

Safer Stockton Partnership



Partnership Strategic **Assessment**

For the period
October 2007 - September 2008

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INTRODUCTION

This is the second Partnership Strategic Assessment produced by the Safer Stockton Partnership (SSP), which is the crime reduction 'arm' of Stockton Renaissance; the Local Strategic Partnership. It is a multi agency group dedicated to reducing crime, disorder, and anti social behaviour (ASB) and the fear of crime, disorder, and ASB in the Borough of Stockton on Tees. A full list of all partners can be found in appendix 1.

The Partnership Strategic Assessment aims to identify the key crime, disorder, and ASB issues that have affected the Borough in the preceding 12 months, as well as taking into account the harm caused by misuse of drugs and alcohol. It should be used to consider if the current Partnership priorities are still relevant and if any emerging issues need to be included as strategic priorities. The document should be considered in conjunction with the Strategic Assessments produced by Stockton Police, Cleveland Fire & Rescue, as well as the Needs Assessment produced by the Drugs Action Team and the Young Persons Needs Assessment produced by the Children and Young Peoples Strategy Group. Summary information from each of these documents is included in this report.

The purpose of this document is not to provide detailed analysis of each crime type or issue; rather it is a tool for strategic decision makers and may identify knowledge gaps where further analytical products such as problem profiles may need to be commissioned. The assessment will look at data for October 2007 to September 2008 wherever possible and will follow a victim, offender, and location format.

PERFORMANCE

The following table shows the changes in recorded crime figures for the Borough between October 2007 to September 2008 (the current strategic period) and October 2006 to September 2007 (the previous strategic period). There has been a 6.1% reduction in total crime overall, and most notably significant reductions can be seen for vehicle related offences and Criminal Damage. The three categories that make up the volume of total crime have remained the same; Criminal Damage (28%) followed by Other Theft (25.6%) and Violence Against the Person (19.6%).

<i>Recorded Crime</i>	<i>Current Strategic Period</i>	<i>Previous Strategic Period</i>	<i>Change</i>	<i>%Change</i>
<i>Violence</i>	3280	3418	-138	-4.0%
<i>Robbery</i>	122	132	-10	-7.6%
<i>Sexual</i>	156	182	-26	-14.3%
<i>House Burglary</i>	760	792	-32	-4.0%
<i>Other Burglary</i>	898	1079	-181	-16.8%
<i>Theft of MV /TWOC</i>	422	543	-121	-22.3%
<i>Theft from MV</i>	806	955	-149	-15.6%
<i>Vehicle Interference</i>	98	240	-142	-59.2%
<i>Other Theft</i>	4276	4269	7	0.2%
<i>Criminal Damage</i>	4678	5206	-528	-10.1%
<i>Forgery & Fraud</i>	383	304	79	26.0%
<i>Drug Offences</i>	629	518	111	21.4%
<i>Other Crime</i>	225	189	36	19.0%
TOTAL	16733	17827	-1094	-6.1%
<i>Violent Crime</i>	3558	3732	-174	-4.7%
<i>Vehicle Crime</i>	1228	1498	-270	-18.0%
<i>Acquisitive crime</i>	2110	2422	-312	-12.9%

Performance against the previous Strategic Assessment recommendations is outlined in the Action Plan update in appendix 2.

The current key priorities for SSP are to:

- Reduce Anti Social Behaviour
- Reduce Drug related offending
- Reduce Violent Crime
- Reduce Criminal Damage
- Divert young people from offending
- Reduce Other Theft (emerging issues)

Over 4,000 residents of the Borough identified the first five priorities through public consultation in the summer of 2007. These priorities were then analysed in the first Partnership Strategic Assessment produced in January 2008 to ensure that the data supported the need for these priorities. The sixth priority theme is Emerging Issues and Other Theft was identified as a particular issue through the analysis in the previous assessment for year one at least. The SSP produced the current Community Safety Plan (CSP) in April 2008 containing targets on each of the six key priority themes, which are monitored on a quarterly basis.

Performance against the Community Safety Plan targets has been good to date with 32 of the total 44 targets classified as green and on target and 10 classified as amber slightly below target. The remaining two targets have not been monitored this year to date either because they are only calculated annually or they relate to public consultation, which is not yet complete. These are summarised under the priority headings below. For full details of performance monitoring please visit www.saferstockton.com

Anti Social Behaviour

The ASB team carried out over 28,000 actions within the reporting period ranging from making telephone calls to carrying out interviews and gaining Anti Social Behaviour Orders (ASBOs) at court. The team dealt with 2,646 incidents, of which a third were related to alcohol; 448 incidents of street drinking (17%), 216 alcohol confiscations (8%), and 205 incidents of drunken behaviour (8%). Analysis in the previous assessment also found that a third of all incidents were alcohol related. The next most popular categories of ASB were verbal abuse and throwing missiles, which is also consistent with the previous year. There has been a slight seasonal trend with 60% of all incidents occurring during the summer months of April to September.

A total of six ASBOs, five Criminal Anti Social Behaviour Orders (CRASBOs), and 22 Acceptable Behaviour Contracts (ABCs) have been issued within the reporting period. This is a reduction on the same period last year of eight ASBOs, 10 CRASBOs and 40 ABCs. In addition to these enforcement actions there have been 118 interviews held, 117 warning letters issued and 2,518 information letters sent, which illustrates that these low level interventions are successful in preventing the ASB from escalating.

Police recorded incidents of ASB have increased from 15,336 to 15,680 (2%) on the previous strategic period. The main recording code used is rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour, which accounts for 80% of all incidents, followed by vehicular nuisance, which accounts for 17%. Interestingly street drinking only accounted for 2% of all police recorded ASB (281 occurrences). These proportions are very similar to last year when the totals were 82%, 16% and 1% respectively. Of note there were only 95 incidents reported to the ASB team relating to vehicles (4% of total), which seems to suggest residents report vehicle nuisance to the Police and street drinking to the ASB team. However, the police recording categories are much more restricted and the proportion of rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour occurrences that relate to alcohol and drunken behaviour cannot be ascertained. Police ASB incidents also peaked over the summer months with 55% overall occurring between April and September.

Drug related offending

Total drug offences (possession and supply) have increased by 111 (21.4%) in the current strategic period, which is considered positive as it means more action has been taken in relation to drug activity in the Borough. Drug offences have also seen an increase in proportion to total crime from 2.9% of total crime to 3.8%.

Violent crime

Overall, Violent Crime has reduced by 4% compared to the reporting period with the previous 12 months. Three offences make up 84% of all recorded Violence Against the Person; Assault Occasioning Actual Bodily Harm (AOABH) accounts for the highest proportion of violence offences (42%, 1,366), followed by Common Assault (28%, 914) and Harassment offences (13%, 419). This is similar to the previous year where AOABH accounted for 41% and Common Assault 25% although Harassment offences have reduced from 17% to 13% this period.

Looking at these three main offences categories we can see that AOABH has reduced by 3% (-41 offences), Common Assault has increase by 6% (+49 offences) and harassment has reduced by 27% (-156 offences). Policy changes have impacted on offence levels that fall within the harassment category. The changes were implemented to focus on prevention as well as detection. Of note offences peaked in May 2008 and this was related to the two bank holidays that occurred that month.

Although knife crime has featured extensively within the media and Government campaigns in recent months, this type of crime continues to remain low within the District, accounting for only 2% of violence offences (113 offences). These crimes included instances where knives were used to threaten people (14 offences) but 61 (54%) of the 113 offences were for possession offences only.

National Indicator 15 to reduced Most Serious Violent Crime is a target in both the Community Safety Plan and the Local Area Agreement. From April to September 2008 there have been 42 offences classified as Most

Serious Violence; one Murder, one attempted Murder, 22 Wounding or Carrying out an Act Endangering Life, and 18 Inflicting Grievous Bodily Harm Without Intent. This is a rate of 0.22 per 1,000 population and this is on target to achieve a 3% reduction on the baseline of 0.72, which is the average rate taken from 2004/07.

Criminal Damage

Criminal Damage offences have reduced by 10% during this strategic period, and there has been a shift in the proportions of crime with Criminal Damage now representing 28% of total crime from 29.2% for the same period last year. There were peaks in offending during October and November in both this year and last year. Halloween, Mischief Night (30th and 31st Oct) and Bonfire Night are the main contributing factors to the higher crime levels in these months, with a significant number of offences occurring on Mischief Night in particular. This seasonal pattern is likely to continue, and it is predicted that offences will continue rise during these months. Damage to vehicles represented 37% of all damage reports in the 12-month reporting period, followed closely by damage to dwellings, which had slightly less numbers but still accounted for 37%.

Offences of arson not endangering life have reduced this year by 50 offences (22%) although arson endangering life has remained static (16 offences). This is supported by deliberate fire statistics from Cleveland Fire Service, who have seen some excellent reductions in deliberate fires across the borough in the last year. Overall, all deliberate fires were down by 16.9% from 1,777 to 1,477. This reduction can be divided into primary deliberate fires (something of value such as a building or vehicle), which have reduced by 23.4% from 269 to 206, and secondary deliberate fires (refuse, grassland, derelict buildings etc), which have reduced by 15.7% from 1,508 to 1,271. Secondary deliberate fires are generally seen as ASB and the target relating to the reduction of this type of fire appears under the ASB key priority.

Diverting young people from offending

There have been 455 First Time Entrants (FTEs) in the strategic period compared to 496 for same period last year. This is a reduction of 8.3% in the number of young people entering the Criminal Justice System. There has been an overall reduction of young people receiving custodial sentences by 41% from 22 to 13. The number of people receiving a pre court outcome (either a Police Reprimand or a Final Warning) has also reduced by 3% from 625 to 608, although when broken down this relates to a reduction of 7% Reprimands from 443 to 414 and an increase in Final Warnings from 182 to 194. The number of young people receiving a Community Order has increased by 14% from 260 to 297 in the reporting period.

Emerging issues

Other Theft (currently key priority six in CSP)

Although Other Theft has remained relatively constant in numbers during this strategic period compared to the previous year, the proportion of total crime made up by this category has increased from 23.9% to 25.6%.

The overall category of Other Theft includes a range of offences, however, there are two groups that represent the majority of offences; these are shoplifting and other theft not classified elsewhere, which includes thefts of metal, and thefts from empty dwellings, building sites and gardens. Between them, they represent 80% of the offences in the Other Theft category and for this reason the document will focus upon these two offence types.

Metal theft has continued to have an impact upon Other Theft, accounting for 32% of thefts within this category. However, the recent decrease in metal prices is starting to show a downturn in this type of property being stolen. Good progress had been made in reducing metal theft until January and February 2008 when a new pattern emerged in the Thornaby area. Significant numbers of offences committed by a small group of individuals stealing lead from dwellings caused crime figures to increase. The subsequent identification and arrest of offenders eventually led to a fall in offences in March 2008 but there was once again an increase in May and June 2008 and a Police operation was then implemented.

In the last few months, metal prices have reduced and local scrap dealers have stated they have seen a significant reduction in the number of people attending the yards to weigh in metal. Offence levels since June 2008 have reduced by nearly 50% in comparison to previous months. Prior to this, offences were averaging 81 per month from October 2008 to May 2008. Since then the monthly average is 37 offences. Although this is positive news in relation to theft offences, there is the potential for offenders to turn to other types of acquisitive crime.

Fraud and forgery (possible emerging issue in year 2 of CSP)

There is only one other category of concern, which is Fraud and Forgery. This category of offence has increased by 26% during this period from 304 offences to 383 crimes, and now represents 2.3% of total crime from 1.7% in the previous year. The main categories that have increased are Making Off Without Payment (MOWP) from 140 to 230 offences (64%). Alongside this Fraud by False Representation has also increased from 76 to 105 offences.

MOWP offences have increased due to number of offences being committed by the same offenders, which is often the case with this type of offence. In August 2008 there were 30 offences with the monthly average for this offence being 19 offences. There were also several offences during this time that were linked to the same offenders. Most offences have occurred at petrol stations (77%, 176 overall) and five main petrol stations have accounted for 44% of all MOWP offences (103). These will be analysed under the location section of the document. There were also 21 offences (9%), which were MOWP from a taxi.

38 of the Fraud by False Representation offences (36%) occurred within stores throughout the District and no apparent patterns to the offences. Most offences related to offenders attempting to fraudulently return or exchange goods which had not been paid for.

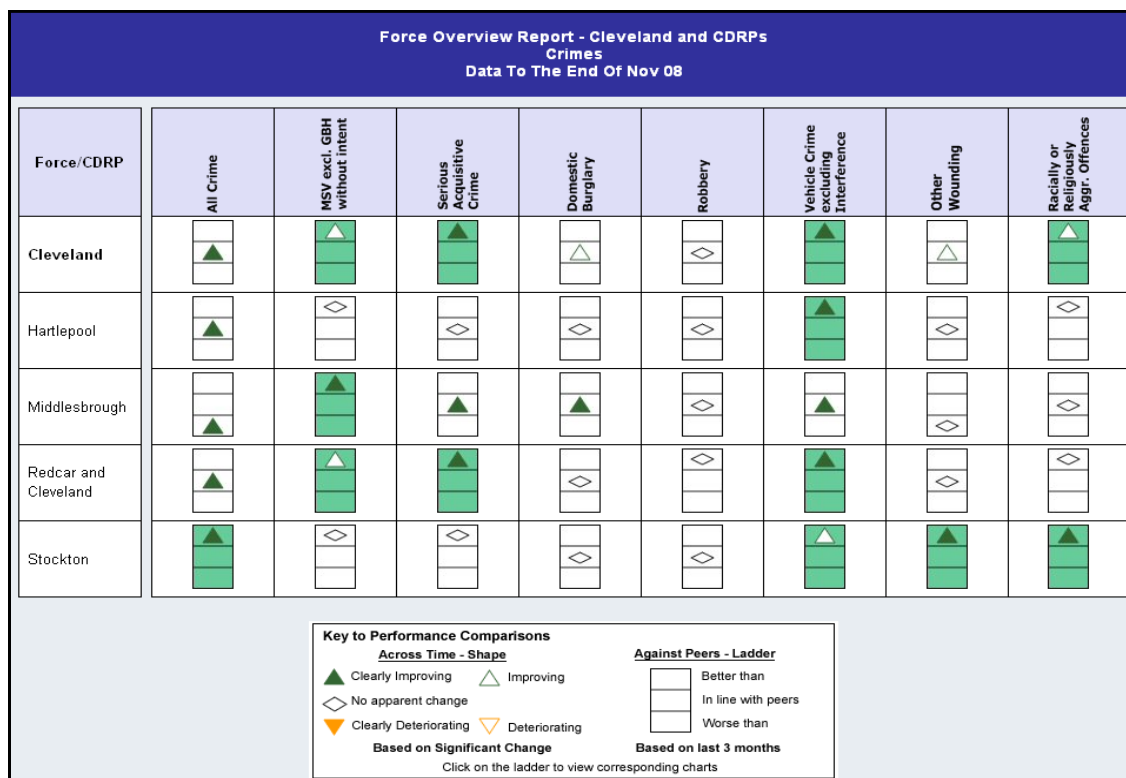
The MOWP are researched and discussed on a daily basis by the Police and analysis has recently been conducted in relation to MOWP to identify offences where false plates are being used, same car and the repeat locations. There is now a dedicated forecourt Police Office who is the single point of contact for all MOWP offences from petrol stations. All petrol stations have been visited by crime prevention and many have updated CCTV and changed their operating practices to reduce the number of offences. Early monitoring beyond the strategic period shows that these offences are reducing. However, it is still recommended that these offences be monitored in particular MOWP and fraud by false representation.

The borough is currently performing well on all other types of crime including burglaries to dwellings and other buildings and vehicle crime.

Comparison with peers

According to iQuanta (August to October 2008) we are currently performing better than our Most Similar CDRP group average across all crime types. Most notably we are significantly better than the group average for Total Crime, Violence, Criminal Damage, Vehicle crime, Fraud and Forgery, and Burglary Other Than Dwelling.

The following chart shows our performance within the Cleveland area for a number of crime types up to November 2008. We are clearly the best performing district for total crime ahead of the Cleveland average, and we are performing better than, or in line with, our peers across all crime types.



VICTIMSS, VULNERABLE PEOPLE & TARGETS

This section will address who and what are most vulnerable to crime, disorder and ASB. It will consider victims of crime, those considered vulnerable to crime, ASB and substance misuse, vulnerable property including buildings and vehicles, hot products (those most stolen), and fear of crime assessed by public consultation.

MORI consultation and fear of crime

In the summer of 2008 MORI conducted comprehensive public consultation across the borough with a sample size of 1,818. One of the themes of the survey was about feelings of safety and these responses have been analysed by age, gender, ethnicity and geography. The sample is not big enough to make the Most Valid at Ward level but they are valid at the level of six areas made up of a number of current wards. A table of which wards make up the six areas can be found in appendix 3. The questions asked were 'how safe do you feel walking outside in this area alone in the daytime' and 'how safe do you feel walking outside in this area alone after dark'. The following table shows a summary of the results, which will be discussed in further detail below. The figures shaded green are more than 2% better than the overall Borough scores, and those shaded red are more than 2% worse than the Borough.

		DAYTIME			AFTER DARK		
		Safe	Unsafe	Net safe	Safe	Unsafe	Net safe
Gender	Male	94%	5%	89%	59%	31%	29%
	Female	90%	9%	82%	35%	41%	...
Age	16-24	89%	11%	78%	47%	47%	...
	25-34	92%	8%	84%	53%	33%	20%
	35-54	94%	6%	88%	52%	38%	13%
	55-64	94%	6%	88%	48%	34%	14%
	65-74	91%	8%	83%	37%	30%	8%
	75+	94%	5%	89%	23%	26%	...
Area of Residence	Billingham	92%	6%	86%	46%	32%	14%
	Northern Stockton	92%	8%	83%	48%	38%	...
	Central Stockton	89%	11%	78%	34%	43%	...
	Western Stockton	97%	3%	94%	47%	36%	11%
	Thornaby	86%	14%	73%	35%	49%	...
	South Stockton	97%	3%	93%	63%	26%	37%
Ethnicity	Non-white	89%	9%	80%	29%	41%	-12%
Total		92%	7%	85%	46%	36%	10%

NB: Missing figures are either insignificant or too low to be released by MORI. Figures have also been rounded to whole numbers by MORI and may not add up exactly.

The results showed that Borough wide, the majority of residents feel safe walking alone in their local area in the daytime (92%). Of those that said they feel safe in this respect, 56% of residents said they feel 'very safe' and 36% of residents said they feel 'fairly safe'. The result for the after dark question show that Borough wide, 46% of residents feel safe walking alone in their local area after dark. Of those that said they feel safe in this respect, 17% said they feel 'very safe', but most said they feel 'fairly safe' (29%). A further 21% feel 'a bit unsafe' and 15% feel 'very unsafe' in this respect. In addition, 17% of residents said they never go out after dark.

Overall Males felt safer than female; Males felt safer than the Borough average both during the daytime and after dark, whereas females scored below the Borough average for both. In general females feel unsafe walking alone outside in their local area after dark. For example, 24% of females said they never go out after dark. This is not consistent with most actual recorded crime, which shows that males are more likely to be a victim of crime than females, especially for street crime (robbery and theft from person offences) and violence. There were 109 personal robberies in the strategic period and males represented 74% (81) of all victims as opposed to just 26% (28) of females. For the reporting period there were 205 offences of theft from the person (pick pocketing and bag snatches), of which 74 victims were male (36%) and 131 victims were female (64%).

The victim totals are evenly balanced for the under 35 year old population, but females featured more heavily in the older age categories with females over 65 years accounting for 20% of all theft from person offences (41 victims). The type of property stolen also changed in line with age categories with mobile phones being targeted from victims under 44 years and purses and handbags for the 45 and over age groups. The most

commonly stolen property from thefts from the person was mobile phones (77,36%) followed by purses/wallets (60, 29%) and handbags (38, 19%). Mobiles phones were stolen in equal proportions from males and females, but purse and bag thefts occurred mainly to females, which is to be expected given that these items are mainly owned by females.

For Violence Against the Person, males accounted for 61% overall (1,190 victims) and females for 39% (773 victims). Males under 25 years accounted for the largest proportion of all violence victims (616, 31%). Females were more likely to be victims of domestic violence and this is will covered in more detail later in the document. Females were the predominate victims of sexual offences (90 victims, 91%), however there were very few offences which occurred during the reporting period. There were 99 offences with a full victim record attached during the time period (some records did not have victim details attached and many were historical reports so this will differ to overall numbers reported). Of the 99 offences, only 25 occurred outside in a public place and were committed by a stranger, of which 11 offences related to exposure.

Residents aged 16 – 24 years were the most likely to feel unsafe walking alone both during the daytime and after dark. This is consistent with victimisation rates which show that under 25 year olds are more likely to be a victim of crime; 47% of robbery victims (55 in total) and 43% of theft from person victims (88), 75% of sexual offences victims (74) and 52% of all violence victims (1,025). Perhaps surprisingly the survey showed that older residents feel safe overall with the age group of 75 and over reporting to feel safest (net score) of all age groups walking alone during the daytime. Also overall, residents in the following age groups were more likely to say they feel safe than unsafe when walking alone in their local area after dark: 55 – 64 and 65 – 74. However, it is notable that as residents' get older, they are more likely to never go out after dark. For example, 18% of residents aged 55 – 64 said they never go out after dark; 33% of residents aged 65 – 74 said the same thing; and, 51% of residents aged 75+ also said they never go out after dark.

The only crime category to feature elderly victims over younger victims was for theft from the person as mentioned above with 41 female victims over 65 years who had purses and bags stolen. The Safer Stockton Partnership began a campaign in December 2008 where purse bells have been given out. These small metal bells attach to the purse so that they can be heard should anyone attempt to pick pocket the purse from a handbag or pocket. Elderly females have been especially targeted to receive the purse bells as a crime prevention measure.

In terms of ethnicity, non-white respondents reported feeling less safe than the Borough average both during the daytime and after dark. Whilst the majority of non-white residents feel safe walking alone in their local area during the daytime, they were more like to say they feel unsafe than safe walking alone in their local area after dark. Notably, of those that feel unsafe in this respect, 29% said they 'never go out after dark'. The proportion of non-white residents in Stockton is 2.8% of the overall population. There were only four non-white victims of robbery accounting for 3.7% of total victims, six non-white victims of theft from the person offences, which is 2.9% of total victims and no victims of sexual offences were non-white. It was not possible to identify the ethnicity of victims of Violence Against the Person, as there were too many uncompleted fields. There were 57 violent crimes recorded as Racially Motivated (2.9%) but not all of these can be attributed to non-white victims.

There were some marked differences between the areas of residence and feelings of safety. Fewer residents living in Thornaby than in any other area of the Borough feel safe walking alone during the daytime. The majority of the Borough's residents do however feel safe in this respect with 86% saying they feel 'very' or 'fairly' safe. There were also fewer residents in Central Stockton that felt safe walking alone during the daytime than across the Borough as a whole. Residents living in these two areas were more likely to say they feel unsafe than safe when walking alone in their local area after dark, and felt much less safe walking after dark than the Borough average. Recorded crime shows that most crime occurs in Stockton Town Centre, which falls within the Central Stockton area. Also, a further three wards in the top six wards for overall recorded crime feature in the Central Stockton area. This can be seen in the table below as Central Stockton has more than twice the borough average for each crime type. The figures in the table are rates per 1,000 populations by the six areas of residence.

Area of Residence	Robbery	Sexual Offences	Theft from the person	Violence against the person	Total Crime
Billingham	0.3	0.5	0.4	13.6	67.3
North Stockton	1.0	0.4	0.4	12.9	83.1
Central Stockton	1.7	1.2	3.4	43.3	184.0
West Stockton	0.3	0.3	0.4	5.8	42.1
Thornaby	0.5	0.5	1.0	20.5	120.3
South Stockton	0.1	0.2	0.7	5.3	30.8
Total Borough	0.6	0.5	1.1	17.0	86.4

NB: The figures have been colour coded to show variance from the Borough average. All values in Italics are above the Borough average. Red is more than twice the Borough average, amber is between half above and twice above the Borough average, and green is less than half the Borough average. Sexual offence rates are based only on the offences with victims that occurred in the strategic period minus historical reports.

Thornaby does have above average crime rate for total crime but not for any of the street crimes or violence. The key crime types for which Thornaby has higher rates than the Borough total are Criminal Damage, Theft of Motor Vehicles, Shoplifting and Fraud offences (which are mainly making off without payment of fuel at two major petrol stations in the area), which would not normally be associated with high levels of fear walking alone in daytime or after dark. There has been a high profile Murder that occurred within the reporting period in Thornaby, which could have led to residents not feeling safe overall. The murder was the result of an unprovoked violent assault in the street and received much media coverage. As a result a group has been set up in the local area called Thornaby Against Street Crime (TASC) who have been campaigning for tougher sentencing of offenders of street crime and more action to tackle violence and ASB in the area. It is very likely that this has raised the profile of street crime and possibly the fear of street crime in the local area.

In contrast more residents living in Western Stockton and South Stockton feel safe walking alone in the daytime than in any other area of the Borough. In both areas 97% of residents said they feel safe. Residents from South Stockton feel safer walking alone in their local area after dark than in any other area of the Borough. Of those who do feel safe in this respect, 27% said they feel 'very safe' and 36% said they feel 'fairly safe'. In North Stockton and Billingham, overall, residents feel safe both during the daytime and after dark with results close to that of the Borough totals. This coincides with levels of recorded crime, which are better than the borough average in both areas.

Victims of crime, vulnerable properties and hot products

Violent Crime

Victims of Violence Against the Person, robbery, sexual offences and street crime have been addressed above in relation to the fear of crime. There were 13 repeat victims of violence with three or more incidents during the reporting period, of which three were domestic related. Victims included two Police Officers assaulted whilst on duty, a taxi driver assaulted by different clients, a teacher at Westlands School assaulted by pupils, a member of staff from Thornaby Library Westbury Street who suffered common assault and harassment, and the Asian owner of Today's News shop on Thorntree Road Thornaby who suffered racially motivated harassment and common assault.

Health data

Data from the University Hospital of North Tees shows that 562 people who live in Stockton presented at A&E with injuries caused from an assault. This data is only for half of the strategic period from October 2007 to March 2008, as data for the full 12-month period could not be accessed. Overall, 70% of the patients were male (392) and 30% were female (170). The most common age category was 18 – 24 years and males within the age group represented 23% of all patients (128). Only 10 of the victims were non-white (1.8%), although the ethnicity of the patient was not known for 19 (3%).

Three main diagnosis codes accounted for 55% of all presentations; minor head injury (115, 20%), sprain or ligament injury (114, 20%) and laceration (83, 15%). More than half of all patients arrived at the hospital by car (318, 57%) and another 26% arrived by ambulance (145).

There were patients from all wards of the borough and the top two wards of home address were Stockton Town Centre representing 11% overall (63) and Newtown with 8% (45). There were six patients who lived in Stockton who presented at Hartlepool A&E for treatment. All of these people lived in either Billingham or Ingleby Barwick.

Unfortunately the A&E department are not currently recording where the assault occurred, how the victim was assaulted or the victim and offender relationship. Work is ongoing to try to secure this data for future assessments.

Data has been received from the Primary Care Trust in relation to Hospital Admissions for assault injuries for the full strategic period. This shows that there were 155 patients overall; 131 male (85%) and 24 female (15%).

The age and ethnicity could not be analysed due to poor data records. Once again patients lived in all wards of the borough with the top three being Stockton Town Centre representing 11% overall (17), Norton North with 10% (15) and Newtown with 8% (13).

There was no data received from the North East Ambulance Service (NEAS).

Criminal Damage

Criminal Damage victims are identified by the type of item that has been damaged as opposed to the demographics of the reporting person. Overall, 74% of all Criminal Damage was committed against vehicles (1,722, 37%) and dwellings (1,694, 37%). The vast majority (70%) of vehicles were damaged whilst parked on the street (1,211), followed by those parked on a driveway (178, 10%) and vehicles that were moving when damaged (123, 7%). Only 99 offences against vehicles (6%) occurred whilst the vehicle was parked in a car park. It has not been possible to provide an accurate description of the circumstances of the damage committed due to poor coding of crime reports. A dip sample of Criminal Damage to vehicle offences found that dents and scratches to the paintwork of the car were the most common type of damage followed by damage to wing mirrors. There were very few offences relating to slashing of tyres.

There were 182 repeat locations suffering three or more offences identified with 37 recording five or more Criminal Damage offences in the reporting period. Of the 37 main repeat locations, the majority were dwellings (68%, 25). The Children’s Home at 37 Princess Avenue was targeted the most with 15 offences during the period. This was followed by 27 Newbury Way and 121 Hampden Way which both suffered from 13 offences of Criminal Damage (both are Council dwellings), and the Riverbank Children’s Centre on Gilmore Street and Westlands School Eltham Crescent which both suffered from 11 offences. There were also 10 offences recorded as occurring at Stockton Police Station, which were all committed by people in custody.

In total there were 1,694 offences to dwellings, and these have been cross-referenced against Tristar Homes LTD (THL) data. Overall, 43% of offences to dwellings were to Council properties managed by THL, but this rose to more than 50% for seven wards in the Borough. The table below provides a summary of these wards.

<i>Ward</i>	<i>Total CD to dwelling</i>	<i>No to Council properties</i>	<i>% to Council properties</i>
Hardwick	146	99	68%
Stainsby Hill	131	87	66%
Stockton Town Centre	217	139	64%
Norton North	102	61	60%
Billingham East	132	78	59%
Roseworth	57	33	58%
Billingham South	53	28	53%
Borough Total	1694	726	43%

Dwelling Burglary

There were 740 named victims of dwelling burglary with complete details on the crime reports. The victims were evenly split between males (345, 47%) and females (357, 48%). The remaining 38 victims (5%) have been recorded as a commercial victim such as the landlord or the estate/letting agent of the property. The victims cover a wide range of ages with the category of 35 – 44 years being most common (161, 22%). Notably there were very few elderly victims of dwelling burglary with only 70 (9%) recorded in the reporting period. It was not possible to analyse the type of dwelling targeted e.g. detached house, bungalow, flat etc due to poor data quality. Overall, 29% of all dwelling burglaries occurred in THL managed properties when cross-referencing the two data sets.

A total of five households that had been victim to burglary three or more times within the strategic period were identified. Further analysis shows that all of the repeat victims were visited by crime reduction and were offered target-hardening advice. In addition one victim received assistance via the Safe at Home scheme.

There were 41 dwelling burglaries that were ‘2 in 1’ burglary offences where car keys are stolen from the dwelling in order to then steal the resident’s vehicle. Newer vehicles are mainly targeted with 52 registered vehicles the main year targeted (seven), followed by 06 plates (four) and 07 plates (four). The previous strategic period also saw a trend of newer vehicles being stolen. Ford vehicles were the main vehicles taken during the current period with seven being stolen. Another main make was Vauxhall (five) and four Nissan vehicles. This is a change in comparison to the previous period whereby Vauxhall was the main vehicle type targeted (10), and Audi (four).

There were no identifying trends concerning the vehicles targeted. Expensive cars have been stolen alongside less appealing cars. This may suggest that some vehicles have been stolen to order whereas others have been taken for joyriding or use in crime.

There have only been 17 offences of distraction burglary recorded during the reporting period compared to 52 the previous 12-months. Six offences (35%) occurred in Mandale and Victoria with four committed during September 2008, for which a suspect was identified and arrested. All of the victims were over 65 years and all but two were female. Efforts have continued via the crime reduction department to communicate messages to vulnerable persons regarding this type of criminality, and this may have had an impact on offence levels.

Vehicle Crime

In relation to Theft Of Motor Vehicles (TOMV) offences it is older registration vehicles (2001 or older) that are mainly targeted accounting for 63% of all theft of vehicles, and is believed to be due to these vehicles being easier to steal. Ford cars (78 offences) followed by Vauxhall (72 offences) are the top two makes of cars that are stolen.

In the last few months there has been an increase in newer registration cars being stolen, with little intelligence to indicate who is responsible for these thefts or where the vehicles are being taken. It is apparent from investigations however that some of the claims are false in order for the victim to fraudulently claim on their insurance. These vehicles are generally of a new registration and have outstanding finance owed on them. The majority of the victims have also stated they still had the car keys in their possession. The current economic climate is believed to be the motivation behind these claims and it is expected that this will continue within the coming months. These types of offences are being monitored and will be investigated where appropriate.

For Theft From Motor Vehicle (TFMV) offences the main type of property targeted continues to be car stereos and audio equipment, although with the increase in ownership of satellite navigation systems, these have also become favoured items. Tools and work equipment are the main items stolen from vans, indeed 18% of all theft from vehicle offences were from vans. These offences generally occur overnight and often whilst vans have been parked on a driveway.

An increasing trend of theft of number plates has occurred in the strategic period with 57 offences overall. 21 (38%) of these offences occurred within the Billingham area. It would appear that number plates are being taken as collector's items or trophies rather than to use in crime as none of the registration plates recorded as stolen have been used in crime or recorded on ANPR system.

Other Theft

The theft category embraces a very wide range of offence types and therefore the property taken in these offences is also very diverse. As previously mentioned metal continues to be a desirable product accounting for 32% of all Other Thefts. Lead flashing the most common type of metal stolen (480 offences) followed by copper and boilers. The majority of these offences have occurred at dwellings with some new build dwellings on building sites also being targeted. The most commonly targeted property has been building materials (15% overall) with multiple items taken in one offence. This category of property has included door knobs/bells/door plates, with majority being brass. These items have been stolen for the value they obtain at scrap dealers.

Cash and credit cards account for 18% (of all property and these are generally in bags that have been stolen or taken from dwellings. Other items that continue to prove popular are pedal cycles, bags and mobile phones (stolen mainly from licensed premises), and garden furniture. Wheelie bin thefts have reduced over the second half of the strategic period when measures were put in place to challenge such reports and ensure that crimes are recorded when appropriate. The reduction also coincides with scrap dealers no longer accepting metal in wheelie bins.

Seasonal trends continue with items such as garden furniture and plants stolen over the spring/summer months in higher numbers. This includes patio furniture, pot plants to garden fences. There are some problems with the way property is being recorded, as there were several crimes where 'wheelie bin' was recorded as garden furniture. Theft of pedal cycles has also increased during this time, which follows patterns of previous years. 38% of the bikes were recorded as being left insecure although this figure is likely to be higher as a dip sample of offences showed that not all crimes recorded whether the bike was secure or insecure.

Consumable goods and alcohol accounted for 42% of shoplifting offences (581). This was followed by cosmetics (16%, 214) and clothing (13%, 174).

Fraud and Forgery

The type of product / commodity stolen during fraud offences will be examined under the victim section. Overall, petrol and diesel accounted for 85% of all MOWP offences (169). Cash and credit cards were the second highest property type accounting for 27% (74) of all fraud offences.

Other Burglary

Other burglary relates to offences to a building other than a dwelling and includes commercial buildings and those on domestic premises such as sheds, garages and out buildings. Offences have been evenly distributed during this period with 445 involving commercial premises (51%) and 436 (50%) domestic premises. This is similar distribution to the previous year (commercial 49% and domestic 51%).

Commercial premises are being targeted for tools, machinery and equipment, ranging from small hand tools to office equipment. Often these items are not stored securely, or are in premises that are inadequately alarmed. Vacant dwellings on building sites have been targeted, including houses that are almost ready for sale or uninhabited. This has also coincided with increased levels of theft offences from building sites across the Borough.

Sheds and garages are the main targets in domestic offences, but there has been shift towards shed burglaries (221 offences or 55%) compared to garages (175 offences or 45%). This is in contrast to the previous period whereby sheds and garages were targeted in more equal numbers. Dwellings account for almost 5% of the total other burglary offences (40 crimes) and refer to houses that are vacant (23), under renovation (14) and from communal hallways (3). There is a danger this figure may rise as the economic downturn means more premises could be left vacant, increased repossessions and a greater number of newly built homes remaining unsold. Multiple items of property continue to be stolen, with sheds and garages being targeted for bikes, garden equipment, sports equipment and tools. Such items are rarely recovered; this is especially true for bikes and tools.

Deliberate fires

For primary deliberate fires the most common category was vehicles accounting for 63% of the total (126). Dwellings accounted for 13% overall with 27 fires and the remainder all related to other structures such as sheds and recycling containers. In relation to secondary deliberate fires it was refuse and refuse containers that made up the majority of fires (927, 73%) followed by grassland (263, 21%).

ASB clients

There were 408 clients with active ASB cases in the strategic period. Overall, 63% (256) of all the clients were female, 34% (142) were male and the remaining 2% (8) were organisations such as a doctor's surgery or a library. The age of over half of the clients could be not analysed as the information was either not completed or unknown. It is important to bear in mind that this may not be a complete picture of victimisation of ASB as the client is recorded as the person who makes the initial contact with the ASB team and the entire household or a couple may be the true victim or client in this instance. 50% of all clients live within just five wards. There are Stockton Town Centre (56 clients, 14%), Newtown (41 clients, 10%), Billingham East (40 clients, 10%), Roseworth (35 clients, 9%) and Mandale and Victoria (33 clients, 8%).

When looking at Police ASB data it is evident that issues remain in relation to repeat callers. These callers are quickly identified due to the analysis that is conducted for monthly JAG meetings and those residents who have made three or more calls during the month are highlighted for attention by relevant agencies. If they are raised over a number of months they are passed to the Problem Orientated Policing (POP) co-ordinator for reviewing. Three District POPs have been successful in relation to reducing repeat callers during this period. This included a caution being issued for wasting police time and one caller being served with an ABC. Repeat callers account for 15% of all calls for ASB during this period (those who called the Police on more than three occasions). The repeat callers are from all across the Borough and feature both males and females of all age groups.

Safe at Home Scheme

We run a target hardening scheme, Safe at Home, to secure the homes of people who are either repeat victims of, or vulnerable to dwelling burglary, and for people who have been victim to domestic violence and are no longer living with the perpetrator. People identified as vulnerable, including all repeat victims of dwelling burglary, are visited by a crime reduction officer who completes a survey of their property and recommends any target hardening measure that may be necessary. The highest spend on a single property was £2,270 and the average was £121.50. In the reporting period a total of 208 properties were target hardened of which 117 were due to domestic violence and 91 in relation to burglary.

All of those target hardened due to domestic violence were female, and the most common age category was 26 – 35 years with 37% (43). The most common ward for dwellings target hardened due to domestic violence was Newtown (20, 17%) followed by Billingham East (14, 12%). Six wards in total accounted for 55% of all dwellings

target hardened against domestic violence and the remaining four are Hardwick (8, 7%), Mandale and Victoria (8, 7%), Roseworth (7, 6%) and Stainsby Hill (7, 6%).

Of the 91 properties target hardened against dwelling burglary, 74 (81%) of clients were female and 17 (19%) were male. However, this may not represent the full picture as some properties that were target hardened were occupied by families and couples and only one name has been recorded against the record, usually the person present when the crime prevention survey was carried out. The majority of vulnerable people were elderly with 57% (52) aged over 65.

Domestic Violence

Issues persist with the flagging of domestic violence offences within the Police system. Overall, 28% (892) of offences were recorded as domestic violence. Of these 58 (2%) were identified by manual coding of the data as the DV flag was missing on the crime file. All of these crimes clearly stated that the offence was domestic either in the comments field or the relationship field and should have been coded as such.

Police recorded violence shows that there were 240 victims of domestic violence, of which the vast majority were female (169, 70%). Of all female victims of violence, 22% were victims of domestic violence. The most common age category for domestic violence was 18 – 24 years (73) accounting for 30% of all victims, and females aged 18 – 34 accounted for 41% (98) of domestic violence victims.

The Police Domestic Violence team produce their own statistics based on the incidents they deal with. Some of these are only minor incidents such as verbal arguments or breach of the peace, and so these numbers will be much higher than those for crimes of Violence flagged as domestic. Such minor incidents do not always carry the power of arrest and so the number of arrests will be much lower than the number of incidents. The table below shows the number of incidents, arrests and repeat victims for the strategic period. There were only 28 incidents relating to same sex couples, of which 10 incidents related to three repeat victims.

Month	No of DV incidents	No of inc with Power of Arrest	No of Arrests	Arrests as a % of incidents	% of arrests where power	No of repeat victims
October 07	191	68	63	33%	93%	94
November 07	255	101	103	40%	102%	100
December 07	241	103	100	41%	97%	111
January 08	265	103	101	38%	98%	103
February 08	212	93	93	44%	100%	90
March 08	259	94	94	36%	100%	118
April 08	244	81	81	33%	100%	112
May 08	285	88	84	29%	95%	112
June 08	270	106	93	34%	88%	115
July 08	278	89	85	31%	96%	118
August 08	279	74	73	26%	99%	107
September 08	243	67	66	27%	99%	99
Total	3022	1067	1036	34%	97%	n/a

NB: Repeat victims are calculated over a 12 month rolling period each month so an overall total is not applicable.

Harbour delivers domestic violence services in the Borough and they dealt with 420 referrals within the strategic period. However, 149 of these (35%) were contacted but subsequently refused harbours service and 84 (20%) could not be contacted either due to incorrect contact details being supplied or there was no response from the details supplied. 98% of all referrals were female and the most common age category was 25 – 34 years accounting for 32% of the total (136). The next most common age group was 35 – 44 years (111, 26%) and then 18 to 24 years (86, 20%). The youngest referral was for a 15 year old and the oldest was 74. Of the overall referrals 22 (5%) were for non-white females, although the ethnicity was not known for a further 5% of the total (20).

Over half of the total referrals came from three sources; The Police Domestic Violence team (98, 23%), self referrals (65, 15%) and the Local Authority Children, Education and Social Care Services (59, 14%). There were 73 (17%) of the 420 referrals where the victim had previous involvement with the service. Most of those referred to harbour had children (72%), with the majority having either one (114, 27%) or two (123, 29%) children. Of those who did have children, 77 were involved with child protection (18%), although this information was not known for 37 (9%). THL were the housing provider for 148 (35%) referrals, with 117 (28%) owner-occupiers and 69 (16%) privately renting.

Hate Crime

There were 124 offences of hate crime recorded by the Police Minorities Officer. Of these 107 (86%) were victim to racial abuse, which can be broken down into 100 offences against non-white British victims and seven offences against Asylum Seekers. 15 (12%) of the offences were homophobic abuse, and the remaining two (2%) contained missing data. The main offences type for hate crime was harassment, alarm and distress accounting for 67% of the total (83), followed by violent crime with 14% (17 offences, which were mainly Common Assaults) and Criminal Damage with 12% (15). The age, gender and ethnicity of each victim were not recorded electronically, so a full breakdown is not possible. There were six repeat victims identified; one was a white male who was victim to homophobic abuse and the remaining five were subject to racial abuse (non Asylum Seekers). Two were female Asian Muslims and one was a white female in a relationship with an Asian male. The remaining two victims are part of the same Asian family (father and daughter) subject to racial abuse.

There were two incidents reported under the offensive incidents procedure to the Local Authority in the reporting period, both of which related to racial abuse. There were a further 13 incidents reported to the ASB team which were deemed to be offensive by race (12) or homophobic (1). There was one repeat victim identified who was a Pakistani Male from the Mandale and Victoria Ward. Almost all of the incidents related to verbal abuse and two related to graffiti.

Substance misusers

Problematic drug users (PDUs) can be considered as vulnerable and will therefore be addressed within this section of the document. Drug users who are known to be committing crime to fund a drug habit will be considered in the offender section. This section will look at both Adults and Young People in treatment and for each the data presented is from April 2007 to March 2008.

Adults

A full needs assessment has been conducted into the needs of adult problematic drug users in Stockton by the Drug Action Team. The following information includes some key finding from that report.

Estimates from the Home Office (Glasgow Prevalence Estimates) suggest there are approximately 1,500 problematic drug users in Stockton, with lower and upper limits on the estimate (95% CI's) of 1,399 and 1,754.

Information returned from the national drug treatment monitoring system shows that there were 1,002 crack or opiate users in treatment on the 31st March 2008 and that an additional 170 had been in treatment during 2007/08. A further 120 individuals were known to treatment but not treated during 2007/08. This gives a total of 1,292 problematic drug users known to treatment services in Stockton, suggesting a high level of treatment penetration. This is supported by qualitative information from other sources.

Out of the 1,292 crack or opiate users known to treatment 72% are male, 61% are aged between 25 – 34 years, 98% are white, and many live in or around the centre of Stockton. There are a number of specialist treatment services where problematic drug users can access help, advice and treatment.

The table below summarises information on the number of individuals in treatment within each of the structured drug treatment services during April 2007 to March 08 and key characteristics of individuals within those services.

	Total Number In Treatment 07/08	Gender % Male	Ethnicity % White	Age % 18-24	Main Drug % Opiates
ABS	272	65%	98%	19%	92%
Dr Olding	822	73%	99%	14%	97%
CJIT	358	84%	99%	25%	71%
PANIC	108	79%	99%	19%	64%
Pathway	217	74%	98%	21%	77%

Key characteristics of those not currently engaged in treatment include; females, those from the BME community, under 21's, stimulant users and those living outside of Stockton Town Centre, in particular Thornaby.

There would appear to be an ageing 'in treatment' population of drug users, many of whom have been in treatment for numerous years. The majority of this group are opiate users who are on methadone treatment. In contrast there are few young adults in treatment, especially under 21's, although other data sources suggest there are still young adults using drugs, although less likely to be using opiates. Evidence suggests that for

those who do end up in treatment they commenced their drug use in their teenage years, and therefore it's important that appropriate support is offered early on before patterns of heavy use become entrenched.

Both nationally and locally there is a reduction in the percentage of heroin users, although this still makes up the majority of our service users. Drugs where there appears to be increasing use are Cocaine and Cannabis, in particular amongst younger people. High numbers of steroid users continue to access the harm minimization service, and more recently there has been an increasing trend of use for injectors of Melanotan (a synthetic hormone used to produce melanin in the body giving the appearance of a sun tan).

A range of stakeholders raised concerns over individuals with drug problems increasingly ending up with drinking problems. Early findings from research into hidden populations also suggest high levels of alcohol use amongst Stockton PDU's.

During 2007 there were a number of drug related deaths across Teesside, with common characteristics of individuals including being poly-drug users, male, 30-40 yrs old, single, unemployed and living alone. Five of these deaths were individuals from Stockton.

The needs assessment also found that very few people completed treatment drug free and that there are high levels of parents amongst service users.

Young People

The Young Peoples substance misuse needs assessment identified 145 young people in treatment. Of these 104 (72%) were male and 41 (28%) were female. The most prevalent age for those in treatment was between 15 – 17 years. Only six young people in treatment were from a non-white ethnic origin presenting 4% of the referrals. This is similar to the overall population of children and young people from the BME community, which is 3.7% of the total population of in Stockton. However, research suggests that whilst alcohol misuse is rare within the BME community there are significant numbers involved misusing cannabis with 95% of those interviewed reporting a significant increase in use. Youth Workers working with the BME community reported that cultural barriers and location of specialist services are the most likely reason for young people not presenting for treatment.

Alcohol and Cannabis represented the main drug of choice of young people. Only two young people have presented with an opiate misuse problem since 2006, and injecting status figures for Stockton's young people are low with only three indicating that they have ever injected.

Local research was conducted in Billingham between May – July 2008 with 200 young people aged 10 – 18 years and this provided additional evidence that the preferred drug of choice amongst females is alcohol but that peer pressure also increases the use of cannabis. Females further reported that their reasons for drinking was to 'chill out and have fun' and 30% of the females interviewed indicated that they had sex whilst under the influence of alcohol (42%, 83 overall)

Males were highlighted as drinking more than females, with the average age of the young person drinking the most amounts of alcohol being 14 years and over. A total of 87% (172) young people said that they drank at least once a week. The alcoholic drink of choice was beer and cider (70%, 137), followed by spirits (13%, 26) with only 18 young people reporting they drank alcopops. It would appear that many parents are aware that their children drink as 148 (74%) said their parents knew they drank and 44 (22%) said that their parents bought them their alcohol.

Stockton has a particularly high Teenage Pregnancy rate of 51.8 compared to the national rate of 40.4. The rates are per 1,000 of the female population aged 15-17 years. It was noted that very few females present for treatment during pregnancy.

OFFENDERS

Adult offenders

Probation

Probation data from the National Offender Management Service (NOMS) has been obtained via the Tees Valley Joint Strategy Unit, but is only currently received twice a year so data for the full strategic period is not available. The data analysed in this section is from October 2007 and July 2008, but measures are being put into place so that the full 12-month strategic period will be available for the next assessment. The 10-month data set shows there have been 1,086 initial assessments; 936 for males (86%) and 150 for females (14%). Two thirds of offenders were male between the ages of 18 to 34 years, and only 3% (35 offenders) were non-white.

There were some marked differences between the characteristics of the male and female offenders, however, this should be treated with caution as the female sample of offenders is much smaller than that of male offenders and no tests of significance have been applied.

Male offenders were more likely to have misused drugs than female offenders; 74% of males (689) and 55% of females (83). Both males and females reported heroin was their main drug of choice, but males were just as likely to use cannabis and there were only six females who used cannabis at all. Further analysis shows that it is younger males aged 18 – 24 years who favour the use of cannabis, and males aged over 25 years used heroin.

Males were also more likely to have issues relating to alcohol consumption with 30% (280) stating they drank to excess opposed to only 19% (29) of females. Further more 22% of males (202) stated they drank regularly with just 15% of females (22) classified as regular drinkers.

A much higher proportion of males (17%, 163) reported having difficulty with numeracy and literacy than females (5%, 8).

Overall, 73% of offenders were living in permanent independent housing (74% of males and 67% of females). A higher proportion of females were living in transient short-term accommodation (25% of females, 16% of males).

Almost two thirds of offenders were unemployed (64%) and over two thirds (67%) of offenders relied upon state benefits as their main source of income. Males were more likely to be in full time employment than females and more females were classified as unavailable to work, which is likely to be due to females being at home with children.

The offenders received an overall emotional wellbeing score, and a much higher proportion of females scores were classified as causing concern (67%, 100 offenders) than males (40%, 378). Also, half of all females were assessed to be a victim of domestic violence, with only 5% of males, but almost a third of males (32%) were perpetrators of domestic violence.

Most females and most males scored as medium risk of reconviction, but females were more likely to score low than males and males more likely to score high than females. The following table provides a full breakdown.

<i>Risk of Reconviction</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>% of all females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>% of all males</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>% of total</i>
High	40	27%	346	37%	386	36%
Medium	58	39%	424	45%	482	44%
Low	43	29%	142	15%	185	17%
Not Calculated	9	6%	24	3%	33	3%
<i>Grand Total</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>936</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>1086</i>	<i>100%</i>

Overall, the main offence type was shoplifting (153, 14%), followed by driving offences including driving whilst disqualified and driving whilst under the influence of alcohol/drugs (131, 12%). Common Assault (102) and Other Theft (97) both accounted for 9% of all offence types. This didn't tend to alter very much between males and females but 18% of females had committed shoplifting offences and second to this were offences relating to the supply of drugs (13, 9% of females as opposed to 56, 6% of males).

Looking at offence type by age category shows that Common Assault and Other Theft were most common for offenders aged 18 – 24 years, and driving offences were most common for offenders aged over 35 years.

Just four wards account for over half (51%) of where adult offenders live; Stockton Town Centre (184, 17%), Mandale and Victoria (134, 12%), Newtown (128, 12%) and Hardwick (102, 9%). All other wards had less than 100 offenders living there. The table below in the young offenders section contains a more comprehensive breakdown of where all offenders live.

Young offenders

The Youth Offending Service (YOS) data shows that there were 2,515 offences committed by 855 young offenders in the strategic period of October 2007 to September 2008. This equates to 627 males (73%), of which 276 were repeat offenders, and 228 females (27%), of which 70 were repeat offenders. The offences can be broken down as 2,064 (82%) committed by males and 451 (18%) committed by females. This means that males have committed an average of 3.3 crimes each, whereas females committed an average of two crimes each. Interestingly there were a higher proportion of female young offenders than female adult offenders suggesting that either early intervention is more successful for females, or that females are more prone to grow out of committing crime as they get older.

Overall there were 17 offenders who had committed over 20 offences, all of whom were male. The most prolific offender was a 17-year-old male from Hardwick who had committed 72 offences in the 12-month period. This supports the theory that most crime is committed by a small number of repeat offenders.

Of the 855 young offenders, only 26 (3%) were of non-white ethnicity, which is in line with the population of non-white young people in the Borough. The most common age group overall was 15 – 17 years representing 53% of total offenders (456). However, this differed slightly between genders with the most common age for males being 17 years (123, 20%) followed by 18 years (117, 19%) and the most common age for females being 15 years (52, 23%) followed by 16 years (49, 21%). Once again this could be interpreted as supporting the theory that girls grow out of crime as they get older.

The most common types of offences also differed by genders; males were much more likely to commit Criminal Damage but they also committed a wider variety of offence types. Criminal Damage was the most common offence type committed by males (19% of all offences) followed by Violence Against the Person (16%). Females committed theft offences most commonly (35%) followed by Violence Against the Person (25%).

Overall, 3% of males (56 offenders) and 2% of females (7 offenders) received a custodial sentence during the reporting period. A higher proportion of offences committed by females resulted in a Police Reprimand (37% for females and 23% for males), which coincides with the fact that more male offenders are repeat offenders and so less offences committed by them would be eligible for this outcome.

Five wards account for 39% of young offenders home addresses (330 offenders). The table below shows the number of adult and young offenders by ward as well as the rate per 1,000 population and % of the total. The table only shows wards where there is above the borough average rate of offenders living within the wards. All other wards have very small numbers (less than the Borough average) and could identify individuals if published. The wards shaded red have more than twice the average number of offenders living within them, and those shaded amber have one and a half times more offenders than the borough average.

Ward of home address	Adult Offenders	Young Offenders	Total Offenders	Rate per 1000 population	% of total
Stockton Town Centre	184	57	241	36.4	12%
Newtown	128	63	191	25.7	10%
Mandale and Victoria	135	89	224	22.4	12%
Hardwick	74	63	137	19.7	7%
Parkfield and Oxbridge	102	36	138	19.0	7%
Norton North	64	58	122	18.0	6%
Billingham East	56	41	97	13.7	5%
Norton South	66	31	97	12.3	5%
Roseworth	39	48	87	11.9	4%
Billingham South	47	32	79	11.6	4%
Stainsby Hill	32	45	77	11.5	4%
Grand Total	1086	855	1941	10.3	100%

First Time Entrants (FTEs)

Of the overall 855 young offenders dealt with by YOS 455 of them were First Time Entrants to the Criminal Justice system, which is 53% of the total. This is the same as the previous strategic assessment, which also found that the proportion of young offenders that were FTEs was 53%, despite the number of FTEs reducing overall this year.

Of the 455 FTEs 300 were male (66%) and 155 were female (34%). This differs from the overall proportions of previous offender categories where males dominate with 73% of total young offenders, and 86% of adult offenders. Only 14 were non-white (3%) and the most common age was 14 years accounting for 14% of the total (94).

Just three offence types made up 73% of all offences committed; Theft and Handling Stolen Goods (139, 31%), Criminal Damage (103, 23%) and Violence Against the Person (90, 20%). As with the data for all young offenders, male FTEs were more likely to commit Criminal Damage than female FTEs. This was the most common offence type for male FTEs accounting for 29% (87) followed by theft offences with 21% (62). The most common offence type for female FTEs was Theft and Handling Stolen Goods accounting for 50% followed by Violence Against the Person with 25% (39).

Overall, 85% of FTEs received a Police Reprimand as a result of their crime. However, the outcome types differed by gender; for male FTEs 82% received a Police Reprimand (245) and 12% received a Final Warning (35). For female FTEs 90% received a Police Reprimand (140) and 8% received a Final Warning (12). This corresponds with the fact that more males had committed offences with a gravity score of over three, which means that they would not be eligible for a Police Reprimand and would go straight to a Final Warning. Offences with a gravity score of four or above are not eligible for either outcome and always result in a charge.

Five wards account for 35% of FTE's home addresses (161 offenders). The table below shows the number of FTEs by ward as well as the rate per 1,000 population and % of the total. The population figures used to calculate these rates are the number of 0-19 year olds living in each ward. The table only shows wards where there is above the borough average rate of FTEs living within the wards (those above 9.4 per 1,000 population). All other wards have very small numbers (less than the Borough average) and could identify individuals if published. There were no wards with more than twice the average number of offenders living within them, and those shaded amber have one and a half times more offenders than the borough average.

Ward of home address	Total FTEs	Rate per 1000 population	% of Total
Mandale & Victoria	45	16.5	9.9%
Newtown	35	14.9	7.7%
Stainsby Hill	27	14.8	5.9%
Norton North	27	14.7	5.9%
Village	20	14.5	4.4%
Stockton Town Centre	24	13.8	5.3%
Hardwick	27	13.8	5.9%
Billingham East	25	12.5	5.5%
Roseworth	24	12.1	5.3%
Norton South	18	11.1	4.0%
Billingham Central	18	10.3	4.0%
Billingham South	19	9.9	4.2%
Western Parishes	7	9.6	1.5%
Grand Total	455	9.4	100.0%

Prolific and Priority Offenders (PPOs)

There were 41 PPOs as of the end of September 2008; 39 (95%) were male and two (5%) were female. The majority of PPOs (41%) were male aged between 29 – 31 years. All of the PPOs were white and only three did not have substance misuse problems. There were 11 of the PPOs in custody as of September 2008.

The most common offence category for the PPOs was burglary (25 offenders) followed by theft offences (16 offenders). Offender's needs are scored on an Offender Assessment System (OASys) and the average OASys score for the PPOs was 129, which is a tier 4 score and means the offender would need a lot of intervention and support. Overall a third of all PPOs had an OASys score of over 125, which falls into tier 4. Offenders also have an Offender Gradient Reconviction Score (OGRS), which assesses the likelihood that they will re-offend in the next 12 months. There were 14 PPOs with a score of 90% or more, although the score was not present for five PPOs.

ASB Perpetrators

There were 2,006 unique perpetrators named on ASB records held by the ASB team for the reporting period. Of these 1,390 were male (69%) and 616 were female (31%). In total 1,255 (62%) were youths under 18 years and 553 (28%) were adults over 18 years, with the age unknown for 198 (10%) of all perpetrators. The most common age group was 14- 15 years with 27% of the total (534), followed by 16 – 17 years with 18% of the total (363). The vast majority of adult perpetrators were male (405, 73%).

A total of 22 ABCs and 11 ASBO/ CRASBOs were granted in the reporting period. Only one ABC and one ASBO were for female perpetrators. All of the ABCs were issued to young people aged between 13 – 17 years, with 9 issued to youths aged 16 (41%). The age ranges of the recipients of ASBO / CRASBOs was more diverse ranging from 14 – 49 year. A total of four were granted to adults in the reporting period, and the most common age group was 15 – 16 years accounting for 5 overall (45%).

Stockton Town Centre, Norton South and Roseworth were the top three wards where perpetrators who signed ABCs lived accounting for 45% (10) and Stockton Town Centre, Norton Norton and Hardwick were the areas where the perpetrators on ASBO / CRASBOs lived (7, 65% overall).

Motivations and drivers

Alcohol is a major factor in many crimes and ASB. A third of all ASB recorded by the ASB team was classified as alcohol related. This includes incidents where the main category of the behaviour is classified as either drinking in the street, drunkenness or alcohol confiscations from those under the legal drinking age or adults drinking in designated no drinking zones. This does not take into account other types of ASB such as verbal abuse, throwing missiles and loutish behaviour, which may be motivated by alcohol. The overall total of ASB that is committed whilst under the influence of alcohol is almost certain to be much higher than 33%. For AS 13 forms 47% (1,585) were issued for alcohol related incidents.

10% of all Violence Against the Person offences (329) were recorded as having occurred at a licensed premise, and 28% overall (893) were committed under the influence of alcohol. However, the true figure committed under the influence is likely to be higher as recording issues persist with the crime data; 30% (974) were recorded as unknown. There were 147 (45%) of the 329 offences committed in licensed premises that were recorded as either not occurring under the influence of alcohol or unknown.

The ThinkB4UDrink campaign has persisted throughout the strategic period to promote responsible drinking and to tackle violence related to the nighttime economy. The campaign has been extended to include educational material for young people about alcohol related harm.

For those violent crimes flagged as domestic violence (892 in total) there were 34% (307) recorded as being committed under the influence of alcohol. The number of unknown records for domestic violence offences was 202, 23%.

There were 2,182 mandatory drugs tests for 1,385 people arrested for a trigger offence in the reporting period. Of these, 64 had been arrested and tested more than five times, with nine people tested more than ten times. The gender breakdown was 1,120 (81%) male and 265 (19%) female. Males aged between 18 – 34 years accounted for 63% of all persons arrested for trigger offences. A total of 909 tests were positive, which is 42% overall. Those aged between 25 – 34 years were more likely to test positive for drugs than any other any other age group (55% positive, 420 individuals). The table below shows a full breakdown of test result by gender.

Test Result	Female	Female %	Male	Male %	Total	Total %
Positive for Cocaine	33	10%	261	14%	294	13%
Positive for Opiates	43	12%	215	12%	258	12%
Positive for both (Cocaine & Opiates)	76	22%	281	15%	357	16%
Total Positive tests	152	44%	757	41%	909	42%
Negative test	188	54%	1039	57%	1227	56%
Test aborted or refused	6	2%	40	2%	46	2%
Grand Total	346	100%	1836	100%	2182	100%

The 909 positive tests relate to 513 individuals, of which 223 (43%) were males aged between 25 – 34 years. Four crime categories accounted for 93% of all trigger offences where the drug test is positive; Theft offences (including handling stolen goods and going equipped to steal) accounted for 61% (557), Burglary (including dwelling and non dwelling) accounted for 16% (141), Possession of a Class A drug accounted for 9% (81) and Supply of Class A offences accounted for 7% (67). Of note, those arrested for possession and supply of Class A offences were more likely to test positive than negative. For all other crime types there were more negative tests than positive. This suggests a high proportion of drug dealers and also users.

The current downturn in the economic climate could prove a motivator to crime in the forthcoming strategic year. As unemployment increases there is the possibility for people to turn to crime to provide an income. The next strategic assessment should assess unemployment levels as a possible motivator of crime.

LOCATION

This section will try to build a picture of where and when crime, disorder and ASB are most concentrated in Stockton.

The main hotspot for all crime, disorder and ASB is within Stockton Town Centre ward concentrated around the High Street. This main hotspot does not tend to differ very much at all when we look at each crime type in isolation. This is to be expected given that there is a high concentration of people, shops and pubs within this small area.

Stockton Town Centre ward has the highest crime rate per 1000 population for total crime, and for each category of crime with the exception of dwelling burglary, where Newtown has the highest crime rate. The following table shows the top (worst) five wards for a number of key crime types by rate per 1000 population / households. The numbers in brackets relate to the overall ranking based on total crime rates with one being the worst. The top five wards have been shaded to show the variance across crime types and those in green are particular anomalies. The top five wards for total crime account for 46% of all crime in the Borough.

Total Crime	Burglary Dwelling	Burglary Other Than Dwelling	Criminal Damage	Drug Offences	Fraud and Forgery	Other Theft	Shoplifting	Vehicle Crime	Violence against the person
Stockton Town Centre (1)	Newtown (4)	Stockton Town Centre (1)	Stockton Town Centre (1)	Stockton Town Centre (1)	Mandale & Victoria (2)	Stockton Town Centre (1)	Stockton Town Centre (1)	Stockton Town Centre (1)	Stockton Town Centre (1)
Mandale & Victoria (2)	Stockton Town Centre (1)	Northern Parishes (18)	Norton North (3)	Mandale & Victoria (2)	Stockton Town Centre (1)	Mandale & Victoria (2)	Norton North (3)	Parkfield & Oxbridge (6)	Newtown (4)
Norton North (3)	Hardwick (5)	B'garth & Elm Tree (14)	Newtown (4)	Parkfield & Oxbridge (6)	Northern Parishes (18)	Hardwick (5)	Mandale & Victoria (2)	Western Parishes (15)	Parkfield & Oxbridge (6)
Newtown (4)	Parkfield & Oxbridge (6)	Hardwick (5)	Hardwick (5)	Norton South (9)	Village (13)	Newtown (4)	Roseworth (12)	Billingham South (11)	Stainsby Hill (7)
Hardwick (5)	Billingham South (11)	Billingham South (11)	Stainsby Hill (7)	Newtown (4)	Parkfield & Oxbridge (6)	Norton North (3)	Stainsby Hill (7)	Norton North (3)	Hardwick (5)

Of note, Northern Parishes shows in the table twice as second worst for burglary other than dwelling, and third for fraud offences. This is despite the ward having an overall crime rate of less than half the Borough average and being ranked 18th out of 26 wards overall. The reason for this ward to feature highly for burglary other than dwelling was a repeat location at the allotments with 13 offences committed in the strategic period, 11 of which were committed in one night. The fraud offences all relate to MOWP from one petrol station at Wolviston Services.

Other low ranked wards overall that feature in the table are Bishopsgarth and Elmtree, 14th overall and 3rd for burglary other, Village (13th overall and 4th for fraud), and Western Parishes (15th overall and 3rd for vehicle crime). All but two of the burglaries at Bishopsgarth and Elmtree were domestic related with garages and shed being targeted throughout the year period. These burglaries were linked to two young offenders that lived in nearby Hardwick. One has since moved away from the Hardwick area, which has resulted in offences ceasing. The fraud offences at Village ward again related to a single petrol station, which is Total Fina on Thornaby Road. The majority of vehicle crimes in Western Parishes were Theft From Motor Vehicle and eight offences occurred within a single night. A full breakdown of all ward rates by each crime type can be found in appendix ??.

Violent Crime

When looking at all violence across the Borough Saturday is the busiest day for offences to occur (22%, 717) followed by Sunday (17%, 560). The main location for violence has remained constant for a number of years and is the area of Stockton High Street and Yarm Road / Yarm Lane in the Town Centre. This is due to the nighttime economy; there are high numbers of pubs, clubs and takeaway restaurants in the area and most violence offences occur during the early hours of the morning over the weekend period. When we look at violent at this location 42% is committed under the influence of alcohol, which is much greater than the proportion of total violence committed under the influence (28%).

There has been a significant increase in offences recorded at Zanzibar nightclub in comparison to the previous period (34 offences to 99). This was highlighted in a problem profile produced in June 2008 and the licensing department has met with club's managerial staff, resulting in the preparation of an action plan to tackle the identified issues.

Other repeat locations include Westlands School (22 crimes), University of North Tees (20), Cross Keys Nightclub (15), Che Bar (13), John Whitehead Park (13), The Garrick (13) Tall Tree Nightclub (11) and Trader Jacks (11) and Jockers (10). Four of the top 10 locations are within the Stockton town centre ward (146 offences).

Drugs

Information taken from the Police Strategic Assessment shows that the majority of dealing continues to occur around the Stockton and Thornaby areas, particularly in wards of high deprivation and where users reside, thus making drugs easy to sell within short time-scales. Enforcement and arrests have been most active around the Stockton town centre ward followed by Mandale and Victoria and Norton South. This follows the intelligence picture that indicates that a high percentage of drugs activity is occurring around these areas. This has remained the same for several years. There has been a slight shift in dealing within recent months with a number of Thornaby dealers now coming over to the Stockton area due to the high number of drug users within these locations. To date, this has not caused any identified conflict with other Stockton dealers, which is likely to be due to the amount of business that is available.

Drugs offences within Stockton Town Centre ward have mainly related to cannabis possession (92 of 146,) although there have been 10 offences relating to possession with intent to supply of Class A drugs. This is similar in Mandale and Victoria ward, with 16 of the 81 offences relating to Class A drugs and six relating to possession with intent to supply class A drugs.

Class A drugs are being sourced across borders and from other force areas. Crack cocaine continues to be sourced from Middlesbrough and heroin from other force areas.

The locations where discarded needles have been recovered have been examined but the data was poorly recorded and only 55% of records (110) were assigned a ward and 72 records were missing ward information. Stockton Town Centre ward had the most (40) followed by Newtown (11) and Parkfield and Oxbridge (10), but this information must be treated with caution due to the data quality.

Criminal Damage

Friday was the busiest day for Criminal Damage offences to occur representing 20% overall (944), closely followed by Saturday with 19% (875). The period from 5pm Friday evening to 2am Saturday morning accounted for 18% of all Criminal Damage in the reporting period. There were a number of hotspots and repeat locations for damage. The two main hotspots were Dovecot Street to Yarm Lane (Stockton Town Centre), and Norton Grange (Norton North). These can be seen in the map below.

Other hotspot areas were centred around the following streets; Low Grange Avenue (Billingham East), Coniscliffe Road (Hardwick), Cobden Street (Mandale and Victoria) and Hampden Way / Stirling Way (Stainsby Hill).

Anti social behaviour

There were 3,366 AS 13 forms issued in the reporting period, of which 1,256 (37%) were issued on a Friday. The hours of 7pm to 9pm accounted for 40% of all forms and a total of 27% were issued on Friday evenings between 7pm and 10pm. Interestingly alcohol was a factor in the issuing of 1,585 forms (47% of the total), which suggests a very strong causal link between alcohol and ASB.

Three wards accounted for 31% of locations where the forms were issued and had significantly higher totals than other wards in the Borough. These are Stockton Town Centre with 13% (456 forms), Stainsby Hill 9% (305) and Billingham Central 9% (300). All of these wards are Town Centre Wards. The top wards for forms issued in relation to alcohol are Stockton Town Centre (17%, 276) and Billingham Central (10%, 152).

From January 2008 the Police have been issuing directions to leave under Section 27 of the Violent Crime Reduction Act 2006. These forms are given to people over the age of 16 years who are causing or are likely to cause alcohol related crime and disorder and they must then leave a specified locality for a given period for up to 48 hours. The scheme was ran in Stockton Town Centre only for three months and rolled out to include other areas of the Borough in April. A total of 340 directions to leave have been issued between January to September 2008 and as would be expected 78% (265) were issued in Stockton Town Centre. Particular repeat locations within this area are the High Street, Yarm Lane, Parish Gardens and Trinity Gardens. The majority of forms were issued between 11pm Friday night and 3am Saturday morning relating to the nighttime economy.

Teenage pregnancy data shows that there were 80 births between January – December 2008. This is a reduction on the previous year of 109 births. The top three wards for the home address of the mother were Hardwick (10 births), Mandale and Victoria (9) and Stainsby Hill (7). Teenage pregnancy is often related to

under age drinking but these areas do not seem to relate to the prevalence of alcohol related ASB or the home address of perpetrators of ASB.

Data relating to graffiti removal has been source from Care For Your Area but unfortunately only 19% of records had been verified and could be assigned a ward, so this data could not be analysed.

Noise nuisance reported to Environmental Health shows that Stockton Town Centre ward was the most prevalent accounting for 8% overall (71 complaints). This was followed by Mandale and Victoria with 7% (62) and Parkfield and Oxbridge (53), Norton South (51) Billingham East (48) and Billingham Central (47) all had 6% of complaints.

Police recorded ASB is highest in Stockton Town Centre ward, accounting for 16% of the total, followed by Mandale and Victoria ward (10%). This is very similar to the levels of ASB recorded by the Neighbourhood Enforcement Service (NES) where Stockton Town Centre ward accounted 12% of the total incidents and Mandale and Victoria ward for 9%.

The table below shows the demand for service for the ASB team, the Police, and NES in relation to ASB. The table shows that the reporting levels are not even and that some ward are more likely to report ASB to the Police and NES (Newtown, Hardwick and Roseworth) and others the ASB team (Billingham Central, Norton South, Bishopsgarth and Elmtree, and Billingham North).

Ward	ASB Team incidents	Police Incidents	NES Incidents
Stockton Town Centre	1	1	1
Billingham Central	2	10	9
Mandale and Victoria	3	2	2
Stainsby Hill	4	6	3
Parkfield and Oxbridge	5	5	6
Norton North	6	8	8
Norton South	7	11	19
Newtown	8	3	5
Bishopsgarth and Elm Tree	9	15	13
Billingham East	10	7	11
Hardwick	11	4	4
Billingham North	12	20	21
Billingham South	13	13	17
Grangefield	14	18	14
Ingleby Barwick East	15	17	10
Billingham West	16	21	23
Ingleby Barwick West	17	19	15
Village	18	12	16
Roseworth	19	9	7
Eaglescliffe	20	14	12
Fairfield	21	23	18
Yarm	22	16	22
Norton West	23	22	24
Western Parishes	24	25	25
Hartburn	25	24	20
Northern Parishes	26	26	26

Deliberate Fires

The majority of primary deliberate vehicle fires occur over the weekend (26%, 33 fires on Saturdays and 20%, 26 fires on Sundays), and between 10pm to 3am (49%). This was similar for primary deliberate dwelling fires as 9pm to 3pm accounted for 56% overall but the most common day for was Thursday with 30% overall (8 fires). There was a small cluster of dwelling fires at Tilery estate in the Norton South ward; two at Swainby Road and one at Danby Road. There were also two fires on Wade Avenue on Victoria Estate and one fire on Gooseport Road Portrack Estate, which are all within Stockton Town Centre ward. All of these fires fall within the St Ann's Partnership area. There were two hotspots for deliberate vehicle fires; 14 fires in Parkfield to the east of Yarm Road around Northcote Street and eight fires at Waterford Road / Raleigh Road in Norton North.

Secondary deliberate fires occurred quite evenly across all days of the week and the times of 6pm – 10pm accounted for 48% overall. Five main wards accounted for 55%; Stockton Town Centre with 15% (194), Hardwick with 12% (153), Newtown with 11% (145), Mandale and Victoria with 9% (113) and Norton North with

8% (98). There were some particular hotspots and repeat locations within these wards and these were Somerset Road and Waterford Road in Norton North, Wolviston Walk and High Newham Court in Hardwick and Northbourne Road and Dundas Street in Newtown.

Other Theft

Most offences of Other Theft occurred in Stockton Town Centre (497, 17%), followed by Mandale and Victoria (343, 12%), Hardwick (219, 7%) and Newtown (204, 7%). Particular hotspots were centred on Stockton High Street and the roads around Buchanan Street and Westbury Street and Mansfield Avenue in Thornaby. Offences occurred on all days of the week and at all times of the day no particular pattern.

Not surprisingly offences of shoplifting were mostly concentrated in Stockton Town Centre ward (481, 38%) and Mandale and Victoria (147, 12%), which is to be expected given the number of retail premises in the town centre and also at Teesside Park in Mandale and Victoria ward. Offences occurred on all days quite evenly, however there was a peak on Wednesdays in Stockton Town Centre ward, which is a market day. The majority of shoplifting offences occurred midday with the hours of 12 – 6pm accounted for 64% and 1-3pm 32%. There were a number of prolific repeat locations with more than 20 offences, which are summarised in the table below.

Name	Ward	Type	Offences	% of all Shoplifting
Debenhams PLC	Stockton Town Centre	Department store	72	6%
Asda Stores Ltd, Thornaby	Stainsby Hill	Supermarket	67	5%
Boots The Chemists, High Street	Stockton Town Centre	Chemist	51	4%
Co-Operative, Redhill Road	Roseworth	Supermarket	48	4%
Asda Stores Ltd, Portrack Lane	Stockton Town Centre	Supermarket	42	3%
Tesco Stores Ltd, Roseworth	Roseworth	Supermarket	41	3%
Tesco Express, Norton High Street	Norton North	Supermarket	32	3%
Somerfield Stores, Norton	Norton North	Supermarket	31	2%
Bells Stores, Darlington Lane	Norton North	Supermarket	28	2%
Netto Food Store	Stockton Town Centre	Supermarket	26	2%
B & Q Plc	Stockton Town Centre	Hardware Store	26	2%
Tesco Stores Ltd, Billingham	Billingham Central	Supermarket	26	2%
Bells Stores, Newton Drive	Village	Supermarket	24	2%
Bells Stores, Thorntree Road	Village	Supermarket	23	2%
Bells Stores, Pearson Way	Mandale & Victoria	Supermarket	22	2%
New Look	Stockton Town Centre	Clothes store	22	2%

Fraud and Forgery

There didn't appear to be any pattern to the times of day or days of the week when Fraud offences were committed. This remained the same even when looking at each fraud category in isolation and individual petrol stations in relation to MOWPs. There were five main petrol stations that accounted for 44% of all MOWP offences (103), which are summarised below.

Name	Ward	Total offences	% of total MOWP
WM Morrison Supermarkets PLC	Mandale & Victoria	35	15%
Roadside Mandale Service Station	Mandale & Victoria	21	9%
Wolviston Services	Northern Parishes	17	7%
Shell Garage	Yarm	15	6%
Total Fina Garage	Village	15	6%

The majority of Fraud by False Representation offences were committed in Stockton Town Centre accounting for 28% overall (31 offences).

Dwelling Burglary

Dwelling burglary was one of the few crime type that Stockton Town Centre ward was not the worst performing by rate per 1,000 population. Newtown also recorded the most burglaries in terms of numbers (89) with Stockton Town Centre second (83). These were the top two wards for the previous strategic period but the order has changed. Mandale and Victoria ward was third overall with 79 offences and was also third last year.

There were five repeat locations of dwelling burglaries, which have already been outlined in the victim section. There was a slight peak in offending over the weekend and offences occurred at all times of the day.

Other Burglary

The ward with the most activity for both domestic and commercial offences is Stockton town centre, followed by Parkfield and Oxbridge. Offences within Stockton town centre are almost double that of the second highest ward (119 offences compared to 55 in Parkfield and Oxbridge). Offences within Parkfield and Oxbridge have been fairly evenly spread and include commercial premises targeted around the Bowesfield Lane/Yarm Road area (14 offences). There were 53 offences in Billingham South, of which 19 were to commercial premises on Haverton Hill Road / New Road.

Other repeat locations include the allotments in Northern Parishes ward (13), which have already been outlined, St Michael's School in Billingham East ward with 6 offences and the allotments on Thornaby Road in Mandale and Vicotria ward with 5 offences. Once again there did not appear to be a pattern to the times and days of offences.

Vehicle crime

Stockton Town Centre was the ward with the most offences for TFMV accounting for 12% overall (96), followed by Parkfield and Oxbridge (11%, 87) and Norton North (6%, 45). Stockton Town Centre is generally the top ward for TFMV offences and a number of repeat vehicle crime offenders live within this location. This ward is also a short walking distance from Parkfield and Oxbridge where two of the most prolific vehicle crime offenders currently live. There were a few repeat locations for TFMV offences including Mecca Bingo car park (12 offences, Stockton Town Centre) and Sainsbury's car park (6 offences, High Street Yarm).

The top three wards for TOMV offences have remained the same as the previous strategic period, with the main locations being Mandale and Victoria (9%, 40 crimes), Stockton town centre (8%, 33), and Newtown (7%, 31). Over half of the offences occurred whilst the vehicle was parked in the street. There were 14 offences where the car was stolen having broken down and been left at the side of the road, and 11 where vehicles were parked within a compound. There were also four offences at forecourts of car salesrooms.

Hate crime

Three wards accounted for 55% of all Police recorded hate crimes; Stockton Town Centre (38, 31%), Mandale and Victoria (16, 13%) and Parkfield and Oxbridge (14, 11%). Mandale and Victoria was the main ward for offensive incidents reported to the ASB team (5, 31%).

RECOMMENDATIONS











Based upon the analysis in this document the following actions are recommended:







- All of the five set key objectives in the CSP are still relevant and should continue for year two of the plan.
- Other theft should remain under the Emerging Issues priority and consideration should be given to also monitoring Fraud and Forgery offences.
- All other crime types should be monitored to ensure that any emerging problems are responded to quickly.
- A focus on reassurance work to reduce the fear of crime, especially for residents living in Thornaby and Central Stockton as well as those aged between 16 – 24 years and those from the BME community.
- Continue working to reduce the effects of alcohol in the nighttime economy via the ThinkB4UDrink campaign along with Operation Exodus (dedicated Police presence in Stockton Town Centre and directions to leave).
- Work to secure health data from A&E and NEAS to assist with the analysis of Violent Crime in the Borough
- Encourage NOMS to refer into harbour for both victims and perpetrators of domestic violence.
- SSP to continue talks with Cleveland Police in relation to the problems that persist with data recording, particularly in relation to the DV flag, committed under influence flag, committed in licensed premise flag and the occupation, ethnicity and address details for suspects and victims.
- Work between Police, Community Safety and DAT analysts to try and identify if any further research can be done to ascertain what proportion of drug dealers are also users.
- Police Officers and NES Officers to promote the ASB team and the ASB hotline when responding to calls of ASB in wards ranked low for incidents reported to the ASB team.
- Continue to work with the Police Standards Unit to secure access to IRIS, particularly IRIS intelligence for the Community Safety Analyst.
- All outstanding actions from the previous Strategic Assessment be carried over to this years actions, and an update to be taken to SSP each quarter with the target monitoring report.

Safer Stockton Partnership Membership

- Stockton Borough Council
- Police
- Police Authority
- Fire Service and the Primary Care Trust
- Drugs Action Team (DAT)
- Tristar Homes Ltd (THL)
- National Probation Service Teesside
- Safe in Tees Valley
- Cleveland Fire Brigade
- Cleveland Police Authority
- North East Chamber of Commerce
- Victim Support – Stockton
- Neighbourhood Watch – Stockton-on-Tees
- North Tees Primary Care Trust
- Stockton Youth Offending Service
- Cleveland Magistrates Court
- Stockton Drug Action Team
- HM Prison, Holme House

Appendix 2 – update of the Strategic Assessment Action Plan 2008

SECTION	No	RECOMMENDATION	AGENCY	UPDATE	Status
ASB	1.1	For juvenile ASB perpetrators their school is listed on Flare yet this was not populated enough to perform any meaningful analysis. The recording of the school of perpetrators should be addressed for preventative work.	ASB TEAM	This had been implemented and was working well, however a recent upgrade of the FLARE recording system has meant that school cannot currently be monitored. When the new system went live some of the old data did not get carried over including school details and must now be manually researched and re-inputted.	
ASB	1.2	There was no analysis into the prevalence of gangs. There are some known gangs and data in relation to the gangs should be considered in future.	ASB TEAM POLICE	This field was also affected by the upgrade of FLARE.	
Drugs	2.1	There was no treatment data provided by the DAT. This is a crucial flaw and should be addressed in the next assessment	DAT	The DAT Needs Assessment data has been included in the report.	
Drugs	2.2	The crossover between drug users and dealers has not been established and future reports should aim to investigate this link.	DAT POLICE	This is still proving difficult but the MDT data found a higher proportion of people arrested for Class A supply offences tested positive on arrest than any other crime type.	
Drugs	2.3	It was not possible to look at where offenders live due to issues with the recording system so no analysis could be completed on the their home address.	POLICE	This issue has not been addressed by Cleveland Police. It is still not possible to analyse the offender or victim address details.	
Violence	3.1	More Domestic Violence data needs to be sought for inclusion in the report. In particular data from DV support agencies. The Police DV team have been recording more detailed information since July 2007 so there will be more data for inclusion in future assessments.	DV	Harbour data is received on a quarterly basis and is included in the assessment. The Police DV team data has also been included.	
Violence	3.2	The DV flag on recorded crimes is not accurate and therefore the true proportion of violence that is domestic is not being captured. This is a serious flaw and is impacting on the full understanding of DV in Stockton.	POLICE	Still problems with the DV flag. Analysis found that even records where the offender was recorded as spouse or ex partner were not flagged as DV.	
Violence	3.3	The lack of information on home address of offenders and victims limited the analysis of locations.	POLICE	See 2.3	
Violence	3.4	There has been no data provided by health authorities, which could help improve the picture of violence in the Borough, especially that which is not reported to the police. Work to secure A&E and ambulance pick up data for assault injuries should be a priority for the next assessment.	A&E NEAS	Some data received from PCT, which was of limited value. No data has been received from A&E for 2008/09 and no progress has been made obtaining data from NEAS. Work is ongoing to secure NEAS data across the Tees Valley, to set up a system in A&E to start recording better assault data. This has been taken up regionally and should now start to move forward. It is anticipated that some data will be available for the next assessment.	
Criminal	4.1	The failure to properly key word the MO field has	POLICE	There has been some improvement, but the many of the	

Damage		impaired the analysis of the nature of criminal damage. This needs to be addressed as damage continues to be a large problem and it is not possible glean a full understanding of the nature of the problem.		indicator fields are still incomplete. A pilot scheme is running in the Control Room in relation to criminal damage where a specific proforma is being completed for each call, and this will be monitored to see if any improvements are made.	
Criminal Damage	4.2	It would be interesting to know the tenure of damaged dwellings and this should be considered for future assessments.	POLICE TRISTAR	A database of Tristar properties is available to both the Community Safety Analyst and the Police Analysts to cross-reference against crime data. This data has been used for Criminal Damage and Dwelling Burglary in this Strategic Assessment.	
Criminal Damage	4.3	Once again the lack of information on home address of offenders and victims limited the analysis of locations	POLICE	See. 2.3	
Diverting Young People from offending	5.1	This section is not as straightforward as the other crime type based priorities so data was slightly limited. There was no attempt to look at where youth provision and youth work is currently located in the Borough and this could be useful for future work	YOUTH SERVICES	There was more YOS data received this strategic period but youth work information is still lacking at the moment.	
Other Theft	6.1	Data quality issues impeded the analysis of shoplifting offences. Given that theft is currently the biggest problem is the Borough careful crime recording of all theft offences is crucial.	POLICE	Shoplifting data is still poor, as is the metal thefts data. A strategic category has been created in Watson and monthly checks on the data to pick out metal thefts are ongoing. This is serving as a way round the poor data recording for other theft but will not assist with shoplifting. The Priority Crime Team (PCT) now researches all shoplifting offences and recovers all CCTV, which has increased detections. The PCT highlight any new MOs and top 10 offenders.	
Other Theft	6.2	The Shop watch Scheme in Stockton Town Centre was not considered in this report. Future reports should ensure any data available is gathered and utilised.	POLICE SBC	Information seems to be one way only with all the Neighbourhood Watch, Shop Watch and Pub Watch. No information is being received from the schemes back to the Police at this time.	
Other Theft	6.3	Once again the lack of information on home address of offenders and victims limited the analysis of locations.	POLICE	See 2.3	

Appendix 3 - Table of wards by the area of residence for the MORI survey results, and Local Area Partnership Boards.

Current Ward	Area of Residence as per MORI results	Local Area Partnership Boards
Billingham Central	Billingham	Northern
Billingham East	Billingham	Northern
Billingham North	Billingham	Northern
Billingham South	Billingham	Northern
Billingham West	Billingham	Northern
Hardwick	Central Stockton	Central
Newtown	Central Stockton	Central
Roseworth	Central Stockton	Central
Parkfield & Oxbridge	Central Stockton	Central
Stockton Town Centre	Central Stockton	Central
Norton North	North Stockton	Central
Norton South	North Stockton	Central
Norton West	North Stockton	Central
Northern Parishes	North Stockton	Northern
Eaglescliffe	South Stockton	Western
Ingleby Barwick East	South Stockton	Eastern
Ingleby Barwick West	South Stockton	Eastern
Yarm	South Stockton	Western
Mandale & Victoria	Thornaby	Eastern
Stainsby Hill	Thornaby	Eastern
Village	Thornaby	Eastern
Western Parishes	West Stockton	Western
Bishopsgarth & Elm Tree	West Stockton	Central
Fairfield	West Stockton	Central
Grangefield	West Stockton	Central
Hartburn	West Stockton	Central

Appendix 4 – Crimes per 1000 population / households by Ward

Ward	Burglary Dwelling	Burglary Others	Criminal Damage	Drugs Other - Supplying	Drugs Simple Possession	Fraud and Forgery	Other Crimes	Robbery	Sexual Offences	Theft - Other	Theft from Motor Vehicle	Theft from Shops / Stalls	Theft of Motor Vehicle	Vehicle Interference	Violence against the person	Grand Total
Stockton Town Centre	25.3	18.3	81.4	2.4	19.9	5.7	9.2	3.9	4.1	77.3	14.8	73.4	5.0	2.1	131.9	461.4
Mandale and Victoria	17.1	4.8	38.5	1.2	7.2	6.6	2.7	0.7	1.9	33.5	4.0	14.8	4.0	0.7	22.6	151.3
Norton North	9.6	3.4	53.0	0.4	3.4	0.1	2.7	1.8	0.6	22.9	5.9	17.0	2.4	0.4	21.7	139.9
Newtown	29.0	5.0	46.2	0.7	5.0	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.2	27.5	2.6	1.1	3.0	0.5	28.8	136.7
Hardwick	20.4	7.3	45.2	0.4	3.9	1.9	1.4	1.3	0.1	31.8	3.3	1.7	3.5	0.6	23.6	135.0
Parkfield and Oxbridge	18.9	6.8	33.1	2.8	4.0	3.3	1.7	1.4	2.1	21.5	11.9	1.5	4.3	0.7	24.3	127.1
Stainsby Hill	8.7	6.0	45.1	0.4	4.8	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	14.0	3.4	10.9	3.7	0.4	23.7	118.4
Billingham East	8.0	6.6	43.3	0.4	2.0	2.7	2.7	0.4	1.7	17.0	2.5	4.6	3.1	0.4	21.7	112.6
Norton South	15.2	5.1	28.1	3.4	3.2	0.6	1.1	1.1	1.1	14.2	4.8	4.8	2.8	0.4	18.2	94.9
Billingham Central	9.0	5.4	25.2	0.3	2.2	1.9	1.2	0.6	1.0	14.5	4.6	8.8	1.9	0.6	18.4	90.4
Billingham South	17.6	7.2	23.2	0.3	1.3	1.5	1.3	0.1	0.4	16.0	5.6	0.9	4.4	0.7	18.5	88.7
Roseworth	8.5	5.1	21.5	0.4	2.1	1.4	2.3	0.8	0.5	12.9	3.3	12.5	2.1	0.4	15.1	83.7
Village	9.8	3.1	23.5	0.6	2.5	3.9	0.3	0.2	1.1	8.3	1.6	8.6	2.6	0.0	13.7	74.3
Bishopsgarth and Elm Tree	4.3	7.5	17.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.8	1.1	12.5	3.3	3.9	2.3	0.5	8.4	60.8
Western Parishes	4.7	4.9	12.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.3	1.0	17.8	9.1	0.3	2.6	0.6	6.5	58.9
Grangefield	6.8	3.7	12.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.4	11.4	4.1	0.1	0.9	0.6	8.0	45.3
Yarm	2.2	1.7	7.4	0.0	0.8	1.7	0.4	0.4	0.7	12.3	4.1	3.5	1.3	0.3	9.6	45.1
Northern Parishes	0.7	9.4	4.7	0.0	1.8	4.7	0.3	0.3	0.6	8.3	2.7	0.0	2.4	0.3	3.2	38.9
Eaglescliffe	4.6	4.6	10.3	0.2	0.7	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.5	6.8	3.7	1.4	1.0	0.5	4.8	38.0
Billingham West	2.4	0.8	12.3	0.5	0.8	2.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	4.0	1.8	1.7	0.7	0.5	6.3	33.4
Norton West	5.8	2.8	10.8	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	6.7	2.0	2.6	0.8	0.0	2.3	32.4
Fairfield	4.0	2.4	13.6	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.3	4.7	2.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	3.6	31.7
Ingleby Barwick East	2.8	2.2	8.1	0.0	0.8	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	5.5	2.0	0.4	0.4	0.3	3.8	26.0
Billingham North	1.9	0.9	8.7	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	3.1	1.4	0.0	0.9	0.3	5.2	22.8
Hartburn	1.4	0.6	8.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	4.2	1.7	1.9	1.3	0.3	3.0	22.6
Ingleby Barwick West	3.4	1.0	3.6	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.3	2.2	1.1	1.0	0.3	0.0	3.3	15.1
Grand Total	9.6	4.6	24.2	0.6	2.7	1.7	1.2	0.6	0.8	15.5	4.0	6.7	2.2	0.5	17.0	86.4

The figures have been colour coded to show variance from the Borough average. All values in Italics are above the Borough average. Red is more than twice the Borough average, amber is between half above and twice above the Borough average, and green is less than half the Borough average.