

1. Background

As a result of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011, The Cleveland Force Area will be electing its first Police & Crime Commissioner on the 15th November 2012, who will be responsible for setting the priorities and resources for Cleveland Police, as well as supporting broader community safety activities across the region.

In addition to this a Police & Crime Panel will also be established to scrutinise the work of the Commissioner. The purpose of this role is to assist the Commissioner through providing independent challenge as a critical friend based in part on performance data

2. Introduction

The following crime data allows members to assess crime levels within the force area whilst comparing them against the previous year. The data is supplied by Cleveland Police force from their crime and incident recording systems for use in the Home Office Police.Uk site and is classified as unverified. In addition Policing Plan priority indicators are included as are criminal justice partner agencies, it is worth noting the data supplied by criminal justice partner agencies is for information only.

In scrutinising crime data it is worth noting dealing with crime does not only fall to the police but to a number of community partners some of which are represented by Community Safety Partnerships these are listed by the government as responsible bodies which are Local Authorities, Probation, PCT's (*cease April 2013*), Fire Authority

Cleveland Police

Common Statement of Performance

The Home Secretary, Theresa May MP, has been clear that her overarching priority for the police is to cut crime. In practice, this involves: the prevention and detection of crime; understanding offender behaviour; dealing with the activities that can lead to criminality; building relationships with the public; understanding the experience of victims; maintaining public order; policing public spaces; keeping communities safe; and many other issues. In addition, as an emergency service, the police have a number of other responsibilities and commitments, including preparing for and responding to major incidents and even natural disasters.

This statement is an attempt to represent all the demands, responsibilities and commitments on the police and put the statistics made available to the public into context. The role of the police is to respond to calls for assistance from the public and other agencies, and to initiate other activity to ensure the safety of the community. Ultimately, everything the police do is in order to cut crime. In common with the rest of the public sector, police forces are finding new and less expensive ways of working that meet the needs of the public and sustain quality of service.

Forces are also placing emphasis on understanding criminals, particularly those who represent a serious threat and operate in organised groups. Offenders don't recognise force boundaries and so police forces work together to prevent serious crimes including terrorism. These crimes are relatively rare but take a great deal of effort and resource.

(03092012 <http://www.cleveland.police.uk/about-us/csop.aspx>)

The Cleveland Police area covers approximately 230 square miles and has a population of around 560,000 the current establishment figures are:

The table below sets out actual Force staffing numbers as at the end of March.

Number of Staff (FTE)*	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (forecast)	2014-15 (forecast)
Police Officers	1,702.38	1,724.15	1,690.2	1,756	1,724	1,655	1,529	1,504	1,457	1,414
PCSO	100.00	112.0	163	197+	193	178	167	166	166	166
Police Staff	697.30	711.03	701.81	725	711	235	223	255	255	251
Total	2,499.68	2,547.18	2,555.01	2,678	2,628	2,068	1,919	1,925	1,878	1,831

Source. Policing Plans and the Home Office Statistics.

- Full Time Equivalent – police officers is 40 hours per week and police staff (incl PCSOs) is 37 hours per week.
- + Establishment figures only

This report sets out the recorded crime figures for Quarter one to four compared to the same period 2011/12 - This report summarises the crime data within the force area and is supplied to the Home Office by Cleveland Police. The information and figures contained with the table are correct at the time of extraction from the incident reporting data base however are subject to change as crimes types can be reclassified following investigation.

Force Outturn

Cleveland Police Force Crime Statistics <i>Appendix A outlines category information</i>	Quarter 1 April – June		Quarter 2 July - September		Quarter 3 October - Nov		Quarter 4 Dec - March		% Change Year to date
	2012/13	2011/12	2012/13	2011/12	2012/13	2011/12	2012/13	2011/12	
Violence with Injury	1069	1107							-3.4%
Violence without Injury	675	680							-0.7%
Rape	54	47							14.9%
Sexual Offences	83	106							-21.7%
Domestic Burglary	553	645							-14.3%
Non Domestic Burglary	654	726							-9.9%
Robbery Personal	77	90							-14.4%
Robbery Business	9	6							50.0%
Vehicle Crime	727	964							-24.6%
Shoplifting	1169	1264							-7.5%
Other Acquisitive Crime	1709	2091							-18.3%
Criminal Damage & Arson	1932	2275							-15.1%
Public Disorder	354	372							-4.8%
Drug Trafficking	95	100							-5.0%
Drug Possession	382	512							-25.4%
Crime Prevented / Disrupted	118	169							2.2%
Other State based / Non Victim	44	37							-30.2%
Fraud and Forgery	188	184							18.9%
Total Recorded Crime	9892	11375							-13.0%
Anti Social Behaviour (Please note Police recorded ASB differs from that of ASB recorded by the Local Authority.)	9914	13673							-27.5%

Borough Level Crime Statistics Year to Date (compared to the same period 2011/12)

Borough Outturns Year to date (01/04/11 – 30/06/11 compared to 01/04/12 – 30/06/12)	Hartlepool		Middlesbrough		Redcar and Cleveland		Stockton	
	2012/13	2011/12	2012/13	2011/12	2012/13	2011/12	2012/13	2011/12
Violence with Injury	210	199	372	401	187	227	300	280
Violence without Injury	127	91	247	258	120	169	181	162
Rape	11	9	14	16	10	7	19	15
Sexual Offences	9	15	26	28	18	25	30	38
Domestic Burglary	72	99	256	322	91	112	134	112
Non Domestic Burglary	73	85	243	239	165	229	173	173
Robbery Personal	10	15	45	47	7	7	15	21
Robbery Business	1	0	3	4	4	2	1	0
Vehicle Crime	77	159	332	349	133	217	185	239
Shoplifting	165	242	472	516	219	219	313	287
Other Acquisitive Crime	253	362	578	642	370	413	508	674
Criminal Damage & Arson	373	368	595	705	474	616	490	586
Public Disorder	66	56	114	189	77	74	97	53
Drug Trafficking	24	38	25	26	16	14	30	22
Drug Possession	79	76	171	197	66	126	66	113
Crime Prevented / Disrupted	22	36	50	57	27	43	19	33
Other State based/Non Victim	12	8	12	11	5	10	15	8
Fraud and Forgery	30	23	58	61	39	40	61	60
Total Recorded Crime	1614	1881	3613	4068	2028	2550	2637	2876
<i>Crimes per 1000 residents</i>	17.66		25.385		14.658		13.707	
Percentage Change	-14.2% (-267)		-11.2% (-455)		-20.5% (-522)		-8.3% (-239)	
Anti Social Behaviour	1576	2398	2991	3861	2278	3070	3079	4281
<i>ASB per head of population</i>								
Percentage Change	-16.8% (-120)		-22.5% (-870)		-25.8% (-792)		-28.1% (-1202)	

NB: Drug Trafficking, Drug Possession outturns are linked to proactive policing therefore a reduction is recorded as a negative

Police and Crime Plan Key Performance Indicators (compared to the same period 2011/12)

Police and Crime Plan Key Performance Indicators	Target / Aspiration	Baseline 2011/12	Qtr 1 Apr-June 11/12	Qtr 1 Apr-June 12/13	Qtr 2 Jul- Sep 11/12	Qtr 2 Jul- Sep 12/13	Qtr 3 Oct-Dec 11/12	Qtr 3 Oct-Dec 12/13	Qtr 4 Jan-Mar 11/12	Qtr 4 Jan-Mar 12/13
Public confidence										
The percentage of people who have confidence in the police in this area	Increase	86.1%	87.0%	87.9%						
The percentage of people who think that the police are doing a good or excellent job	Increase	70.5%	70.3%	71.1%						
The percentage of people whose quality of life is affected by fear of crime or antisocial behaviour	Reduce	16.3%	15.9%	13.6%						
Protecting vulnerable people										
Number of sexual offender prevention order (SOPO) applications	Increase	80	21	17						
Number of repeat victims of domestic abuse	Reduce	6105	1443	1430						
Repeat victim rate	Reduce	41%	39.2%	45.3%						
Number of repeat offenders of domestic abuse	Baseline	INDICATORS UNDER DEVELOPMENT								
Number of incidents with a hate crime qualifier	Increase	670	145	184						
Number of crimes classified as racial or religiously Motivated	Increase	198	55	66						
Protection of life										
Offences of possession of a bladed weapon or gun	Increase	205	48	37						
Offences where a bladed instrument or gun are used	Reduce	227	69	60						
The number of people killed/seriously injured in traffic collisions	Reduce	163	34	43						

Police and Crime Plan Key Performance Indicators (compared to the same period 2011/12)

