



SAFER STOCKTON PARTNERSHIP STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT 2013

October 2012-September 2013

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2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Safer Stockton Partnership (SSP) has a statutory requirement to undertake a yearly strategic assessment and this is the seventh annual assessment produced on behalf of SSP.

Performance management data for Stockton shows that publicly reported crime has increased by 4% (+408 crimes) during the assessment period.

Despite this rise, the Stockton borough continues to perform well in many crime categories although there are still some areas of concern.

Increases are evident in theft offences (5.5%/+321 crimes) and criminal damage and arson (6.3%/+138 crimes), however there are good reductions in other key crime types: - Violence (-4.1%/-75 crimes), in particular violence with injury (-11.8%/-138 crimes) and domestic burglary (-21.9%/-133 crimes).

Shoplifting is one of the main categories of concern for the borough, with an increase of 23.3% (+303 crimes). The rise in shoplifting is also evident in Hartlepool and Redcar & Cleveland.

Whilst there are areas of concern, the reductions in SSP priorities such as violence, is encouraging. Alongside this, offences of domestic burglary continue to reduce.

Incidents of anti-social behaviour have also shown a slight increase of 1.7% during the 12 month period (Oct 12-Sept 13) however the most recent six month period (April-Sept 2013) highlights a more concerning issue within ASB (13.6%/ +857 incidents) along with a projection of 2177 incidents for the end of March 2014.

Although there has been an increase in police reported ASB there have been significant reductions in other ASB related incidents with deliberate fire settings reducing by 18.7% (-143 incidents).

The increase in crime has resulted in the Stockton borough now being the second best performing authority in comparison to our peers, although this is only by a minimal amount (0.95) and is the first year that Stockton has not been the best performing borough.

However Stockton has seen the largest increase in population from 2001 in comparison to three other local authorities, yet crime has remained steady over the years and Stockton borough has maintained an excellent position of best performing partnership for over a decade and for the majority of the 2012/13 assessment period. The crime rate per 1000 population has also continually reduced.

Despite rises in offences such as theft, the results of the public consultation that was conducted in summer 2013 shows that residents in Stockton do not see this type of crime as a priority, focusing on issues such as ASB and alcohol misuse.

The misuse of alcohol and/or drugs continues to play a major aggravating factor in crime and ASB in Stockton. This continues to be evident in offences of violence, including those that are domestic related. Drug offences have also increased however this is mainly linked to drug possession rather than trafficking. The number of opiate and crack users has also increased by 24% along with growing concerns linked to alcohol misuse in this area.

Alcohol and drug use also plays a significant role in offending, particularly those linked to acquisitive crime and repeat offenders, with males heavily dominating this category. This is a similar picture for both adult and juvenile offending. Young offenders also live within similar ward locations to adult offenders which are within lower deprivation wards with high crime levels.

The 12 month period has seen no changes in offending locations, with the top five wards accounting for 47% of all crime and 43% of all ASB in the borough. The main five wards have remained the same as previous year for crime although in slightly different ranking. It is also quite evident from crime and other partner data that the most deprived and vulnerable area for wide variety of issues, not just crime and ASB, continues to be within the Stockton town centre ward. This is followed by Mandale & Victoria and Parkfield & Oxbridge.

The results of the 2013 crime and disorder audit also shows that those living, working and visiting Stockton, in particular those living in the most deprived wards, continue to have similar concerns and expectations of what they would like the partnership to focus on during the forthcoming three years.

The results of the consultation included many of the crime and ASB issues as those chosen in 2010 and will form the basis of the revised Community Safety Plan that is to be implemented in April 2014.

Despite increases in crime and ASB, the proactive work by all partners is reflected in positive results from the North East regional 'Residents survey' that was conducted in 2012. The survey covered a number of themes including Community Safety.

The results of this survey showed that the vast majority of residents stated that their main priorities for improvement were the levels of anti-social behaviour, job prospects, road and pavement repairs and activities for teenagers.

Although levels of anti-social behaviour were seen as a priority for improvement by residents of Stockton the majority do not believe anti-social behaviour to be a big problem in their local area. The vast majority of residents also stated they felt safe when outside during the day (91%) and three in five (63%) felt safe after dark.

Alongside this, data obtained from Cleveland Police 'Local Confidence Survey' for the Stockton borough also shows that 71.2% of residents feel that the police and local authority are dealing with crime and ASB issues that matter locally. This is similar results to residents survey however slight decrease on previous 12 months (77%).

Despite the slight decrease in relation to dealing with local concerns, in comparison to our local peers, Stockton has the best rate in relation to % of residents who feel that their quality of life is affected by their fear of crime or ASB (4.7%) and % of people who felt that their life is affected by their fear of crime and ASB.

There are many challenges for the partnership within the forthcoming 12 month period, with government funding continuing to be cut, along with reduction in staff within many of the essential organisations and departments that form part of the partnership. This includes Stockton local authority having to make year on year savings in order to address the estimated shortfall of £12.3 million by 2017/18.

However the partnership has a well-established approach to service planning and delivery, along with collaborative approach to partnership working and community engagement and development. This will be driven by the revised community safety plan that is due to be implemented in April 2014.

In order to move forward and to maintain the success of SSP, it is recommended the partnership consider the findings from this report, along with the audit consultation results. These intelligence products will aid with the production of the 2014-17 Community safety plan. The performance measures for this plan should aim to incorporate a targeted approach of allocation of resources to people and places, based on the level of need, vulnerability and threat they pose to the success of the partnership.

Points for consideration:-

- A clear theme throughout should be towards delivering sustainable improvements in community safety. This will require the strategic priorities to be based around identifying those partners and resources that are best placed to respond and deliver improvements to community safety.
- Priorities and responses should consider short, medium and long term means for addressing the identified problems.
- The strategic priorities should include variety of responses however focusing on enforcement, prevention, risk reduction and reassurance methods.
- Continue with effective partnership working, developing approaches to resolve problems and enable local communities to be involved through the use of restorative practices.
- Consideration to adopting a local policy for the cases considered by the multi-agency ASB team for Injunction to Prevent Nuisance (IPNA) applications given the lower threshold set by the new ASB definition.
- Analysis and production of analytical products relating to drug and alcohol referrals and those in treatment in order to highlight any changes in trends and demographics.
- Allocation of resources to the most problematic areas such as Stockton town centre ward which suffers from high levels of acquisitive crime, in particular shoplifting, which is showing an increasing trend, and has a high number of prolific offenders living in this area. Majorities which are these linked to alcohol and/or drug misuse.

3. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Aim and purpose

The aim of this document is to provide the partnership with an overview of the current crime and disorder and anti-social behaviour (ASB) issues in Stockton along with the harm caused by the misuse of drugs and alcohol.

It should be used by the partnership to supplement the 2013 audit consultation, and to consider if any emerging areas need to be included as strategic priorities.

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. The results from the recent Crime and Disorder Audit survey have also been considered throughout this document.

Scope

The assessment reviews the period 1st October 2012 to 30th September 2013 and any data outside of this period will be noted individually. Where possible, analysis has been conducted using the Problem Analysis Triangle (PAT) methodology based on Victim, Offender and Location.

Analysis continues to be hindered by inconsistencies with data from a wide variety of partner agencies, in particular when conducting analysis on victims and offenders.

Key findings, recommendations and environmental scanning will also be discussed within the appropriate chapters.

Methodology

The assessment considers a wide range of data and information from numerous partner agencies, along with reference to the recent Crime and Disorder consultation that was conducted by the Community Safety team, Stockton Borough Council on behalf of SSP in summer 2013.

Crime data has been taken from Cleveland Police Performance Management reports and alongside this, in depth analysis has been conducted on crime groups based on crimes that have been validated during the 12 month period. This may include historical criminal offences which have been reported in the 12 month assessment period but occurred previous to this.

Research of offenders and victims is based upon detected crimes where the full details of the offender/victim have been recorded. This continues to highlight issues with recording practices due to crimes continuing to have incomplete records making full analysis difficult.

The structure of the assessment follows the format of the last report and is set out in thematic chapters with victim, offender and location considered within each chapter. This approach will also assess each of the partnership's current key priorities as well as identifying any emerging issues, and will be more beneficial for the relevant strategic groups that drive the priorities.

Since the last assessment there have been no changes to the structure of the partnership however there have been organisational changes within Cleveland Police which has seen teams centralised and changes to the hierarchy structure. Alongside this, partner organisations, including the local authority, have streamlined and restructured departments.

The appointment of the elected Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) in November 2012 has also had an impact on the partnership, as the Commissioner (Barry Copping) has commissioning powers and funding to help support the partnership's remit to cut crime.

The 'Police and Crime Plan' was published in 2013 by Mr Copping, which reflects local priorities for 2013-2017. The plan will aim to deliver five key priorities and gives strategic direction to the Chief Constable of Cleveland who has responsibility for the day to day operational policing in Cleveland.

The objectives set by the PCC are:

- Retain and Develop neighbourhood policing
- Ensure a better deal for victims and witnesses
- Divert people from offending, with focus on rehabilitation and the prevention of re-offending
- Develop better co-ordination, communication and partnership between agencies to make the best use of resources
- Working for better industrial and community relations

From April 2013, Community Safety grant funding was also transferred to the PCC. It is now up to the PCC to commission services and award grants to organisations or bodies that he considers will support the PCC's aims and in line with the Police and Crime Plan. Therefore the partnership will now have to compete with other sectors for any future funding.

This document has been produced for the purpose of strategic priority setting to reduce crime and disorder in the borough of Stockton. No part of this document may be copied or amended without written consent from the Community Safety Manager.

4. PERFORMANCE OVERVIEW

4.1 Crime in Stockton

This section of the strategic assessment will review various data sets; however it will mainly focus on police recorded crime and anti-social behaviour (ASB) statistics. This will include detections and will also consider the composition of crime types. The data relates to crime and anti-social behaviour during the strategic period (Oct 2012-Sept 2013), based on both victim and non-victim based crime:-

Victim-based crime: All police-recorded crimes where there is a direct victim. This victim could be an individual, an organisation or a corporate body. This category includes violent crimes directed at a particular individual or individuals, sexual offences, robbery, theft offences (including burglary and vehicle offences), criminal damage and arson

Non victim-based: All police-recorded crimes where there are no direct individual victims. This includes public disorder, drug offences, possession of weapons and other items, handling stolen goods and other miscellaneous offences committed against the state. The rates for some crime types within this category could be increased by proactive police activity, for example searching people and finding them in possession of drugs or weapons.

This section will also assess performance against the actions and targets set for each of the SSP priorities, along with providing a comparison of performance against our peers.

Figure 1 – Victim based crime¹

Crime Type	12 Months (Oct 12-Sept 13)			
	2013/14	2012/13	Change	% Change
Violence against the person	1774	1849	-75	-4.1%
Violence with injury	1029	1167	-138	-11.8%
Violence without injury	745	682	63	9.2%
Sexual offences	227	203	24	11.8%
Rape	69	60	9	15%
Other Sexual offences	158	143	15	10.5%
Theft	6200	5879	321	5.5%
Burglary - Domestic	474	607	-133	-21.9%
Burglary - Non domestic	785	782	3	0.4%
Robbery - personal	70	56	14	25.0%
Robbery - Business	11	9	2	22.2%
Vehicle Crime (Inc Inter.)	844	876	-32	-3.7%
Shoplifting	1601	1298	303	23.3%
Other Theft	2415	2251	164	7.3%
Criminal damage and Arson	2345	2207	138	6.3%
Publicly Reported Crime	10546	10138	408	4%

Overall, the number of victim based offences has increased by 4% (+408 offences) in comparison to the previous assessment period.

From the current crime data, increases are evident in several crime types, in particular theft offences and criminal damage and arson, however there are good reductions in other key areas; Violence (-4.1%/-75 crimes), in particular violence with injury (-11.8%/-138 crimes) and domestic burglary (21.9%/-133 crimes).

¹ Cleveland Police Performance Management data as of 16.10.13 and maybe subject to change.

Shoplifting is one of the main categories of crime of concern for the borough, with an increase of 23.3% (+303 crimes) and is also showing a similar increase from the current financial year (April 2013) to the end September 2013 (25%/+162 crimes). Increases are also evident in Hartlepool and Redcar & Cleveland boroughs.

Challenges in reducing crime are evident over the coming months and if levels continue at this rate, and assuming that the monthly average level of recorded crime is maintained, then an annual increase of 6.1% (620 crimes) is anticipated for end March 2014. This was a similar picture this time last year however crime levels evened out over the last two financial quarters resulting in a reduction in victim based crime of 4.2% for the end of the 2012/13 financial year.

Figure 2 – Total crime by month

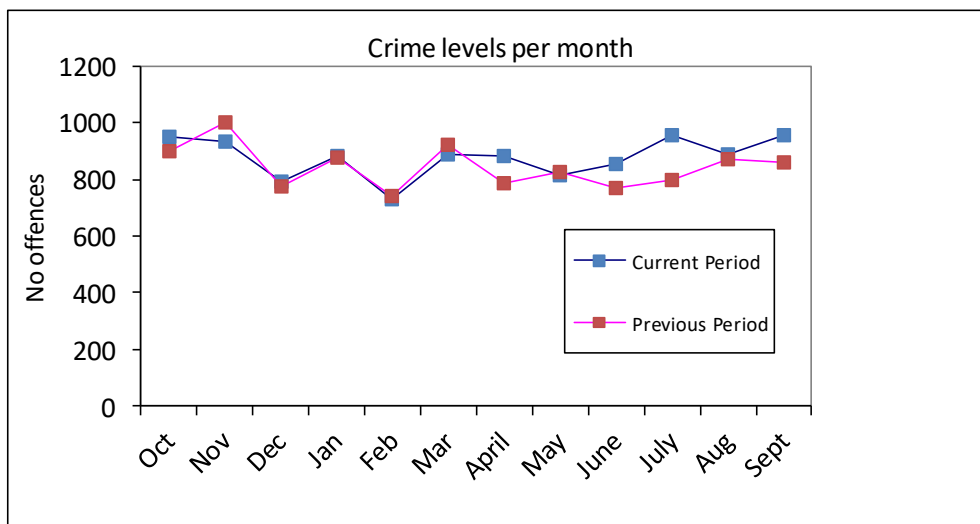


Figure 2 illustrates crime levels over the strategic period in comparison to the previous year.

This shows that crime has followed a similar pattern to the previous year for the first six months of the strategic period (Oct 12-Mar 13) before gradually rising month on month.

The prolonged good weather conditions that have been seen from April 2013 have to be taken into consideration when looking at the rise in crime and anti-social behaviour (ASB) during this period.

The increase shown in October and beginning of November 2012 for both periods is due to the Halloween/Bonfire period which historically results in increases in both crime and ASB, linked to youth related disorder.

Figure 3 – Non victim based crime²

Crime Type	12 Months (Oct 12-Sept 13)			
	2013/14	2012/13	Change	% Change
Public Disorder	348	316	32	10.1%
Drug offences	540	506	34	6.7%
<i>Trafficking of drugs</i>	93	112	-19	-17.0%
<i>Possession/Use of drugs</i>	447	394	53	13.5%
Crime Prevented / Disrupted	120	104	16	15.4%
Other State based / Non Victim	37	47	-10	-21.3%
Total Police Generated Crime	1045	973	72	7.4%
Forgery Offences	40	123	-83	-67.5%
Publicly reported crime	10546	10138	408	4%
TOTAL CRIME	11631	11234	397	3.5%

² Cleveland Police Performance Management data as of 16.10.13 and maybe subject to change.

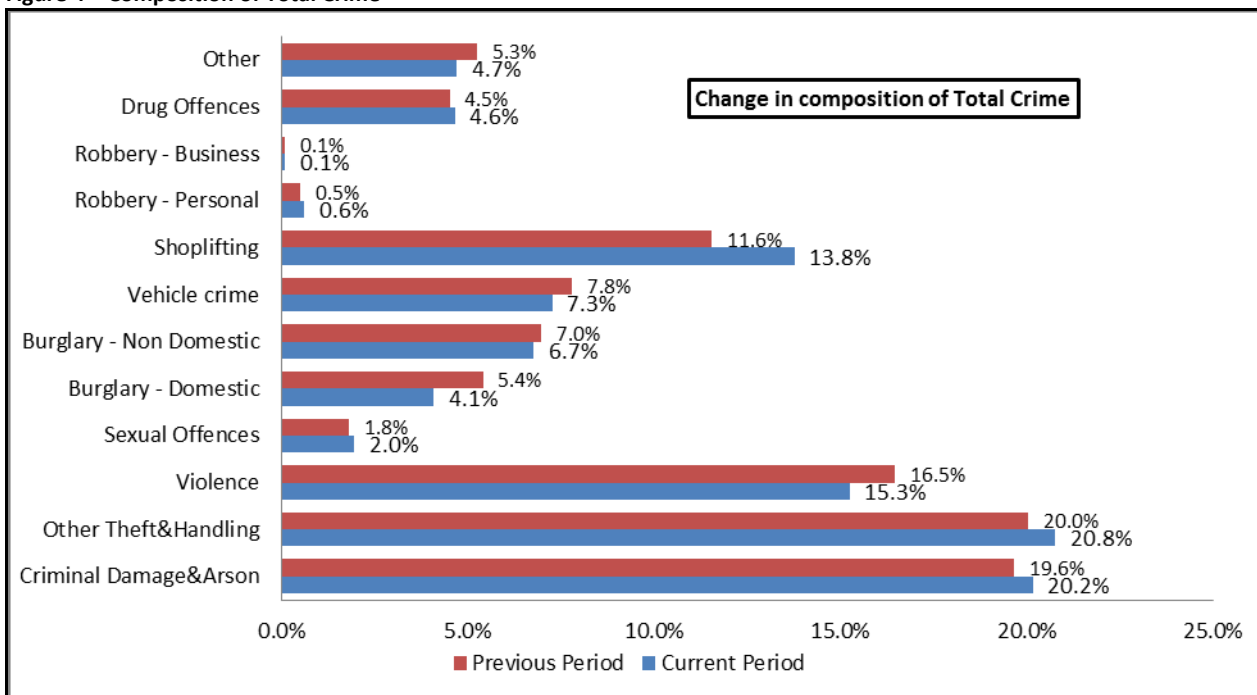
Figure 3 shows the number of non-victim based crimes along with publicly reported and forgery offences to give a total crime figure.

As with victim based crime, the current 12 month assessment period is showing an increase in total crime. This was a similar picture for the end of September 2012 PSA period (reported at 3.8% increase for the rolling 12 month comparison); however the end of 2012/13 financial year saw total crime reduce by 3.9%. Therefore the forthcoming six month period may result in crime levels fluctuating and leveling out.

Increases in non-victim based crimes (police generated) are highlighted in grey by Cleveland Police Performance Unit as they are seen as a positive action. Police generated crime relates to offences that are recorded following proactive policing that aids with reducing crime and criminality and helping with driving down publicly reported crime. Examples of this are drug warrants and arrests. Therefore if police generated crimes increase, then there is the potential for recorded crime to reduce, for example increase in public disorder could lead to a reduction in the number of violent crimes recorded.

In terms of composition of crime, Figure 4 on the following page shows that the main three categories of crime have remained the same as the past year, but the percentages have changed, although only minimal.

Figure 4 – Composition of Total Crime



- Shoplifting, increase of 2.2%
- Other Theft & Handling, increase of 0.8%
- Criminal Damage & Arson, increase of 0.6%
- Violence, reduction of 1.2%
- Domestic burglary, reduction of 1.3%

Other changes to the composition of crime is with shoplifting which now accounts for 13.8% of total crime compared to 11.6% previous year.

It is anticipated that shoplifting will continue to follow an increasing trend and this is also being seen nationally. It is believed that there has also been a shift in the type of person that is now shoplifting, with this type of crime now being committed by a wide range of individuals rather than a persistent cohort of repeat offenders. This may be influenced by the changes in the economy and welfare reform.

4.2 Comparison with peers

The table on the following page shows the crime rate per 1000 population for each crime category in Stockton in comparison to three other local authority areas. This shows that Stockton is the second best performing authority, just behind Redcar & Cleveland (difference of 0.95) with Middlesbrough the worst performing.

Figure 5 – Crime rate per 1000 population

Crime Type	12 Months (Oct 12-Sept 13)			
	Stockton	Hartlepool	Redcar & Cleveland	Middlesbrough
Violence against the person	1774 (9.2)	1167 (12.6)	1032 (7.6)	2339 (16.9)
Violence with injury	1029 (5.3)	659 (7.1)	648 (4.7)	1328 (9.5)
Violence without injury	745 (3.8)	508 (5.5)	384 (2.8)	1011 (7.3)
Sexual offences	227 (1.1)	83 (0.9)	100 (0.7)	173 (1.2)
Rape	69 (0.3)	34 (0.3)	32 (0.2)	50 (0.3)
Other Sexual offences	158 (0.8)	49 (0.5)	68 (0.5)	123 (0.8)
Theft	6200 (32.3)	3102 (33.6)	4100 (30.3)	7325 (52.9)
Burglary - Domestic	474 (2.4)	300 (3.2)	304 (2.2)	883 (6.3)
Burglary - Non domestic	785 (4.0)	396 (4.3)	661 (4.8)	732 (5.2)
Robbery - personal	70 (0.3)	23 (0.2)	32 (0.2)	99 (0.7)
Robbery - Business	11 (0.05)	9 (0.09)	6 (0.04)	8 (0.05)
Vehicle Crime (Inc Inter.)	844 (4.3)	421 (4.5)	692 (5.1)	1414 (10.2)
Shoplifting	1601 (8.3)	873 (9.4)	951 (7.0)	1906 (13.7)
Other Theft	2415 (12.5)	1080 (11.7)	1454 (10.7)	2283 (16.4)
Criminal damage and Arson	2345 (12.2)	1326 (14.3)	2071 (15.3)	2318 (16.7)
Publicly Reported Crime	10546 (54.9)	5678 (61.6)	7303 (54.02)	12155 (87.8)

This is the first year that Stockton has not been the best performing borough for public reported crime and is the only local authority to see a rise in crime during the 12 month period.

However Stockton has seen the largest increase in population from 2001 in comparison to the other three local authority areas, yet crime has remained steady over the years and Stockton borough has maintained an excellent position of best performing partnership for over a decade.

The crime rate per 1000 population in Stockton has also continually reduced over the past 10 years, from 105.6 (end 2004 financial year) to 54.9 (end Sept 2013).

Figure 6 – Population

Local Authority Area	2001 population	2011 mid population	Change	% Change
Stockton	183,790	191,820	8030	4.3%
Hartlepool	90,195	92,090	1895	2.1%
Redcar & Cleveland	139,165	135,170	-3995	-2.8%
Middlesbrough	141,255	138,370	-2885	-2%

Demographic data for the 12 month period and over the past three years when the last Community Safety plan was implemented shows no significant changes to offending locations. Stockton Town Centre ward³ remains the main location for offending with levels of crime and disorder linked to the locality of that ward and the socio-economic deprivation. Analysis on localities is featured later within this report.

³ Cleveland Police crime data – source, OLAP ward data.

4.3 Detection rates

During the strategic period, 29.8% of all publicly reported crimes were detected which is a slight decrease on the previous period (30.6%). Comparison with peers shows that Stockton is second best performing: - Hartlepool (35.9%), Middlesbrough (28.7%) and Redcar & Cleveland (27.9%).

Although shoplifting has increased by further 303 offences, the detection rate has remained fairly consistent despite this rise.

Figure 7 – Detection rates per crime category⁴

Positive Outcome Rates	12 Months (Oct 12-Sept 13)			
	2013/14	2012/13	Outcome Rate	% Change
Publicly Reported				
Violence against the person	850	920	47.9%	-1.8%
Violence with injury	454	514	44.1%	0.1%
Violence without injury	396	406	53.2%	-6.4%
Sexual offences	54	81	23.8%	-16.1%
Rape	11	24	15.9%	-24.1%
Other Sexual offences	43	57	27.2%	-12.6%
Theft	1844	1721	29.7%	0.5%
Burglary - Domestic	90	118	19%	-0.5%
Burglary - Non domestic	91	109	11.6%	-2.3%
Robbery - personal	29	18	41.4%	9.3%
Robbery - Business	3	6	27.3%	-39.4%
Vehicle Crime (Inc Inter.)	114	109	13.5%	1.1%
Shoplifting	1190	980	74.3%	-1.2%
Other Theft	327	381	13.5%	-3.4%
Criminal damage and Arson	398	387	17%	-0.6%
Publicly Reported Crime	3146	3109	29.8%	-0.8%

⁴ Cleveland Police Performance data – 16.10.13

4.4 Anti-social behaviour in Stockton on Tees

Police recorded incidents linked to anti-social behaviour are showing only a minimal increase over the 12 month period with a further 93 recorded incidents. This is comparable to local authority data showing a reduction for requests for service linked to ASB issues (-21%).

Although service requests have reduced the actual number of telephone calls to the Out of Hours ASB hotline has remained similar and account for 77% of all requests. It was reported in the PSA last year that calls to the hotline had increased due to the promotion of this telephone number which appears to have had an impact with levels remaining similar. This has also resulted in calls to the Enforcement Team reducing with residents now calling the hotline.

Figure 8 – ASB statistics

ASB Statistics	Current Period (Oct 12-Sept 13)	Previous Period Oct 11-Sept 12)	Change	% change
Police ASB Incidents ⁵	13005	12785	220	1.7%
ASB Team Service Requests ⁶ (MAASBT)	5191	6552	-1361	-21%

Although police recorded ASB is only showing a minimal increase during the 12 month period, when looking at the most recent six month period (April-Sept 2013) this shows a differing picture.

During the six month period, incidents of ASB have increased by 13.6% (+857 incidents) when compared to same time period in 2012 and this is a similar picture with our peers. End of financial year projections also show an increase of 2177 incidents/+18%. There have been no changes to police recording practices and it is believed that the increase is linked to the prolonged good weather since start of the financial year. This has resulted in continuing increases in ASB not only in Stockton but across the Cleveland area and neighbouring boroughs.

Despite this rise, 'Personal' ASB incidents (which reflect the most serious situations where ASB is suffered by an individual rather than general ASB issues within a neighbourhood) have reduced by 18.5%⁷. The overall increase in ASB is reflected in increases in the other two ASB categories (Nuisance +30.4%/Environmental +59.3%). Further to add, despite the significant increase in ASB, the most recent public confidence survey conducted by Cleveland Police in Sept 2013, shows that the % of residents who perceive there to be a high level of ASB in their area has remained stable over the 12 month period with only minimal change from 4.3% to 4.7%.

Although ASB (and criminal damage) have increased, this is not reflected within deliberate fires with Cleveland Fire Brigade recording a significant reduction of 18.7% in deliberate fires. All categories of deliberate fires have reduced with only a slight increase seen in accidental fires, mainly secondary fires.

Figure 9 – Fire data⁸

One of the biggest reductions relates to deliberate fires to vehicles, yet comparative analysis with criminal damage offences to vehicles, shows that this type of crime has increased during the 12 month period.

Deliberate Fire Stats	Previous period	Current period	Change	% Change
Primary Fires	98	73	-25	-25.5%
Primary dwelling Fires	15	12	-3	-20%
Primary Vehicle Fires	45	28	-17	-37.8%
Primary Other Fires	38	33	-5	-13.2%
Secondary Fires	568	475	-93	-16.4%
All deliberate fires	764	621	-143	-18.7%
All accidental Fires	276	290	26	9.4%

⁵ OLAP cubes as of 01.12.13 linked to 26 ward areas only

⁶ ASB incidents inc Out of hour Hotline/diary sheets/web queries/enforcement telephone requests/letter sent

⁷ Cleveland Police Performance Data - 21.10.13

⁸ Cleveland Fire Brigade data

4.5 Community perceptions

Stockton Borough council took part in the North East regional 'Residents survey' in 2012 which covered a number of themes including Community Safety. The results of this survey showed that the vast majority of residents stated that their main priorities for improvement were the levels of anti-social behaviour, job prospects, road and pavement repairs and activities for teenagers.

Despite levels of anti-social behaviour being seen as a priority for improvement by residents of Stockton the majority do not believe anti-social behaviour to be a big problem in their local area. The vast majority of residents also stated they felt safe when outside in their local area during the day (91%) and three in five (63%) felt safe after dark.

Alongside this, data obtained from Cleveland Police 'Local Confidence Survey' for the Stockton borough also shows that 71.2% of residents feel that the police and local authority are dealing with crime and ASB issues that matter locally. This is similar results to residents survey however slight decrease on previous 12 months (77%).

The 'Local Public Confidence Survey' is a structured means of obtaining feedback from local residents about the problems they face in their neighbourhood and their perceptions of how Cleveland Police and Local Authority are dealing with these problems.

Despite a slight decrease in relation to dealing with local concerns, comparisons with our local peers shows that Stockton has the best rate in relation to % of residents who feel that their quality of life is affected by their fear of crime/ ASB (4.7%) and % of people who felt that their life is affected by their fear of crime and ASB.

Figure 10 – Local Public Confidence Survey (Sept 2013)

Measure	Stockton	Middlesbrough	Hartlepool	Redcar
The % of people who think that the police and local authority are dealing with their crime and antisocial behaviour issues that matter locally.	71.2%	70.4%	77.0%	72.4%
The % of people who perceive there to be a high level of antisocial behaviour in their area.	4.7%	6.3%	5.7%	5.3%
The % of people who feel that their quality of life is affected by their fear of crime or antisocial behaviour.	13.6%	18.3%	17.3%	16.5%

4.6 Partnership activity – what have we achieved?

The majority of crime data relating to this report spans the 12 month strategic period (Oct12-Sept13) however the forthcoming six months will see the SSP Community Safety Plan 2011-2014 coming to an end and a new strategy implemented.

The 2011-2014 strategy is based around six key priorities, with an associated action plan and performance measures for each one:-

- Reduce Anti-Social Behaviour
- Reduce Alcohol related Crime and ASB
- Reduce Violent crime
- Reduce Drug related offending
- Reduce Criminal Damage
- Emerging issue – Other Theft (linked to prolific offenders)

The new Community Safety Plan will be implemented in April 2014 and will mainly be based upon the results of public consultation that was conducted in the summer of 2013 in relation to Crime & Disorder.

The crime and disorder audit was conducted over a 10 week period in order to seek the view of those who live, work and visit Stockton. A supporting magazine was prepared in order to provide a full range of information on crime and ASB in order to give the people of Stockton an update on what SSP had achieved since the last audit in 2010. There were 5488 forms returned which was an increase of 5.1% on the audit three years ago.

The results of the audit shows the following priorities chosen by the public:-

Figure 11 - Priorities

Ranking	Crime	ASB
	Anti-social behaviour*	Vandalism*
2	Violent crime*	Poor parental responsibility*
3	Drug related offending*	Threats / verbal abuse*
4	Criminal Damage*	Alcohol misuse*
5	Robbery	Littering / dumping rubbish
6	Alcohol related crime / ASB*	Dog fouling
7	Domestic Violence	People being drunk and rowdy*

*Current SSP Priorities April 2011-March 2014. The results show no significant changes to three years ago however robbery now features within the top ranking priorities. This category of crime will feature within the violence section of the community safety plan along with violence and domestic related violence.

SSP monitors performance in relation to its strategic objectives on a quarterly basis by way of exception reporting, highlighting any areas of concern or improvement.

A review of the mid-year performance (April-Oct 2013) is positive, with the exception of anti-social behaviour, and the partnership is online to meet the majority of their targets.

A brief summary of performance against actions and targets are summarised below. Full details of the action plans and current performance are available via the Safer Stockton website - www.saferstockton.com.

Reduce Anti-Social Behaviour.

- We have reduced ASB in the top five wards from the baseline set in 2010/11.
- We have maintained our approach of using prevention, support and enforcement to tackle this issue.
- We continue to offer advice and support to repeat callers of Anti-Social Behaviour with new procedures implemented in order to reduce risk and minimise harm.
- Delivered a wide range of community safety programmes with much of the work focused on the preventative and supportive elements in order to reduce anti-social behaviour, crime and the fear of crime within the borough of Stockton.
- Conducted a 'Crime and Disorder' audit in the summer of 2013 in order to identify the key concerns of residents in the Stockton Borough in relation to crime and disorder. The results of this consultation will form the basis of the new Community Safety plan that is to be implemented in April 2014.
- Organised various safety events including a 'Stay Safe' day in March 2013, where representatives from various organisations of the Safer Stockton Partnership attended. The event provided children from various local Primary Schools the opportunity to participate in numerous interactive activities provided by each service, in order to learn about community safety issues.
- Continued with multi-agency approach in tackling repeat offenders of ASB through the Problem Solving and Joint Action Groups with six ASBOs and 23 ABCs implemented in the 12 month period.
- Continued analysis of the most problematic areas using an intelligence-led approach in order to direct operational activity and utilise resources effectively.

Reduce Alcohol related Crime & ASB

- Alcohol misuse remains a key priority for the partnership with performance measured through the alcohol action plan.
- In line with performance measures, we have reduced the number of alcohol related crimes for those on an 'Alcohol Treatment Requirement' (ATR).
- We are now utilising Accident and Emergency presentation data in relation to alcohol related assaults to aide with a deeper understanding of the misuse of alcohol.

- Commissioned a report in relation to review of the Alcohol Treatment Requirement (ATR) and Alcohol Specific Activity Requirement (ATR) pilot programme.
- Reviewed the alcohol strategy and action plan in line with the new national alcohol Strategy. The plan will be based upon the needs assessment and is to be implemented in April 2014.
- Continued use of interventions for repeat offenders involved in the misuse of alcohol. Process implemented in relation to offenders aged 14 years with referrals to the alcohol community safety officer.

Reduce Violent Crime

- We have continued to deliver a wide variety of support services in particular for those victims linked to domestic abuse.
- Commissioned a Domestic Abuse Family Intervention pilot project which has now been complete and evaluation is underway.
- Raised awareness of domestic abuse issues within Health Services to empower health practitioners to deal with domestic abuse more effectively. This has included training of staff within health settings and commissioned a study to carry out the cost of domestic abuse in relation to health services in Stockton.
- Reviewed the domestic abuse strategy and action plan and this will be implemented in April 2014 in line with the new Community Safety Plan.
- Continued with our proactive approach to tackling violence within the night time economy using a variety of data, including analysis of A&E presentations, to aide with licensing hearings and the Pub watch scheme.
- The continued input of all partner agencies during the 12 month period has resulted in violence reducing by 4.1%, in particular assaults with injury (-11.8%).

Reduce Drug related offending

- We continue to engage with the most problematic female drug users who have highly complex needs and sporadic engagement with treatment services.
- We have re-established and agreed terms of reference for the multi-agency 'Reducing re-offending' group.
- Maintained our approach of offering support to the most prolific drug users in order to reduce repeat offending.
- Increased housing opportunities for drug users through a range of support services including a Specialist Housing Support Officer, along with planning for the potential consequences of welfare reform.
- Partnership working within prisons to ensure fluid transition of offenders into appropriate housing on release from prison in line with the prison housing pathway scheme.
- Obtained funding to improve the employment of those in drug and alcohol treatment by increasing access to volunteering placements and reducing barriers into training and education.
- Utilised peer mentors to work within service provisions to help and rehabilitate drug users.

Reduce Criminal Damage

- We have reduced criminal damage by 9.4% from the baseline set in 2010/11.
- Continued to identify repeat victims of criminal damage to ensure that they are visited and provided with advice and guidance to correct and reduce any risk factors. This has resulted in a reduction in repeat victims of criminal damage.
- Maintained our 'Prevention Programme' within schools to raise awareness of the harm caused by criminal damage and deliberate fire setting.

- Borough wide statistics in respect of reported incidents of criminal damage and associated categories continue to be scrutinised at the criminal damage tactical meeting and Joint Action Group meetings. Hotspots and the nature of the problems are identified, drilled down to small geographical areas, so that appropriate responses from the range of options available can be targeted to best effect. This forum also allows for the wide range of agencies present to share good practice and so drive up performance.
- Multi-agency anti-social behaviour team continue to deal with a variety of applications including those for anti-social behaviour orders (ASBO), anti-social behaviour contracts (ABC), drink banning orders (DBO) and premises closure orders. These orders are primarily designed to deal with anti-social behaviour but do have an effect on criminal damage as the two offences are often linked in particular for those of a juvenile age.

Emerging issues – Reduce offending by the most prolific criminals

- Action plan continues to focus on an identified cohort of individuals who are High Crime Causers (HCC) in order to address their offending by ensuring their substance misuse is resolved. This has resulted in reductions in re-offending of the most prolific criminals.
- The Integrated Offender Management (IOM) model continues to provide intensive support and enforcement work to the HCCs along with interventions at arrest stage for those linked to acquisitive crime by providing details of support services.
- Numerous proactive policing operations implemented in order to robustly deter and apprehend offenders of acquisitive crime.
- In September 2013, Stockton Shop Watch Group, which is a proactive scheme run by retailers, police and Stockton borough council, imposed an exclusion zone in five areas in Stockton town centre in order to reduce retail theft and anti-social behaviour related crime. In the first month, shoplifting offences reduced by 24%⁹. This is the first time an exclusion zone has been implemented within the borough and our neighbouring authorities.

Key Findings

- Public reported crime in Stockton has increased by 4% (+408 offences) in comparison to the previous assessment period.
- From the current crime data, increases are evident in several crime types, in particular theft offences and criminal damage and arson, however there are good reductions in other key areas; Violence (-4.1%/-75 crimes), in particular violence with injury (-11.8%/-138 crimes) and domestic burglary (21.9%/-133 crimes).
- Challenges in reducing crime are evident over the coming months and if levels continue at this rate, and assuming that the monthly average level of recorded crime is maintained, then an annual increase of 6.1% (620 crimes) is anticipated for end March 2014. Increases in crime were anticipated and reported upon in the last PSA however crime leveled out over the last two financial quarters resulting in a reduction in victim based crime of 4.2% for the end of the 2012/13 financial year.
- Increases in anti-social behaviour are also evident with a projected increase of police recorded incidents of 18% for end of 2013/14 financial year. This compares to a significant reduction in deliberate fire setting.
- This assessment period shows that Stockton borough is now the second best performing in comparison to our peers, although this is only by a marginal amount (0.95). This is the first year that Stockton has not been the best performing borough. However Stockton has seen the largest increase in population from 2001 in comparison to the other three local authority areas, yet crime has remained steady over the years and Stockton borough has maintained an excellent position of best performing partnership for over a decade and for the majority of the 2012/13 assessment period.
- The crime rate per 1000 population in Stockton has also continually reduced over the past 10 years, from 105.6 (end 2004 financial year) to 54.9 (end Sept 2013).
- Offences of criminal damage, violence and incidents of ASB have all reduced since the baselines set in 2010/11.

⁹ Oct 2013 crime figures

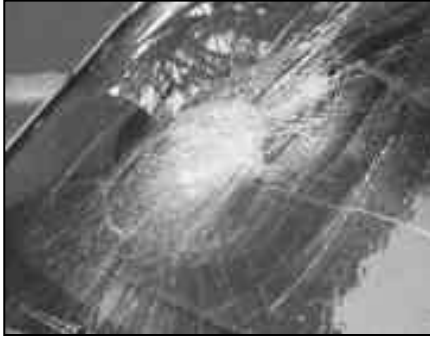
5 COMMUNITY SAFETY OVERVIEW

The next four sections will review crime and anti-social behaviour (ASB) during the strategic period, in order to identify the true extent of these problems and what challenges they may bring in the next 12 months.

Crime and ASB will be reviewed under victim, offender and location, along with horizon scanning to identify any emerging issues which may have an impact on community safety and how we will tackle it.

5.1 Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) & Criminal Damage including deliberate Fires.

During the strategic period, police recorded ASB incidents and criminal damage offences are of concern with increases evident in both, along with projected increases for the forthcoming financial period (October-March 2014).



Requests for service and activity linked to the local authority with regards to ASB issues have also slightly increased (hotline). This is in comparison to fire data which is showing significant reductions in deliberate fires (-18.7%).

The increase in police recorded ASB has been evident since April 2013 onwards, however as noted earlier in the PSA, this has coincided with the prolonged good weather conditions which was maintained throughout the spring and summer period. The increase in ASB has also been similar for the other three local

authority areas within Cleveland.

Although levels have increased during the most recent six month period (April-Sept), the number of recorded 'Personal' ASB incidents (which reflect the most serious situations where ASB is targeted towards an individual rather than a neighbourhood) have reduced by 18.5%. The overall increase is mainly due to those incidents recorded as 'nuisance' or environmental, which although are still of concern, represent the less serious types of ASB.

Criminal damage has also increased by 6.3% and a 10.2% increase since the start of the 2013/14 financial year (April-Sept). Damage also accounts for 20.2% of total crime, compared to 19.6% last year, however this is still lot lower than previous years when damage accounted for 24% of total crime.

Alongside this, ASB is also projecting a rise of 18% for the end of 2013/14. As noted earlier in this report, the increases are believed to be linked to the good weather that has been sustained throughout the spring and summer periods. This is based on increases also being evident across our neighboring authorities.

Although damage is on the increase, Stockton still has the lowest rate per 1000 population in comparison with its peers even though other local authority areas are showing reductions in this type of crime. There has also been a shift in the type of damage that is being committed, with 45% linked to vehicles and only 37% to dwellings. This compares to damage types being fairly evenly spread last year. The increase in damage to vehicles is mainly linked to spates of offending where numerous offences are committed over one or two evenings. This generally doesn't occur with other types of damage.

The reduction in deliberate fires is also evident within the arson crime category with a decrease of 20% (now 99 crimes/prev 79 crimes). This is a similar percentage decrease to fire brigade statistics for deliberate fires (-18.7%) with the exception of deliberate fires to vehicles which has seen an excellent reduction of 37.8% however this is comparable to damage to vehicles, which is the most common damage type, accounting for nearly half of all offences (45%).

Calls to the local authority 'Out of Hours ASB hotline' have increased slightly this period however this can also be seen as a positive in that residents are now aware of this hotline number and using this number rather than calling the police or Enforcement Team.

There continues to be a particularly strong connection between criminal damage, anti-social behaviour and deliberate fire setting. The public perceive many acts of criminal damage to be anti-social and the approaches taken by the partnership to deal with criminal damage significantly echo those directed at anti-social behaviour. Consequently the strategy for both is similar in approach with all three issues continuing to remain a key operational priority.

All three issues are discussed at the monthly Join Action Group meetings (JAG) which cover the four Locality Forum areas. The aim of the JAG meetings are to identify cross cutting issues that are affecting local areas in order to create an environment where residents can feel secure and live without the fear or threat of crime and disorder. This is achieved through a range of interventions, based on the key elements of prevention, education and enforcement.

To compliment these meetings, the monthly Problem Solving Groups (PSG) addresses individual cases of anti-social behaviour for both young people and adults. Targeted interventions and actions are agreed at the meetings with involvement from a wide range of partnership agencies. Consideration for the application of ASBO and CRASBOs are decided within this group. More long term strategic issues are tackled through the police led criminal damage and anti-social behaviour tactical meetings which are held on a quarterly basis.

As a result of these meetings and interventions, a total of 23 Anti-Social Behaviour Contracts (ABCs) and six full Anti-Social Behaviour Orders (ASBOs) were issued from October 2012 – September 2013 along with one Interim Order lasting almost one month. This is an increase when compared to the previous 12 months (ASBOs/CRASBOs x 2 and Interim Orders x 2).

The results of Crime and Disorder Audit also shows that criminal damage and anti-social behaviour remain a key priority for the residents of Stockton and these two elements will form part of the new Community Safety plan which is to be implemented in April 2014 for three years.

The audit was conducted in the summer of 2013 in order to seek the views on crime and disorder of those who live, visit and work in Stockton.

In order to reduce ASB and damage within the borough, the local authority Community Safety team has continued with implementing numerous initiatives with much of the work focusing on the preventative and supportive elements, to reduce anti-social behaviour, crime and the fear of crime within the borough of Stockton.

The Fire brigade also continues to educate residents through public campaigns, working closely with police and other partner agencies to deter, identify and prosecute those linked to deliberate fire setting.

A lot of the initiatives focus on working within schools, by aiming to educate young people within Stockton about various issues relating to ASB and criminal damage.

Lessons centre on risk taking behaviour, the consequences of a person's actions and the effects these issues have upon the community. These initiatives include; the 'Roach' campaign highlighting the key issues of ASB in a creative and interactive way.

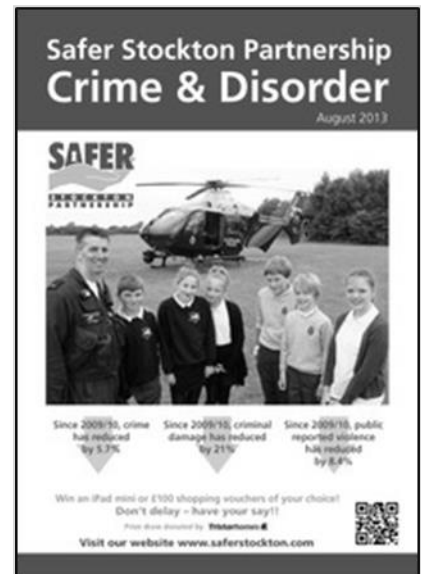
The Safer Stockton Partnership also held a Stay Safe event day in March 2013, where representatives from various organisations of the Safer Stockton Partnership attended. The day was aimed at school children from various local Primary Schools who participated in numerous interactive activities provided by each service, to learn about community safety issues.

Changes to powers for dealing with anti-social behaviour will have an impact on the borough and resources when it is introduced in March 2014. The Anti-social behaviour & Crime Policing bill aims to introduce simpler, more effective powers to tackle anti-social behaviour, providing better protection for victims and communities. The new community trigger and community remedy will empower victims and communities, giving them a greater say in how agencies respond to complaints of anti-social behaviour and in out-of-court sanctions for offenders.

The Bill will also tackle irresponsible dog ownership and the use of illegal firearms by gangs and organised criminal groups, strengthen the protection afforded to the victims of forced marriage and those at risk of sexual harm. It will also enhance the professional capabilities and integrity of the police. Subject to its parliamentary progress, the Bill is expected to receive Royal Assent by the end of the session in spring 2014.

The main impact and the biggest operational change for the local authority will be within the Community Safety ASB Team who will be moving away from dealing with ASBO's to the new power of the Injunction to Prevent Nuisance and Annoyance (IPNA). The IPNA brings with it a change in the definition of ASB creating a wider definition and lowering the threshold of proof to lower than for the ASBO.

The changes will require operational and procedural changes to be made within the ASB Team and in various other agencies and departments involved in the process. There are possible pitfalls to the changes and with a wider definition and lower evidence standards there is the likelihood of an increase in cases requiring applications to Court and therefore consideration needs to be given to the limiting factors of practitioner resource and the cost implications.



Victims

Victims of criminal damage are generally not targeted due to their gender or age, unlike other crime types. However there are exceptions such as those who may be victimised due to their age, such as elderly residents or other reasons such as ethnicity or a disability. Offences can vary from vehicles being targeted to a business or commercial premise.

During the assessment period, 45% of all damage offences were to vehicles, followed by 37% to dwellings. Only 10% were 'non victim' crimes linked to businesses (not including vehicle damage parked outside of commercial premises).

Those that occurred at commercial premises were at various places from allotments to education establishments and businesses. Locations repeatedly targeted have been in areas where there have also been higher levels of ASB or if at business premises where offences of theft have also occurred.

Those that have occurred at schools have often been linked to footballs damaging windows or reports of youths on roofs of the school or nearby. However over a quarter of all 'arson not endangering life' offences have occurred at commercial premises although none of the premises were repeatedly targeted.

Of those offences with a victim, 9% had been subject to a damage offence on more than one occasion with 17 reporting three or more offences, which is reduction on previous year (11%). This included residents who were subject to arson attacks, (not endangering life) alongside damage to their houses. Damage caused was generally to windows or doors.

A more robust approach of identifying repeat callers of ASB and victims of crime on a daily basis is now in place. Those identified by police or SBC ASB Team are risk assessed and those who are deemed to be vulnerable are offered support or raised for further discussion at the monthly JAG meetings. The identification of repeat victims on a daily basis ensures that those who are deemed vulnerable are being offered the support they need within a quick timescale.

Offences that were linked to a residential location (1014 crimes), 28% were linked to premises owned by social housing¹⁰. Damages varied from windows being broken to garden gates, walls and sheds. Alongside this, 27% (18 offences) of all the 'Arson not endangering life' were at social housing premises.

Domestic related damage also accounted for 7% with victims mainly being female and offences committed by their partner or ex partners. Due to offenders being known, or seen at the majority of incidents, 66% of domestic related damages have been detected. This compares to only 12% for non DV related offences.

Fire brigade data shows that deliberate fires have reduced by 18.7% during the 12 month period however accidental fires have increased. Although there have been good reductions, the majority of deliberate fires have mainly been to vehicles which correlates with damage to vehicles and within similar ward areas.

There do not appear to be any vulnerable groups or ages targeted during this period, however the common theme with victims is the generally the location or ward that they live which feature highly for both damage and ASB. This is also evident when looking at the ward areas where the majority of calls from all agencies are linked to. Using the Experian Mosaic Public Sector (EMPS) data shows that these wards have common characteristics, in particular, low incomes, social housing, state supported residents and multi-ethnic communities.

Audit results also showed that those aged 65 years and over ranked criminal damage as less of a priority (ranked 6th) than those of any other age group. This is encouraging to see that those of older, more vulnerable age do not see this type of crime as a major area of concern for them. It was also clear from feedback that residents would like to be more informed of what is going on in their area and how it is being tackled.

Alongside this, the recent 'Residents Survey' shows that only 4.7% of residents in Stockton perceive there to be a high level of anti-social behaviour in the Stockton borough. 71.2% of residents also felt the police and local authority were dealing with crime and ASB issues with both remaining at similar levels to last year despite recent increases in ASB.

Restorative justice is also one area of support offered to victims and is now being utilised by the ASB Community Safety Team. It is hoped that the number of referrals for those linked to ASB and damage will increase in the forthcoming strategic period. However the results of the audit showed that the public ranked this bottom along with providing reassurance and victim/witness support although this appeared to be due to many residents not clearly understanding or knowing what restorative practice covered.

¹⁰Location of offences cross referenced with Tristar housing provider tenancy list.

Offenders

Detection of criminal damage offences (17%) continues to remain lower than average when compared to other crime types with majority of offenders remaining unknown or not enough evidence to secure a conviction. This is mainly due to offences occurring overnight and little, or if any, witnesses to the incidents.

The 12 month period has seen no significant changes in the type of offenders linked to this type of crime, with juveniles featuring highly within this category when compared to other crime types. Offenders within this age group accounted for 21% which is a slight increase from previous period (20%) and compares to only 13% of juveniles being linked to all crime types. Although this is a high percentage, the number of offenders only accounts for 0.37% of the borough population within this age group¹¹. The main age group is 18-25 years (39%).

Further analysis of the age groups shows that in total, 60% of all offenders were 25 years and under, which is the same as last year and comparable to 42% of this age group linked to all offence types during 2012/13 strategic period. This indicates that those within the younger age group are more likely to be linked to this type of crime. Dip sampling of offences linked to this age group shows that offences have included incidents where large groups have been congregating or in locations where ASB is also reported.

Repeat offenders continue to impact on levels; however there has been a decrease from 13% to only 10% identified as repeats with the top three offenders all being of juvenile age and is the same percentage as that of repeat victims. Those that had a high number of offences against them were mainly due to several offences being committed on one evening. Those of juvenile age accounted for over a third of all repeats.

Domestic related repeat offending (only 6% of all DV related offenders linked to criminal damage were linked to two or more offences) feature in lower numbers with all but one of the seven repeat offenders aged 25 years and over. This compares to overall repeats mainly falling within the 25 and under age group.

The profile of ASB perpetrators shows no changes to previous years with similar traits to those linked to damage. Males feature highly in comparison to females with youth related ASB accounting for 39% of all police recorded ASB incidents. This is also similar for local authority recorded incidents and enforcement activity.

Young males also dominate those who have had an ASBO or ABC imposed on them due to repeat offending of both crime and/or ASB. Before this type of enforcement activity is implemented, offenders have been given various opportunities in order to help turn their lives around, not only for themselves, but for the benefit of their family and local community. This includes intensive family support services to help those who have been identified as being involved in persistent and/or serious offending.

Although the majority of anti-social behaviour incidents are linked to two or more offenders, often of youth age, there is nothing to indicate there is an emergence of any gang cultures in the Stockton borough.

Due to low detection rates for damage offences it is not possible to identify the role drugs or alcohol play as a motivating factor, however alcohol still appears to be key factor for those linked to ASB. Both police and Local authority data show similar levels and this is also correlated with the 2013 audit results showing alcohol related crime and ASB/misuse is still of concern with respondents featuring this within the top seven chosen priorities.

Those within the most prolific age group (25 years and under) also ranked damage as third priority.

During the spring /summer 2013 the warm weather has also highlighted problems associated with street drinking by adults, in particular those living within residential areas within the town centre wards (20% increase in Stockton Town Centre/+11% in Parkfield & Oxbridge).

Incidents have included reports of drinking in local parks and in and around the High Street areas and these issues have been discussed through the monthly JAG meetings. There are also numerous concerns raised with the area around Hartington Road, Stockton town centre, which is linked to a wide variety of issues from ASB to crime.

¹¹ 102 offenders - 18,825 Stockton residents aged 10-17 years

Location

During the strategic period there have been some changes within the ward areas in relation to the different ASB incident types however Stockton town centre ward continues to be the main offending location for all, and has been for many years. It is also the main ward area for all crime and has been the priority patrol area for the Stockton policing district for the past 12 months.

Figure 12 – Top five wards based on the number of incidents/crime

Criminal Damage	Multi Agency ASB Incidents (MAASB)	Police ASB incidents	Fire
Stockton Town Centre	Stockton Town Centre	Stockton Town Centre	Stockton Town Centre
Mandale & Victoria	Mandale & Victoria	Mandale & Victoria	Newtown
Newtown	Billingham Central	Parkfield & Oxbridge	Hardwick
Parkfield & Oxbridge	Ingleby Barwick East	Billingham Central	Norton South
Hardwick	Newtown	Newtown	Mandale & Victoria

Newtown now features in all unlike last year when it was not in top five for criminal damage. One of the other main changes in ranking is within MAASBT with Ingleby Barwick East and Mandale & Victoria wards. Both now feature in top five which is mainly due to calls for service to the 'Out of Hours' hotline. Mandale & Victoria however has the biggest ward population within the borough, followed closely by the Ingleby Barwick wards.

Alongside this, the top five wards which were identified in 2011 and form part of the performance measures in the ASB section of the Community Safety Plan (2011-2014) have also changed. Previously Hardwick was ranked in joint third position with Parkfield & Oxbridge for police ASB incidents but does not feature in the top five this period however it is ranked 6th.

Billingham Central now replaces this area and features in the top five. This shows the difficulties in looking at long term reductions in specific areas over long period of time.

However it is quite apparent when looking at all the partner data, that the top three priority wards are Stockton town centre, Mandale & Victoria and Parkfield & Oxbridge.

Issues within each of the ward areas are discussed at the monthly JAG meetings and quarterly criminal damage & ASB meetings. This includes analysis of a wide range of partnership data which is presented in an analytical report produced by the Community Safety analyst, Stockton Borough council.

Therefore it is recommended that for the forthcoming Community Safety plan, the performance measure of reducing ASB in the top 5 ward areas should be maintained with the focus of the activity being prioritised through tasking at the monthly JAG meetings. These meetings cover the four locality forums and the wards within the top five feature fall one of the JAG areas. For example, Mandale & Victoria ward to be the priority ward for the S3 sub-district JAG (this covers Eastern & Western Locality Forums), Newtown priority ward for S1 JAG (Central Locality) and Billingham Central for S2 (Northern Locality JAG). Stockton town centre and Parkfield & Oxbridge are covered within their own JAG meetings and can be tasked appropriately from this meeting.

Residents within these wards who participated in the 2013 consultation also chose criminal damage and ASB as a priority for the local authority to focus on in the forthcoming three years (2014-2017). However those living in Newtown were the only residents to choose 'Arson/deliberate fire setting' as one their six priorities, which correlates with fire brigade statistics ranking Newtown in second position. This shows the benefits of conducting public consultations.

The Residents Survey also revealed that those residents living in social housing were more than likely to perceive issues linked to a wide range of ASB related incidents as either a fairly or very big problem. This is comparable with figure 12 which features the top five wards which are all mainly in low deprivation ward areas with higher number of social housing.

Research of criminal damage offences (not including vehicles) shows that 28% occurred at social registered housing which compares to only 16% for all domestic burglaries. Damage offences at these premises were also in similar ward areas as overall damage, except in differing rankings. There was a slight difference with damage offences more prominent in the Stainsby Hill (ranked 3rd). This ward was ranked lot higher than total damage to dwellings/other as noted in Figure 13.

Figure 13 – Top 5 wards for damage

Damage (not inc vehicles) - All	% total	Registered Social Housing premises only	% total
Stockton Town Centre	12.6%	Stockton Town Centre	19.8%
Mandale and Victoria	8.8%	Hardwick	13.1%
Newtown	8.7%	Stainsby Hill	11.7%
Hardwick	7.2%	Newtown	8.8%
Norton_North	6.3%	Mandale and Victoria	8.8%

The number of premises targeted more than once also differed with those living in social registered housing having a repeat rate of 14%¹² compared to 9% of those who didn't.

Due to recording practices it was not possible to identify which of the other properties were privately owned or those who had a private landlord.

Key Findings

- Offences of criminal damage along with incidents of ASB have increased during the assessment period. This compares to a reduction in deliberate fires and calls for service to local authority.
- Although deliberate fires have reduced, accidental fires and calls to the Out of Hours ASB hotline have increased.
- The forthcoming six month period (Oct 13 – March 14) is also showing projected increases in damage and ASB.
- The type of damage that has occurred has also mainly been to vehicles (45%) followed by damage to dwellings (37%).
- The number of repeat victims has reduced this period from 11% to 9%.
- Domestic related offending remains low accounting for 7% of all damage however the detection rate is significantly greater (66% detected).
- Although damage and ASB have increased, there does not appear to be any particular vulnerable groups targeted or intelligence to indicate there is a gang culture in Stockton.
- Juvenile offenders continue to have a strong link with both damage and ASB, accounting for 21% which is an increase on previous period (20%). Although the percentage is high, the number of offenders only accounts for 0.37% of the borough population within this age group.
- Repeat offenders however have reduced from 13% to 10%, which is similar to the repeat victim rate.
- Offending areas remain similar with issues raised by residents through the Public consultation correlating with this. In particular Newtown which ranked arson/deliberate fire setting as one of their issues – Newtown is 2nd ranked for deliberate fires.

Recommendations

- Continue with using early interventions, including participation in educating offenders and their families in order to reduce youth related ASB.
- Together with partners and communities, continue to develop approaches to resolve problems and enable local communities to be involved through use of restorative practices utilising victim's experiences to enhance our work. To include positive promotion of restorative justice through feedback to residents.
- Develop sound problem solving solutions for identified ASB hotspots through use of multi-agency tasking groups such as the JAGs and Tasking and Co-ordinating Meeting and sharing performance data across agencies to ensure a consistent approach, and targeting of ASB area that cause most harm to our communities.
- Top five ward areas to be priority ASB areas for each of the JAG meetings which cover the four locality forum boards.
- Regular research and analysis to continue in order to ensure that resources are being allocated to the most appropriate locations.
- Consideration given to adopting a local policy for the cases considered by the MAASBT for IPNA applications given the lower threshold set by the new definition. To include setting limits for or regularly review the amount of injunctions in place in order to balance the need to protect the community within the interests of public spending.

¹² No of repeat addresses/no of addresses at social housing premises.

Environmental scanning

The Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Bill completed its passage through the House of Commons on 15 October. It is now subject to parliamentary scrutiny in the Lords. Subject to its parliamentary progress, the Bill is expected to receive Royal Assent by the end of spring 2014.

The Coalition mid-term review outlined the government's continuing commitment to protect the public from crime, serious disorder and anti-social behaviour by giving local police forces the ability to take decisions that fit the needs of the area they serve and to ensure that they are accountable to local people for these decisions.

The Bill aims to achieve this by "introducing simpler, more effective powers to tackle anti-social behaviour that provide better protection for victims and communities".

The new community trigger and community remedy will "empower victims and communities, giving them a greater say in how agencies respond to complaints of anti-social behaviour and in out-of-court sanctions for offenders". The Bill will also tackle irresponsible dog ownership and the use of illegal firearms by gangs and organised crime groups, strengthen the protection afforded to the victims of forced marriage and those at risk of sexual harm. It will also enhance the professional capabilities and integrity of the police.

5.2. Alcohol & Drug Related Crime & ASB

Alcohol and drug misuse remains a key issue for the Partnership and for the residents of Stockton.

Drugs and alcohol can have a major impact on the people who use them, as well as their family, friends and the wider community, affecting people's mental health, physical health, financial wellbeing, their relationships along with crime and ASB related issues.

Figures obtained from the HSCIC¹³ show that over the most recent six year period, alcohol related hospital admissions in the North East have increased by 20.1%, although this is still less than national average of 32.4%.

In relation to the Stockton borough, admissions have increased by 22%¹⁴ with increases also seen in our neighbouring areas.



There also continues to be a strong correlation with drug users also using alcohol, on a more regular or daily basis in comparison to sporadic drug use.

The results of the public consultation carried out in summer 2013 also ranked drug relating offending in the top five priorities by residents along with alcohol related crime and ASB. Both of these will remain a priority for the partnership for the forthcoming three years (April 2014-March 2017).

Alongside this, the results from the Residents Survey¹⁵ showed the following:-

- 12% of respondents stated that 'Drunk people had caused them a problem'
- 29% felt people using drugs was a problem in their local area
- 23% felt 'people being drunk or rowdy in public places' were also a problem.
- Stockton ranked the highest when compared to other local authority areas in North East in relation to residents being concerned about people using drugs in their local area (29%)¹⁶
- However Stockton was lower than other LA in relation to people being drunk in public places

Alcohol and drugs are associated with a wide variety of crime but play a significant factor in violent crime and anti-social behaviour. During the assessment period, 6%¹⁷ of total crime was recorded as being linked to alcohol/and or drugs which is slight decrease from last year (7%), however when looking at offences of all violence (inc public disorder) this increases to 29%, showing the effect that misuse of alcohol/drugs can have.

Further analysis of the violence offences shows that of those recorded as 'under the influence' (29%), just under half (45%) were recorded as being domestic related, this equates to nearly one out of every two offences and showing the continuing theme that drugs/alcohol plays in DV related assaults.

Data from Accident & Emergency presentations also correlated with this showing that of those who stated their injuries were DV related assaults, over half (55%) were also linked to alcohol. Although alcohol is not the main root of causing domestic violence, the evidence that where domestic violence exists, alcohol is often present.

This is also comparable to police ASB incident data¹⁸ showing that 10.4% of all ASB incidents were alcohol related and quarter of these were 'youth related'.

The public health sector also continues with its campaign for the government to introduce minimum unit pricing in line with Ireland and Scotland

ASB incidents recorded by local authority MAASBT shows that only 5.7% of all incidents were linked to drugs or alcohol varying from alcohol seizures to drunken behaviour and drug taking. This is similar to previous year. The majority of these were linked to the 'Out of Hours' ASB hotline.

¹³ Health and Social care information centre

¹⁴ HSCIC specific hospital admission data (end 2012/13) based on PCT data for each borough – not necessarily occurring in Stockton.

¹⁵ IPSO Mori survey (residents 18+ - 1087 respondents).

¹⁶ Page 117 Mori survey – compared to three other areas

¹⁷ Police data (olap data) – under influence indicator

¹⁸ Police qualifier code QL22 - alcohol

In relation to drugs, the number of drug offences have increased by 6.7% however this is mainly linked to increases in drug possession (accounting for 82% of all drug offences) compared to a decrease in drug trafficking.

The number of offences linked to drug trafficking is often dependent upon the number of proactive operations conducted by the police throughout the 12 month period. The forthcoming strategic period will also see changes to the structure of police drug enforcement units which will merge into two central Community Drug Enforcement teams rather than a unit at each policing district.

Victims¹⁹

Opiate and Crack Users (OCUs, formally Problematic Drug Users, or PDUs) can be considered as vulnerable and are therefore addressed within the victim section. The following key findings relate to adult Opiate and Crack Users (OCUs) in Stockton for the financial year 2012/13. Some of the data relating to the full assessment period is not yet available and therefore reference to the most up to date data sets.

The National Treatment Agency (NTA - 2011/12 latest report) suggests that there are approximately 1971 OCUs in Stockton, with a lower and upper limit of 1739 and 2494 respectively (95% CI's). This shows a growth of 24% of users in Stockton since the last data was published. It also estimates a major increase in the potential number of new users and those in treatment. This is at odds with treatment data which suggests that there is a high level of treatment penetration, with 1125 Crack and/or Opiate users in treatment on the 31st March 2013, sixty less than March 2012.

In the last two prevalence reports there have been a total of 223 people that have previously been in treatment but not treated since 2010/11. Almost no drug tests in custody reveal treatment naïve individuals use crack or Heroin.

Given a small increase in the number of those successfully leaving treatment, and a much lower number of re-presentations, it is believed that the numbers in treatment in 2012/13 represent at least as high a proportion of active OCUs than at any other time with a penetration of more than 90%. This is at odds with results of findings from the Glasgow Prevalence model (with PHE as the socio-economic factors responsible for predicting a significant rise in users) and do not appear to be an accurate reflection of current drug misuse.

The majority of OCUs in treatment are white males aged between 30–39 years (74% male, 98% white). This profile has remained similar for a number of years with females, those from the BME community and those under 21 years, continuing to be under represented in treatment. However, given the average length of time in treatment for OCU clients, and a record low in the number of new young heroin users, the current treatment population accurately reflects the demographics of Stockton in the late eighties when opiate addiction was at its highest.

The age of this population continues to grow as very few new OCUs are presenting to treatment. The largest age group is now the 30-34 year olds (31%) with the 35-39 the second highest (28%). Previously the largest group was the 25-29 year olds. OCUs are now being more actively targeted for opiate replacement medication reduction and recovery, so it is expected that the numbers in treatment will fall, provided that there is no return or popularity of misuse of opiate or crack use among young people.

Various anonymous surveys and pieces of research carried out in Stockton have suggested that poly-drug use among drug treatment clients is much more prevalent than NDTMS records would suggest, including continued evidence of high levels of alcohol use amongst service users.

Service users are now more likely to recognise alcohol as a problematic substance. The number of individuals reporting alcohol as their second or third problematic substance has increased by 300% since October 2011. This is partially due to improved reporting and recording but also reveals an actual change in substance use. Opiate replacement medication is now more likely to be supplemented by other prescription drugs and alcohol than by heroin or crack.

A young people's substance misuse needs assessment was completed for the period April 2011 to March 2012. From the assessment it was clear that the drugs which cause the most problems for young people remain cannabis and alcohol, and that many users are mixing and matching a range of drugs, often in combination with cheap, strong alcohol. This includes many of the newer drugs that are now being used.

Little is known about the effects of some of the newer drugs they are using, such as mephedrone, and it is too early to predict the impact of prolonged use or what the longer term harms will be. It is clear that these 'legal highs' are not as habit forming as other drugs, as young people report having tried them but few report using on a regular basis.

¹⁹ Details produced by the Performance & Data Manager, CESC, SBC

In total 129 young people were provided with a specialist service for substance misuse issues in the 12 months ending March 2013 of which 44% were aged 16-17 years and most were male (60% male and 40% female). This is the same level of representation by females as last year and a further lowering of the average age in treatment has been seen largely due to better referral from sources other than youth offending. Previously, cannabis was the primary presenting issue with young people in Substance Misuse Services (58% of those in treatment). New reporting methodology now shows that cannabis is used by 81% of those in treatment with 71% also reporting Alcohol.

The largest proportion of referrals traditionally came from the Youth Offending Service but this has dropped from 34% of referrals to 24%. The improvement in referrals from other sources has resulted in earlier interventions and can be seen in the change in age profile. It is hoped that this will result in earlier intervention for many as the YOS route implies that other problematic behaviour (principally offending) is also entrenched.

Alcohol misuse

In terms of alcohol misuse, NDTMS data shows that 641 clients presenting with primary alcohol misuse accessed tier 3 or 4 treatment in 2012/13 (a 32% increase on the previous year), which included 264 new treatment journeys that started within that year. Tier 3 treatments are community-based specialised alcohol misuse assessments whereas tier 4 is residential specialised alcohol treatments.

In total, 88 of the 641 clients (13%) also reported the misuse of other illicit substances, indicating a link between alcohol and drug misuse. This has dropped significantly from a spike in numbers recorded last year. This is believed to be due to improved data recording and the recruitment into treatment of a much broader range of clients.

Of all those clients accessing tier 3 alcohol treatment in 2012/13, 390 left treatment at some point during this period and 230 (59%) did so in a planned way. This reflects good performance, slightly exceeding both the national (58%) and regional (55%) successful exits rates.

Once again the majority of those accessing treatment were male, although at 52% this is much less male dominated than for OCUs. Almost all clients were white (97%) and the largest age group represented was 40-49 years (34%), followed by 30-39 years (24%), although there were significant numbers accessing treatment ranging from under 16 years through to over 65 years.

Health issues due to alcohol misuse are a growing concern; North Tees PCT recorded a total of 5,174 hospital admissions between October 2011 and Sept 2012 (more recent hospital admission data is currently unavailable) on alcohol-related diagnosis codes. Targeted improvement activity has resulted in admissions falling by 4.3% compared to 2010/11 figures.

The 2012 Local Alcohol Profile for England (LAPE) reported by the North West Public Health Observatory (NWPHO) showed Stockton to perform significantly worse than the national average in relation to various measures including alcohol-specific hospital admissions, alcohol-attributable hospital admission and the estimates of binge drinking. However, alcohol specific, and attributable mortality rates are currently better than the England average.

The synthetic estimate showed Stockton as having a significantly higher rate of binge drinking than the national average, as well as having a higher percentage of its non-abstinent adult population consuming alcohol at 'increasing risk' levels (defined as usual consumption of between 22 and 50 units of alcohol per week for males, and between 15 and 35 units of alcohol per week for females).

Offenders

The continuing theme with alcohol and drugs is the link between the misuse of it and crime and disorder. This is particularly prevalent with males, who continue to account for the majority of offenders linked to alcohol and drug related crime, accounting for 82% of all offences.

Mandatory drug testing continues for those who are arrested for an acquisitive crime offence and the results of those tested during the 12 month period show no significant changes to previous years with 78% of those arrested being male offenders. This correlates with 74% of offenders of acquisitive crime being male.

The number of tests (878) carried out has reduced significantly due to changes in practices from 1st October last year. Individuals who are engaging with the Drug Intervention Programme (DIP), are Prolific and Priority offenders (PPO) or a High crime causer (HCC) are no longer required to be tested. This has reduced the number of tests by 55% (previously 1943 tests).

Of the 615 individuals that were tested, 146 (23%) were repeats and tested on more than one occasion including 18 offenders linked to five or more arrests. Of the 146 repeats, only 22% were females (33 repeats) and linked to theft offences. This is comparable to males who were linked to a mixture of offences from theft, burglary to drug possession.

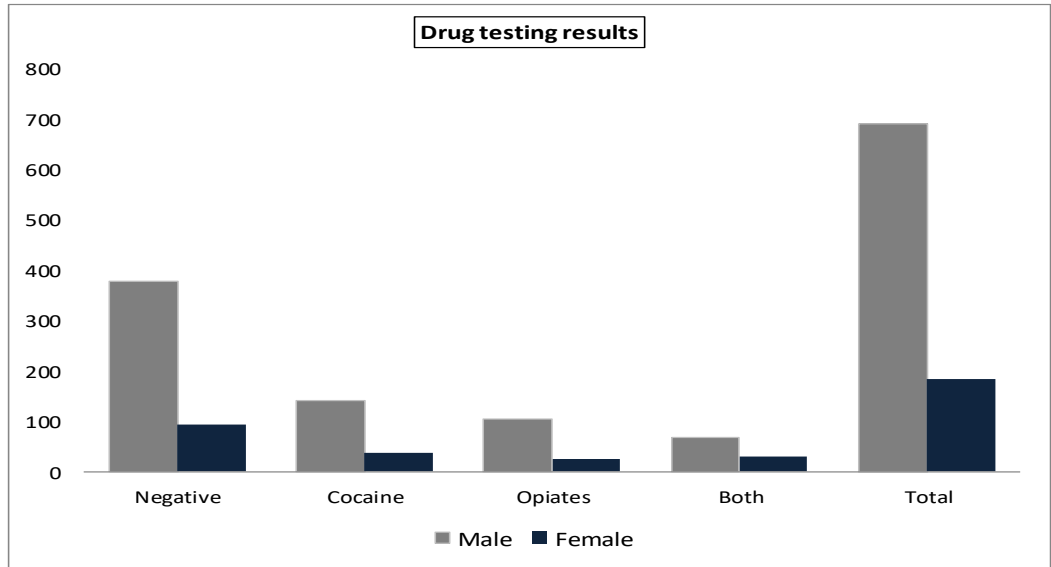
The chart on the following pages shows the tests results per drug type for each gender. In total 472 (54%) tested negative and compares to 68% last year.

Due to changes in practices, this may not be a true reflection due to those on the programme no longer being tested.

Figure 14 – Drug testing results

In terms of the gender, females tested more positive than men (49% female/45% male) when compared to each of the gender totals however cocaine was the most common drug choice for both genders and no significant changes to past 12 months.

Those that were positive for cocaine use were mainly linked to theft offences (49%).



There have been some changes within the age groups, with previous period showing that the most common age group was the 18-24 years however comparisons this year shows those aged 25 -31 years accounted for the majority (33%).

The 30-39 age range, which is the most common age group accessing treatment for drug misuse, accounted for 51% of all males who tested positive.

Of those who have been tested more than once, the majority were linked to theft offences.

Those who were arrested on suspicion of burglary (146 tests), 57% were negative, which is above the overall total of negative tests for all offences (54%). The most common drug choice for those who were linked to burglary was cocaine (42%). When looking at drug offences (possession and trafficking), of the 106 tests, only 54% tested positive however this is based only on tests links to cocaine and opiates.

Drug tests were conducted throughout the day and night including those that were positive. Those who tested positive for cocaine/and opiates were more common over a weekend period. This compares with positive tests for opiates throughout the week. This correlates with research that the use of cocaine is more prolific over weekend period.

Alcohol misuse

In relation to alcohol misuse, crime data shows that 29% of all violence had alcohol recorded as an aggravating factor. Further research also shows that of the violent offences that were domestic related, nearly half (45%) were alcohol related.

Alongside this, 36% of all detected crimes, with the indicator of ‘under the influence alcohol/and or drugs’ were linked to males aged between 18-25 years, followed by 26-33 aged group (29%). This is comparable to the older age groups who are accessing treatment for alcohol/and or drugs.

The Alcohol Arrest Referral scheme continues to provide interventions and referrals following arrest where alcohol is an issue and the changes to drug testing procedure has allowed a greater number of alcohol arrests to be seen.

²⁰The most recent data shows that during Q1 of 2013/14, 34% (438) of all arrests were alcohol related, which is a reduction from 38% a year ago. Of these, 196 (44.7%) received an intervention. This is significantly higher than the 23% seen in 2010/11 (baseline for alcohol action plan). Of those receiving a full intervention (and therefore an alcohol audit) 41% scored as dependent or drinking at harmful levels. Once again this data set was male dominated (73%) however this is a significant fall from 84 in 2011/12. Those aged 25 – 34 have replaced the 18 – 24 year group as the most prolific this year with 34% of the arrests compared to 31%. 64% of those arrested were unemployed (no change from 2011/12) and only 3% were students, which is low given the key age range. Most of the arrests were for offences of assault (24%) followed by drunk and disorderly conduct (22%).

Arrests in relation to being drunk and disorderly have also reduced during the strategic period (-21%/-88arrests) however this compares to offences of drink driving increasing by 7.9% (+19 arrests).

Those offenders who were sent subject to a prison sentence (3574 prisoners) and who entered HMP Holme House in 2012/13, 24% (869) entered either drug or alcohol treatment and were subject to an alcohol screen via an AUDIT questionnaire. Unfortunately 52% did not have a recorded score. Of those where a score was recorded 12% were drinking at hazardous levels and surprisingly 64% were recorded as not drinking. Further research is to be conducted with NDTMS and prison substance misuse management as it does not reflect the findings from previous years.

There is further evidence that alcohol and drugs have close links with domestic violence in the Borough. Data from Harbour's male perpetrator programme shows that just under a quarter (24%) of those attending between October 2012 and September 2013 admitted to having problems with alcohol.

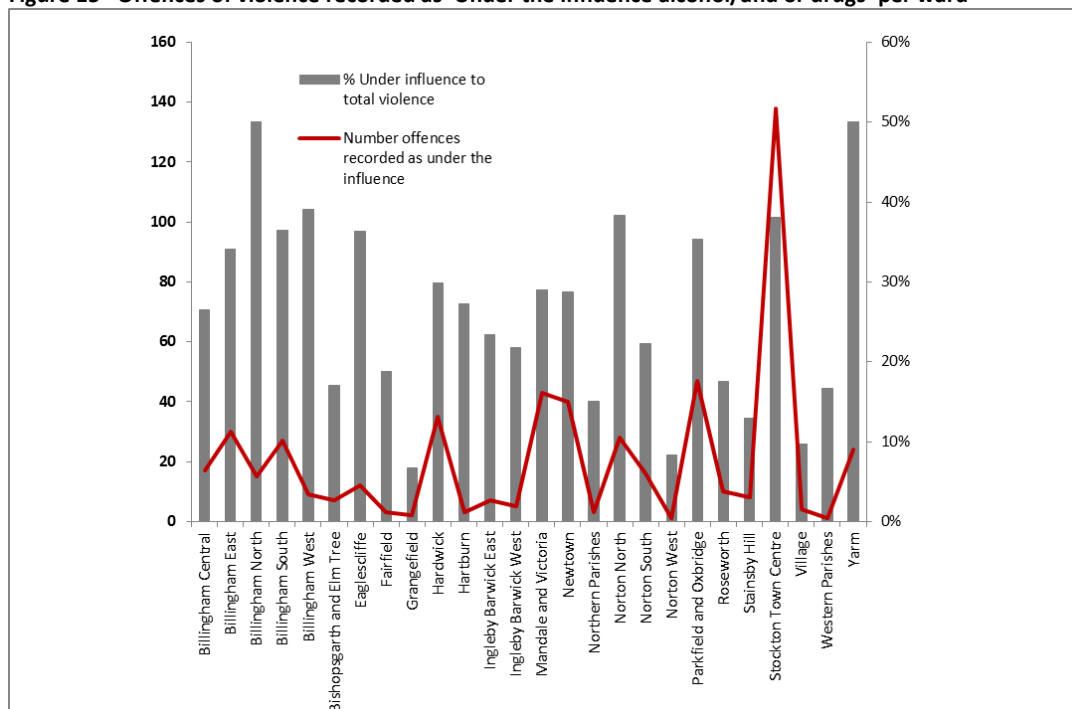
Location

Stockton Town Centre ward remains the catalyst for alcohol and drug misuse in terms of volume of crime. In total, 38% of all violent offences were committed whilst under the influence in this ward and is same as previous period despite reductions in violence linked to night time economy.

When looking at other ward areas, several wards have a high percentage of alcohol related violence offences to that of the town centre. Yarm, which also has a vibrant night life also has a strong link with alcohol related violence, with 50% of all violence in that ward linked to misuse of alcohol, with nearly all linked to socialising in and around the High St area.

Figure 15 shows the percentage of violent offences that are alcohol related for each of the ward areas during the strategic period.

Figure 15 –Offences of violence recorded as ‘Under the Influence alcohol/and or drugs’ per ward



²⁰ Data provided Data&Performance Manager, CESC, SBC

The chart clearly shows the strong link alcohol plays within offences of violence with several wards having similar percentage of violence to that of Stockton town centre; however the volume of crime in STC is far higher.

Those with a higher number of offences and percentage of alcohol related violence are also within the most deprived wards in the borough showing the continuing link that alcohol plays in these wards. This is also comparable with other data sets linked to both alcohol and drug misuse ranging from alcohol related anti-social behaviour to needle finds and hospital admissions.

Results from the audit consultation also shows that in those ward where there are higher levels of alcohol related violence, residents also chose alcohol related crime & ASB and Drug offending as a priority (STC, Parkfield & Oxbridge, Newtown, Mandale & Victoria).

The town centre area has historically been linked to higher levels of alcohol related crime and ASB however the downturn in the economy over the past few years has seen many of the licensed premises close and reduction in the night-time economy and violence in the High St area.

This has also correlated with reduction in assaults and public disorder linked to the night-time economy. However when compared with data linked to the Stockton Pastors, this shows the opposite, with an increase in assistance during the past 12 months.

During the assessment period, the pastors recorded 112 incidents where they administered First Aid, called an ambulance and dealt with incidents linked to ASB/Violence. This is comparable to 83 the previous year (+26%).

The majority of assistance related to administering first aid however this doesn't state if linked to assault or other injuries caused by being drunk. This also highlights the effects alcohol has on health when consuming high levels of alcohol.

Stockton Town Pastors (STP) is a charitable volunteer initiative involving a number of churches across a range of Christian denominations in the Stockton-On-Tees area which started in December 2009, and follows the Christian Nightlife Initiatives 'street angels' model used in 100 other towns and cities across the United Kingdom.

The project provides a caring presence on the streets of Stockton and Yarm on a Friday and Saturday evening between 10pm and 3am during the 'night-time economy' period when people may become vulnerable and in need of help.

In recent months, the town centre has also seen an increase in majority of crime types, in particular shoplifting, with many of the offenders living in accommodation close to the town centre areas. Many of these have been high profile offenders who have also moved in from other towns and placed in single or shared accommodation with other known offenders. Alongside this, the majority of the main alcohol and drug treatment services are based around this ward.

It is believed that the effect of this concentration of services not only serves those living in the area but also draws offenders from all around the borough into Stockton Town Centre therefore making it a more appealing place to live for persons using these services.

Key Findings

- Misuse of alcohol and or/drugs continues to play a major aggravating factor in crime and ASB in Stockton.
- This is further correlated by residents in Stockton choosing alcohol related crime/ASB and drug misuse as main issues during the public consultation.
- The misuse of alcohol/drugs is evident within offences of violence, accounting for 29% of all violence offences.
- Drug offences during the assessment period have also increased however this is mainly linked to drug possession rather than trafficking.
- The number of Opiate and Crack Users (OCU) in Stockton has also increased by 24% with majority in treatment continuing to be males aged 30-39 years.
- This is also similar for those accessing treatment for alcohol misuse and there are growing concerns with alcohol misuse in this area.
- Drug testing data also shows that most common age group is slightly differing to those in treatment – 25-31 years.
- Stockton town centre remains the key ward for both alcohol and drug misuse however there is also a high percentage of other wards where alcohol/drugs have played a role in offences of violence.
- Although violent offences are decreasing within the night-time economy, data from Stockton Town Pastors shows an increase in assistance during the 12 month period to those out socialising in both Stockton and Yarm.

Assistance has mainly been linked to administering first aid, however not clear if this has been due to assaults or other health associated risks through the consumption of alcohol/and or drugs.

Recommendations

1. Continue to develop and track the progress of treatment of those involved in misuse of drugs/and or alcohol.
2. Continues use of wide range of date to aide with licensing hearings and banning orders.
3. Continued analysis of data relating to arrest referrals and clients accessing treatment to highlight any changes to trends or demographics.
4. Continue to use interventions for all those coming to attention of the MAASBT for incidents involving misuse of alcohol and ensure that referrals are made to the most appropriate support services.

Environmental scanning

Drug Driving (Assessment of Drug Misuse) Bill 2013-14 - A Bill to provide for the assessment of drug dependency or propensity for drug misuse of persons who, in the course of investigations for certain driving offences, have provided blood or urine samples that reveal the presence of certain drugs; and for connected purposes. The second reading of this Bill took place 18th October 2013.

5.3 Violence, including domestic violence and Night-time economy

Violence, including domestic violence remains a key priority for the partnership. It was also one of the main priorities chosen by residents in the 2013 consultation. The strategy implemented through the Community Safety plan in 2011 focuses on the reduction in violence, including those that are domestic related and those linked to the night time economy.

During the assessment period, violence has reduced by 4.1%, in particular offences of violence with injury which have reduced by 11.8% (138 fewer victims of crime). However this is comparable with offences of public disorder which have increased (10.1%/+32).

Violence now accounts for 15.3% of total crime, compared to 16.5% last year.

The last assessment period reported that violence had increased however since the start of the new financial year (April 2013) offending has gradually reduced with month on month decreases over the most recent six month period. This is also a similar picture across our neighbouring local authorities.



Violence has also reduced by 22% since this period three years ago (500 fewer victims). Research of all violence, including those recorded as public disorder show the following²¹:-

Domestic abuse - offences of domestic abuse account for 37%²² for all violence during the assessment period which is an increase on previous period (33%) assessment along with offences increasing by 7%. This is based on all offences of violence, however when looking solely at those offences with injury (Violence with injury), the number of crimes have reduced slightly (2%) however still account for same percentage as total violence (37%). The percentage of DV related presentations at A&E over the same time period is 16% this includes various injuries from broken bones to facial injuries and stab wounds.

Night time economy – 29% of all violence, including those of public disorder were recorded as being under the influence of either drink or drugs, this is similar to last year. Of the 576 offences²³, 17% (100 offences) were also recorded as being at a licensed premise compared to 121 the previous year, a reduction of 17%. Those solely occurring at a licensed premise accounted for 7% of all violence, a reduction from 10% (205 crimes).

Racially motivated violence – There has been an increase in offences this period in relation to crimes of violence that have been recorded as being ‘racially motivated’ (+37%/26 crimes). This relates to all offences of violence, including harassment and public disorder and account for 4.5% (prev 3.1%). However when looking at those crimes of a more serious nature (Violence with/without injury) offences have remained static (20 crimes).

Hate crime – Hate crimes are one of the most corrosive and damaging offences that can be committed against an individual, a group or a community. They are committed by an individual who has a perceived reason for attacking any other individual. Hate crimes are an attack on what a person is and not against what they have. This includes racially motivated offences, along with offences where the victim has been targeted due to religious belief, sexual orientation, transgender or disability.

During the assessment period there have been 112 offences, which is an increase on previous year (89 crimes). The majority of these relate to racial incidents. The increase in this type of offence is seen as a positive with more victims having the confidence to come forward and report such crimes, many which are of a sensitive nature.

Gun crime/knife crimes –Knives can be used in several criminal situations including robbery, rape, sexual assault and domestic violence. Being a victim of knife crime, or witnessing an attack, can be a shocking experience. As well as the obvious and frightening risk of injury, many people have a complex emotional and behavioural response, whether or not they are physically harmed.

During the assessment period there are no areas of concern linked to use/possession of a gun or knife. The majority of crimes relate to possession of offensive weapons only, varying from BB guns/air weapons along with weapons such as small knives. Only two of the offences recorded as gun crime were linked to serious offences such as robbery

²¹ Based on crime indicator fields recorded by Cleveland Police

²² Crime indicator fields of domestic related

²³ Validated crimes of violence (Oct 12 – Sept 13) using crime indicator field ‘under influence drink/and or drugs’.

(business/personal). There is no intelligence to indicate that the use or possession of weapons is on the increase however links between firearms, drugs sale and distribution does exist within organised crime groups in Stockton.

Sexual offences – Increase in sexual offences this period by 11.8% (+24 crimes), with 31% linked to rape, which have also increased by nine crimes. Of the 69 rapes, nearly all the attackers knew their victim (only two recorded as stranger rapes), alongside this, over half of the rapes were historical offences; with some dating as far back as 30 years ago.

Victims

There have been no major changes to the victims of violence when compared to previous years.

The continuing theme relates to gender type, with females more likely to be a victim of domestic abuse (78%), compared to males linked to other violence (68%).

Although males are the predominant gender for non-domestic related violence, those that are linked to offences at public houses, has seen the age spread alter slightly. There is now a fairly even spread between those aged 18-24 years and 25 - 31 years whereas previous analysis has highlighted the 18-24 age group as more vulnerable. This is also similar age group to those females referred to support services.

This is also similar for female victims of domestic abuse, with women aged 30 and under linked to the majority of offences. Changes to the domestic abuse definition changed in April 2013 to now include those aged 16 and 17 years. So far this has had only a small impact on figures during the first six month of this being implemented with this age group accounting for 2.3% of all domestic related violence victims. The majority of these have been assaults between boyfriends and girlfriends.

The repeat victim rate for DV is also higher than other violence, with 18%²⁴ of all domestic related assaults linked to victims who have been assaulted on more than one occasion. This compares to 7% repeat victims of non DV related assaults. Females are also the predominant repeat group for DV and males for non DV. This is also in line with the British crime survey which has consistently identified that victims of domestic abuse are far more likely to be a repeat victim than any other crime type.

Repeat victimisation continues to be tackled through referral to the Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARAC), led by police and in partnership with other agencies. Cleveland Police is also conducting a pilot initiative for individuals where MARAC has proved ineffective however repeat abuse continues. The aim of this process (MARAC plus) is to use a variety of interventions and enforcements to reduce repeat victimisation.

Data obtained from A&E assault presentations shows that there were more male victims who presented themselves for injuries sustained by their parent or a sibling. This compares with majority of domestic abuse by partners being female. The number of repeat presentations at A&E continues to remain very low (2%) even though the repeat victimisation rate is lot higher.

In November 2013, the Home Office announced their intention to implement domestic violence protection orders and the domestic violence disclosure scheme across England and Wales. This is to be implemented from March 2014, following the successful conclusion of two pilots to test these provisions.

Domestic violence protection orders are a new power introduced by the Crime and Security Act 2010, and enable the police to put in place protection for the victim in the immediate aftermath of a domestic violence incident. Under DVPOs, the perpetrator can be prevented from returning to a residence and from having contact with the victim for up to 28 days, allowing the victim a level of breathing space to consider their options, with the help of a support agency. This provides the victim with immediate protection. If appropriate, the process can be run in tandem with criminal proceedings.

The domestic violence disclosure scheme introduces a framework with recognised and consistent processes to enable the police to disclose to the public information about previous violent offending by a new or existing partner where this may help protect them from further violent offending. The DVDS introduces two types of process for disclosing this information. The first is triggered by a request by a member of the public ('right to ask'). The second is triggered by the police where they make a proactive decision to disclose the information in order to protect a potential victim ('right to know').

Racially motivated violence also shows males as the main gender group (69%) with those of BME ethnicity accounting for majority of victims. Offences were mainly racial abuse with the repeat victim rate of 5.7%. Of those that were repeats,

²⁴ No repeat victims/total number of victims

they were mainly linked to racial abuse whilst at their place of work. Racial abuse aimed at those aged 18 and under remains low, accounting for 9% of all offences and mainly linked to abuse and low level assault.

Racially motivated assaults also occurred in ward areas with higher levels of overall crime. The results of the crime and disorder audit shows that 24% of respondents chose Hate crime as one of their priorities giving it an overall ranking of 13 out of 17. However it features more strongly with those of BME ethnicity, accounting for 33% and ranked 8th.

Hate crime data shows an increase in offences during the 12 month period with majority being linked to racial motivated crimes. Alongside this, those recorded as an incident have also increased by 19%²⁵. Those recorded as transgender, disability, religious or sexual orientations are also showing a slight increase.

Victims of this type of crime have varied in ages and mainly verbal abuse rather than physical assault. A recent survey conducted by You.gov in 2013²⁶ surveyed more than 2,500 lesbian, gay and bisexual people across Britain to investigate their experiences of homophobic hate crimes and incidents. This revealed that two thirds of those experiencing a hate crime or incident did not report it to anyone. Therefore the increase in crime and incidents within the Borough can be seen as a positive step with victims having the confidence to come forward. Cleveland Police are currently developing a Force Hate crime action plan.

There is little change with regards to victims of sexual offences with females the main group along with those aged 17 and under accounting for 55% of all offences, including rape and sexual assault with majority of the offenders know to the victims. Those that were repeat victims accounted for 7% of all offences.

In terms of those recorded as domestic related, this equated to 10% of all offences which were mainly rapes on females aged 16 and over and included two of the seven repeat victims. However information collated by Tees Sexual Violence Strategy Group (TSVSG) relates to wide variety of data and shows that many rapes and sexual assaults are still under reported due to victim being frightened, embarrassed or ashamed.

Offenders

The profile of offenders has remained similar to the previous assessment. The majority are male (80%) with the main offending group aged 30 and under (61%). Female offenders also fall within this age category. Those of juvenile age (17 and under) also accounted for 11% of all offenders. This is comparable to 13% of all offenders linked to a crime in this age group.

The overall repeat rate for re-offending was 23% for all violence however when looking at DV to non DV this shows that 19% of all DV offenders were repeats, compared to 20% for non-domestic.

When looking at specific types of violence (domestic related/non domestic/alcohol related/racially motivated) the percentage relating to gender shows significant changes.

Figure 16

Type violence	Male	Female
All Violence	80%	20%
Domestic related	82%	18%
Non Domestic related	77%	23%
Racially motivated	86%	14%
Alcohol related	77%	23%

Figure 16 shows that in all types of violence, males are the predominant offender, however the number of females linked to domestic violence and those alcohol related is higher than the overall total.

Of those linked to domestic related assaults, 45% of all female offenders were also under the influence of drug/and or alcohol, however this compares to 34% of male DV offenders.

This continues to show the aggravating factor that alcohol/drug misuse plays for this type of crime and the higher percentage of females that are under influence before committing this type of crime.

Juvenile offenders (17 years and under) are mainly linked to non DV related assaults and dip sample of the offences shows that many relate to assaults between victims of similar age. Of the DV related offences, these have mainly been linked violence with family members.

Analysis of racially motivated crimes shows that those of juvenile age account for much higher percentage to total violence (11%) with 33% of all suspects linked to this type of violence aged 17 and under. These offences are mainly

²⁵ 186 incidents/221 incidents

²⁶ http://www.stonewall.org/about_us/

verbal abuse, and of the 14 offenders, two were repeats and linked to several offences of verbal abuse. Both juveniles currently have anti-social behaviour orders imposed on them.

The crime and disorder consultation results showed that respondents of this age group also ranked²⁷ this type of crime a lot higher than majority of the other age groups. This is believed to be due to this generation being more aware of these types of issues rather than older age group who ranked this a lot lower.

Juveniles feature low within the sexual offences category (13%) which compares to victims where they account for 55%. Almost all of the offenders were male with majority knowing their victims. This includes family members, friends to those they were in a relationship with. The types of offences committed are mainly sexual assaults on a female, followed by rape of female aged over 16 years.

As with previous year, stranger attacks continue to remain low with only two of the rape (3%) offences being recorded as this type of attack. In relation to those offences which have occurred due to sexual grooming, there has only been one recordable offence.

Location

No major changes this assessment to the ward areas which feature highly within this category. Stockton town centre is the main ward for all types of violence, accounting for 21% and is also the key location for most crime types.

In this ward alone, 39% of all violent crimes recorded at a licensed premise were in the town centre ward. This is followed by Yarm (16%) which is due to these two ward areas being the main locations for weekend socialising with peaks in offending evident over the weekend period. Reducing violence linked to the night-time economy is also a performance measure for SSP with target of reducing violence in STC and Yarm. The most recent updates (April-Sept2013) shows that reductions are evident in STC however slight increase for end 2014 is projected for Yarm although only by minimal number of offences (2 crimes).

Although STC has a higher percentage of night time violence, it is also the most prolific area for other types of violent behaviour. It is evident that misuse of alcohol/and or drugs is one of the main factors of violence in this ward, with 38% of all violence in STC linked to alcohol/drug misuse. This includes domestic related assaults, racially motivated incidents to public disorder.

Offending in this area has also been evident with other crime types and anti-social behaviour, including street drinking and general disorder over the spring/summer months. The increase in the number of single bed accommodation in this area is also having an increasing impact on resources and crime levels.

Mandale and Victoria remains the second ward area (9%) with mixture of offending however it is third ranked behind Newtown in relation to domestic related assaults. Figure 17 shows the top five wards areas based on volume of crime for each category.

Figure 17

All violence	DV related	Non DV	Racially motivated	Alcohol related
Stockton Town Centre	Stockton Town Centre	Stockton Town Centre	Mandale and Victoria	Stockton Town Centre
Mandale and Victoria	Newtown	Mandale and Victoria	Stockton Town Centre	Parkfield and Oxbridge
Newtown	Mandale and Victoria	Hardwick	Village	Newtown
Parkfield and Oxbridge	Parkfield and Oxbridge	Parkfield and Oxbridge	Hardwick	Mandale and Victoria
Hardwick	Hardwick	Newtown	Stainsby_Hill	Hardwick

The table shows displacement in offending within differing ward areas for the types of violence²⁸. However for alcohol related violence and domestic related violence, the top five wards are the same, although in different ranking.

Three of the wards which feature within the racially motivated category lie within the Eastern Locality Forum. Residents within this area ranked 'Hate crime' 11th of 17 with 26% choosing this as one of their priorities. Of those who choose it, 60% were in the 24 and under category (majority aged 16 and under) which is the same age group and main offenders in these ward areas. This location features high due to several repeat offenders linked to repeat more than one crime. Of the domestic related offences, the majority occurred within a residential property (74%), which is to be expected for this type of crime and similar pattern to previous year. Other locations varied from the street to shops and licensed

²⁷ 9th of 17 (29% of all respondents aged 16 and under choose this)

²⁸ Based on crime indicator field – validated crimes (Oct 12- Sept 13)

premises although in small numbers. This is generally due to this type of crime occurring behind closed doors and not in public.

Results from the public consultation audit shows that residents who live in the top five ranking wards for DV choose domestic abuse as one of their priorities. Residents in Hardwick ranked this higher than others and this ward was also noted in last year assessment due to an increase in offending and incidents.

Data linked to support services also shows that, four of the top five wards for domestic related violence were where the majority of referrals came from, however this did not include Stockton town centre ward. Hardwick was also one of the main ward areas for reporting domestic related incidents yet was lot lower for domestic related crime.

In relation to sexual offences, these have mainly occurred within a house, due to majority of offenders being known to their victim.

Key Findings

- Violence has reduced by 4.1% during the strategic period, in particular offences of violence with injury showing a reduction of 11.8%, equating to 138 fewer victims of crime.
- Violence now accounts for 15.3% of total crime, reduction of 1.2% on last year. This is a significant reduction when compared to levels three years ago, when violence accounted for 21.5% of total crime.
- Of the violence offences that occurred during the assessment period, 37% were recorded as being domestic related. This relates to all offences of violence, including harassment.
- Offences recorded at licensed premises, have reduced by 24% and account for only 7% of violence offences (prev 10%).
- However those recorded as under the influence of alcohol/and or drugs (29%) have remained static.
- Offences recorded as Hate crime have increased by 19% however this is seen as a positive with victims becoming more confident in reporting these incidents of this nature to the police.
- Repeat victims rate for domestic abuse is far higher than non-domestic related assaults, with repeat victim rate of 18%. This compares to 7% for non-domestic related assaults.
- Males are the predominant offenders for all types of violence however those of juvenile age feature more highly in relation to racially motivated violence.
- Stockton town centre remains the key ward for all types of violence.

Recommendations

- Explore the use of restorative justice for repeat victims, in particular those linked to racially motivated incidents due to the number of juveniles linked to this type of offence.
- Continued use of wide range of partner data in order to gain greater understanding of violence linked to misuse of alcohol/and or drugs.
- In April 2013 legislation changed in relation to the age of victim subjected to domestic abuse. This now includes young people aged 16 and 17. This change has yet to have significant impact on reported incidents or crimes but may result in increases in the future, therefore essential that any vulnerable or repeat victims/offenders within this age group are identified.

Environmental scanning

Forced Marriage - New legislation is to be introduced to make forced marriage a criminal offence. The legislation will be put before parliament in 2013-14.

Domestic violence - In November 2013, the Home office announced their intention to implement domestic violence protection orders and the domestic violence disclosure scheme across England and Wales. This is to be implemented from March 2014, following the successful conclusion of two pilots to test these provisions.

Child sexual abuse investigations – In June 2013 the Crown Prosecution Service announced new guidance on how to tackle cases involving child sexual abuse. These guidelines are designed to set out the approach that prosecutors and police should take when dealing with child sexual abuse cases. The interim guidelines set out clearly what is to be expected of police and prosecutors with responsibility for these cases from the start and include:

5.4 Acquisitive Crime

Acquisitive crime covers all household, personal and business crime where items are stolen.

- Burglary (both domestic and other)
- Robbery (personal and business)
- Vehicles crime (theft from/of and interference with a motor-vehicle)
- Shoplifting
- Other theft (various theft offences)

Offences have increased by 5.5% (+321 crimes) on previous year which is mainly due to increases in the categories of shoplifting and other theft. This is a similar picture with our neighbours with the exception of Middlesbrough where offences have reduced by 4.2% (-321 crimes).

Although offences have increased they still account for 53% of total crime which is same as last assessment.

Figure 18 shows the changes to the crime categories over the 12 month period and the percentage they account for in relation to acquisitive crime only.

Figure 18

Type	2013/14	2012/13	Change	%change	% of acquisitive crime
Burglary - domestic	474	607	-133	-21.9%	7.6%
Burglary - non domestic	785	782	3	0.4%	12.7%
Robbery - personal	70	56	14	25%	1.1%
Robbery - business	11	9	2	22.2%	0.2%
Vehicle crime	844	876	-32	-3.7%	13.6%
Shoplifting	1601	1298	303	23.3%	25.8%
Other Theft	2415	2251	164	7.3%	39%
Total	6200	5879	321	5.5%	100%

Other theft is the main crime type representing 39% of all acquisitive crime offences (6200 crimes) and 20.8% of total crime. This is an increase on the last assessment when other theft accounted for 20% of total crime, alongside this the actual number of recorded crimes have also increased by 164 crimes (7.3%).

One of the main areas of concern is within the shoplifting category (+23.3%/303 crimes). The most recent six month period (April-Sept) also shows an increase of 25% with offences continuing to follow an upward trend. Shoplifting also accounts for quarter of all acquisitive crime offences.

Numerous initiatives have been in place during the assessment period to tackle shoplifting, and in September 2013, Stockton Shop Watch Group, which is a proactive scheme run by retailers, police and Stockton borough council, imposed an exclusion zone in five areas in Stockton town centre in order to reduce retail theft and anti-social behaviour related crime. In the first month, shoplifting offences reduced by 24%²⁹. This is the first time an exclusion zone has been implemented within the borough and our neighbouring authorities. It is hoped that the exclusion zone will aid with deterring and reducing offending in this area.

Other burglary, accounting for 12.7%, has seen a slight increase of three offences and compares to a decrease in domestic burglary. This type of crime varies from forced entry to resident's sheds and garages to offences at commercial premises. Those at sheds and garages account for 64% of this type of offence which is a further increase on last year (58%). Domestic burglary and vehicle crime are two categories which have reduced, in particular domestic burglary, showing a decrease of 21.9%, this equates to 133 fewer victims of this type of crime.

Robbery offences have increased however levels are still low when compared to other crimes types, with an average of six crimes a month and account for less than 1% of total crime.

Offences where metals have been taken account for 10% of all acquisitive crime. This is similar to 12 months ago, however the actual number of offences have increased by 7%.³⁰ Changes to legislation that were imposed on the 1st October 2013

²⁹ Oct 2013 crime figures – Cleveland Police.

³⁰ Ref: Metal theft category, Watson, Cleveland Police – 622 crimes.

are just one of the many steps being taken to tackle this type of crime. The new legislation will make it an offence for a scrap metal dealer to buy scrap metal for cash. A person guilty of this offence may be fined up to £5000.

The new scheme also introduces a three-year licence and there is now a system of site licences and collector's licences. A dealer can only hold one type of licence in any one local authority area, so will have to decide whether they are going to have a site or mobile licence. These changes have been implemented in order to tackle metal thefts, which can result in significant disruption, cost and upset to local communities.

Operators will now have to pass a rigorous 'suitability' test to be granted a licence - which will involve criminal background checks and consultation with the Police and other agencies. New powers allow sites to be inspected at any reasonable time by authorised Local Authority and Police officers. Dealing in scrap metal without a licence is an offence with the potential, upon conviction, of a fine (currently £5000 but unlimited if planned law changes take effect). Motor salvage operators will also integrate within the new scheme.

Theft offences remain a priority for SSP after being raised as an emerging issue in the last Community Safety Plan 2011-2014 however the main thrust of this is based around prolific offenders and reducing re-offending, particularly of those linked to acquisitive crime.

The results of the public consultation also showed that with the exception of robbery, the residents of Stockton did not see theft offences as a major issue for them. Robbery, however, was featured within the top 7 and will form part of the violence action plan that will be implemented in 2014. Those within the 16 and under age group featured this much higher than any of the other ages. Other priorities within the acquisitive crime category that were included as an option were domestic burglary and Vehicle crime.

Victims

The majority of theft offences do not have a victim in the traditional sense with property being taken from a location, such as a commercial premise or shed/garage. Therefore it is difficult to analyse genders and ages, with exception of those that do have a direct victim such as robbery, theft from the person and distraction burglaries.



Victims of domestic burglary are mainly targeted due to the location of the property, the offender's knowledge of the area, accessibility to the house and the property being targeted.

Those burglaries where the premises are specifically targeted due to the resident's age or gender are often linked to distraction burglaries where the victim is elderly or vulnerable.

During the assessment period, this type of burglary remains low, accounting for only 2% of domestic burglary with the majority of the victims being elderly. This is a slight increase on last year (1%) although the actual numbers are only minimal.

There is nothing to indicate that this type of crime is on the increase however the results of the consultation showed that 42% of residents aged 65 years and over who completed the survey chose domestic burglary as one of their priorities, ranking it 4th, compared to an overall ranking of 8th out of 17.

Alongside this, 14% of Stockton residents who took part in the North East Residents Survey 2012 stated that bogus callers had called at their home in last two years (2010-2012). This compares to distraction burglary accounting for only 2% of all burglaries this year and 1% last year.

For non-domestic burglary, the spread of offences at sheds/garages has increased in comparison to those that occurred at commercial premises. Near repeats were common for this type of offence, in particular to sheds and garages with 23%³¹ of all offences occurring in a street that had been subjected to two or more crimes. Further analysis of an exact location shows the repeat victim rate is a lot lower (3%).

Crimes at commercial premises have a higher repeat rate, for both streets and victims with 31% of all commercial burglaries occurring in a street subjected to two or more offences, along with the repeat victim rate a lot higher (15%).

³¹ No of streets with two or more crimes/total streets

Repeat offending within the domestic burglary category shows a lower rate to that of burglary other, with 20% of all streets subject to an offence, having being targeted on more than one occasion. The exact location also reveals only 3% were burgled on more than one occasion during the 12 month period. This is the same rate as non-domestic burglary.

This indicates that properties, including sheds/garages in a street maybe more vulnerable to a burglary once one has occurred in that street, however the likelihood of being burgled again is a lot lower. Examples of this are spates of offending in one street in one evening. This has been quite common for offences of lead theft and burglary other.

A number of initiatives have been implemented by Stockton Police in order to deter and reduce further offending near to locations that have been targeted. This includes 'Super Cocooning' where a large number of households in the vicinity of house burglaries are visited by Neighbourhood Police Officers/Police community support officers to obtain evidence and provide crime prevention and reassurance to householders in a bid to reduce further offending.

For both types of burglary, there was mixture of both forced entry, particularly to sheds (57%), along with continuing theme of premises being left insecure (one in three dwelling burglaries). Half of the insecure burglaries also occurred during autumn and winter period (Oct-March) when you would expect residents to be more security conscious due to early the evenings getting darker earlier.

For offences of Theft if not Classified, 21% relate to the theft of metals and cables. The majority of offences continue to be linked to lead being stolen from roofs of both domestic and commercial premises. Repeats were common for this type of theft with 29% of all streets targeted being a repeat, including spates of offending over one or two nights.

Establishments subjected to metal thefts continue to have a wide impact on both industry and the wider community. Premises are targeted based on the type of property with dwellings more vulnerable to lead thefts compared to industrial locations and telecomm networks for copper wiring.

There are also a significant number of thefts targeted at electricity supply lines and sub-stations. These can also result in a high level of danger, not only for those committing the theft but for members of the public.

Alongside this cases of theft of metal from church roofs and war memorials and other public buildings and places of worship are similarly at risk, affecting whole communities not just the location. The scrap value of the metal concerned is sometimes negligible by comparison with the public harm that results and cost to economy as a whole and a business. High levels of crime also make particular locations less attractive to investors or those considering setting up a new business.

Research published by the Home Office (dated 28.11.13)³² relating to metal thefts for end 2012/13 financial year, also shows that Cleveland is ranked 2nd in England & Wales for metal thefts (per 10,000 population). Shoplifting is one category where repeats locations and offenders feature high. This type of offence is committed against the retailer rather than a victim with the majority of offences occurring in Stockton town centre due to the number of stores in the High Street area.

Large supermarket chains across the borough are also vulnerable with offences being committed by a wide variety of offenders, both local and from other local authority areas. This is more common at stores located at Teesside Retail Park which attracts shoppers from variety of towns.

During the assessment period, 60% of all stores targeted were subject to two or more crimes, and 6% to 30 or more offences. In relation to the top five stores, they account for 22% of all the shoplifting offences during the 12 month period and with exception of one store, all are based within Stockton town centre ward.



In terms of desirable products, there have been no significant changes over the 12 months, with items which are small and easily concealable being favored alongside those of a high resale value such as toiletries, alcohol and groceries. It was thought that may have been an increase or change in the types of consumable goods being stolen this has yet to be seen.

³² <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/metal-theft-england-and-wales-financial-year-ending-march-2013/metal-theft-england-and-wales-financial-year-ending-march-2013>

This is contradictory to the national picture which shows that in other parts of the country, in particular the South, which has seen a rise in more luxurious food items, such as expensive coffee and meats, being stolen. This has resulted in some stores now adding security tags to these items. It has also been reported that first time offenders from all different backgrounds (working/middle-class) are also becoming more common in that part of the county.

There have been no major changes to the profiles of victims linked to the majority of victim based theft offences. Females account for majority of theft from the person with elderly victims accounting for 20%. These offences were mainly purse / bag dips whereby items are stolen from the victim's handbag either whilst socialising in licensed premises or out shopping in retail premises.

In contrast to this, other victim based offences, such as robbery are predominantly young males aged 25 years and under who are targeted for cash and mobile phones and this is the same age group for offenders of this type of crime. Those aged 65 and over account for only 3%.

Young males also feature highly in the theft of pedal cycles however this type of crime generally occurs due to bikes being left insecure, usually outside of a shop or premise, rather than the age of the bike owner. Those who have left their bikes insecure have often been just for a matter of minutes and shows how vulnerable this type of crime is to opportunist thieves. This is also same for bikes left insecure in a garden/yard. Those situations where a bike has been left in a garden (front and back) continue to have strong links with reports of scrap dealers being in an area at similar times and often believed they may have been taken by these individuals.

Bikes taken have varied in age, style and value and both a mixture of secure and insecure bikes. This shows that the value of the bike does not determine why it was stolen and it is believed that a lot of the thefts are by opportunists, seeing the insecure bike and taking their chance in stealing it. Those within the younger age groups are generally linked to insecure bikes thefts with older bike riders choosing to secure their bikes although this has not deterred thieves.

In relation to vehicle crime, the makes and ages of vehicles targeted vary by crime type; those linked to TFMV offences have been a mixture of makes and age. Property taken also continues to be small items left in the vehicle and on show, however spates of offending have also continue in relation to alloy wheels and tools from vans.

Vehicle that are stolen vary from the more expensive to older registration cars. This includes cars stolen to order for which they can be sold on for a profit however these offences have been relatively low. Car thieves also continue to be more aware of which makes and models have fewer security features and are easiest to steal and will use this information to their advantage. Alongside this, advancements in security and technology are making it far more difficult for thieves to steal new cars without the car key.

Car thieves looking for more expensive models will therefore frequent more affluent areas where these types of cars are more prevalent and may resort to committing a burglary in order to steal the car keys and the car.

Offenders

There are several cross cutting issues within this crime type with males being the predominant offenders, repeat and prolific offending featuring highly and the misuse of alcohol/and or drugs.

For all offence types, males are the main gender, however the spread is slightly more balanced for shoplifting – males (61%)/females (39%) and both in the same age group (26-33 years).

For robbery and burglary the 18-25 age group is more prominent with exception of non-domestic burglary where offender aged 10-17 and 18-25 years were fairly evenly spread.

Those within the juvenile age group are also more likely to be committing offences in a group of similar age males rather than those 18-25 who will commit offences on their own.

Despite robbery offences increasing over the 12 month period, this is one area where the number of arrests has increased in comparison to last year (+33.3% increase in arrests).

Repeat offending is particularly high within these categories with the most prolific priority offenders linked to these types of crime. The misuse of drugs and/or alcohol also plays a key role with 46% of all offender arrested for an acquisitive crime offence testing positive for drugs.

Shoplifting is one category where offending is linked to a wide range of ages and the gender spread is lot more equal (male 61%/female 39%).

The most common age group is 26-33 years, however when looking at all crime and age groups, those aged 50 plus are far more likely to be linked to shoplifting (10% of all shoplifting offenders were within this age group, 81 offenders linked to 129 crimes) than any other crime and also account for 41% of all offenders in this age group. Comparisons to last year also shows only 7% of all shoplifters last year were in this age group. This again, correlates with national picture which indicates a shift in the type of person now committing this type of crime. Items taken also varied from personal items such as perfume/toiletries to alcohol and food with half of the offences occurring within shops within the Stockton town ward.

A study into the motivation of first time offenders was commissioned in 2013 by Durham University with the assistance of Stockton borough council and the police. The aim of the research was to seek the views of first time offenders linked to an acquisitive crime offence. Unfortunately the response rate was too low to conduct any substantial analysis. It was hoped that this would give an insight into the reasoning why people offend, in particular those linked to shoplifting. As it is difficult to acquire this information, consideration should be given to identification of different ways of obtaining motivational factors, for example, through consultation of staff based within police custody suites.

Location

As with the other major crime groups, Stockton town centre remains the main ward for acquisitive crime offences followed by Mandale & Victoria and Parkfield & Oxbridge.

Figure 19 – Top 5 ward locations for each crime type within the acquisitive crime category based on number of offences.

All acquisitive crime	Burglary domestic	Burglary Non domestic	Robbery	TOMV	TFMV	Shoplifting	Other Theft
Stockton Town Centre	Stockton Town Centre	Stockton Town Centre	Stockton Town Centre	Mandale and Victoria	Mandale and Victoria	Stockton Town Centre	Stockton Town Centre
Mandale and Victoria	Mandale and Victoria	Norton West	Mandale and Victoria	Hardwick	Stockton Town Centre	Mandale and Victoria	Mandale and Victoria
Parkfield and Oxbridge	Parkfield and Oxbridge	Mandale and Victoria	Parkfield and Oxbridge	Stockton Town Centre	Parkfield and Oxbridge	Norton North	Norton North
Norton North	Newtown	Billingham South	Hardwick	Newtown	Yarm	Roseworth	Parkfield and Oxbridge
Norton South	Billingham South	Norton South	Grangefield	Norton South	Norton North	Stainsby Hill	Norton South

Further analysis of each of the acquisitive crime groups shows displacement to other geographical areas for each crime type. Only the Other Theft category has the same five wards as total acquisitive crime however in slightly different ranking.

This table also clearly shows how different ward areas are vulnerable dependent upon the crime type.

When looking solely at the top three wards, they are the same, although in different ranking for burglary domestic, robbery, Shoplifting and Other Theft. These are the key wards that account for most of the crime and should be the main focus for enforcement activity. These three wards also form part of the most deprived wards in the borough.

Alongside this, Stockton town centre ward has remained at the forefront of police enforcement activity throughout the assessment period. This ward has also seen increases in a variety of crime types, in particular theft, since start of financial year (2013/14).

The make-up of the wards, in particular Stockton town centre, which is the main retail location along with the main hub for the night time economy and Mandale & Victoria, which has the biggest population in borough, and both rank highly for deprivation, thus making them more vulnerable to higher levels of crime.

The regeneration of the High Street area in Stockton, along with renovation of properties to cater for single occupancy demand has the potential to attract further offending in this area. Research also shows that a high percentage of those moving into single or shared residence around this area, in particular, Hartington Road, are known offenders, or have alcohol/drug dependency.

Parkfield & Oxbridge ward also borders with Stockton town centre ward and has many similar socio-economic issues and challenges.

Each of the ward areas have their own challenges for those who live and work in these areas, for example, the economic cost of crime within the town's High street area due to high levels of shoplifting is far greater than that within Mandale & Victoria. This compares to residents who live in these areas having their own personal issues from fear of anti-social behaviour to violent crimes such as assault and robbery.

Residents within these three wards who participated in the community safety consultation all ranked robbery at a similar level (5th/6th), choosing issues such as anti-social behaviour, violence and drug related offending of more importance. Vehicle crime and dwelling burglary were also other options in the audit, however did not feature in the top seven even though offending is higher in these wards.

Norton North and South wards both feature in the top five wards for all acquisitive crime. Norton North is ranked high due to the volume of shoplifting offences, accounting for third of all acquisitive crime offences linked to this ward. Other types of theft are mainly metal thefts, accounting for over 50% of all Theft if not classified offences in this ward. This has included numerous streets being repeatedly targeted over a short space of time.

The geographical area of Norton South covers both residential and a large part of Portrack Industrial Estate and therefore theft offences in this area are a mixture of crimes against residents (metal thefts/shed and garage burglaries) to shoplifting and thefts at commercial premises. There is also a continuing theme of local offenders who will target both Norton North and South wards, in particular for burglary other offences and metal thefts due to the wards bordering each other.

In term of other ward locations that feature within the table, these have generally featured due to type of property being targeted or type of offence. Vehicle crime in Yarm is due to spates of theft from motor-vehicles.

This is also similar for Norton West which is ranked second for non-domestic burglary and mainly shed and garage breaks. The Norton wards have been particularly vulnerable during the 12 month period with Norton South also featuring in the top five. This is due to spates of offending by a small group of identified individuals.

Analysis was also conducted on domestic burglary addresses to identify the percentage of offences that occurred at social housing. Tristar, who are the main providers and currently own and manage over 10,000 properties, which is approximately 12% of the number of dwellings within Stockton.³³

During the assessment period, 16% (74 crimes) of all domestic burglaries occurred at a Tristar property, which is slightly above the percentage of housing stock (12%) that Tristar own.

Figure 20 also illustrates the top five wards for burglary offences at social registered houses alongside those at other residential premises. This clearly shows that as with all crime, and all acquisitive crime, Stockton town centre is the core ward for offences.

Figure 20

Mandale & Victoria and Hardwick also feature in both. The ranking of wards differs to that of figure 19 which includes all domestic burglary together. Of note is Roseworth which is ranked 2nd however the actual number of offences only account for 2% of all domestic burglaries.

Ward	% burgs at Tristar housing	Other housing	% other housing
Stockton Town Centre	23%	Stockton town centre	11.2%
Roseworth	9.5%	Mandale & Victoria	9.6%
Hardwick	9.5%	Parkfield & Oxbridge	10.2%
Mandale & Victoria	8.1%	Newtown	6.3%
Norton North	6.8%	Hardwick	5.3%

Key Findings

- Offences of acquisitive crime account for 53% of total crime in Stockton borough and have increased by 5.5% this assessment (+321 crimes).
- This is a similar picture for our neighbouring authorities with exception of Middlesbrough (-4.2%).
- Although offences have increased, there have been reductions in domestic burglary (-21.9%/133 crimes) and vehicle crime (-3.7%/-32 crimes).
- The increase in acquisitive crime is mainly due to a rise in shoplifting, with a further 303 crimes this assessment (23.3%) and is following an increasing trend.
- Theft offences account for majority of crime in Stockton however the results of the public consultation showed that with the exception of robbery, the residents of Stockton did not see theft offences as major issue for them.

³³ TVU website – 2011 mid year dwelling estimate 82,265

Robbery, however was ranked 7th and will form part of the violence section within the Community Safety action plan that is to be implemented in April 2014.

- Repeat victimisation, in particular spates of offending in a street features highly in particular those linked to commercial premises.
- There are several cross cutting issues within this crime type with males being the predominant offenders, repeat and prolific offenders featuring highly and misuse of drugs/and or alcohol.
- Stockton town centre continues to remain the key ward for all acquisitive crime however slight displacement to other ward areas when looking at specific categories of theft.

Recommendations

- Evaluation of the exclusion zone that has been implemented in five areas in Stockton town centre in order to reduce retail theft and anti-social behaviour related crime – Police/LA Analysts.
- Continued use of preventative work in vulnerable locations and streets, particularly the town centre area due to regeneration of area and issues highlighted around Hartington Rd area.
- Continued use of restorative practices for wide variety of theft offences.

Environmental scanning

The Scrap Metal Dealers Act 2013 (implemented Oct 2013) - The Act received Royal Assent on the 28 February 2013, delivering much needed reform of the scrap metal sector. The 2013 Act will provide effective and proportionate regulation of the sector, creating a more robust, local authority run, licensing regime that will support legitimate dealers yet provide the powers to effectively tackle unscrupulous operators. It will raise trading standards across the whole sector.

The 2013 Act will allow local authorities to decide who should and should not be licensed, allowing them to refuse a licence upon application or to revoke a licence at any time if they are not satisfied that the applicant is a suitable person to carry on business as a Scrap Metal Dealer. The act also creates closure powers for unscrupulous dealers who operate without a licence. It extends the record keeping requirements placed upon scrap metal dealers and requires the verification of the people Scrap Metal Dealers are transacting with. The act will integrate the separate regulation for motor salvage operators with the scrap metal sector and bring to an end the cash exemption given to some collectors under the 1964 Act.

Finally, the 2013 Act creates a fee raising power, to allow local authorities to recover the costs stemming from administering and seeking compliance with the regime. This element of the legislation will be the focus of this guidance.

5.5 Offenders including repeat offenders

Reducing offending and re-offending is a key element of the partnership's aims in Stockton and an integral part of the Community Safety Plan 2011-2014.

This section of the report explores the nature of offending for each crime type, seeking to find links with offending, motives and behaviours that are the causation of offending for both adults and young people.

This will include analysis on gender, age, locations, motivating factors and repeat offending. Statistics are drawn from performance data provided by Cleveland Police for the strategic period, however further analysis to determine the characteristics of offenders has been drawn from other data sources including detected crime reports, probation data and youth offending.

There continues to be inconsistencies with some of the police data used and therefore the analysis solely focuses on those where all the data is complete (full name and age of offender).



Detections

During the assessment period, 29.8% of victim based crime has been detected. This equates to 3146 crimes detected. This is based on crimes that have been detected during the 12 month period and not necessarily when they occurred. This is slight reduction to last year however only by a minimal amount (37 crimes).

Shoplifting has the highest rate of detection (74.3%) and has only reduced slightly to last year (-1.2%) despite a 23.3% increase in offending during the same time period.

Offences of Theft, which includes variety of offence types, has been one of the categories where detection have increased (+0.5%), alongside this robbery detections have seen good increase by 9.3% with 41.4% of all robbery (personal) being detected.

In relation to total crime, which includes victim based and non-victim based (drug offences, public disorder and other state based offences), shows a higher detection rate of 35.6% (reduction of 0.9%).

Figure 21

Crime Category	Gender		Most common age group	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
01 - Violence Against The Person	81.4	18.6	18-25 (33%)	18-25 (29%)
02 - Sexual Offences	98.1	1.9	26-33 (25%)	evenly spread
03 - Burglary	96.1	3.9	18-25 (31%)	26-33 (70%)
- Burglary dwelling	95.0	5.0	18-25 (33%)	26-33 (40%)
- Other Burglary	98.0	2.0	10-17 (29%)	26-33 (100%)
04 - Robbery	83.7	16.3	18-25 (33%)	26-33 (90%)
05 - Theft and Handling Stolen Goods	68.7	31.3	26-33 (37%)	26-33 (33%)
- Shoplifting	61.0	39.0	26-33 (43%)	26-33 (34%)
06 - Fraud and Forgery	72.7	27.3	26-33 (35%)	18-25 (40%)
07 - Criminal Damage	91.0	9.0	18-25 (40%)	Even spread between several age groups
08 - Drug Offences	88.3	11.7	18-25 (47%)	26-33 (38%)
09 - Other Offences	91.3	8.7	18-25 (29%)	26-33 (40%)
10 - NFIB Fraud	81.4	18.6	26-33 (23%)	26-33 (36%)

Figure 21 illustrates the gender spread for each crime group, along with the most common age group for each. Although not shown on the previous table, the overall gender spread was 80% male/20% female. This table is a guide only due to the data utilised only linked to those crimes where there was full details relating to name and age were provided. Ethnicity details are not recorded for all offenders or victims and therefore not reliable to use.

Due to those of juvenile age (10-17 years) spanning an eight year period, the other age groups have been grouped into the same number of years in order for comparative analysis.

The results clearly demonstrate that males are the most common gender for all crime types however for theft offences, in particular shoplifting, female offenders account for a much higher percentage than any of the other crime types.

Shoplifting, violence and fraud offences are the only three categories where the age group for both genders is the same (26-33 years).

In relation to age groups, the 10-17 year age group feature high for Other Burglary offences however this was just slightly ahead of the 18-25 age group. This is due to number of individuals in the past 12 months who have been linked to numerous offences of burglary to sheds and garages. They have been subject to intensive enforcement activity by police and MAASBT.

Those detected to criminal damage were also very close in ages, with male aged 18-25 years just ahead of those of juvenile age who accounted for 27%. It should also be kept in mind that this analysis solely concentrates on detected crimes, not taking into account those crimes where offenders, many being juveniles, have been arrested on suspicion of damage offence but not charged.

When reviewing the above data against the previous assessment, there shows no significant changes with age groups or gender types with the exception of shoplifting with females now accounting for a higher percentage (previously 35%) despite this the age groups for both have remained the same.

It is quite clear to see that those in the age groups of 18-25 and 26-33 are the predominant age groups and combined account for 57% of all crime. In relation to juvenile offending (10-17 years), this age group accounts for 13% of crime.

Repeat offending

There were 2670 offenders linked to 4001 crimes during the assessment period.

Of these offenders, there were 786 individuals linked to two or more crimes, with 104 of these linked to six or more.

Figure 22

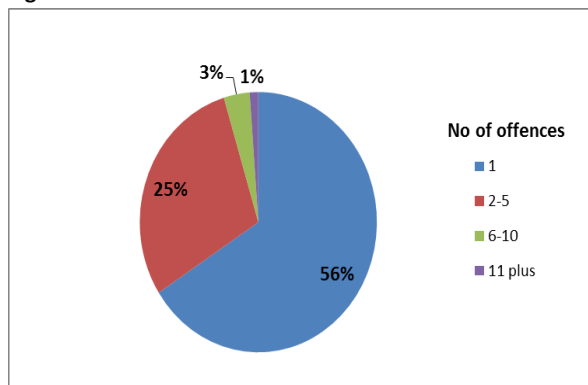


Figure 22 shows the percentage of offenders in comparison to the number of crimes they have been detected to.

This shows that 56% of all offenders were linked to one offence, followed by 25% with 2-5 offences each.

The most prolific offenders with six and more accounted for 4% in total, with one offender linked to 31 offences. Of the 1% who were linked to 11 or more offences, all but two were linked to several crime types, although theft was still the core offence. The majority of repeat offenders are linked to acquisitive crimes.

The data was then further examined to determine the nature of repeat offending for each crime group. The results are displayed in figure 23.

Figure 23

Crime Category	No. of offenders	No. of repeat offenders	No. of offences repeats linked to	Highest number of crimes for repeat offenders.	Repeat rate	Average no of crimes per repeats
01 - Violence Against The Person	899	176	447	8	20%	2.5
02 - Sexual Offences	42	5	16	5	11%	3.2
03 - Burglary non domestic	87	19	52	10	21%	2.7
04 - Burglary domestic	96	22	62	7	23%	2.8
05 - Robbery	39	4	8	2	10%	2
06 - Theft and Handling Stolen Goods	1020	292	1133	28	29%	3.9
07- Fraud and Forgery	50	4	9	3	8%	2.2
08 - Criminal Damage	328	33	84	6	10%	2.5
09 - Drug Offences	525	59	143	5	11%	2.4
10 - Other Offences	142	18	50	6	13%	2.7
11 - NFIB Fraud	39	5	25	8	13%	5

The table illustrates the number of individual offenders, where full offender details were provided (name/dob), number of repeat offenders (two or more crimes), number of offences that the repeats were linked to and the highest number of offences linked to an individual. Finally the last two columns illustrate the repeat rate of repeat offenders to total offenders and average number of crimes for repeats.

Findings indicate that highest rate for repeat offenders were those linked to Theft and Handling stolen goods, which is to be expected due to the type of offences that fall within this category such as shoplifting and the volume of crime.

This was followed by burglary offences with a slightly higher rate for burglary non domestic. Those that were repeats for burglary were mainly linked to sheds and garages being targeted with the most prolific offender being of juvenile age.

Further research also showed that 33% of all the repeat offenders were linked to at least one theft offence

Adult offenders

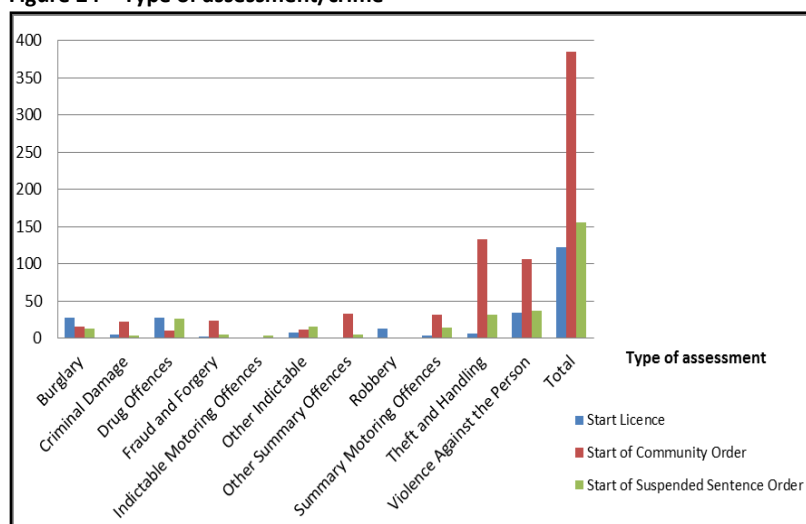
OASys is the Offender Assessment System used by the Probation service and is a standardised process for the assessment of offenders. The assessment examines several factors in order to determine the likelihood of an offender being reconvicted. This includes offending history, social and economic factors and personal factors. There are a number of indicators each with a threshold score, and any score above the threshold indicates that the factor is a risk to re-offending.

During the researched period, there were 666 initial assessments which is a 15% reduction on the 780 conducted last year. The assessments were linked to 564 individuals, of which 79 (10%) were assessed more than once with one female being assessed four times.

There are no significant changes to the majority of the data since the last assessment:-

- Males (majority white) represent 82% (547 male/119 female) which is similar to last year (80%). This is a similar spread to those linked to crimes.
- Of the 79 repeat assessments, 86% were also males.
- Ethnicity details show that 90% were of white ethnicity, 7% had no ethnicity details and 3% linked to individuals from the BME community. This did not include any females.
- Although females still account for a smaller percentage of those assessed, there were still 11 females who were evaluated more than once with one female recorded as having four assessments during the 12 month period.
- The main age group for both is 25-31 years, followed by 18-24 years and similar age groups to those arrested.
- Types of offences of those assessed were linked to a variety of crime types, with over half (58%) due to starting a Community Order for offences mainly linked to theft or violence.

Figure 24 – Type of assessment/crime



Of those starting on a licence (18%) or a suspended sentence order (24%), they were linked to various offences from burglary to drugs.

Theft was the most common type however for those starting a licence, violence was the key reason.

Probation data also includes reference to 11 areas of needs that are gathered whilst the individual is being assessed.

Figure 25

Area of need	Cause for concern	
	Male	Female
Accommodation	31%	20%
Education, Training & Employability	37%	27%
Financial management	52%	61%
Relationships	51%	61%
Lifestyle & associates	70%	63%
Drug misuse	51%	41%
Alcohol misuse	58%	40%
Emotional wellbeing	35%	49%
Thinking & behaviour	97%	92%
Attitudes	61%	47%

Figure 25 shows that areas for concern varied within each of the sexes however 'Thinking & Behavioural' was the main category, with nearly 100% of all males having this a cause for concern. Other factors such as accommodation and education featured low.

The misuse of alcohol and drugs was similar within each of the genders. Of those that were recorded as 'Yes' for alcohol, 36% were linked to violence offence which is higher than that of crime data which shows that 29% of all violence had alcohol recorded as an aggravating

factor.

This is also similar when looking at those who had issues with drug misuse particularly for categories of burglary which accounted for 15% of all the offences linked to those who had issues with drugs. This also compares to drug testing data which showed that of the 406 positive tests for drugs, 15% has been arrested for burglary offence.

Only 7% of all clients were deemed as being at a high risk of reconviction with half being previously convicted of a violence offence which two thirds has issues with alcohol.

Organised crime groups (OCGs)

Organised crime groups in Stockton are predominantly responsible for drugs supply, particularly heroin and cocaine. Alongside this members of the group are often linked to other types of crime from violence to financial crime.

There are currently three groups active in Stockton who are active not only in Stockton borough but also across our neighbouring authorities. Intelligence regarding OCGs activity and financial worth remains limited however there are several groups who have the ability to support a lavish lifestyle. Several have links to legitimate companies, using this to facilitate criminal activity and money laundering.

Majority of the members of the OCGs in Stockton are from the BME community and live and work within the Stockton borough. The groups continue to be tackled and disrupted through various tactics, including collaborative working with local authority and various other partner agencies. As a result of this partnership working, several members of OCGs are now serving lengthy prison sentences for drug trafficking.

Prolific offending

The Integrated Offender Management (IOM) scheme is a tool used by the partnership to tackle persistent offenders who keep committing crime.

The aim of IOM is to manage the small amount of offenders who cause a disproportionate amount of crime. This includes supporting and securing housing, employment, or help with drug and alcohol addiction, with a view to reduce their offending.

All IOM offenders are closely monitored and if they do not take the support offered and begin to reoffend, they will be targeted by officers, arrested, and put back into custody.

In the Stockton borough police and probation are managing around 230 individuals at any one time. Interventions vary between offenders with each individual being assessed and an intensive management programme is put in place with the objective of reducing their offending, and assisting them to change their lifestyle away from criminality.

Within the IOM there are three groups: Prolific and Priority Offenders (PPO), High Crime Causers (HCC) and those on a Drug Rehabilitation Programme. The cohort of individuals has remained the same, with males dominating all groups and aged between 25-34 years. The continuing theme of misuse of alcohol and/or drugs also exists.

During the assessment period, a report has been published in relation to the ATR (Alcohol Treatment Requirement) and ASAR (Alcohol Specific Activity Requirement) pilot programme which has been running in the borough since December

2010. This report looks at those within the IOM who have been given such an order, and provides further monitoring on those who have completed one.

The research showed that of the 78 who attended an ATR, there was a slight reduction in convictions the following 12 months (-0.78%). Alongside this, 25 individuals had not been convicted since the completion of their ATR. However there was a much higher reduction for those on an ASAR (53) with a reduction of 15.8%. Alongside this, 23 individuals have not been convicted since the completion of the ASAR.

The Integrated Offender Management Team has also been involved in a 12 month project which has been operating since February 2013. The pilot is based around restorative practices from the offender's point of view rather than the victim. The purpose of the project is to help those offenders with substance misuse in order to help challenge their behaviour and take responsibility for their actions.

So far, 60 referrals have been made with majority having alcohol/drug misuse issues. This has included a variety of conference from a victim visiting an offender in Holme House prison to staff at retail outlets meeting with prolific shoplifters.

The results of this work has seen the principles of Restorative Approaches (RA) not only being acknowledged, adopted and developed across criminal justice agencies, but also in areas of the voluntary sector, recovery and treatment services. This has included a cohort of moderately trained people, from a wide variety of organisations, being able to deliver RA across Stockton.

Youth offending³⁴

Outcome data from the Youth Offending Service (YOS) shows that there were 617 offences leading to 410 outcomes committed by 304 young offenders in the strategic period. This is a reduction of 17% of the 740 offences (532 outcomes) committed by 407 young offenders in the previous year. Of the 304 young offenders, 52% (157) were first time entrants (FTEs) meaning that they entered the Criminal Justice System within the strategic year. This is a decrease in proportion of young offenders that are FTEs compared to 55% last year and represents a reduction of 30% in the number of FTEs which was 223 in the previous strategic period.

As with previous assessments and in keeping with other offender sections, the majority of young offenders were males (80%) and most commonly aged 15 – 17 years. FTEs were slightly less male dominated at 72%. For female young offenders the peak age was slightly younger at 14 -15 years, which is in keeping with previous findings that females are more represented at younger ages, albeit to a lesser degree this period. For adult offenders the average gender divide is 81% male, so once again there is a slightly higher proportion of female young offenders, and particularly FTEs, than female adult offenders. This suggests that females are more likely to move away from committing crime as they get older.

YOS Analysis of the 2012 cohort (those receiving a police or court outcome during Jan-March 2012) highlights that reoffending has decreased within the Borough and is at its lowest in 6 years. Those least likely to reoffend are those young people receiving a pre court disposal. There are a small number of young people who are disproportionately responsible for youth crime in Stockton. During 2012/13, 7 young people from the 2012 cohort were responsible for just under half of the re-offences by the cohort, with just 2 young people responsible for over a fifth of the total re-offences. Young males are disproportionately responsible for youth crime in Stockton and are more prolific in their offending.

Theft & Handling followed by Violence against the person (mostly Assault without injury) were most common among both male and female young offenders, but males committed a wider range of offences overall. Males were much more likely to commit Criminal Damage, Public Order, Motoring and Drug offences than females; females disproportionality committed Theft (shoplifting) offences.

Males tend to commit more serious offences than females; 22% of offences committed by males had a gravity score greater than three, compared to just 5% for females. This is reflected within the outcomes received with 77% of females receiving pre-court outcomes and only 18% receiving community penalties compared to 51% of males receiving pre-court outcomes and 49% receiving community penalties.

This is also in keeping with the fact that more males are repeat offenders. There were no females given a custodial sentence within the strategic period, compared to 4% of males; this proportion has decreased from the previous assessment period (6%).

³⁴ Provided by YOS

The young offenders tended to live within the wards highlighted as high in crime, ASB and deprivation. The top five wards are as follows: Norton North (17%), Stockton Town Centre (12%), Newtown and Hardwick (both 9%) and Mandale & Victoria (8%) accounting for 55% of all young offenders.

Key Findings

- No significant changes to offender profiles over the 12 month period with males dominating all crime categories.
- Females, however, are more likely to be linked to shoplifting than any other crime type.
- 25 and under age group feature highly within burglary, damage and robbery offences, in particular those of juvenile age for burglaries to sheds and garages.
- Repeat offending remains common within the theft category, in particular shoplifting and also burglary other.
- 15.8% of individuals placed on an Alcohol Specific Activity requirement have not been reconvicted. This compares to only slight reduction for those on an Alcohol Treatment Requirement (-0.78%).
- Majority of young offenders continue to be male and most common age group is 16 – 17 years however female offenders peak age is slightly younger (14 -15 years).
- As with adult offending, theft and violence are the most common offences for those of juvenile age.
- Young offenders also live within similar ward areas to adult offenders and within lower deprivation wards with high crime levels.
- Alcohol/and or drug misuse also plays a significant role in offending.

Recommendations

- Consideration given to the development of restorative practices across a wide variety of organisations and agencies for both adult and youth offending.

Environmental scanning

Offender Rehabilitation Bill [HL] 2013-14 - A Bill to make provision about the release, and supervision after release, of offenders, to make provision about the extension period for extended sentence prisoners, to make provision about community orders and suspended sentence orders, and for connected purposes. To be discussed further in the House of Commons.

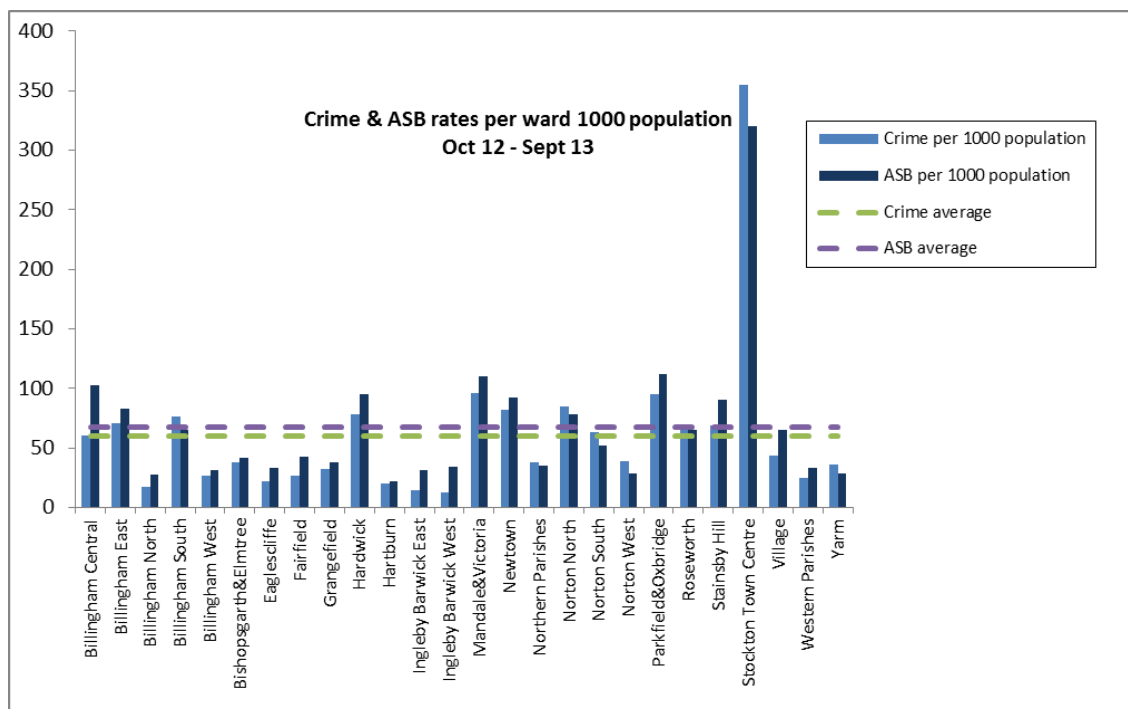
Young Offenders (Parental Responsibility) Bill 2013-14 - A Bill to make provision for the parents of young offenders to be legally responsible for their actions. Second reading planned in the House of Commons on 28.02.14.

5.6 Priority locations & Neighbourhoods

This section aims to look at which areas of Stockton which are suffering the most in terms of crime and anti-social behaviour in conjunction with other data relating to substance misuse.

It continues to be evident that cross cutting themes remain within the most problematic ward areas, in particular those which have strong links with crime, ASB and substance misuse.

Figure 26 – Crime/ASB rates per 1000 population (based on ward population)



As displayed in the chart above, there continues to be strong correlation in those wards with high levels of crime and ASB, in particular Stockton town centre, Mandale & Victoria and Parkfield & Oxbridge. The top five wards within the borough account for 47% of all crime and 44% of all ASB in the borough.

Over the strategic period there have also been some changes to offending levels and locations for both crime and ASB.

Figure 27

Crime - Top 5 Oct 12 - Sept 13		Crime - Top 5 Oct 11 - Sept 12		ASB - Top 5 Oct 12 - Sept 13		ASB - Top 5 Oct 11 - Sept 12	
Stockton Town Centre	21%	Stockton Town Centre	19.5%	Stockton Town Centre	16.9%	Stockton Town Centre	16%
Mandale&Victoria	9.3%	Mandale&Victoria	10.2%	Mandale&Victoria	9.5%	Mandale&Victoria	8.6%
Parkfield&Oxbridge	6.1%	Newtown	6.4%	Parkfield&Oxbridge	6.5%	Parkfield&Oxbridge	7.3%
Newtown	5.3%	Parkfield&Oxbridge	5.9%	Billingham Central	5.8%	Billingham Central	5.8%
Norton North	5%	Hardwick	5.4%	Newtown	5.3%	Stainsby Hill	5.6%

The ward area with the highest crime and ASB levels continues to be Stockton Town Centre. For the current strategic period this area represents 21% of all publicly reported crime in Stockton. For the same period in 2012, Stockton Town Centre ward represented just 19.5% of all crime. Alongside this, ASB has increased by 0.9%.

Stockton town centre ward has a long history of being the most problematic ward area due to the volume of crime occurring, the demographics of its residents and the location, which is a mixture of retail, residential and business premises.

This ward has also experienced the largest numerical increase for this financial year to date (April-Sept). The largest increase in this ward was in shoplifting offences which have increased by 60% and acquisitive crime which has risen by 42%.

Alongside this there are now a high number of shared accommodation properties, and a limited number of single person's accommodation. As a result, research shows that many single people have now vacated two bedroomed social rented properties because of the newly introduced housing tax and as there is now a limited number of one bedroom properties and this leaves only one option which is to move to shared accommodation.

As a result of this, there is now a mismatch between supply and demand not only in Stockton borough but nationally, however the availability of single room places in Stockton appears to exceed that of our neighbouring authorities. Hartlepool has the capacity to accommodate around 20 persons and Redcar & Cleveland with nothing more than a handful of B&B premises. Whilst Middlesbrough does have hostels and 'single rooms in multiple occupation' accommodation, they are much lower in number and less geographically concentrated when compared with Stockton.

This has also coincided with the expansion and renovation in the Stockton Town Centre ward of large older properties which are now being bought and converted into B&B type accommodation.

As a result of this, the main residents now living in this type of accommodation in the town centre ward are single males who have a criminal history and have a dependency to drugs/and or alcohol. This has attributed to the increases already seen in offending around the town centre area, mainly acquisitive crime offences. Alongside this, incidents of street drinking and alcohol related ASB have also increased.

The locality of the accommodation, and the fact that the majority of substance misuse treatment services are based in this ward, are making it a more attractive place to live for those seeking single accommodation whilst also receiving treatment. This has also resulted in a number of high profile offenders from other towns moving into Stockton Town Centre. These individuals have already come to the attention of Police as a result of committing crime.

If landlords are successful in acquiring and converting further properties in the town centre, along with filling their vacancies without any restrictions, the likely effect would be an increase in the population of offenders living in the area. This poses a direct threat to resources of the local authority, police and health service.

If this continues, then an increase in the offender population in the area could have an impact on the success of the regeneration of the High St area if an increase in crime and disorder occurs. Visitors could be put off from coming to the area and businesses may also suffer from actual crime related losses and struggle to survive if visitor numbers are low.

However in order to reduce the risk of this, a protocol and agreement has recently been drawn up between Stockton borough council housing department and key landlords. It is anticipated that the protocol will allow for more collaborative working with numerous agencies along with an increase of good quality accommodation. It will also allow for control over who is accessing this type of accommodation thus stopping the migration of high crime causers into the Stockton area.

Work has also been carried out to explore the possibility of introducing a Selective Licensing Policy for landlords in Stockton. This process would take a considerable amount of resource to both set up and enforce and maintain in the future and there is little evidence to suggest that the subsequent impact would justify the resource requirements. As such it is suggested that this informal approach of working with key landlords in the area is the best course of action.

Vulnerable/Repeat Locations

In relation to other vulnerable locations, the following table shows the top five wards for each crime category, along with the top five for ASB and deprivation.

The deprivation rankings have remained the same as the last assessment period.

Figure 28 – Top 5 wards

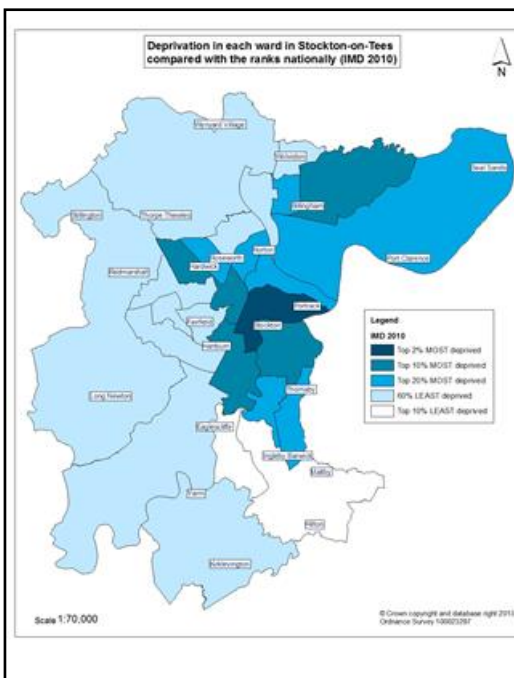
MD2010	Total crime	Violence	Criminal Damage	Drug offences	Domestic burglary	Non domestic burglary	Other Theft	Shoplifting	Robbery	TFMV	TOMV	Sexual offences	Police ASB	MAASBT Incidents
Stockton Town Centre	Stockton Town Centre	Stockton Town Centre	Stockton Town Centre	Stockton Town Centre	Stockton Town Centre	Stockton Town Centre	Stockton Town Centre	Stockton Town Centre	Stockton Town Centre	Mandale & Victoria	Mandale & