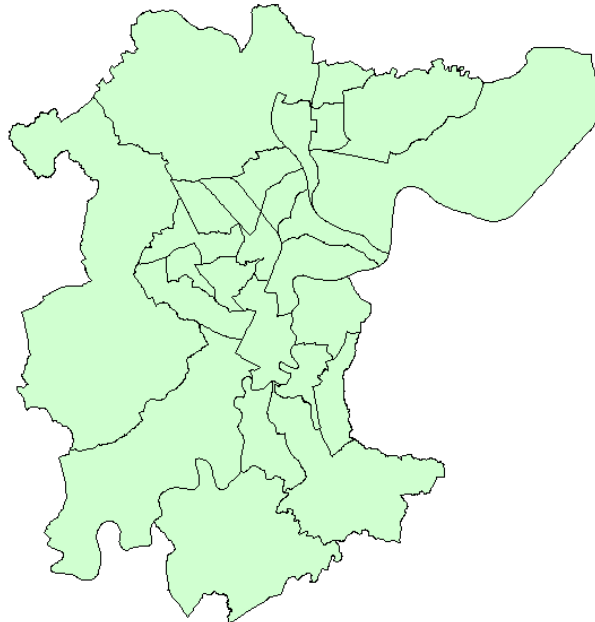


# Partnership Strategic Assessment

Agenda Item No: 14  
Safer Stockton Partnership  
9 February 2010



## October 2008 to September 2009



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DATE	January 2010

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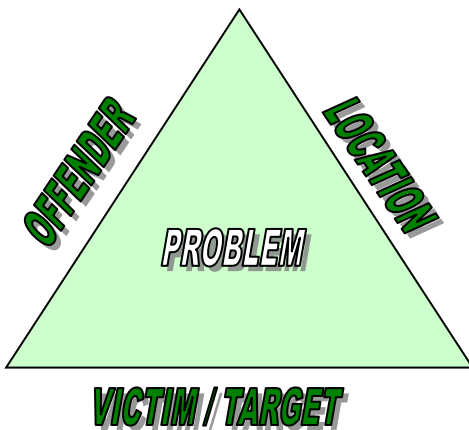
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# 1. INTRODUCTION

This is the third annual Partnership Strategic Assessment produced by the Safer Stockton Partnership (SSP). The purpose of the document is to provide the Partnership with an overview of the current crime, disorder and anti social behaviour (ASB) issues in Stockton, as well as taking into account the harm caused by misuse of drugs and alcohol. It will be used by the Partnership to consider if the current key priorities are still relevant and if any emerging issues need to be included as strategic priorities for 2010/11. A summary of this document will be published in the forthcoming Crime & Disorder Audit 2010. It is not intended to provide detailed analysis of each crime type or issue; rather it is a tool for strategic decision makers and should support the problem solving approach of the partnership by identifying knowledge gaps where further analytical products, such as problem profiles, need to be commissioned. Intelligence products and performance monitoring documents that have been produced within the strategic period will be used to inform the assessment.

During this strategic period the Safer Stockton Partnership merged with the Drugs and Alcohol Action Team (DAAT) and they are now both known under the SSP banner and have joint meetings to reduce bureaucracy. A full list of all partners can be found in appendix 1. The Partnership Strategic Assessment should be read in conjunction with the Drugs and Alcohol Needs Assessments when considering the future strategic priorities for the Partnership. It is also important to consider the findings from the Strategic Assessments produced by Stockton Police, Cleveland Fire Brigade, as well as the Young Persons Substance Misuse Needs Assessment produced by the Children and Young Peoples Strategy Group. Summary information from each of these documents is included in this report.



The assessment will look at data from 1<sup>st</sup> October 2008 to 30<sup>th</sup> September 2009 wherever possible, and is based around the three key elements of the Problem Analysis Triangle:

- Victims / Vulnerable People / Targets
- Offenders
- Locations

This triangle was borne out of the environmental criminological theory Routine Activity Theory devised by Felson & Cohan. The overarching premise is that for a crime to occur there must be a suitable target, the lack of a suitable guardian and a motivated offender that all come together in space and time. By analysing each element in turn it is the problem, rather than the outcomes of these problems e.g. crime types, which is assessed.

- The victim section considers who is most vulnerable, what properties are vulnerable, what products are most craved, the extent of repeat victimisation in the Borough and also assesses the perceptions of residents and levels of public confidence.
- The offender section tries to identify who commits crime, disorder and ASB and how prolific those offenders are, as well as considering their motivations for offending. It will also assess detection levels and what happens to offenders once they are caught.
- The location section identifies the most vulnerable locations in the Borough and those that need the most reassurance by looking at perception data. It looks at hotspots of crime, disorder and ASB and also considers the temporal aspects of these issues. Consideration will also be given to where our victims and offenders live.

This report has been produced by the Community Safety Analyst Anna Clark on behalf of SSP. Acknowledgments are given to all the responsible authorities and other key partners who have provided data for the assessment. A full list of data sources can be found in appendix 2. In particular, thanks are given to the Tees Valley Joint Strategy Unit, Lisa Lyons (Senior Intelligence Analyst, Cleveland Police), Gemma MacDonald (Business Intelligence Analyst, DAAT), Joanne Heaney (Modernisation Manager, DAAT), Lynne Massam (Modernisation Manager, Young People's Substance Misuse), Marie Lee (Intelligence Analyst, Cleveland Fire Brigade), Julie Dinsdale (Information Officer, Stockton YOS).

Please note that due to this report containing sensitive information it has been classified as **RESTRICTED**. Any member of the Partnership who wishes to use data contained within the document should first check with the author and the data source owner.

## 2. PERFORMANCE

It has been a particularly successful year for SSP, who have seen some excellent reductions in recorded crime - 24.2% reduction in Total Crime overall (-4058 offences). The following table<sup>1</sup> shows the changes in recorded crime figures for the Borough between October 2008 to September 2009 (the current strategic period) and October 2007 to September 2008 (the previous strategic period).

Recorded Crime	Current Strategic Period	Previous Strategic Period	Change	%Change
Violence Against the Person	2344	3287	-943	-28.7%
Robbery	72	121	-49	-40.5%
Sexual Offences	187	155	32	20.6%
House Burglary	659	757	-98	-12.9%
Other Burglary	876	898	-22	-2.4%
Theft of Motor Vehicle / TWOC	380	422	-42	-10.0%
Theft from Motor Vehicle	606	809	-203	-25.1%
Vehicle Interference	113	98	15	15.3%
Other Theft	3171	4277	-1106	-25.9%
Criminal Damage	3186	4677	-1491	-31.9%
Forgery & Fraud	210	382	-172	-45.0%
Drugs	669	629	40	6.4%
Other Crime	204	223	-19	-8.5%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12677</b>	<b>16735</b>	<b>-4058</b>	<b>-24.2%</b>
Violent Crime	2603	3563	-960	-26.9%
Vehicle Crime	986	1231	-245	-19.9%
Acquisitive crime	1717	2109	-392	-18.6%

Only Sexual Offences and Vehicle Interference have seen an increase this strategic period, but these increases are particularly low in terms of numbers of offences. Of the 187 Sexual Offences recorded during the Strategic Period, 42 related to historical offences.

Most notably significant reductions can be seen for Violence, Robbery, Theft from Motor Vehicle, Other Theft, Criminal Damage, and Fraud & Forgery.

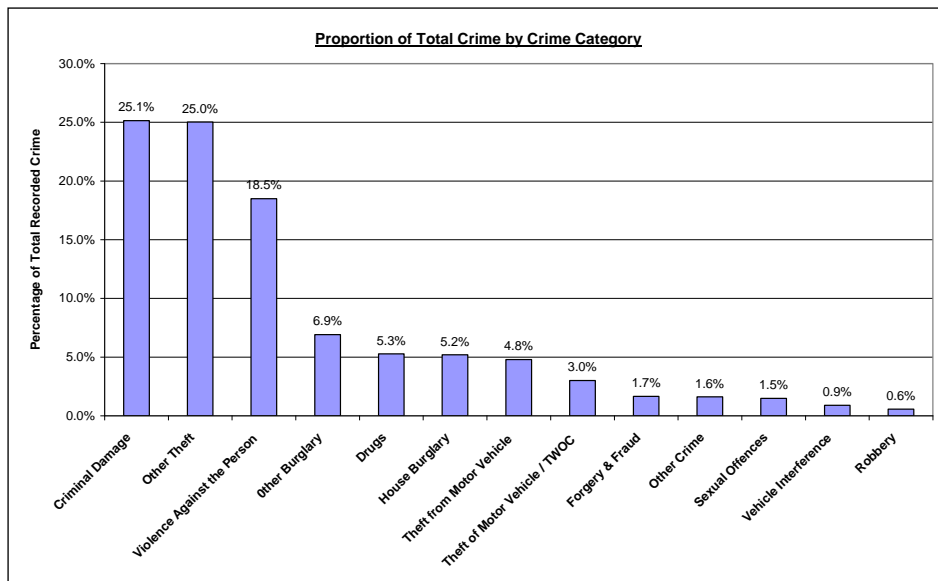
The three categories that make up the volume of total crime have remained the same, but the overall percentage of crime that they account for has reduced:

- Criminal Damage (25.1%, -2.9%)
- Other Theft (25%, -0.6%)
- Violence Against the Person (18.5%, -1.1%).

Criminal Damage offences were mainly damage to vehicles (39%) and dwellings (35%).

The majority of Other Theft offences were shoplifting (43%) followed by Other Theft if not classified elsewhere (36%).

Almost half of all Violence was Actual Bodily harm (49%), followed by Assault Without Injury (25%).



Whilst crime has reduced significantly this strategic period, Police recorded ASB has remained more or less constant (-0.5%, -98 incidents), although there has been some variance between the categories. Prostitution related activity has almost doubled from 47 to 93, and littering and drugs paraphernalia has increased by 45.5%. There has also been increases in incidents relating to neighbours (17.6%), malicious communication (19.8%) and fireworks (17.1%), although there has been a reduction of 242 incidents of vehicle nuisance (-9.3%).

The vast majority of ASB incidents were recorded as rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour (61.4%), which is less than the previous year when this category represented 63.5% of all ASB incidents. Of note the code AS12 substance misuse has merged into the AS11 category of rowdy and inconsiderate during this strategic period so that rowdy

<sup>1</sup> From Stockton Police performance documents

and inconsiderate now includes substance misuse. However, this is dependant on incidents being recorded correctly.

<b>ASB Incidents</b>	<b>Current Strategic Period</b>	<b>Previous Strategic Period</b>	<b>Change</b>	<b>% Change</b>
<b>AS1</b> Abandoned vehicle (not stolen/causing obstruction)	599	567	32	5.6%
<b>AS2</b> Animal problems	488	508	-20	-3.9%
<b>AS3</b> Begging/vagrancy	37	29	8	27.6%
<b>AS4</b> Hoax calls to emergency services	597	550	47	8.5%
<b>AS5</b> Inappropriate sale/use/possession of fireworks	123	105	18	17.1%
<b>AS6</b> Malicious/nuisance communication	1554	1297	257	19.8%
<b>AS7</b> Noise (not neighbours)	21	24	-3	-12.5%
<b>AS8</b> Prostitution related activity	93	47	46	97.9%
<b>AS9</b> Littering/Drugs paraphernalia	80	55	25	45.5%
<b>AS10</b> Rowdy/nuisance behaviour - Neighbours	1381	1174	207	17.6%
<b>AS11</b> Rowdy or inconsiderate behaviour (inc solvent misuse)	12164	12650	-486	-3.8%
<b>AS13</b> Street Drinking	285	282	3	1.1%
<b>AS14</b> Trespass	46	36	10	27.8%
<b>AS15</b> Vehicle nuisance/inappropriate vehicle use	2357	2599	-242	-9.3%
<b>TOTAL ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR INCIDENTS</b>	<b>19825</b>	<b>19923</b>	<b>-98</b>	<b>-0.5%</b>

Closely linked to ASB is deliberate fire setting. Cleveland Fire Brigade has recorded a reduction of 24% for overall primary deliberate fires<sup>2</sup> and 3% for secondary deliberate fires<sup>3</sup>. Of particular note, primary deliberate dwelling fires have reduced by a third to only 18 for the full year.

<b>Deliberate Fires</b>	<b>Current Strategic Period</b>	<b>Previous Strategic Period</b>	<b>Change</b>	<b>% Change</b>
Primary Dwelling Fire	18	27	-9	-33%
Primary Fire - Other	47	52	-5	-10%
Primary Vehicle Fire	91	127	-36	-28%
Secondary Fire	1238	1271	-33	-3%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1394</b>	<b>1477</b>	<b>-83</b>	<b>-6%</b>

Performance against the previous Strategic Assessment recommendations is outlined in the Action Plan update in appendix 3.

The Partnership maintained all existing key priorities for the financial year 2009-10:

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

The first five priorities were initially identified through consultation with residents in the summer of 2007, and have been validated against current problems in the last two Partnership Strategic Assessments. The sixth priority Emerging Issues has remained as Other Theft for the past two years, as this has been the main crime problem in the Borough.

A performance monitoring document is produced quarterly and presented at SSP outlining progress against each of the key priorities and their associated targets. Performance for this financial year to date (April – September 2009) has been encouraging with 31 of the total 44 targets on track to be achieved by year end. Five targets were not due to be monitored yet as they are calculated annually, six targets are slightly below expected performance and only two are unlikely to be achieved. Performance against each key priority will now be considered below. The full performance documents are published on our website and can be viewed at [www.saferstockton.com](http://www.saferstockton.com)

### **Anti Social Behaviour**

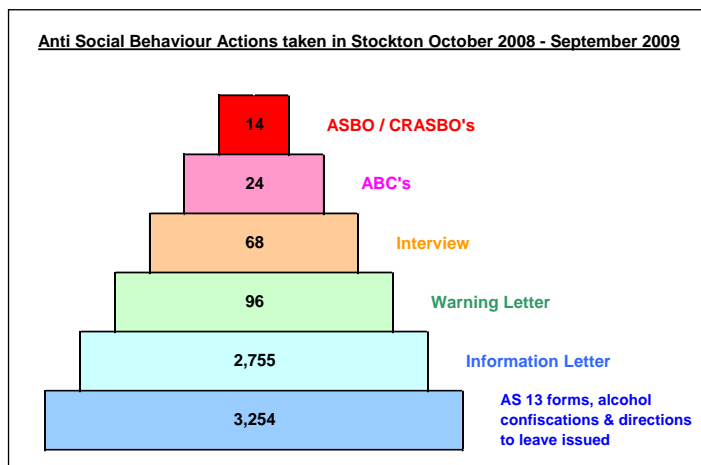
The ASB team have recorded 2,542 incidents, which is a reduction of 104 incidents (-4%) on the same period last year. As with the last assessment, a third of all incidents were recorded as alcohol related with street drinking representing 19% of all incidents. To try and combat underage drinking there have been 169 test purchase attempts which resulted in a total of 15 sales of alcohol to minors in the strategic period. Another target monitored is around

<sup>2</sup> A Primary fire includes anything of value (i.e. a building or vehicle)

<sup>3</sup> Secondary fires include items such as refuse, grassland, and derelict buildings

client satisfaction with the ASB team, which currently stands at a 100% good or excellent rating. There are two National Indicators monitored by SSP under the ASB priorities:

Indicator	Description	Baseline	Target	YTD performance <sup>4</sup>	Status
NI17 (LAA target)	<b>Reduce residents' perceptions of ASB as a problem.</b>	<b>28%</b> (Local Government Users Satisfaction Survey 2006)	<b>3% reduction to 25%</b>	<b>22.5%</b> (Place Survey 2009)	😊
NI41	Perceptions of drunk and rowdy behaviour	To be set this year	3% year on year reduction	30.7%	



A total of ten full Anti Social Behaviour Orders (ASBOs), one interim ASBO, three Criminal Anti Social Behaviour Orders (CRASBOs), and 24 Acceptable Behaviour Contracts (ABCs) have been issued within the reporting period. This is an increase on the same period last year of six ASBOs, five CRASBOs and 22 ABCs.

In addition to these enforcement actions there have been 68 interviews held, 96 warning letters issued and 2,755 information letters sent, which illustrates that these low level interventions remain successful in preventing the ASB from escalating. We were also successful in gaining the first Premise Closure Order in the Region in September 2009, which prevented

any person from entering a specific address that was linked to serious ASB for a three-month period.

Joint Action Group (JAG) meetings continue to be held in the geographical sub-districts every four weeks to tackle ongoing problems of ASB identified by partner agencies, as well as residents concerns raised through the Neighbourhood Policing Priorities. The JAG process has been reviewed this strategic period to ensure consistency across each area, and to ensure the meetings are driven by residents concerns identified through neighbourhood priorities and not just by data brought to the meetings by partners.

### Drug related offending

Total drug offences (possession and supply) have increased by 40 (6.4%) 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 3.8% of total crime to 5.3%.

All of the drugs targets are green, except for the target to maintain 100% needle exchange rate. For April to September 2009 the exchange rate stands at 80%. Further investigation showed that whilst the High Street Project were performing above target (101% exchange) there were particularly low exchange rates at pharmacies (23%) and training is now underway in at these premises. There is one National Indicator monitored:

Indicator	Description	Baseline	Target	YTD performance	Status
NI40	<b>Number of Drug users in effective treatment</b>	<b>1,135</b>	<b>1,296</b>	<b>1,254</b> (Sept 08 – Aug 09)	😊






### Violent crime

Although overall violent crime is on a downward trend, Most Serious Violence<sup>5</sup> has seen an increase in the last year. There have been 95 Most Serious Violent Crimes during the strategic period, compared to 86 in the previous year, which is a 10.5% increase. This strategic period has seen an increase in the proportion of violence that is domestic related; Domestic Violence represented 29% of all violence compared with 26% last year, however, actual numbers of incidents of Domestic Violence have reduced by 181 offences (-20.3%) which is slightly less than the reduction of all violence. Also, the flagging of Domestic Violence within the crime data has improved this strategic period which will have contributed to the increase in proportion of all violence.

Performance against National Indicators for violence is detailed below. Only NI15 was chosen to feature within the LAA.


<sup>4</sup> YTD refers to April 2009 – September 2009 for each indicator

<sup>5</sup> As per PSA 23 definition and includes Murder & Child Destruction, Attempted Murder, Wounding or other acts endangering life, Grievous Bodily Harm without Intent, Causing Death by Dangerous / Careless driving and Causing Death by Aggravated Vehicle Taking.

Indicator	Description	Baseline	Target	YTD performance	Status
<b>NI15</b> (LAA target)	<b>Reduce Serious Violent Crime</b>	<b>0.42 crimes per 1,000 population</b>	<b>3% reduction to 0.41 crimes per 1,000 population</b>	<b>0.28 per 1,000 population (54 crimes)</b>	
NI20	Reduce Assaults with Less Serious Injury	7.31 crimes per 1,000 population (2007/08)	6.51 crimes per 1,000 population	3.31 crimes per 1,000 population (801 offences)	
NI28	Reduce Serious Knife Crime	0.41 crimes per 1,000 population	0.41 crimes per 1,000 population (maintain)	0.16 crimes per 1,000 population (31 offences)	
NI28	Reduce Gun Crime	0.03 crimes per 1,000 population	0.03 crimes per 1,000 population (maintain)	0.02 crimes per 1,000 population (3 offences)	
NI32	Reduce Repeat Incidents of Domestic Violence	To be set this year	-	-	
NI34	Domestic Violence – Murder	0 per 1,000 population	0 per 1,000 population	There has been one domestic homicide YTD	


### **Criminal Damage**

Criminal Damage has been steadily reducing for the past three years, but it still represents a quarter of all crime. During the strategic period every primary school in the Borough has received education about Criminal Damage, graffiti and the consequences of committing these crimes. The two week Crucial Crew event held in September 2009 was fundamental in delivering this message as well as other important information about fire (including deliberate fire setting), road safety and personal safety.

Indicator	Description	Baseline	Target	YTD performance	Status
<b>NI33</b> (LAA target)	<b>Reduce Arson Incidents</b>	<b>93.5 per 10,000 population 2004/07 (average 2004/07)</b>	<b>84.8 primary &amp; secondary deliberate fires per 10,000 population</b>	<b>36.7 per 10,000 population</b>	

### **Diverting Young People from Offending**

There have been 312 First Time Entrants (FTEs) to the Criminal Justice System in the strategic period compared to 455 for same period last year, which is a reduction of 31.4%. This is consistent with a 26% reduction in the number of overall pre-court outcomes from 608 to 447 this strategic period; (-32% for Police Reprimands and -14% for Final Warnings). However, the number of people receiving a custodial sentence has more than doubled from 13 to 29 this year. There is a national target in relation to FTE:

Indicator	Description	Baseline	Target	YTD performance	Status
<b>NI111</b> (LAA target)	<b>Reduce the number of FTE to the Criminal Justice System</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>5% reduction year on year</b>	<b>151</b>	

The total number of individuals YOS dealt with in the strategic period was 686, which is a 20% reduction on the 855 from the previous strategic period. Both the number and proportion of FTEs has also reduced; 46% of YOS clients were FTEs (312 in total) compared to 53% (455) previously.

### **Other Theft<sup>6</sup>**

There have been some good achievements in relation to Other Theft this strategic period, with a 25.9% reduction overall and all targets achieved year to date. This category includes a range of offences, however, there are two groups that represent the majority of offences for us; 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 78% of all Other Theft, although the profile of the Other Theft categories has changed compared to previous years. Shoplifting is a concern and now accounts for the highest proportion overall (43% compared to 31% previously) and has seen an increase of 70 offences (6%) this strategic period. Theft if not classified elsewhere is no longer the main category accounting for 36% compared to 49% previous period.

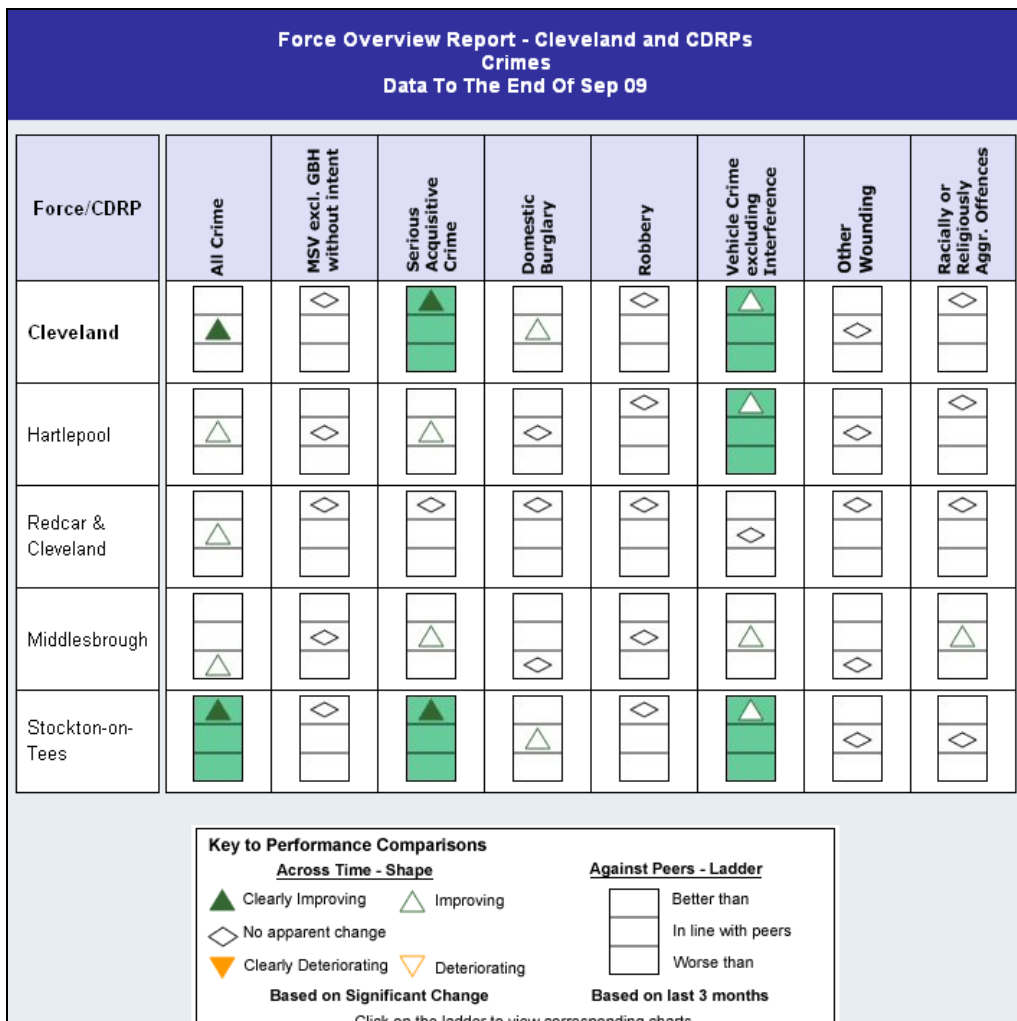
There have been some excellent reductions in metal theft, which is believed to be linked to the downturn in metal prices<sup>7</sup>, and local scrap dealers still appear to be co-operating with police by refusing to allow people to weigh in metal by hand or in wheelie bins. Metal prices have gradually started to increase in recent months and there is once again the potential for this type of crime to recommence.

<sup>6</sup> Details taken from the Stockton Police Strategic Assessment Oct 09

<sup>7</sup> BBC news website, Market Data, Commodities.

**Comparison with peers**

We are currently performing better than or significantly better than our Most Similar CDRP group average across all crime types except Other Theft on iQuanta(July – September 2009). The following chart shows our performance within the Cleveland area for a number of crime types up to September 2009. 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.



NB: Chart from iQuanta

A number of partnership initiatives and activities have helped towards the achievements in the previous year; a list can be found in appendix 4.



### 3. VICTIMS (Including 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.

#### **Vulnerable people & victims**

The demographic profile of victims differs depending on crime type. There were 145 offences of street crime (Robbery and Theft from the Person) within the strategic period. The victims differed by the offence type; the majority of Robbery victims were male (81%), but the highest proportion of victims of Theft from the Person were female (59%) indicating that violence (or the threat of violence) is used more frequently to steal items from males. Victims of all street crime were widely spread with males aged 10 - 34 years accounting for 80% of all robbery. Females over the age of 65 years accounted for 31% of all Theft from the Person offences closely followed by females aged 18 – 24 years (27%). The vast majority of female victims had either their purse or mobile phone stolen from inside their handbag, whilst either shopping or in a pub / nightclub. Male victims were more frequently targeted for mobile phones, cash and also pedal bicycles. Only four victims of total street crimes were of non-white ethnicity.

Victims of the 155 Sexual Offences were predominantly female (84%) and over half were under the age of 16 years (55%), although almost half of these were reports of historical Sexual Assaults. There were only two non-white victims in total.

The majority of Violence Against the Person victims were males aged 10 – 34 years (42% overall). The full breakdown by gender was 62% male and 38% female and the average age of victims was 28 years for both. The ethnicity of victims has been assessed, but this has been difficult due to recording errors. Many of the offences recorded as racially motivated where the circumstances clearly state that the victim was of a BME group still have the victim ethnicity recorded as white British. These have been manually reclassified and the proportion of violence victims who were non-white was 5.7%, but the true figure could be slightly higher. The overall population percentage of non-white residents in Stockton is 2.8%, which indicates that the BME population are more at risk of victimisation than the rest of the population for Violence Against the Person offences. However, it should be noted that two thirds of these offences did not result in any injury, and the most common crime type was Racially Aggravated Public Fear, Alarm or Distress (36, 41%), followed by Assault without Injury (23, 26%).

Unsurprisingly the vast majority of victims of Violence Against the Person offences that were flagged as domestic related were female (73%) and most were young females aged between 18 – 34 years (41% overall). However, there were 48 male victims in total who covered all age categories. There were only three victims of domestic violence from the BME population. Data obtained for Harbour<sup>8</sup> outreach clients shows that 98% of all clients were female, and the most common age categories were once again 25 – 34 years (31%) followed by 18 – 24 years (27%), although the ages of clients did range from 16 to 75 with the average age being 32 years. Most of the clients had children in the home and child protection issues were present with 22% of all clients. Less than a quarter (24%) of clients owned their own home, with the majority renting from Local Authority or Private Landlords. In total 19 clients were non-white (3.3%), although a further 19 did not have their ethnicity recorded. This is a little higher than would be expected for the BME population and much higher than the Police data would suggest, so it is possible that BME residents are slightly more at risk of domestic violence and are more reluctant to report to the Police.

As previously mentioned, a growing concern is that of Most Serious Violence (MSV). The analysis of victims of MSV has been impeded as the victim record was not attached to all of the crime records and the age was missing for 18 victims. Overall, 72 victims (77%) were male, 21 were female (23%) and from the data available the most common age group was 25 – 35 year olds representing 35% of all victims, followed by 18 – 24 year olds (23%). A total of 11 of these offences were domestic related; seven of the victims were female and four were male. Only two victims were from the BME population, so it would not appear that BME residents are at a high risk of MSV.

During the strategic period the 'Cardiff Model' was re-implemented in the A&E department of the University Hospitals of both North Tees and Hartlepool. This involves collecting additional data from patients who present to A&E with injuries sustained from a violent assault. This data supports crime data to help us to gather the full picture of assaults in the Borough, many of which are not reported to the Police. The system went live on 1<sup>st</sup> May 2009 and we were the first in the North East Region to formally set up this process.

Unfortunately the data provided to date has been quite poor, and we have not been able to utilise this to full potential. Of the data that has been collected it is clear that there are many assaults that are not known to the Police; there have been consistently more A&E presentations than violent crimes with injury recorded, with a total of 152 more presentations to A&E than crimes with injury recorded. This means there are potentially hundreds of victims of violence throughout the year that are not reporting their crimes to the Police.

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<sup>8</sup> Harbour is a support service for victims of Domestic Violence in Stockton

The vast majority of A&E patients were male but the profile differed to crime data victims. Overall, 74% of patients were male compared to 62% of all crime victims. The breakdown in terms of age also differed between the two data sets; there was a much wider age distributed for victims of recorded violent crimes with injury, whereas there was a clear peak of A&E patients aged 18 – 24 yrs (32%). This would suggest that young males attend A&E and do not report being a victim of an assault to the Police. In total 86% of A&E patients lived within the Borough of Stockton, mainly in the wards with the highest levels of deprivation and crime rates. The A&E data also showed that there had been 32 patients who had presented more than once in since May 2009 and that the assaults were consistent with the night-time economy with weekends showing as the busiest times for presentations.

Data from the Primary Care Trust in relation to hospital admissions for assault injuries shows that there were 196 patients overall, which is a 26% increase on the 155 patients in the last strategic period. Most patients were male (84% overall) with a third of all patients being males between the age of 16 – 25 years, and ethnicity was in line with the overall population. Patients lived in all wards of the borough with the top three being Stockton Town Centre representing 11% overall (21), Newtown with 9% (18) and Mandale and Victoria with 9% (17).

The victims of Criminal Damage offences were evenly spread by gender and age with no particular group occupying a high proportion of victims. Overall, 9% of victims were actually commercial premises and businesses and of those offences which were committed against people 3.9% of victims were from the BME population. Again this is a higher proportion than the overall 2.8% of the total population in the Borough that BME residents make up, which demonstrates a slightly higher risk of victimisation for the BME community.

There were three main repeat commercial victims; Stockton Borough Council (16 offences), Tristar Homes Ltd (15), and Adshel (9). There were a number of properties most vulnerable to Criminal Damage, with 31 suffering damage on more than three occasions, and nine more than five times. Almost a third of these vulnerable properties were schools with the majority involving windows being broken outside of school hours. The most vulnerable properties overall were; Princess Avenue Children’s Home (14 offences all relating to residents of the home), University Hospital of North Tees (10 offences including five damage to vehicle offences in car park), and Westlands School (10 offences involving pupils).

In total there were 1,133 offences to dwellings, which have been cross-referenced against a database of properties managed by Tristar Homes Ltd (THL). Overall, 39% of offences to dwellings were to Council properties managed by THL, which is a reduction on the 43% last strategic period. However, this rose to more than 50% for five wards in the Borough. The table below provides a summary of these wards. The overall proportion of dwellings in the Borough that are Council stock is 14.7%, which means that there is a vast over representation of offences occurring at Council premises.

<i>Ward</i>	<i>Total CD to dwelling offences</i>	<i>Total at Council properties</i>	<i>% to Council properties</i>
Billingham South	45	29	64%
Hardwick	122	78	64%
Stockton Town Centre	126	71	56%
Stainsby Hill	81	45	56%
Billingham East	70	36	51%
<b>Borough Total</b>	<b>1133</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>39%</b>

Of the 1,238 secondary deliberate fires recorded in the strategic period 558 (45%) were targeted at refuse (non-specific), and 241 (19%) were to grassland. A total of 84 wheelie bins were set on fire, which is 7% overall. Half of all primary deliberate fires were to vehicles, and a further 8% were to motorbikes meaning that vehicles continue to be most targeted, although this is a reduction on the previous strategic period when vehicles accounted for 62% of all primary deliberate fires. Dwellings made up 12% of the overall primary deliberate fires (8% houses, 4% flats), and have reduced by a third on the same period last year. The remaining 30% of primary deliberate fires targeted various items, with sheds and recycling containers both accounting for 6% each.

Attacks to fire-fighters whilst attending incidents have reduced by half this strategic period compared to the previous 12-months (from 16 to eight incidents).

The breakdown of victims of Dwelling Burglary was equally spread between males and females, with the 25 – 44 year old age category accounting for 40% of all victims. There were 11 victims of distraction burglary during the strategic period, all of which were females over the age of 65 years. However, the over 65 age group do not appear to be at a higher risk of all burglary; they accounted for 11% of all victims but 18% of the overall population. Ethnicity was also not really a factor of burglary victims with only 2.6% of victims from the BME population.

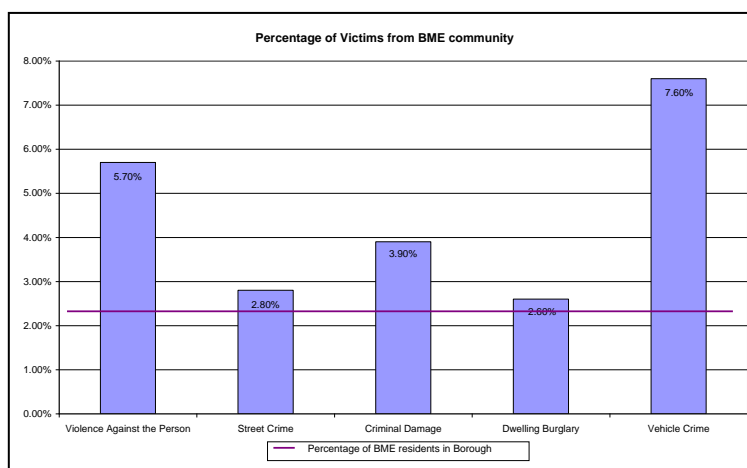
Overall, 26% of all dwelling burglaries occurred in THL managed properties when cross-referencing the two data sets, although it was over 40% for seven wards as summarised in the table below. The overall Borough proportion is a reduction on the 29% in the previous period.

Ward	Total Burglary Dwelling offences	Total at Council properties	% to Council properties
Hardwick	42	26	62%
Billingham East	19	11	58%
Billingham South	30	14	47%
Stainsby Hill	13	6	46%
Newtown	63	27	43%
Stockton Town Centre	85	35	41%
Roseworth	22	9	41%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>26%</b>

There have been several spates of burglaries to sheds and garages during this strategic period, along with commercial premises being targeted. However, offences have remained fairly constant and fears that retail units left empty due to the recession could prove vulnerable targets have been unfounded. There are also large apartment blocks that have been left half built but there have not been any specific theft or burglary problems associated with them. As with the previous assessment Other Burglary offences are fairly evenly distributed between domestic and commercial premises. Industrial estates continue to be favoured targets for commercial burglaries, as well as town centre retail premises.

Two thirds of the victims of Vehicle Crime were male and 64% were between the ages of 25 – 54 yrs, which is consistent with the car owning population. Businesses accounted for 7% of all victims where company vehicles had been targeted. The vehicles themselves targeted continued to be older registered cars, although there were 34 vehicles (7%) that were under three years old, of which 24 were scooters or motorbikes.

Once again analysis into the victim's ethnicity has been impeded by poor data recording. All victim records have been scanned and many records where the victim has been recorded as being White European appear to be incorrect. These records have been manually amended and it seems that residents from the BME community are at a greater risk of victimisation for vehicle crime than the population as a whole. In total 7.6% of all victims were non-white compared to 2.8% of the population of Stockton that are non-white. Even with the possibility that some victims have been wrongly reclassified as non-white, the victimisation rate is still much higher than would be expected. The graph to the right shows the percentage of BME victims by crime type compared to the BME population percentage.



Although residents from the BME community appear to be more vulnerable to becoming a victim of some crimes, it is important to bear in mind that they are not necessarily targeted because of their ethnicity. BME residents tend to live in the more deprived areas of the Borough which suffer from higher levels of crime in general, and this could be more indicative of why they are victims rather than their ethnicity being the causal factor. There were a total 119 hate crimes recorded<sup>9</sup> in the reporting period, of which 105 were racial incidents against UK residents, four were racial incidents against Asylum Seekers, eight were homophobic incidents and one was a transgender incident. There were 107 victims, of which nine were repeat victims. The vast majority of hate incidents were harassment alarm and distress (86, 72%) with only 14 incidents of Violence Against the Person (12%) and 14 incidents of Criminal Damage (12%) within the 12-month strategic period.

The Safe at Home scheme<sup>10</sup> secured the homes of 170 people during the strategic period, of which 99 (58%) were due to domestic violence and 71 (42%) were for those vulnerable to burglary (including repeat victims). This is a decrease of 18% on the 208 dwellings secured overall last year; a reduction of 15% for domestic violence clients and 22% for vulnerable clients. All except one of the clients for domestic violence were female, and three quarters

<sup>9</sup> Data provided by Police Minorities Liaison Officer

<sup>10</sup> Safe at Home is a target hardening scheme 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.

of vulnerable clients were female. The age ranges were widely spread with those referred into the scheme vulnerable to burglary being generally older than those vulnerable due to domestic violence. The highest spend on a single property was £1,325 and the average was £123.32. The most common ward was Newtown (18, 11%) followed by Billingham East (17, 10%), which were the top two wards last strategic period as well.

The majority of people contacting the ASB team were from partnership agencies; 67% Police, 12% NES, 1% other agencies. Of the clients who were residents of the Borough 54% were female, 43% were male and 3% remained anonymous. Other details of the clients such as age and ethnicity could not be assessed as there were too many missing details, but clients do not always disclose these details.

### **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 2008 to March 2009.

### **Adult PDUs**

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

Estimates from the Home Office (Glasgow Prevalence Estimates) suggest there are approximately 1587 problematic drug users in Stockton, with lower and upper limits on the estimate (95% CI's) of 1406 and 1815.

Information returned from the national drug treatment monitoring system shows that there were 1046 crack or opiate users in treatment on the 31st March 2009 and that an additional 228 had been in treatment during 2008/09. A further 139 individuals were known to treatment but not treated during 2008/09. This gives a total of 1413 problematic drug users known to treatment services in Stockton, suggesting a high level of treatment penetration.

Out of the 1046 crack or opiate users in treatment on the 31st March 2009 72% were male, 61% were aged between 25 – 34 years and 99% were white.

In Stockton there are a number of specialist treatment services where problematic drug users can access help, advice and treatment. There have been some significant changes to the services on offer over the past year, with a number of new services being commissioned aimed at supporting individuals towards recovery and reintegration into society.

The table below provides summary information on individuals in treatment within each of the structured drug treatment services during the first half of 2009/10. The latest available figure on the number of problematic drug users (PDU's) engaged in effective treatment is also given.

	PDU's in Effective Treatment	Gender	Ethnicity	Age			Main Drug
	(01/07/08 to 30/06/09)	(% Male)	(% White)	(% 18-24)	(% 25-34)	(% 35+)	(% Opiates)
ABS	316	64	98	14	57	28	93
Birchtree	851	75	99	6	62	32	97
CJIT	172	87	98	15	62	22	80
Vision	39	76	96	8	59	34	88
Stimulant	6	74	96	21	52	26	9
Star	53	71	98	11	64	24	90
Aftercare	16	80	97	23	57	21	57

*N.B. The new CRI services (Vision, Stimulant, Star, Aftercare) only commenced operation on 1st June 2009, therefore numbers would be expected to be low for this period.*

Key characteristics of those not currently engaged in treatment include; females, those from the BME community, under 21's, and stimulant users.

There continues to be information of 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. There are however signs that the number of individuals completing treatment drug free, and successfully completing Residential Rehabilitation programmes is increasing, although numbers are still small.

Drug use in Stockton appears to have a link with deprivation, with the most deprived wards in Stockton also being the areas with the highest levels of drug use, with Stockton Town Centre being the area with the highest drug use.

At least half of current service users are polydrug users. There is also continued evidence of high levels of alcohol use amongst service users, and there is increasing evidence of the use of so called "legal highs" such as Mephedrone.

### ***Young substance misusers***

A young people's substance misuse needs assessment has been completed for the period April 2008 to March 2009. Some key findings of the report feature below:

Stockton-on-Tees has an effective treatment system that meets the needs of young people across the Borough and all the Treatment Modalities are being implemented in accordance with the NTA guidelines. There are however several gaps in relation to service outcomes and targeting young people in the wider children & young people's services.

Young females are overrepresented in treatment services in relation to alcohol misuse especially at age 14yrs and 16 yrs old. In total 64% of all clients treated for alcohol were female, yet the opposite was true for those in accessing treatment for drug misuse as 64% of all clients were male. Overall, 8% of young people within treatment agencies were from a BME background.

Cannabis is the main substance of choice, with alcohol the second highest reason why young people are referred into treatment. There is also a growing trend among young people of using so called legal highs. The Street Drug Monitoring Report found that 50% of all STASH clients who were surveyed had used a legal high. This compares to only 8% of adults in treatment who claimed to have used legal highs, which indicates a clear link between the use of legal highs and young people.

Most clients lived at home with parents or other relative, but 15% lived independently in unsettled accommodation and only 5% looked after system.

Young people are still taking risks and there is a high correlation between alcohol use and maintaining positive sexual health.

Services have had increased referrals across all areas especially in relation to alcohol over the past year. However, young people's perceptions of treatment service are still fundamentally regarded as for young people who use drugs and not alcohol.

In order to effectively challenge young people's risk taking behaviours it is recommended that the delivery of drugs and alcohol education within schools is delivered within a Risk Taking Behaviour Framework.

Specified targeted interventions need to be delivered within the context of an Integrated Treatment Service to effectively support the needs of young people and identify early intervention needs. The Service needs to support and deliver training for targeted children & young people's services.

Services could be more widely publicised and other universal and targeted delivery services made fully aware of the interventions and outcomes that are delivered and achieved throughout the treatment system.

The ward where most young people in tier 3 treatment live is Stockton Town Centre, followed by Mandale & Victoria and Newtown.

The recording and collection of data remains an issue in relation to identifying those vulnerable young people with a potential treatment need.

Of concern, there has been a big increase in young people being admitted to the University Hospital of North Tees for drug/alcohol related overdoses and incidents.

Young people are being discharged in a planned way that is achieving national guidelines however; they are not being discharged back into mainstream children & young people's services.

### ***Alcohol Needs Assessment***

An Alcohol Needs Assessment was also produced for the first time within the strategic period and an executive summary is detailed below:

Within Stockton alcohol has been identified as affecting a wide age range of individuals. Analysis has highlighted the following trend, 16-25year age group are most likely to present in arrest referral, 25-39year age group are most represented with ambulance data, 36-45year age group are most likely to access treatment services and the 41-51year group were most commonly observed within secondary care. However it was identified during a short audit

conducted in May 2009 that the most prevalent age group receiving/requiring a detoxification from alcohol was the 26-35 year olds.

Despite alcohol misuse being identified across all age groups within a variety of settings, there are a number of groups who are under-represented within the treatment system; young adults, females and BME residents. High levels of alcohol misuse were associated with clients who were unemployed, had difficulties with housing and were involved with probation or Tier 3 treatment services.

It was identified that of the individuals accessing the domestic violence support service during September 2007-October 2008 alcohol was cited as an issue for 58% of perpetrators and 41% of victims identified themselves as having an alcohol problem.

The recording of clients' actual alcohol consumption was inconsistent with different terminology utilised to describe levels of dependence, thus posing difficulties when collating evidence in relation to need.

Alcohol related admissions locally have been steadily increasing over the previous five years, the upwards trend is continuing, with admissions more than doubling over the past two years. High numbers of individuals were identified as having more than one admission, with one individual having 46 separate admissions in the year analysed.

It was identified that 227 clients received chlordiazipoxide over the analysed period, thus it can be assumed that 227 emergency detoxifications were delivered over this period at a cost of over £400,000. At July 2009 there was no recurrent funding for tier 4 services which would provide interventions for some of those individuals identified.

Work needs to be carried out to ensure that the current services available are promoted in an effective manner, and that all potential referrers are aware of the provision each service can offer.

It has been identified that the numbers entering and engaging with treatment following referral are low. The number of GPs referring into treatment services varies greatly as does the information available regarding practice population's alcohol consumption. Referrals in-between services varied greatly, with referrals between The Albert Centre and Alliance Psychological services not occurring during the period analysed.

Within the drug using population it was identified that a large proportion are using excessive amounts of alcohol along with both illicit and prescribed medication.

During the five months for which data was available from the arrest referral pilot it was identified that contrary to the pilot's aim, large numbers of alcohol dependent clients were being identified as opposed to those who were drinking at harmful or hazardous levels.

It was identified that large numbers of men entering HMP Holme House prison required a detoxification from alcohol equating to approximately 14% of individuals entering the prison during September 2007- October 2008.

46% of clients who were in treatment with The Addictive Behaviours Service identified themselves as having children, the impact of alcohol on the wider family was raised as a concern during all stakeholders events. Of particular concern was the impact alcohol has on children.

### **Hot products<sup>11</sup>**

For street crime offences cash, wallets and mobile phones were the most commonly stolen items. In relation to Other Theft offences the most common item of property stolen has been building materials, with multiple items taken in one offence, including cable, tools and metals. However, as previously mentioned theft of metals has decreased significantly this strategic period, which is believed to be due to the decrease in metal prices. There is the potential for this to increase as metal prices have once again begun to rise.

Seasonal trends have continued with garden equipment being stolen during spring/summer along with pedal cycles. Theft of bikes has remained fairly static this period with decrease of just nine offences and increases over the summer months, in particular August. This is historically a month where offences increase and was highlighted in the monthly theft document. This also coincides with the school summer holidays. Once again it is opportunist thieves who are taking bikes left insecure outside of shops or houses. Cash, credit cards and mobile phones continue to be items stolen from bags. This has included numerous reports from several schools and also public houses during this time period. But once again this is mainly due to victims leaving bags unattended.

For Shoplifting offences, items stolen continue to be smaller items that are easily concealed and don't have security tags on them. Alcohol continues to be a favoured item and generally bottles of spirits are taken. These items appear

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<sup>11</sup> Details taken from the Stockton Police Strategic Assessment Oct 09

to be stolen for consumption by the offender and not for resale. This compares to items of food that are generally then sold onto residents.

Alcohol is an easy target as boxes of beer and lager, often in vast quantities, are close to where the entry is to the store to attract customer. During the 12 months several stores have been given advice in relation to moving items away from doorway however this conflicts with their aims of marketing these goods so that shoppers can see them as soon as they come into the store.

Larger items such as TVs and DVD players are also being stolen mainly from large supermarkets. Many of the offenders will pick up the boxed item and walk out of the store with them. The deterrence of these offences is made difficult by the lack of security and policies by stores who won't challenge offenders. There have also been several individuals and groups targeting stores for more expensive items of clothing and also taking full trolley loads of foods.

There has not been any change in the types of items stolen from Vehicles with items left on show being favoured, varying from satellite navigation systems to money and clothing. However the theft of sat navs is not as prolific as previous years. Tools and work equipment continue to be taken from vans, along with mobile phones.

### ***Repeat Victimization***

The extent of repeat victimisation has been examined and it would appear that different crime types have different risks of repeat victimisation.

There were 18 individuals who were victims of Dwelling Burglary more than once in the strategic period (17 were burgled on two occasions and one victim was burgled three times). This equates to a repeat victimisation rate of 3%. The profile of these victims was evenly spread by age and gender and only one was non-white. When looking at the address rather than the victims name as the denominator from repeat victimisation, there were 32 repeats with two or more burglaries in the reporting period, of which five premises were targeted on three or more occasions. However, four of the five were houses of multiple occupation or flats and the main repeat premise with five burglaries was a student house where separate bedrooms had been targeted. The repeat victimisation rate by premise address is 4.9%.

The repeat victimisation rate for Other Burglary was much lower at 1.6%. The top five repeat victims were all commercial premises; two supermarkets, the University Hospital of North Tees, Thomson's scrap yard and Oxbridge allotment site.

Near repeats were more common with 113 streets experiencing two or more burglaries in the strategic period. There were 15 streets with five or more burglaries; Mansfield Avenue in Mandale & Victoria ward was the most targeted with nine burglaries in the 12-month period, followed by Yarm Road in Parkfield & Oxbridge with eight burglaries.

Repeat victimisation was very low within the street crime categories. There was only one repeat victim of Robbery; a white 25 year old male was victimised twice in the reporting period in Norton South Ward, and there were no repeat victims of Theft from the Person offences.

There were a total of five repeat victims of Sexual Offences, of which four were female and one male. All were aged 16 years or under and two victims were reporting historic abuse. This is a repeat victimisation rate of 3.3%.

For Violence Against the Person there were 80 repeat victims which is a repeat victimisation rate of 5.3%. Three quarters of these victims were under the age of 35 years, and one quarter were aged 10 – 17 years. The breakdown by age was very similar to that for all victims of Violence Against the Person offences; 60% male, 40% female. Ten individuals were victims of repeat domestic violence, of which half were male and half female. This makes the repeat victimisation rate of domestic violence slightly higher at 6.5%. Once again it would appear that the BME community are more at risk of repeat victimisation as 10% (10) were of non-white ethnicity. This equates to a much higher repeat victimisation rate of 9.2%.

The repeat victimisation rate for Criminal Damage is higher than for any other crime type with 181 individuals or businesses reporting two or more offences in the strategic period; a rate of 7.1%. This drops significantly to 1.7% when looking at those who have been victims on three or more occasions (35 in total). However, three out of the top five most victimised are businesses: Stockton Borough Council 16, Tristar Homes LTD 15 and Adshel 9, and one person is the manager of High Newham Shops in Hardwick reporting damage to the shops. There were 11 repeat victims from the BME community, which is a rate of 15.3%.

Vehicle Crime has a low rate of repeat victimisation at 1.9% (19 in total), with most victims being male (89%) across all age groups. However, non-white residents appear to be at a higher risk of repeat victimisation for Vehicle Crime

as six of the repeat victims were from the BME community (32% of all repeats) which is a rate of 9%. Although there is no evidence to suggest they were targeted because of their ethnicity.

Other Theft offences including Shoplifting had by far the highest levels of repeat victimisation than any other crime type, albeit they were commercial victims. 51.8% of all victims of shoplifting were victims on more than one occasion. In fact 25.4% were victim on more than 5 occasions and 7.9% on more than 20 occasions, the vast majority of which are supermarkets. For Other Theft offences the repeat victimisation rate was 12.8% for those with two or more offences, but this fell to 1.7% for five or more offences. The main victim overall was Thomson's scrap yard.

### **Public Confidence**

An analysis document was produced within the strategic period that looked at actual levels of crime and ASB compared to the perceptions of residents as measured by the Place Survey, as well as other consultation such as the Neighbourhood Priorities. The Place survey was carried out across each Local Authority in September 2008 to assess people's perceptions about their local areas. Respondents were asked how safe they felt outside in their local area both during the day and after dark as well as their perceptions of levels of ASB across seven key themes of ASB.

The report found that perceptions and fears of crime and ASB are not always consistent with the actual levels of crime and ASB in a person's local area and that these perceptions can cause people to modify their behaviour and have a negative impact on their quality of life. The analysis also found that many residents have lower concerns of crime and ASB than the actual recorded levels would suggest, and this has the potential to lead to risky behaviour and a lack of crime prevention measures.

Despite our falling crime rate, the survey also found that residents of Stockton felt slightly less safe both during the daytime and after dark when compared to results from the North East Region and Nationally. Residents were also more likely to rate noisy neighbours, teenagers hanging around, vandalism, and people using and dealing drugs as either a big or fairly big problem. Litter and burnt out cars were rated as less of a problem in Stockton than in the North East region and England.

In particular residents in Stockton who were female, non-white, or aged 18 – 24 years felt less safe when outside after dark in their local area. Responses in relation to perceptions of high levels of ASB were even between males and females and again it was residents aged between 18-24 years who perceived the highest levels of ASB, followed by the 25-34 years age group. This goes against the general assumption that it is the over 65 age group who have more concerns over crime and ASB, and it was recommended that the reassurance message should be targeted towards the younger age group.

Analysis by area of residence features in the location section of this document. For further details on residents perceptions compared and public confidence please refer to the original analysis document which can be requested from the Community Safety Analyst.



### 3.1. Victim summary

- The demographic profile of victims differs by crime type, but young males are most vulnerable to Violence Against the Person including Most Serious Violence, and more violence is used against males in Street Crime offences.
- Health data suggests that the proportion of victims of violence that are male could in fact be even higher than crime data would suggest, and that males may be more reluctant to report being a victim of violence to the Police.
- Domestic Violence continues to be predominantly perpetrated towards females of all ages, who frequently have children in the home. There could be under reporting of Domestic Violence from BME residents as there were more non-white clients of harbour than Police recorded victims.
- BME residents are more vulnerable to becoming a victim of Vehicle Crime, Violence Against the Person (although mainly without injury), and Criminal Damage. BME residents also appear to have an increased risk of repeat victimisation, and a higher fear of crime. However, BME residents tend to live in the more deprived high crime areas and this could be a greater indication of why they are victims rather than their ethnicity.
- Schools seem to be particularly vulnerable to Criminal Damage, in particular broken windows, and Princess Avenue Children's Home is the main repeat location for damage.
- Local Authority housing stock is vastly over represented for both Criminal Damage and Dwelling Burglary offences as well as domestic violence.
- Although low in terms of numbers, elderly females continue to be the most vulnerable to distraction burglaries.
- In relation to PDUs there appears to be a high level of treatment penetration overall, however females, BME residents, those aged under 21 years and stimulant users are under represented in treatment.
- Treatment data for young substance misusers shows that alcohol is the main substance used by females (especially aged 14 and 16 years) and cannabis is favoured by males.
- The Alcohol Needs Assessment found that alcohol was prevalent across the Borough, and that young adults, females and BME residents are underrepresented in treatment.
- Repeat victimisation is generally low in the Borough, with the exception of Other Theft offences including Shoplifting.
- Cash, mobile phones, building materials, garden equipment, and pedal cycles continue to be hot products. Smaller concealable items are favoured for Shoplifting offences, particularly alcohol and food items.
- An assessment of public confidence found that residents of Stockton felt less safe than people from the North East Region as a whole as well as nationally. In particular residents who were female, non-white, or aged 18 – 24 years felt less safe when outside after dark in their local area. Perceptions of both crime and ASB often do not match actual levels of incidents in an area, and providing reassurance to residents remains a high priority.

### 3.2. Victim data requirements

- More accurate recording of the ethnicity of crime victims and vulnerable people is essential to try and gain a greater understanding of why BME residents are over represented as victims of certain crime types.
- A more precise population figure of BME residents, broken down by ward would also be very useful to ascertain whether or not the proportion of BME victims is in line with the BME population as a whole and whether their address rather than their ethnicity is a contributing factor of victimisation.
- There were a number of MSV offences where the victim details were missing from the record. This impeded analysis and as we are likely to fail the National Indicator in relation to MSV a greater understanding of these crime types is essential.
- A major data requirement is in relation to the data received from A&E via the Cardiff Model. The data recording practices need to be tightened up to ensure that all information is captured when a person presents to A&E. This will then provide a fuller picture of violence in the Borough.
- A greater emphasis to record the age and ethnicity of people contacting the ASB team is also required.

## 4. OFFENDERS

This section will seek to identify who commits crime, disorder and ASB and how prolific those offenders are. It will also consider their motivations for offending, including substance misuse. It will also assess detection levels and what happens to offenders once they are caught.

### Adults

#### Offender Profile

The following offender profiles are based on people who have been classified as a suspect and not eliminated, so they may not actually be an offender. The data is sourced from Cleveland Police HQ and sent to the JSU for dissemination with partners.

In total there were 4,155 suspects, of which the majority were male (81%). The most common age group for males was 18 – 24 years, but it was the 25 – 34 years age group that was most common amongst female suspects. The types of crimes committed also differed between genders with females favouring Shoplifting (36% of all crimes with female suspects), closely followed by Violence Against the Person offences (35%). The range of offences committed by male suspects was much more diverse although the top two offences categories remains the same; Violence Against the Person (28%), Shoplifting (17%). Drugs possession offences also featured as the third most common offence type for both males and females representing 11% and 8% respectively. The breakdown of suspects differed by crime type; a summary is shown below.

<b>Crime Type</b>	<b>% Male suspects</b>	<b>% Female suspects</b>	<b>Most common suspect group</b>
Dwelling Burglary	94%	4%	Males 18 - 34 yrs = 73%
Criminal Damage	89%	11%	Males 18 - 24 yrs = 38%, followed by Males 10 - 17yrs & Males 25 - 34yrs both with 18%
Drug Supply Offences	91%	8%	Males 24 - 34 yrs = 48%
Drug Possession Offences	85%	13%	Males 18 - 24 yrs = 47%
Other Theft	80%	19%	Males 18 - 34 yrs = 51%
Shoplifting	67%	31%	25 - 34 yrs for both males & females = 43%
Vehicle Crime	96%	4%	Males 18 - 24 yrs = 47%
Violence Against the Person	78%	21%	18 - 24 yrs = 36% followed by 25 - 34 yrs = 25% for both males & females

Unfortunately it is not possible to assess how prolific these suspects are as there is no way of identifying repeats from the data provided. It would be useful to include an anonymous identifier to be able to assess this for the next assessment.

#### Probation Clients

Initial assessment data has been sourced for the 10-month period of October 2008 to July 2009. A new recording structure was introduced in August 2009 making the months of August and September 2009 incompatible with the rest of the year's data for analysis.

A total of 601 assessments were conducted in the 10-month period, which is a marked reduction on the 1,086 assessments that were reported in the previous Partnership Strategic Assessment that also looked at a 10-month period of October to July. The majority of assessments were conducted at the start of a community order. The profile of Probation clients was very similar to that of all suspects with males accounting for 84% of all clients and males aged between 18 – 34 years accounting for 60% overall. The most common age group for female clients was 25 – 34 years (45%), whereas males were mainly younger with the 18 – 24 years age group most common (38%) followed by 25 – 34 years (35%). Only 23 clients were recorded as being of non-white ethnicity, which is 4% overall; slightly higher than the known BME population of 2.8%. A total of 57 offenders (9.5%) were assessed on more than one occasion during the 10-month period, meaning they were repeat offenders.

Violence Against the Person was the most common offence type overall (22%), but shoplifting was most common amongst female offenders accounting for 25%. Weapon usage was low with 12% of males and 8% of females recorded as carrying / using a weapon to offend. The use of violence was more common with male offenders; 31% of males had either used violence or the threat of violence compared to 24% of females.

The misuse of drugs was common amongst offenders with 67% of males and 61% of females reporting that they had misused drugs. Heroin continues to be the main drug of choice, but males also reported high usage of cannabis. 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 more likely to have issues with alcohol consumption; 22% of males drink excessively and 23% drink regularly compared to 13% and 15% of females respectively.

Those offenders who have misused drugs are much less likely to be in employment, education or training and are more likely to be living off state benefits. They are also more likely to have issues with housing with few offenders who have misused drugs living in permanent independent housing. Overall, a higher proportion of females had permanent independent housing (86%, compared to 78% for males). This is a shift from the previous assessment when the opposite was true. Using drugs seemed to have the biggest effect on the financial management of offenders; 73% of offenders with substance misuse issues had problems with financial management compared to only 42% of non drugs using offenders. Vehicle Crime, Burglary and Drug Offences were much more likely to have been committed by offenders who misuse drugs.

In the previous Partnership Strategic Assessment domestic violence was highlighted as a particular issue, with half of all female offenders being victims of domestic violence and a third of male offenders are perpetrators of domestic violence. Once again the data for this strategic period confirms this picture with the same proportions of offenders affected by domestic violence. Female offenders also have much greater cause for concern in relation to their emotional wellbeing (68% cause for concern, compared to 35% for males.) Since the last assessment all cases that had domestic issues were revisited to see if a referral to harbour was appropriate, which resulted in 19 referrals into the perpetrator programme and 14 referrals into harbour outreach. Two women's champions have been appointed to look at the domestic violence issues so clients should now have better access to support services.

The majority of both male and female offenders score as medium for the risk of reconviction (43% of males and 59% of females), but a much higher proportion of males were classified as high risk (32% of males and 17% of females). The greatest influence on a high risk of reconviction was if the offender misused drugs; 43% of those with substance misuse issues had a high risk of reconviction compared to only 5% of those who had never misused drugs. The risk of reconviction differed by the crime type of the offender with acquisitive crimes such as Theft From Motor Vehicle and Shoplifting scoring higher than Driving Offences and Fraud.

#### ***Prolific and Priority Offenders (PPOs)***

There were 33 PPOs as of the end of September 2009; 31 (94%) were male and two (6%) were female. The majority of PPOs (73%) were male aged between 25 – 34 years. All of the PPOs were white and only one did not have substance misuse problems. Heroin is the main drug of choice, with 17 PPOs using both Heroin and Cocaine. There were 7 (21%) of the PPOs in custody as of September 2009, and 10 (30%) lived in Stockton Town Centre ward.

The most common offence category for the PPOs were theft offences including shoplifting (18 offenders) followed by burglary (7 offenders). Offenders have an Offender Gradient Reconviction Score (OGRS), which assesses the likelihood that they will re-offend in the next 12 months. There were 17 PPOs with a score of 80% or more, and the average overall was 76%.

#### ***High Crime Causers (HCCs)***

The partnership will be looking at HCCs in the coming strategic year, reviewing them on daily basis. A person will be classified as a HCC if they have been arrested on five or more occasions for acquisitive crimes in a six-month period, and are not currently PPOs or subject to a Drug Rehabilitation Requirement (DRR). HCCs will be profiled and assessed in the next Partnership Strategic Assessment.

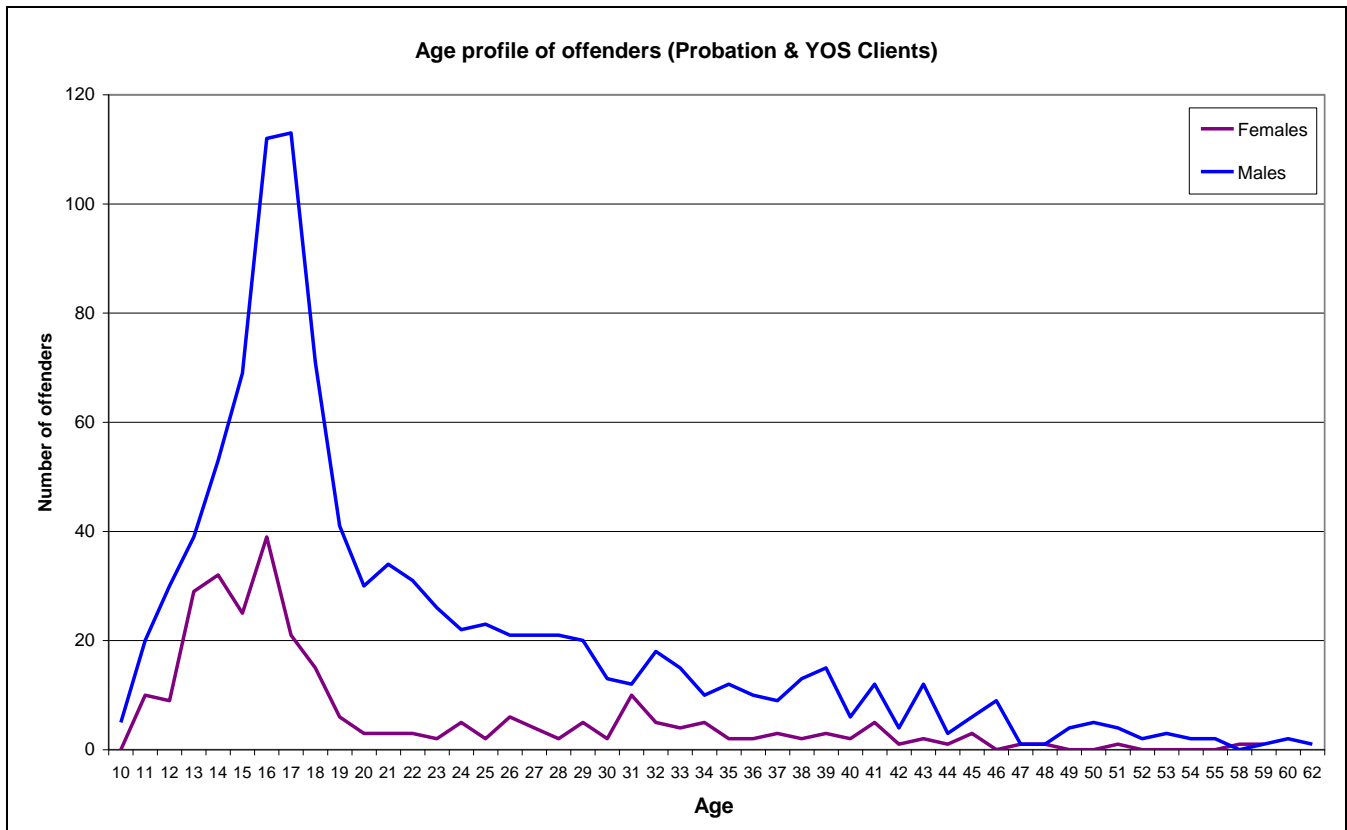
#### ***Youths***

##### ***Youth Offending Service Clients***

Data from the Youth Offending Service (YOS) shows that there were 1,858 offences committed by 686 young offenders in the strategic period of October 2008 to September 2009. This is a 26% reduction on the 2,515 offences committed by 855 young offenders in the previous year. Of the 686 young offenders 507 were males (74%) and 179 were female (26%).

The most common age for male offenders was 16-17 years accounting for 44%, and 16 years for females (22%) followed by 14 years (18%). As with the previous assessment, 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. Furthermore, 35% of all male young offenders were aged between 17 – 19 years compared to only 20% of female young offenders, which also adds strength to the theory that females are more likely to grow out of offending behaviour as they age.

The graph below shows a full breakdown of both probation and YOS clients by age and gender. The profiles appear to be very similar, albeit in much lower numbers for females. However, it can be seen that the graph dips around the late teens to early twenties more steeply for females than it does for males.



Overall, young offenders were quite prolific with 253 individuals committing two of more offences within the strategic period (37%), of which 33 had committed ten or more offences and 11 had offended in excess of 20 times. Males were more likely to be repeat offenders than females; 42% of all males committed more than one offence compared to 23% of females. Repeat male offenders were also more prolific with only one female offender committing more than 10 offences. The top two repeat offenders with over 40 offences were both males aged 16 and 17 years and the majority of offences were either vehicle crime or motoring related. Several of these repeat offenders were raised as district targets for Stockton Police, subsequently resulting in arrests and also custodial sentences.

The most common types of offences differed by genders; males committed a wider variety of offence types and they were much more likely to commit Motoring Offences and Criminal Damage than females. Overall, Motoring Offences were the most common offence type committed by males (19% of all offences) followed by Criminal Damage (15%) and Violence Against the Person (13%). Females committed Shoplifting and Violence Against the Person most commonly, each accounting for 25% in total.

Overall, 5% of males (26 offenders) and 2% of females (3 offenders) received a custodial sentence during the strategic period. A much higher proportion of offences committed by females resulted in a Police Reprimand (37% for females and 12% 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.

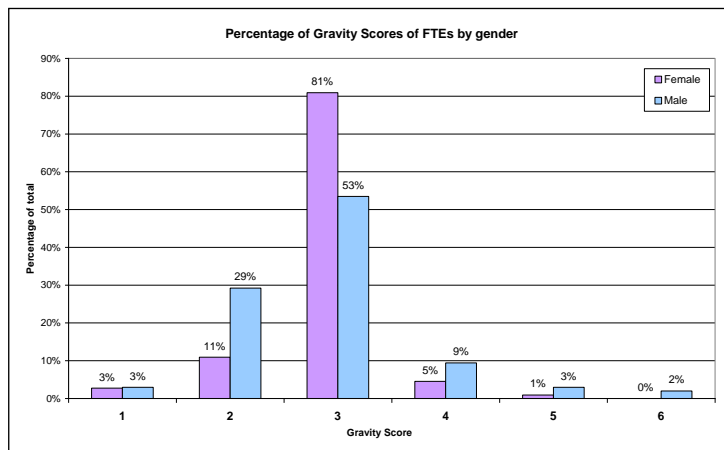
An assessment of where both adult and young offenders live will feature in the location section of this document.

**First Time Entrants (FTEs)**

Overall, there were 312 FTEs meaning that 46% of all Young Offenders entered the Criminal Justice system in the strategic period. Of these 202 were male (65%) and 110 were female (35%). This differs from the overall proportions of previous offender categories where males are more dominant with 74% of total young offenders, and 84% of adult offenders. Only 7 FTE were non-white (2%) and the most common age differed by gender; the highest proportion of females FTEs were 13 years old (25%) and most male FTEs were 16 years old accounting for 20% of the total.

The breakdown by crime type was very similar to that of all young offenders with males committing a more diverse range of crime types. Again, shoplifting was the favoured crime type for females (45%) followed by Violence Against the Person (26%). Male FTEs committed Violence Against the Person offences most often (24%) closely followed by Criminal Damage (22%).

A total of 90% of females and 85% of males received a Police Reprimand as a result of their crime, meaning more males received higher level outcomes such as Final Warnings. 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. Males also committed more offences with gravity score under three which reflects the more diverse range of offence types committed by males. Offences with a gravity score of four or above are not eligible for either outcome and always result in a charge. The chart to the right shows the percentage of gravity scores by gender.



### **ASB Perpetrators**

There were 2,049 unique perpetrators named on ASB records held by the ASB team for the reporting period. Of these 1,515 were male (74%) and 534 were female (26%). The most common ages for both genders was 15 years closely followed by 16 years, with these accounting for 30% of all perpetrators. Just over half (52%) of all perpetrators were youths under 18 years, which is less than in the previous Partnership Strategic Assessment when 62% of all perpetrators were aged under 18 years. The breakdown of adult perpetrators was similar to that overall with 77% being male.

Acceptable Behaviour Contracts (ABCs) were issued to 19 males and two females within the strategic period. The most common age group was 14 – 15 years accounting for 48% in total. Four of the ABCs were issued to adult perpetrators, of which two were male and two were female. A total of six Anti Social Behaviour Orders (ASBOs) and two Criminal Anti Social Behaviour Orders (CRASBOs) were also issued in the period, all to male perpetrators of which four were youths under 18 years and four were adults.

### **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%. A total of 44% of all AS13 forms issued in the strategic period were for alcohol related incidents, in addition to the 134 alcohol confiscations and 409 directions to leave that were also issued due to alcohol related ASB.

In total 31% of all Violence Against the Person was alcohol related, and a third of these offences were recorded as domestic related. This is similar to previous years with no significant changes in the level of alcohol related violence; however there has been a decrease in offending linked to the night-time economy.

The Stockton Police analytical team produce monthly violence documents to ensure that all violence offences are researched to ascertain if they are linked to socialising and drinking in licensed premises. This has resulted in a more accurate picture of the night time economy. One common theme does continue which is the link with stranger attacks, especially alcohol related violence. The licensing unit continues to take a robust approach at tackling problem premises along with repeat offenders.

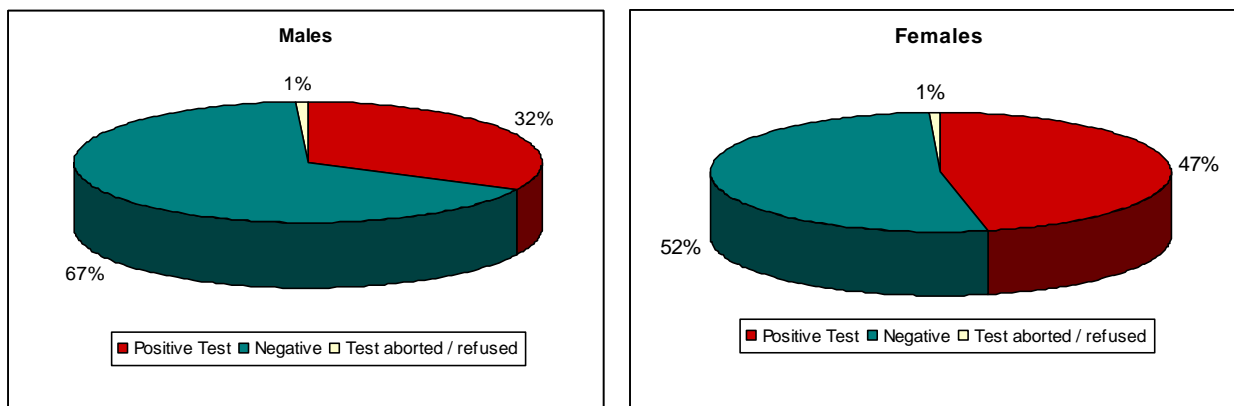
It should be noted that the validity of the use of indicators is still questionable as there were still 542 offences (22%) with the 'under the influence' indicator recorded as not known. This problem has been highlighted in numerous strategic documents, yet continues to feature each year.

During the strategic period Balance, the North East Alcohol Office, commissioned the North East Big Drink Debate; a survey about peoples drinking behaviours and their attitudes towards alcohol. The results for Stockton were generally in line with the findings for the North East Region as a whole. In total, 89% of those surveyed drink alcohol and the majority drink 2-3 times per week (35%), followed by 2-4 times per month (30%). The survey found that drinking alcohol is typically higher at weekends, as is the level of consumption. The majority of respondents drank at home (47%), followed by bars, pubs and clubs (30%) and most people preferred to purchase alcohol from supermarkets (59%). The survey considered how often respondents had consumed six or more unit of alcohol (if female), or eight or more (if male) on a single occasion in the last six-months. Most respondents stated they had consumed this level of alcohol less than monthly (31%), but 4% answered daily or almost daily and 28% said weekly, which suggests that drinking heavily is quite frequent among residents of Stockton. The greatest motivations for drinking were cited as to relax and unwind, to socialise, and perhaps more worryingly to forget about worries and concerns. One in three of those who drink alcohol had experienced a risky situation, and the biggest

personal concerns regarding alcohol were the impact on health, weight gain, and the cost of alcohol. The greatest social concerns were children and young people drinking in parks / street corners, followed by violence and people being drunk and rowdy in public.

The ThinkB4UDrink campaign has persisted throughout the strategic period to promote responsible drinking and to tackle violence related to the night-time economy. Various promotion materials were produced and advertisements went out on radio and cinema. A men at work campaign was launched targeting male factory workers and posters were produced depicting affects of alcohol consumption. The TB4UD team was heavily involved with Durham University fresher’s week, engaging with students. Summer ‘Sheep’ campaign was launched at Teesside Retail Park and included a theatrical display as well as a Nintendo Wii and engagement with the public. Work place health events and young neighbourhood watch groups were also visited. A full breakdown of activities carried out by the TB4UD team can be found in appendix 4.

There were 2,199 mandatory drugs tests for 1,386 people arrested for a trigger offence<sup>12</sup> in the reporting period. Of these, 57 had been arrested and tested more than five times, with 11 people tested more than ten times. Those tested were predominantly male (81%) and three quarters of these were under the age of 35 years, which is the same breakdown as in the previous strategic period. Encouragingly, there were less positive tests this year (35% compared to 42% last year), although the test outcome differed by gender with a greater proportion of females testing positive than males as illustrated in the pie charts below. This could indicate that drugs are more of an influence on females committing trigger offences than males.



Those aged between 25 – 34 years were more likely to test positive for drugs than any other any other age group (49% positive) and opiates were the most common drug types in positive tests except for those aged 18 – 24 years who were more likely to test positive for cocaine.

The most common trigger offence where the drug test is positive was Other Theft (57%), followed by Burglary (17%). Of note, those arrested for possession and supply of Class A offences and also prostitution 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, and that prostitution is motivated by substance misuse.

This strategic period saw the country plunge into recession and unemployment rose to levels not seen since the 1980’s, yet overall crime was down suggesting that the fear that unemployment could bring about an increase in criminal activity was unfounded. That said, there has been an increase in Shoplifting offences this period, which could be attributed to the recession.

Unemployment figures<sup>13</sup> show the number of people unemployed in Stockton at November 2009 was 6,685 (5.6% of the working population). This is an increase on November 2008 where 3.7% were unemployed and November 2007 where the figure was 2.9%. Our figures are lower than the Tees Valley total (6.3%), but higher than both the North East Region (5.3%) and national figure (4.1%). Males are much more affected with unemployment levels at 8.2% for males compared to just 2.7% for females, and this could be one of the reasons why males appear to be more motivated to commit crime.

<sup>12</sup> Trigger offence include all acts of theft including burglary, robbery and theft of vehicles, as well as fraud and drug offences.

<sup>13</sup> National Statistic (NOMIS) sourced from the JSU website

**Detections and outcomes**

The profiles of offenders that have been described above only relate to those offenders who have been caught by the Police. A large proportion of crime goes undetected and so no information is known about the offenders who commit them.

Detection rates differ by crime types, for example Criminal Damage has a low detection rate, although this has been improving year on year.

The table opposite<sup>14</sup> provides a breakdown of the detection rate of each crime type and also compares to the previous year.

Detections	Current Strategic Period	Previous Strategic Period	Detection Rate	% Rate Change
Violence Against the Person	1468	1897	62.6%	4.9%
Robbery	33	31	45.8%	20.2%
Sexual Offences	88	84	47.1%	-7.1%
House Burglary	189	135	28.7%	10.8%
Other Burglary	147	183	16.8%	-3.6%
Theft of Motor Vehicle / TWOC	124	95	32.6%	10.1%
Theft from Motor Vehicle	128	94	21.1%	9.5%
Vehicle Interference	17	24	15.0%	-9.4%
Other Theft	1407	1490	44.4%	9.5%
Criminal Damage	546	765	17.1%	0.8%
Forgery & Fraud	107	98	51.0%	25.3%
Drugs	704	628	105.2%	5.4%
Other Crime	196	197	96.1%	7.7%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5154</b>	<b>5721</b>	<b>40.7%</b>	<b>6.5%</b>
Violent Crime	1589	2012	61.0%	4.6%
Vehicle Crime	252	189	25.6%	10.2%
Acquisitive crime	474	355	27.6%	10.8%

**Outcomes & Reoffending**

Outcome data has only been sourced for young offenders who are live to the YOS, and this has been included within the young offender section. No details of outcomes for adult offenders were available for consideration. Data from the courts should be sourced for the next Partnership Strategic Assessment. A full assessment of re-offending was also not possible with the data available. However, SSP has a reducing adult re-offending action plan based around eight key themes of accommodation, alcohol, drugs, employment, family support, financial, benefits and debt, health and life skills and offending behaviour. Performance in relation to the 30 targets in the plan is monitored on a quarterly basis and this financial year to date (April 2009 to September 2009) 21 of the targets were expected to be achieved, five were slightly below expected performance, three were not sue an update and only one target was red meaning that it is unlikely that this target will be achieved by the end of the year. The failing target is a national target of 15% of offenders leaving custody and entering employment with our current performance at 13.6%. However, we are on target to achieve the locally set employment indicators this year.

**4.1. Offender summary**

- The offending population is predominantly male for both adult and young offenders. However, there are a greater proportion of females among young offenders and there is evidence to suggest that females reduce/stop offending as they get older.
- Female offenders favour Shoplifting, and male commit a more diverse range of offences overall, including more serious crime that result harsher outcomes.
- Males are also more likely to be more prolific in their offending, featuring much more often as repeat offenders.
- Weapon usage remains low in Borough
- Strong links between offending and substance misuse continue with two thirds of all probation clients misusing drugs, particularly heroin. Favoured crime types were Vehicle Crime, Burglary and Drug Offences.
- Domestic violence continues to be prevalent in the offending population
- There has been a rise in custodial sentences for young people, possibly suggesting that the severity of offences committed by young people has escalated this strategic period.
- Roughly at least a third of ASB and Violence Against the Person are alcohol related.
- Females are more likely to test positive on arrest for a trigger offence, meaning that drugs are potentially more influential on female offending behaviour.
- Overall, detection levels have increased by 6.5% this year compared to the previous year.

**4.2. Offender data requirements**

- Repeat suspects could not be assessed due to the data provided. It would be useful to have some anonymous indicator included within the data to be able to analyse this in future assessments.
- Outcome data from the Courts should be sourced for the next Partnership Strategic Assessment.
- Analysis into re-offending should be considered in the coming year.

<sup>14</sup> From Stockton Police performance document

## 5. LOCATION

This section will try to build a picture of where and when crime, disorder and ASB are most concentrated in Stockton. It will also look at where victim and offenders live.

### Hotspots & wards

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 1,000 population for total crime, and for each category of crime with the exception of Theft From a Motor Vehicle, where Hardwick 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 where the overall ranking of the ward is low. **The top five wards for total crime account for 46% of all crime in the Borough.**

Grand Total	Burglary Dwelling	Burglary Others	Criminal Damage	Drug Offences	Fraud and Forgery	Theft - Other	Theft from Shops / Stalls	Theft from Motor Vehicle	Theft of Motor Vehicle	Violence against the person
Stockton Town Centre (1)	Stockton Town Centre (1)	Stockton Town Centre (1)	Stockton Town Centre (1)	Stockton Town Centre (1)	Stockton Town Centre (1)	Stockton Town Centre (1)	Stockton Town Centre (1)	Stockton Town Centre (1)	Hardwick (2)	Stockton Town Centre (1)
Hardwick (2)	Parkfield & Oxbridge (4)	Parkfield & Oxbridge (4)	Stainsby Hill (6)	Mandale & Victoria (3)	Northern Parishes (19)	Billingham South (11)	Stainsby Hill (6)	Parkfield & Oxbridge (4)	Roseworth (12)	Billingham Central (9)
Mandale & Victoria (3)	Newtown (5)	Hardwick (2)	Norton North (7)	Parkfield & Oxbridge (4)	Parkfield & Oxbridge (4)	Newtown (5)	Norton North (7)	Northern Parishes (19)	Mandale & Victoria (3)	Parkfield & Oxbridge (4)
Parkfield & Oxbridge (4)	Mandale & Victoria (3)	Grangefield (16)	Newtown (5)	Norton South (8)	Hardwick (2)	Parkfield & Oxbridge (4)	Mandale & Victoria (3)	Hardwick (2)	Newtown (5)	Hardwick (2)
Newtown (5)	Hardwick (2)	Bishopsgarth & Elm Tree (14)	Hardwick (2)	Hardwick (2)	Mandale & Victoria (3)	Hardwick (2)	Roseworth (12)	Mandale & Victoria (3)	Stockton Town Centre (1)	Newtown (5)

There are two particular anomalies in the chart above; Northern Parishes ward features twice for Fraud and Forgery and Theft from a Motor Vehicle. There were 12 Fraud offences in total in the ward during the strategic period and 10 of these were people making off without paying for fuel at the petrol station at Wolviston Services. Similarly eight of the 17 Theft from Motor Vehicle offences occurred at the Wolviston Services, which also has restaurants, a hotel and is just off the main A19. A full breakdown of all ward rates by each crime type can be found in appendix 5.

The same top five wards for Total Crime also feature as the top five ward for Police recorded ASB accounting for 43% overall, although they are in a slightly different order. These wards continually feature in the top five when looking at all different types of ASB. The table below shows the top five wards in terms of numbers for each source of ASB data. The figure in brackets relates to the percentage of the total that each ward makes up, and the colours have remained constant with those in the crime table above for ease of comparison. In addition to the most prolific five wards, Billingham Central, Stainsby Hill, and Norton North also feature as high ASB areas. Two of these wards are also within the top five wards for Criminal Damage, demonstrating the link between damage and ASB. The only anomaly to feature within ASB was Northern Parishes was the fourth highest ward for primary deliberate fires. All of these fires were to vehicles and there were two repeat locations of the A177 Durham Road, and also Blakeston Lane, which are both rural roads leading out of Stockton which would make them appealing for burning out vehicles.

Police recorded ASB	LA recorded ASB	AS13 Forms	Deliberate Fires	LA Sharps	LA Fly Tipping	LA Noise
Stockton Town Centre (16%)	Stockton Town Centre (32%)	Stockton Town Centre (25%)	Stockton Town Centre (16%)	Stockton Town Centre (36%)	Stockton Town Centre (25%)	Stockton Town Centre (9%)
Mandale & Victoria (9%)	Mandale & Victoria (9%)	Hardwick (7%)	Hardwick (12%)	Mandale & Victoria (9%)	Parkfield & Oxbridge (12%)	Mandale & Victoria (8%)
Newtown (6%)	Billingham Central (6%)	Billingham Central (7%)	Newtown (10%)	Parkfield & Oxbridge (8%)	Mandale & Victoria (12%)	Newtown (7%)
Hardwick (6%)	Stainsby Hill (6%)	Stainsby Hill (7%)	Mandale & Victoria (9%)	Newtown (6%)	Norton South (7%)	Parkfield & Oxbridge (6%)
Parkfield & Oxbridge (6%)	Norton North (5%)	Norton North (6%)	Norton North (9%)	Billingham Central (6%)	Newtown (5%)	Billingham Central (5%)

NB: Graffiti records could not be analysed due to poor location recording



Ward Name	2007 Rank	% of National
<b>Stockton Town Centre</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>0.3%</b>
<b>Newtown</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>2.5%</b>
<b>Mandale and Victoria</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>6.3%</b>
<b>Hardwick</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>6.8%</b>
<b>Parkfield and Oxbridge</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>8.4%</b>
<b>Billingham East</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>9.5%</b>
<b>Stainsby Hill</b>	<b>881</b>	<b>11.2%</b>
<b>Roseworth</b>	<b>882</b>	<b>11.2%</b>
<b>Norton North</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>11.5%</b>
<b>Norton South</b>	<b>1137</b>	<b>14.4%</b>
<b>Billingham Central</b>	<b>1149</b>	<b>14.5%</b>
<b>Billingham Central</b>	<b>1149</b>	<b>14.5%</b>
<b>Billingham South</b>	<b>1451</b>	<b>18.4%</b>
<b>Village</b>	<b>1533</b>	<b>19.4%</b>
Bishopsgarth and Elm Tree	3921	49.6%
Western Parishes	4099	51.9%
Grangefield	4628	58.6%
Billingham North	5210	65.9%
Fairfield	5609	71.0%
Norton West	5765	73.0%
Billingham West	5847	74.0%
Yarm	5989	75.8%
Northern Parishes	6048	76.6%
Eaglescliffe	6244	79.0%
Hartburn	6898	87.3%
<b>Ingleby Barwick West</b>	<b>7229</b>	<b>91.5%</b>
<b>Ingleby Barwick East</b>	<b>7443</b>	<b>94.2%</b>

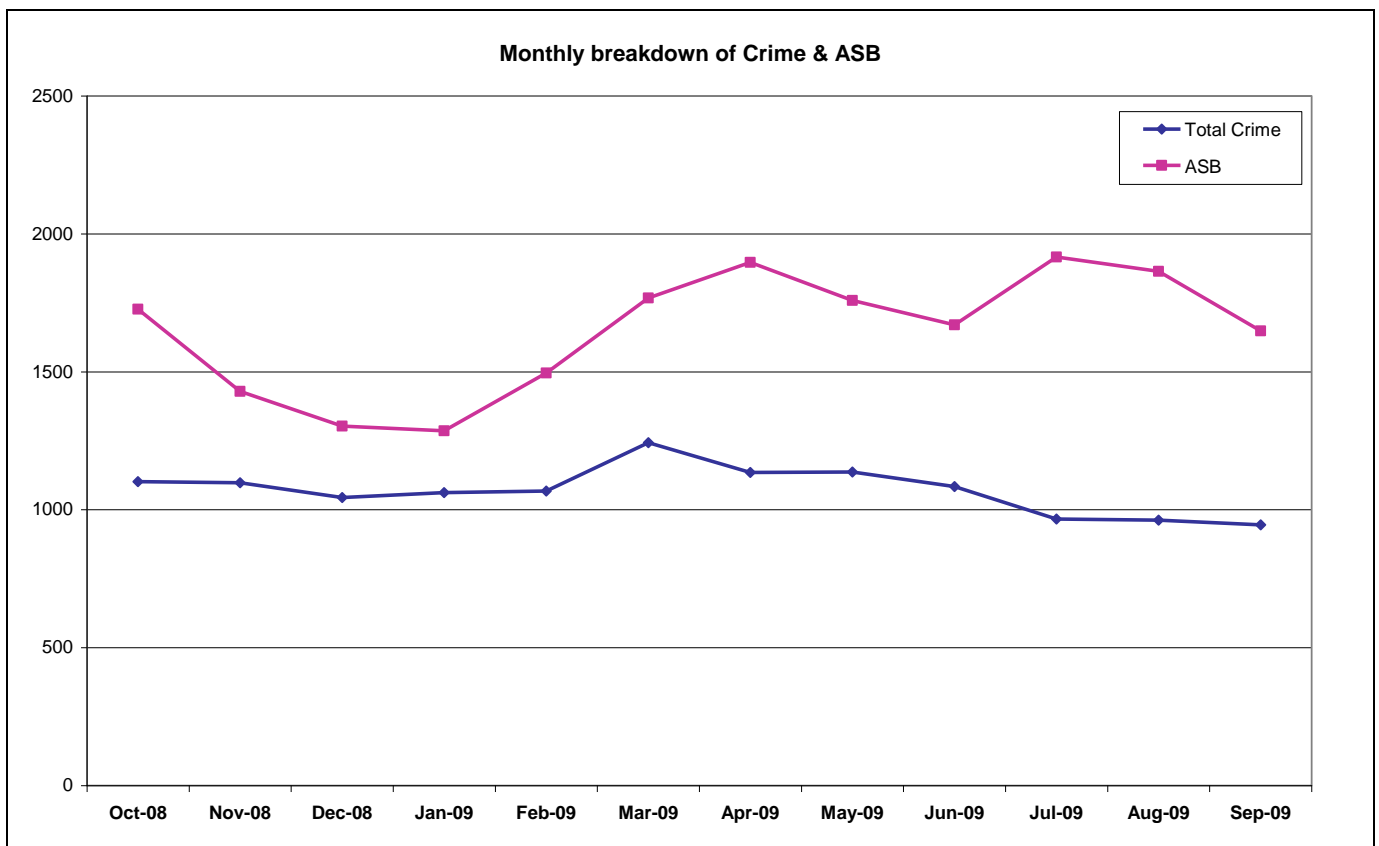
It is important to acknowledge the correlation between crime and ASB and deprivation. The table opposite shows the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 (IMD)<sup>15</sup> rank for each ward in the Borough. The rankings are out of 7,900 wards nationally, with one being the most deprived. The rankings are also published by Local Authority area and Stockton is ranked 71<sup>st</sup> out of 354, meaning we are in the top worst quartile for deprivation in the Country.

We have two wards in the top 5% most deprived wards nationally (dark red), a further four wards in the top 10% most deprived wards (red), and another eight wards in the top 20% most deprived wards (amber). There are also two wards in the top 10% most affluent wards nationally (green).

The five most deprived wards in Stockton are the same five wards with the highest crime and ASB levels, clearly demonstrating the high levels of correlation that exists between crime, ASB and deprivation.

### Temporal profile

The graph below shows a breakdown of Total Crime and Police recorded ASB by month. Crime & ASB seem to be following a similar pattern in the first six-months of the strategic period, however crime appears to be going down in April, July and August but these months show an upward trend for ASB, coinciding with school holidays.



<sup>15</sup> IMD figures are published by Lower Super Output Area. In Stockton the LSOAs are **not** coterminous with ward boundaries so the 2007 ranks have been estimated by the JSU.

The temporal profile differs by different crime types. The table below gives an in-depth summary of the peak months, days of the week and times of the day for seven key crime types as well as ASB.

<b>Category</b>	<b>Month</b>	<b>Day &amp; time</b>
ASB	Peaks in April & July	Clear peak Friday & Saturday evenings (19:00 - 01:59hrs Fri & Sat account for 21% of all ASB)
Burglary Dwelling	Slight peaks in June, October & November	Offences occurred on all days and at all time
Burglary Others	No peak months	Wednesday & Sunday, but all time of day
Criminal Damage	Peaks in October, November & March	Clear peak Friday & Saturday evenings (20:00 - 03:59hrs Fri & Sat account for 26% overall)
Theft - Other	Slight peaks in March & October	Friday & Saturdays, offences peak early afternoon (12:00 - 15:59) & early hours of the day (00:00 - 03:59) on most days
Theft from Shops/Stalls	Slight peak in June	Wednesday (market day) and Friday, with clear peak in the afternoon (13:00 - 16:59 - 45%)
Vehicle Crime	Peak in March & May	Saturday, with a clear peak in the early hours on all days (01:00 - 03:59 - 34%)
Violence against the person	Summer months - peaks around bank holidays	Clear peaks Friday and Saturday nights into the early mornings (weekend 19:00 - 03:59 - 30%)

Secondary deliberate fires peaked on Sundays, and 49% occurred between the hours of 18:00 – 21:59. Primary deliberate fires displayed a slightly different pattern with a distinct peak on Saturdays (21%) and a later time profile with the hours of 20:00 – 00:59 accounting for 43% of the total.

AS13 forms are mostly issued on Fridays (31%), with a quarter being issued for incidents that occurred between 16:00 – 21:59 hours on Friday evenings. There is also a peak in AS13 forms mid week at 15:00 – 16:59 hours, which would coincide with school closing time and young people making their way home. Half of all directions to leave were issued on Friday and Saturday nights into the early hours (23:00 – 02:59 hours).

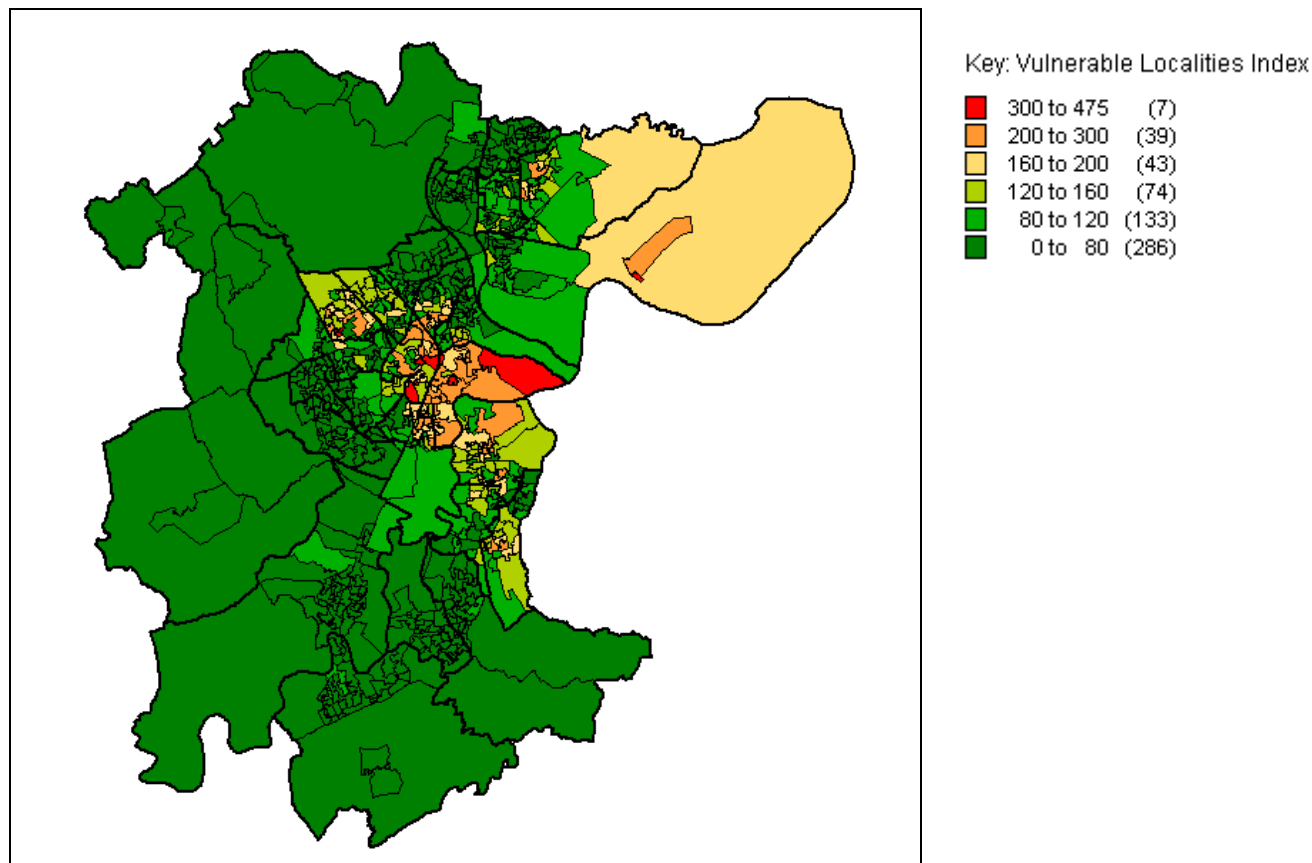
### **Priority Neighbourhoods**

The Vulnerable Localities Index (VLI) is a composite measure designed to help identify the worst affected communities for breakdown, tension, and fragmentation. It does not just identify high crime neighbourhoods but also considers deprivation, socio-economic conditions and demographic characteristics alongside crime data as indicators that could be used for identifying neighbourhoods that require attention.

Six variables are used to calculate the overall VLI score of a neighbourhood as defined using Census Output Areas; two are crime-based (burglary to a dwelling and criminal damage to a dwelling); two are sourced from deprivation variables (income deprivation and employment deprivation from the IMD), one is based on educational attainment, and the final variable is the demographic statistic on the population of young people.

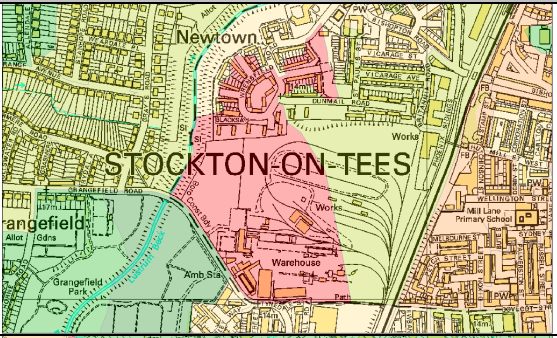
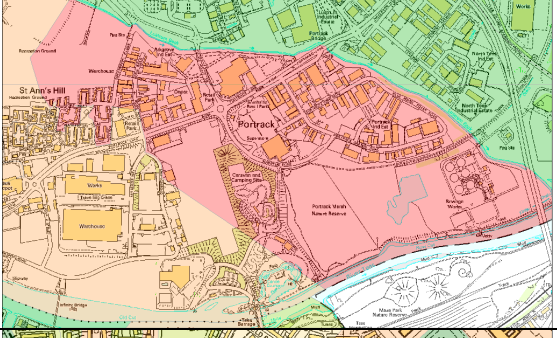
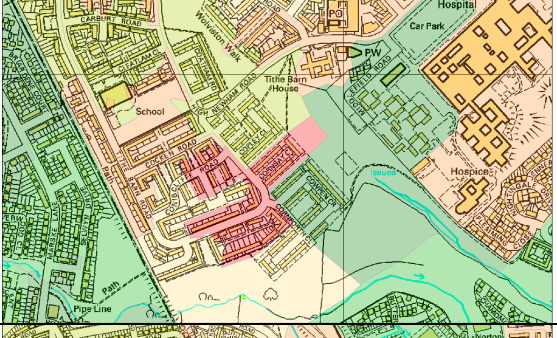
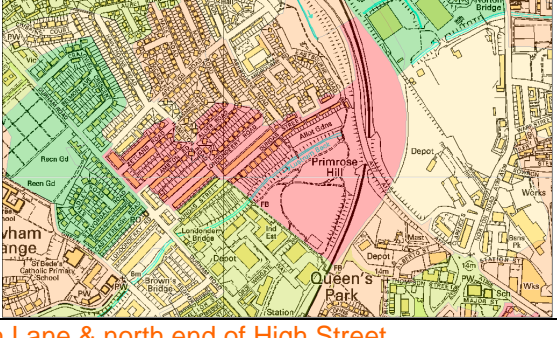
The VLI score of an area will not provide the picture of issues that may exist within the neighbourhood; rather the VLI aims to 'point the suggestive finger' to priority areas that can then be qualified with further analysis using additional local data sources and intelligence to understand and explain the problems that contribute to why an area may require additional attention.

The map below shows an overall profile of the Borough shaded by VLI score.



There are seven neighbourhoods in total with a VLI score of over 300, and an additional 41 neighbourhoods with a VLI score of 200-300. Of these 77% of the neighbourhoods fell within the top five wards for crime and ASB and 31% were within Stockton Town Centre ward. All neighbourhoods with a score above 250 have been summarised below. Those scoring above 300 also have additional maps to show a street view of the most vulnerable areas.

RANK / VLI score	COA	WARD	AREA	MAP
1 / 480	00EFMW0010	Stockton Town Centre	Wade Ave, Victoria estate.	
2 / 445	00EFMC0011	Billingham South	High Clarence Rugby Terrace to Holly Terrace.	

RANK / VLI score	COA	WARD	AREA	MAP
3 / 367	00EFMR0013	Newtown	Wrensfeld Road & industrial area.	
4 / 330	00EFMW0006	Stockton Town Centre	Portrack	
5 / 322	00EFMK0006	Hardwick	Cornsay Close	
6 / 319 and 7 / 315	00EFMR0003 00EFMR0004	Newtown Newtown	Dundas Street Zetland Road	
8 / 296	00EFMW0011	Stockton Town Centre	Bath Lane & north end of High Street.	
9 / 292	00EFMW0001	Stockton Town Centre	Routledge Road / Cowper Road / Newton Walk	
10 / 285	00EFNC0005	Mandale & Victoria	Bon Lea Ind. Est / Anderson Road / Teesdale Terrace & Ellerburne Street	
11 / 284	00EFMW0019	Stockton Town Centre & Norton North	Danby Road / Windmill Terrace	
12 / 269	00EFMU0014	Parkfield & Oxbridge	Shaftsbury Street / Outlam Street	
13 / 268	00EFMN0017	Mandale & Victoria / Village	Skelton Road / Northallerton Road	
14 / 266	00EFNC0020	Mandale & Victoria	Mansfield Avenue / Derby Crescent	
15 / 264	00EFMC0010	Billingham South	Limetrees Close - Meadowdale Close High Clarence	
16 / 253	00EFMY0009	Newtown	Honeycomb Avenue / Doncaster Crescent	
-18 / 251	00EFMU0007	Stockton Town Centre & Parkfield & Oxbridge	Trinity Gardens / Bridge Road / Gladstone Street	
-18 / 251	00EFNC0007	Mandale & Victoria	Scarborough Street / Cobden Street / Westbury Street	

Further analysis in to the top vulnerable localities incorporating addition data sets would provide a better picture of the issues affecting these neighbourhoods. Lifestyle data (MOSAIC Public Sector) has been purchased by the Local Authority during the strategic period, but unfortunately this could not be accessed in time for inclusion in this report. This data utilises over 400 data variables to classify people into one of 61 types and 11 groups to help understand the population of a given area and to provide a view of what their service requirements are. Once this data is overlaid with the VLI it will provide a richer picture of the types of residents who live in these areas.

### **High fear areas**

As outlined in the public confidence segment of the victim section, analysis was conducted in the strategic period looking at the results of the Place Survey 2008 alongside recorded crime and ASB data from the Police.

There was not one particular ward which stood out as having the highest perceptions of both crime and ASB; rather wards varied across the two variables. A chart showing the variance between perceptions and crime and ASB levels can be found in appendix 6. The wards where residents felt less safe overall were Mandale and Victoria, Hardwick, Stainsby Hill, Parkfield and Oxbridge and Village. All of these wards had an above average rate of total crime in 2008/09 except Village ward which had a crime rate below the Borough average and had the greatest variance between actual rate of crime and fear of crime. This ward neighbours Mandale and Victoria which has both high crime rate and high fear of crime, which could be a factor in why Village ward has an elevated fear of crime.

Overall, 11 wards perceived ASB to be more of a problem than the Borough average and the wards of Billingham East, Billingham South, Mandale & Victoria, Newtown, Stainsby Hill and Stockton Town Centre perceived all seven categories of ASB to be more of a problem than the Borough average.

Roseworth ward rated perceptions of high levels of ASB far greater than the actual rate of ASB incidents reported to the Police. Residents were concerned about all aspects of ASB except noisy neighbours / loud parties, and their ranking for feelings of safety after dark were higher than their ranking for total crime rate. The SSP decided to focus on Roseworth to launch their reassurance campaign and an action plan is currently in development.

The Neighbourhood Priorities as identified by the public under Neighbourhood Policing have been reviewed, and youths congregating mainly around shops and parks are residents' top concern, closely followed by under age drinking and speeding vehicles. These priorities feed into the JAG process and there have been several partnership operations to try and combat some of the issues raised as a priority. A full list of Neighbourhood Priorities as of October 2009 can be found in appendix 7.

### **Victim mapping**

An address field is not attached to the victim records in the crime data available so a full assessment is not possible.

As mentioned in the victim section, residents who live in Local Authority housing stock are vastly over-represented for offences of Dwelling Burglary and Criminal Damage to Dwelling. An assessment by other housing tenure was not possible due to lack of data.

BME residents appear to be at a higher risk of victimisation for Violence Against the Person, Vehicle Crime and Criminal Damage, but as previously mentioned this could be more influenced by their area of residence than their ethnicity. An assessment of the location where these offences occurred shows that over 50% of all offences occurred in just three wards of the Borough. The table below gives a breakdown by crime type.

Ward	Violence Against the Person	Vehicle Crime	Criminal Damage
Stockton Town Centre	28%	15%	27%
Parkfield & Oxbridge	13%	31%	15%
Mandale & Victoria	11%	12%	9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>50%</b>

There is a similar picture for victims of Hate Crimes, and overall 48% lived in the same three wards as above: Stockton Town Centre (24%), Mandale & Victoria (14%), and Parkfield & Oxbridge (10%). Population data by ward and ethnicity is only available from the Census 2001 when 30% of the Boroughs BME residents lived within these three wards. Anecdotal evidence suggests that a high proportion of BME residents still live within these areas, and that the totals may well be higher than the Census would suggest.

Data gathered via the Cardiff Model shows that 86% of all patients who presented to A&E in the strategic period lived within the Borough of Stockton. When looking at the ward of patients' home address we see that the same top five wards for crime and ASB account for the majority: Stockton Town Centre (10%), Newtown (10%), Hardwick (8%), Parkfield & Oxbridge (8%) and Mandale & Victoria (7%).

Victims of domestic violence who have accessed harbour in the strategic period also mainly lived within the same five wards: Newtown (10%), Stockton Town Centre (9%), Hardwick (8%), Mandale & Victoria (8%) and Parkfield & Oxbridge (7%).

### **Offender mapping**

Probation clients lived in all wards of the Borough with 20% overall residing in Stockton Town Centre followed by 10% in Mandale and Victoria. However, 55% of adult offenders with a high risk of reconviction score reside within just three wards; Stockton Town Centre (34%), Parkfield and Oxbridge (11%) and Newtown (10%). All of these wards are in the highest crime wards overall, which suggests that offenders commit crime close to home.

Mandale and Victoria was the ward where most young offenders lived (11%), followed by Newtown (9%). For repeat young offenders Parkfield and Oxbridge was the top ward (10%), followed by Norton North and Stockton Town Centre with 9% each.

All of the wards with a high proportion of resident offenders are in the highest crime wards overall, which suggests that offenders commit crime close to home.

The table below shows the number and rate per 1,000 population of both adult and young offenders by ward. The index score shows the variance from the Borough average; 100 is the average so a score of 200 is twice the Borough average and 50 is half of the Borough average.

Ward	Probation Adult Offender	YOS Young Offenders	Total Offenders	% of Total	Rate per 1,000 population	Index
<b>Stockton Town Centre</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>372</b>
<b>Newtown</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>237</b>
<b>Parkfield and Oxbridge</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>Mandale and Victoria</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>Norton North</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>196</b>
<b>Hardwick</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>171</b>
<b>Stainsby Hill</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>133</b>
<b>Billingham East</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>120</b>
<b>Village</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>119</b>
<b>Norton South</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>116</b>
<b>Roseworth</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>110</b>
Billingham South	22	23	45	4%	6.5	100
Billingham Central	22	17	39	3%	5.6	85
Bishopsgarth and Elm Tree	8	14	22	2%	3.3	50
Western Parishes	5	5	10	1%	3.1	48
Grangefield	4	17	21	2%	3.1	47
Fairfield	6	12	18	1%	2.9	45
Ingleby Barwick West	13	19	32	3%	2.9	45
Hartburn	3	14	17	1%	2.5	38
Billingham North	6	15	21	2%	2.2	34
Ingleby Barwick East	9	12	21	2%	2.1	33
Eaglescliffe	11	9	20	2%	1.9	29
Billingham West	6	5	11	1%	1.8	28
Yarm	5	8	13	1%	1.3	20
Norton West	6	1	7	1%	1.1	17
Northern Parishes	0	1	1	0%	0.3	4
Out of Borough / Unknown		39	39	3%	n/a	n/a
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>1248</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>100</b>

The addresses of perpetrators of ASB were much more widely spread with Stockton Town Centre accounting for 9% overall. Interestingly, the second highest location of address for perpetrators of ASB was outside of the Stockton Borough accounting of 8% of all ASB perpetrators (157 people, at least a third of which were from Middlesbrough). This means that there are many people coming from elsewhere in the Tees Valley as well as from further a field to Stockton and causing ASB, perhaps when visiting relatives. Further research is needed to understand why these people are coming the Borough and to see if any of these perpetrators would be suitable for enforcement action that would ban them from Stockton if it not necessary for them to be here.

## 5.1. Location summary

- Stockton Town Centre remains the main hotspot of activity for crime, ASB, and other issues
- Five wards are consistently the worst in the Borough for crime, ASB, deliberate fires and deprivation, showing the high level of correlation which exists between them. These are Stockton Town Centre, Mandale & Victoria, Parkfield & Oxbridge, Hardwick and Newtown
- Temporal profiles differ across crime categories, but Friday and Saturday evenings into the early hours continue to be high for Violence Against the Person, Criminal Damage, Vehicle Crime, ASB, and Primary deliberate fires.
- An assessment of vulnerable locations shows that almost all of the neighbourhoods identified fall within one of the top five wards, with the exception of two neighbourhoods in Port Clarence in Billingham South.
- Residents fear of crime and ASB differed geographically; some were more fearful than would be expected given their crime rate and often the opposite was true.
- Three key themes appear as Neighbourhood Priorities in most wards of the Borough; youths congregating mainly around shops and parks, under age drinking and speeding vehicles.
- Most BME residents live in three wards of the Borough (Stockton Town Centre, Mandale & Victoria, and Parkfield & Oxbridge), and it would appear that living in these high crime areas is the reason why they are over-represented as crime victims, rather than their ethnicity.
- The same five high crime & deprivation wards are the wards where violence victims who present to A&E with injuries and domestic violence victims supported by harbour live.
- Once again we see that these same five wards feature in offender mapping, with more than half of all offenders with a high risk of reconviction score residing in three of the top five wards. This suggests that offenders commit crime close to home
- Many perpetrators of ASB live outside of Stockton.

## 5.2. Location data requirements

- Further analysis into the most vulnerable localities is required to try and gain a fuller picture of the issues in each neighbourhood. Lifestyle data should be overlaid to identify which groups of people live in these areas.
- Research needs to be completed into why visitors to Stockton are committing ASB, as well as the purpose of them travelling into the Borough.

## 6. RECOMMENDATIONS

- The Partnership could look at how key priorities are chosen and consider using a more problem solving approach concentrating on the victim, offender, location triangle rather than specific crime types which are the consequences of these problems.
- ASB including youths congregating, youth offending, and drugs and alcohol misuse continue to feature as problems when looking at a range of different data sources, including public consultation via the Neighbourhood Policing Priorities. It is recommended that SSP continue to focus on these three issues as key priorities, perhaps placing more emphasis on the role of alcohol misuse and the associated problems of this such as Violent Crime including domestic violence.
- Given that the same five wards continually feature for all problems, one consideration could be to choose a location based target. This could be specific neighbourhoods or wards, or could focus on trying to reduce the gap between the best and worst performing areas.
- Extensive consultation via the Audit process is planned for the coming strategic period. SSP may want to consider more face-to-face consultation methods to gather more qualitative data over the more limited postal surveys. The structure of the survey is vital to gaining quality information and to avoid being given a list of crime types as priorities.
- The Partnership should look to commission more problem profiles throughout the year, which will provide a more in-depth understanding of the issues that in turn provides a richer picture for the next Partnership Strategic Assessment.

## **Appendix 1**

### **Safer Stockton Partnership Membership**

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











## **Appendix 2**

### **Data sources**

- Cleveland Police crimes & victims
- Cleveland Police offenders
- Cleveland Police incidents
- Cleveland Fire Service deliberate fires
- Local Authority recorded ASB
- Local Authority recorded noise complaints
- Local Authority recorded sharps
- Local Authority recorded fly-tipping
- Probation assessment data
- Probation PPO data
- YOS clients, outcomes and FTEs
- University Hospital of North Tees A&E data
- PCT hospital admissions
- Harbour outreach data
- Place Survey results
- Stockton Neighbourhood Policing Priorities
- IMD 2007



**Appendix 3 - STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT ACTION PLAN 2008**

<i>ACTION</i>	<i>RECOMMENDATION</i>	<i>AGENCY</i>	<i>UPDATE</i>	<i>Status</i>
1	A public facing summary document to be produced, which will be available across the Borough, in Stockton News and on <a href="http://www.saferstockton.com">www.saferstockton.com</a>	SBC Comm Saftey	COMPLETE	
2	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.	All Partners	Analysis conducted looking at Place Survey 2008 and actual crime & ASB rates. A Reassurance Action Plan is being produced and Roseworth has been chosen for this work to commence in 2010.	
3	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).	ThinkB4UDrink subgroup	Ongoing throughout the year.	
4	Work to secure health data from A&E and NEAS to assist with the analysis of Violent Crime in the Borough	North Tees Acute Trust & NEAS	A&E data recording went live on 01/05/09. Data will be monitored to assess quality.	
5	Encourage Probation to refer into harbour for both victims and perpetrators of domestic violence.	NOMS	Probation re-visited all cases with domestic violence issues to see if a referral could have been made. This resulted in 19 referrals into the perpetrator programme and 14 victims referred to harbour outreach. Two women's champions are now ensuring that the referral process is working correctly.	
6	Consider a bespoke freedom programme to address the specific needs of female offenders, including access to secure housing, self esteem etc.	NOMS & harbour	To commence February 2010	
7	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.	Scanning & Challenge Group	DV flag has greatly improved, but problems remain with the other indicators	
8	Work between Police, Community Safety and DAAT analysts to try and identify if any further research can be done to ascertain what proportion of drug dealers are also users.	Police, DAAT, SBC Comm Safety	Police & Community Safety Analysts now co-located. Work will continue to try and identify links between drug dealing and offending with the DAAT analyst.	
9	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 – especially Hardwick, Newtown and Roseworth.	Police, NES & ASB Team	Community Safety Analyst ensured that Police inspectors and NES supervisors were aware of the under reporting in these wards at the appropriate JAG meetings. ASB team have carried out more visible presence in these wards to promote the team.	
10	Continue to work with the Police Standards Unit to secure access to IRIS, particularly IRIS intelligence for the Community Safety Analyst.	Police	A review of all Partnership Analysts access to Police systems has been carried out and a new memorandum of understanding is being developed to ensure consistent access to systems. It is now felt that access to IRIS is not required at this time.	

#### **Appendix 4 - Activities/ Campaigns**

- **Roach Campaign** – awareness raising lesson to assist young people in recognising crime and ASB and knowing where to report it. This campaign uses Roach characters which depict types of crime and ASB advertising Crimestoppers and the specifically designed young people's on-line reporting form targeting all Y6 and Y7 pupils.
- **Crucial Crew** – a two week event offered to every Y6 pupil in the Borough giving key messages about ASB involving criminal damage and graffiti, fire safety, messages from the Police including stranger danger, personal safety, criminal damage and knowing what to do in an emergency situation. There were also road safety and gas safety sessions.
- **Fire Education Lessons** – Carried out by the ASB Fire Officer, from Oct-Nov 2008 and 2009.
- **LIFE** – a week course working with referred young people to build trust, respect and they have for themselves and their community and improve their confidence to change their behaviour through basic fire training.
- **ASB Lessons** – Lessons and Assemblies offered to all schools around anti-social behaviour, and the choices young people should make.
- **Magistrates Visit** – visit organised by ASB Manager to raise magistrate's awareness of asb in the community.
- **Whatever It Takes (WIT)** – From May 2009 – November 2009 a specific area within Mandale and Victoria Ward was targeted involving consultation with residents to identify priority issues to help improve services they receive in the area.
- **Domestic Violence Performance Structure Implemented** - A new quarterly reporting structure has been developed in order to ensure the capture of performance and monitoring information. This is presented to the strategic group quarterly and actions developing from this are forwarded to the forum group through the Domestic Violence Coordinator.
- **Domestic Violence Forum Re-vamped** - During 2009 the Domestic Violence Forum has been developed, by improving attendance from key agencies, developing clear terms of reference and ensuring links to the strategic group.
- **ASB Officers trained in Brief Interventions** – All staff received STASH Young People's Drug and Alcohol Brief Interventions toolkit. This enables officers to identify using the toolkit any young person who may need a brief intervention or whether they should be referred
- **YCAP** - Over the strategic period activities included work with youth clubs, holiday activities such as fishing trips, quad biking, SWEET nights at Tall Trees, and outreach and detached youth work.
- **S.A.F.E board** - Provided a full range of activities which were implemented over the bonfire period including such things as a LIFE course, Give Life a Lift.
- **Beat the Boredom nights** - Held every month from November 2008.
- **Operation Hyde** – Partnership working targeting ASB hotspots.
- **Operation Staysafe** – running since June 2009, removing young people who are believed to be at risk from significant harm from the streets.

#### **Think B4U Drink Campaign**

- **November- December 08**- TB4UD 'rescue bags' were produced which consisted of a canvas bag with the TB4UD logo containing various items that may come in handy to a clubber on a night out. For example; flip flops to ease the pain of high heels, condoms, water, personal attack alarm, lollypops to decrease noise pollution and various alcohol awareness leaflets.
- **April 09**- TB4UD two radio adverts named 'what's so cool about underage drinking' and 'you never know what it might lead to' broadcasted for 30 seconds on Galaxy radio, late April 09 in the run up to Easter school holidays. These adverts were aimed to combat underage drinking and to reduce the 'cool' image ideology that surrounds alcohol and young people.
- **April 09**- TB4UD Men at Work campaign was launched towards the end of April 09. The campaign used a series of images reflected in posters to raise awareness surrounding the effects of drinking in the home on work nights. The imagery showed bold Pint glasses with accompanied finger drawn faces that depict a sinister story of alcohol, issues of anger, impotence and lethargy are some of the traits the campaign seeks to address. The posters were distributed around Stockton workplaces which are involved in the better health at work award. Campaign was featured in NCSN News
- **April 09**- STASH and TB4UD developed a website aimed at teenagers and parents in April 09, TB4UD contributed to the parents and alcohol section providing advice to parents about their child's drinking habits.
- **July 09**- TB4UD 'SHEEP' campaign is launched. The next major project within the campaign is launched, aimed at parents to raise awareness about how drinking habits can relay on to their children and improve parent's sensitivity towards the issue; raise the debate that alcohol does have risk factors. Posters, leaflets, 6-page magazine, billboards and ad shell advertising and interactive website with printable advice sheets were all produced and distributed to surrounding area GP'S, children's centres, work places and hot spot areas. To accompany the campaign a theatrical display in Teesside Park and Riverside Festival was put on, consisting of actors, digivan and games consoles. Campaign was featured in NCSN News.
- **August 09**- ASBO Beermats with partnership between TB4UD and Pub watch were produced. The beermats displayed pictures of current ASBO'S along with ASB hotline, and an explanation of disempowerment of the ASBO

**Appendix 5 - Crime rates per 1,000 population / households by Ward**

Current_wardname	Burglary Dwelling	Burglary Others	Criminal Damage	Drug Offences	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
Stockton Town Centre	27.8	16.7	52.1	25.3	4.3	9.6	1.8	7.1	57.5	12.6	71.4	3.6	2.1	92.8
Hardwick	13.8	11.3	40.6	6.4	2.8	1.7	0.6	2.0	14.9	4.8	2.6	5.5	2.2	19.0
Mandale and Victoria	15.6	4.6	27.2	8.4	2.3	1.5	1.4	2.3	12.7	4.4	12.7	3.8	0.9	16.7
Parkfield and Oxbridge	19.6	6.9	24.4	8.0	3.0	1.8	1.1	1.5	15.1	8.2	1.0	2.9	1.2	19.8
Newtown	20.2	5.4	33.4	5.8	0.5	1.6	0.8	1.1	15.4	2.5	3.2	3.6	0.7	18.1
Stainsby Hill	4.7	3.9	30.7	6.0	1.0	1.2	0.1	0.4	9.3	2.1	20.2	1.6	0.4	16.3
Norton North	4.3	4.4	31.8	2.8	0.6	2.1	0.1	0.6	9.3	2.8	16.6	3.2	1.3	15.9
Norton South	10.3	4.0	18.6	7.3	0.8	2.8	0.4	0.6	11.6	3.7	5.5	3.0	0.5	13.9
Billingham Central	6.4	4.7	15.5	2.7	0.6	1.4	0.9	1.1	10.1	3.1	9.3	1.6	0.7	20.1
Billingham East	6.3	3.2	22.0	3.6	2.1	1.3	0.1	1.5	11.7	1.3	6.1	3.1	0.3	14.2
Billingham South	11.0	5.1	17.9	1.6	1.0	0.3	0.1	1.0	17.3	2.9	0.9	2.9	1.2	12.9
Roseworth	7.5	4.4	20.2	1.2	1.4	0.6	0.1	0.4	7.3	1.8	11.1	3.9	1.1	8.6
Village	5.3	1.2	14.5	3.4	2.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	6.0	1.8	5.2	1.8	0.1	11.5
Bishopsgarth and Elm Tree	8.3	8.2	12.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.9	5.8	3.0	4.5	1.6	0.6	6.8
Yarm	4.1	3.8	7.6	1.9	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.3	6.4	3.9	2.9	0.7	0.3	7.8
Grangefield	10.6	5.6	8.2	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.3	1.2	5.4	3.2	0.4	0.9	0.6	4.7
Western Parishes	4.0	5.3	8.1	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	6.5	3.1	0.3	2.2	0.0	2.5
Eaglescliffe	4.4	5.3	6.3	0.9	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.6	5.8	2.6	1.1	1.1	0.2	3.7
Northern Parishes	4.4	2.9	6.3	0.9	3.5	0.3	0.0	0.6	4.0	4.9	0.0	1.4	0.3	2.3
Fairfield	2.8	4.3	7.4	0.3	1.8	0.3	0.0	1.0	4.3	2.1	1.8	1.0	0.2	3.4
Norton West	3.6	2.0	8.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.8	2.8	2.2	4.7	1.1	0.3	3.5
Hartburn	4.3	2.5	5.3	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.3	3.2	2.9	3.8	0.9	0.1	3.1
Billingham West	4.4	0.7	7.5	0.3	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.7	1.2	0.8	0.0	4.0
Billingham North	2.7	0.9	7.4	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	3.1	1.4	0.1	0.7	0.1	3.2
Ingleby Barwick East	4.8	1.5	3.7	0.1	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.6	3.7	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.1	3.4
Ingleby Barwick West	1.4	0.8	3.8	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	3.7	1.1	1.2	0.6	0.1	4.6
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>12.6</b>

Key:

**Red** – Twice the Borough average

**Amber** – Between one and a half and twice above the Borough Average

**Green** – Less than half the Borough average

**Appendix 6 - Variance Crime & ASB rates and perceptions by Ward**

WARD	Total Crime	Crime Rank	% residents who feel unsafe after dark	Fear Rank	Difference	smiley
Mandale and Victoria	121.1	3	65.5%	1	2	😊
Hardwick	125.4	2	64.7%	2	0	😊
Stainsby Hill	101.6	7	63.2%	3	4	😞
Parkfield and Oxbridge	109.1	5	58.3%	4	1	😊
Village	58.9	13	55.2%	5	8	😞
Billingham Central	83.3	10	54.4%	6	4	😞
Stockton Town Centre	415.8	1	53.2%	7	-6	😊
Newtown	115.2	4	52.6%	8	-4	😊
Roseworth	77.7	12	50.0%	9	3	😞
Billingham East	90.3	9	49.3%	10	-1	😊
Billingham South	81.0	11	44.8%	11	0	😊
Norton North	109.1	6	44.6%	12	-6	😊
Fairfield	29.3	20	39.7%	13	7	😞
Bishopsgarth and Elmtree	55.3	14	33.8%	14	0	😊
Grangefield	38.9	17	32.8%	15	2	😊
Norton West	26.0	22	32.4%	16	6	😞
Hartburn	22.7	23	29.4%	17	6	😞
Norton South	93.4	8	29.0%	18	-10	😊
Ingleby Barwick West	15.3	26	28.6%	19	7	😞
Ingleby Barwick East	19.1	25	27.4%	20	5	😞
Billingham North	22.6	24	27.1%	21	3	😞
Eaglescliffe	34.8	19	23.8%	22	-3	😊
Billingham West	28.6	21	23.3%	23	-2	😊
Western Parishes	47.6	15	18.4%	24	-9	😊
Yarm	41.1	16	15.1%	25	-9	😊
Northern Parishes	38.0	18	9.1%	26	-8	😊

WARD	Police ASB Incidents	ASB Rank	% residents perceive high levels of ASB	ASB Perceptions Rank	Difference	smiley
Stockton Town Centre	439.6	1	61.7%	1	0	😊
Mandale and Victoria	180.7	2	54.1%	2	0	😊
Billingham East	151.6	8	47.5%	3	5	😞
Roseworth	104.8	11	46.2%	4	7	😞
Stainsby Hill	156.8	6	44.4%	5	1	😊
Newtown	156.9	5	42.3%	6	-1	😊
Parkfield and Oxbridge	159.4	4	34.4%	7	-3	😊
Billingham South	96.3	12	30.9%	8	4	😞
Billingham Central	115.0	9	29.2%	9	0	😊
Village	93.7	13	29.1%	10	3	😞
Grangefield	51.1	17	26.7%	11	6	😞
Norton North	155.4	7	24.5%	12	-5	😊
Norton South	106.6	10	23.2%	13	-3	😊
Hardwick	172.9	3	22.2%	14	-11	😊
Norton West	31.5	25	21.3%	15	10	😞
Fairfield	37.5	24	17.9%	16	8	😞
Ingleby Barwick West	40.0	22	13.0%	17	5	😞
Billingham North	37.6	23	12.3%	18	5	😞
Eaglescliffe	60.6	15	10.7%	19	-4	😊
Bishopsgarth and Elmtree	93.5	14	7.6%	20	-6	😊
Ingleby Barwick East	40.1	21	6.4%	21	0	😊
Northern Parishes	51.8	16	6.3%	22	-6	😊
Hartburn	30.4	26	6.2%	23	3	😞
Yarm	49.2	19	3.7%	24	-5	😊
Western Parishes	50.1	18	2.8%	25	-7	😊
Billingham West	43.9	20	.0%	26	-6	😊

**Appendix 7 - Neighbourhood Priorities October 2009**

WARD	Neighbourhood Priority 1	Neighbourhood Priority 2	Neighbourhood Priority 3
Billingham Central	Youths congregating – Town Centre/John Whitehead Park, 6pm and 9pm on weekends	Litter / Dog Fouling in town centre	Speeding vehicles on Marsh House Ave, The Causeway, Lomond Ave and Ravensworth Rd
Billingham East	House Burglary in Low Grange	Gangs congregating/alcohol (youths) - Windlestone Shops, Campus school, Flodden Way and Gilside Rd between 6pm and 9pm	Drugs dealing and substance misuse in Knole Rd area
Billingham North	Vandalism & Graffiti – Tunstall Ave shops, Arlington Dr and Annan Rd	Speeding vehicles in Low Grange Ave and Longfellow Rd	Youths congregating – High Grange playing fields between 6pm and 9pm
Billingham South	ASB/underage drinking – Station Road, Mill Lane and Chapel RD between 6pm and 9pm	Under-age drinking around Mill Lane and Chapel Rd	Speeding cars around Station Rd, Central Ave and Mill Lane
Billingham West	ASB/underage drinking – Clifton Ave, Carlton Ave and Sandy Lane	Speeding cars on Whitehouse Rd	Under-age drinking around Clifton Ave shops between 6pm and 9pm on weekends
Bishopsgarth & Elm Tree	Youths gathering – Newham Grange Park on Friday evening	ASB/Alcohol – Marske Parade shops and Bishy Bars on Weekend	ASB by youths at Elm Tree shops and Castle Eden Walkway on weekends
Eaglescliffe	Youths congregating Durham lane shops and Sunningdale Dr Shops and Preston Pk	Speeding cars – Durham Lane/Urlay Nook Rd during school times, yarm rd early mornings	Under Age drinking – Preston Pk (seasonal), Durham Lane and Sunningdale shops
Fairfield	Traffic problems – McColls at Shannon Cres	ASB – Limbrick youth club	Damage/ASB – Fairfield School, evenings, youths causing damage and leaving cigarette butts
Grangefield	ASB/Alcohol – Grangefield Park on weekends	Drug Dealing around Grays Road shops between 5pm and 8pm	Castle Eden walkway in Grangefield relating to drinking and ASB on weekends
Hardwick	Youths Congregating High Newham Court shops on weekends	Off road bikes on field between Wolviston Wlk and High Newham Rd on weekends	Underage drinking and ASB on cycle path between Cowpen Cr and Hunwick lk between 7pm and 9pm on weekends
Hartburn	ASB – Harpers Parade Shops on weekends and Tues and Thurs	Inconsiderate parking around Holy Trinity, Rosehill School – school days	Underage drinking on Greens Lane Fri and Sat
Ingleby Barwick East	Gangs congregating – Greenside, Tesco and Beckfields shops	Drug Activity – rear tesco	ASB/Underage age drinking, Barwick Pond, Barwick Medical Ctr, Riverbank Muddys and rear of Tesco
Ingleby Barwick West	Drug dealing – rear Tescos	Underage drinking – Barwick pond. Medical centre/	Gangs congregating – Greenside, Tesco and Beckfields shops
Mandale & Victoria	Drug Dealing/Substance misuse – Cobden St, Mansfield Ave, Oxford Rd and Redcar Rd.	Youths congregating – Oxford Rd, Mansfield Ave, Cobden St and Cornfield Rd	House Burglary
Newtown	Gangs of youths congregating on Borton Wlk, Londonderry Rd and Ragworth Shops on weekends.	Drug dealing on Myrtle Rd, Hive Close, Wrensfild Rd on Fri and sars	Speeding vehicles along Durham Road
Northern Parishes	Speeding vehicles – The Wynd and Wynyard	Wolviston – speeding cars on High St, Coal Lane and Wolviston Rd	Thorpe Thewles – speeding cars through village and Durham Rd.
Norton North	ASB - Somerset Rd and Waterford Rd on weekends	Drugs activity in Great North Park between 12pm and 4pm	ASB/Alcohol Norton High St around Tesco area
Norton South	ASB – Albany Thurs/Fri 18:00 and 22:00. also around Surry Rd.	Alcohol (youths) – Albany estate, youths drinking	Drugs Activity around Swainby RD on an evening and weekends.
Norton West	Alcohol (youths) - Quarry Area (Shearwater) between 6pm and 10pm on weekends	ASB - Glebe Shops between 6pm and 10pm Thurs to Sun nights	To reduce shop thefts from Sainsburys
Parkfield & Oxbridge	Off road bikes in Oxbridge peaking at weekends	Prostitution on Yarm Lane and Richardson RD between 16:00 and 18:00	Drugs Activity – Shaftesbury St on Friday and Sat between 7om and midnight
Roseworth	Youths Congregating drinking and taking drugs at Roseworth shops, Redhill Rd between 7pm and 10pm on weekend	Off road bikes near to Rochester Rd during daytime	Speeding cars on Junction Rd on weekdays
Stainsby Hill	Youths congregating – town centre, Holmes Est, Kinloss Wlk, Stainsby Woods, town centre 18:00-22:00	Street Violence	Drug Dealing/Substance misuse on Holmes Est and rear of Spitfire.
Stockton Town Centre	ASB with alcohol and drugs between 12:30 and 16:30 in Lawson Street Area.	Portrack/Tilery – ASB on Portrack Est on Fri and Sat 6pm and 10pm	Shoplifting in the town centre
Village	Youths congregating0 Brims Est, Thorntree Rd shops and Village Green 18:00-22:00	House Burglary	Underage drinking – Village Green, Riverbank and Brims Est
Western Parishes	Speeding vehicle through Long Newton and Stillington all days	Gangs of young people on stillington wild life park Fri and Sat 6pm and 10pm	Off road motorbikes at Stillington wildlife park all days 6pm and 10pm
Yarm	Unlawful Parking – West st, Old Market, West End gdns and High St during daytime	House Burglary	Car Crime – rear of High St from 18:00 onwards