Police and Crime Plan Key Performance Indicators	Target / Aspiration	Baseline 2011/12	Qtr 1 Apr-June 11/12	Qtr 1 Apr-June 12/13	Qtr 2 Jul- Sep 11/12	Qtr 2 Jul- Sep 12/13	Qtr 3 Oct-Dec 11/12	Qtr 3 Oct-Dec 12/13	Qtr 4 Jan-Mar 11/12	Qtr 4 Jan-Mar 12/13
Serious and organised crime										
The number of organised crime groups the Force actively targets at local, force, regional and national levels	Increase	INDICATORS UNDER DEVELOPMENT								
Exploitation of confiscations, cash seizures and restraints (POCA) against actively targeted organised crime groups	Baseline	131	18	50						
Burglary of people's homes										
Number of repeat victims of burglary	Baseline	102	33	22						
Repeat victim rate of burglary	Baseline	4.6%	5.7%	4.3%						
Number of victims of burglary	Baseline	2216	584	516						
Satisfaction with the overall service of victims of burglary	Increase	85.7%	84.1%	86.4%						
The percentage of offenders brought to justice	Baseline	20%	14.1%	15.7%						
Antisocial behaviour										
Recorded antisocial behaviour	Reduce	49220	13610	9945						
Recorded criminal damage	Reduce	9289	2275	1947						
Number of repeat victims of antisocial behaviour and criminal damage	Baseline	INDICATORS UNDER DEVELOPMENT								
Number of repeat offenders of antisocial behaviour and criminal damage	Baseline	INDICATORS UNDER DEVELOPMENT								
The percentage of people who perceive ASB to be a problem	Reduce	6.7%	6.8%	4.2%						
The percentage of people who perceive drugs to be a problem	Reduce	18.9%	20.2%	10.9%						

Police and Crime Plan Key Performance Indicators (compared to the same period 2011/12)
CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES

The following information addresses partner performance within the Criminal Justice System partners identified are key members of the Criminal Justice Board. All data supplied is for information only as elements of contractual agreements with the secretary of state and judicial independence ensure accountability for overall performance sits within the relevant agencies structures.

Information supplied illustrates the interlinking between partners agencies and the journey of an individual through the justice process

Crown Prosecution Service

The Crown Prosecution Service is the Government Department responsible for prosecuting criminal cases investigated by the police in England and Wales. As the principal prosecuting authority in England and Wales, we are responsible for:

- advising the police on cases for possible prosecution;
- reviewing cases submitted by the police;
- determining any charges in more serious or complex cases;
- preparing cases for court;
- presenting cases at court.

CPS is measured on a national scale by utilising the following measures

CPS Measures	CPS North East	National Average	National Target
Reduction in Unsuccessful Outcomes in magistrates' courts and the Crown Court			
Increase in the sanction detection rate			
Reduction in unsuccessful outcomes for hate crime			
A reduction in the discontinuance rate for magistrates' courts and Crown Court activity			
An increase in the guilty plea rate for magistrates' courts and Crown Court activity			
Assets recovered under POCA (PROCEEDS OF CRIME ACT 2002)			
Increase to 90% the number of cases with a Pre-Charge Decision			
Increase to 90% the number of cases with a Crown Court trial having completed a full file review.			
Increase in counsel savings made through HCA (Higher Court Advocate) deployment.			
Increase in the % of advocacy dealt with in-house			
Timeliness of graduated fees scheme payments (The method used to calculate fees paid to external advocates representing the CPS in the Crown Court)			
Reduce sickness absence rate			

Probation

Probation services are provided by 35 Probation Trusts across England and Wales. Trusts receive funding from the National Offender Management Service (NOMS) to which they are accountable for their performance and delivery. Probation trusts are responsible for overseeing offenders released from prison on licence and those on community sentences made by judges and magistrates in the courts. Probation prepares pre-sentence reports for judges and magistrates in the courts to enable them to choose the most appropriate sentence. Probation also works with victims of crimes where the offender has committed a sexual or violent offence and has been given a prison sentence of 12 months or longer. (M.O.J <http://www.justice.gov.uk/about/probation>)

Probation Trust Rating Scheme (PTRS)	Durham Tees valley Probation Trust	National Average
Reducing Re-offending - Reduce the rate of re-offending whilst under the supervision of probation. Re-offending refers to the offender being convicted of an offence within 6 months		
Employment at Termination - The percentage of offenders in employment at termination of their order or licence to be at least X%.		
Accommodation at Termination - To assess the accommodation status of offenders at the end of their order or licence to support reduction in levels of re-offending.		
Offender Management Inspections Interventions – The primary purpose of the inspection is to assess the quality of start to end offender management against HMI Probation’s published criteria.		
Orders or Licences Successfully Completed - To assess of the cases that have terminated, the proportion of cases that have terminated successfully. This metric gives an overview of offender compliance over the life of the order or licence.		
Offender Management Inspections Enforcement & Compliance - To assess of the cases that have terminated, the proportion of cases that have terminated successfully. This metric gives an overview of offender compliance over the life of the order or licence.		
Offender Management Inspections Assessment & Sentence Planning - The primary purpose of the inspection is to assess the quality of start to end offender management against HMI Probation’s published criteria.		
Offender Feedback - To evaluate and improve perceptions of the quality and effectiveness of the offender engagement.		
Victim Feedback - To evaluate the quality of service delivered to the victims of crime.		
Victim Contact - The percentage of victims who are contacted within eight weeks of an offender receiving 12 months or more for a serious sexual or violent offence, or a relevant hospital order.		
Offender Management Inspection Risk of Harm – The primary purpose of the inspection is to assess the quality of start to end offender management against HMI Probation’s published criteria.		
Likelihood of Re offending -		

(Probation Trust Rating Scheme (PTRS) Keith Norman Director of Offender Services)

Youth Offending Services

In England and Wales a Youth Offending Service (YOS) is a multi-agency team that is coordinated by a local authority, which is overseen by the Youth Justice Board. It deals with young offenders, sets up community services and reparation plans, and attempts to prevent youth recidivism and incarceration. YOSs were set up following the 1998 Crime and Disorder Act^[1] with the intention of reducing the risk of young people offending and re-offending, and to provide counsel and rehabilitation to those who do offend. Youth Offending Teams engage in a wide variety of work with young offenders (those under 18) in order to achieve their aims. YOSs supervise young people who have been ordered by the court to serve sentences in the community or in the secure estate. Sometimes, teams organise meetings between offenders and victims to encourage apologies and reparation.

(http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Youth_Offending_Team)

YOS is measured on a national scale by utilising the following measures

National Ministry of Justice Measures	Hartlepool			Stockton			Middlesbrough			Redcar			Target (national)
	Baseline 2011/12	Qtr 1 2012/13	Qtr 2 2012/13	Baseline 2011/12	Qtr 1 2012/13	Qtr 2 2012/13	Baseline 2011/12	Qtr 1 2012/13	Qtr 2 2012/13	Baseline 2011/12	Qtr 1 2012/13	Qtr 2 2012/13	Baseline 2011/12
Reduction of first time entrants to the youth justice system	68 FTE	13 FTE	Data Available Oct 12	231 FTE Rate 1189	60 FTE Rate 309	Data Available Oct 12	234 FTE Rate 1712	46 FTE Rate 337	Data Available Oct 12	203 FTE Rate 1525	52 FTE Rate 391	Data Available Oct 12	
Reduce rate of proven Re offending	1.31	0.36	Data Available Oct 12	1.28	Data Available Oct 12	Data Available Oct 12	1.54	Data Available Oct 12	Data Available Oct 12	1.19	Data Available Oct 12	Data Available Oct 12	
Young people receiving a conviction in court who are sentenced to be no more than 5 %	2.3% based on 173 disposals and 4 custodial sentence	3.3% based on 30 disposals and 1 custodial sentence	Data Available Oct 12	6% based on 352 disposals and 21 Custodial Sentence	12.7% Based on 79 disposals and 10 custodial sentence	Data Available Oct 12	7.69% based on 338 disposals and 26 Custodial Sentence	3.33% based on 90 disposals and 3 Custodial Sentence	Data Available Oct 12	3.39% based on 353 disposals and 12 Custodial Sentence	5.45% based on 55 disposals and 3 Custodial Sentence	Data Available Oct 12	

(Recidivism is a quarter behind to take into account the national arrest to sentence average, therefore always report Q1 recidivism with Q2 data.)

"Disposals" are an essential criminal justice response to offending by children and young people. They aim to prevent offending by diverting children and young people from their offending before they enter the court system

Her Majesty's Prison Service

Her Majesty's Prison Service serves the public by keeping in custody those committed by the courts. Our duty is to look after them with humanity and help them lead law-abiding and useful lives in custody and after release.

(M.O.J <http://www.justice.gov.uk/about/hmps>)

Kirklevington Performance Measures	Qtr 1 Apr-June 12/13	Qtr 2 Jul-Sep 12/13	Qtr 3 Oct-Dec 12/13	Qtr 4 Jan-Mar 12/13	Target
Release on Temporary Licence (ROTL)	99.5				To ensure at least 95% of prisoners released on licence comply with the terms of the licence
Absconds	0				2
Settled accommodation on discharge	100				To ensure at least 95% of prisoners discharged have settled accommodation on release
Resettlement employment	67.4				To ensure that 65% of prisoners discharged enter employment on release
Mandatory Drugs Testing	1.69%				Rate positive random results from random mandatory tests does not exceed 7%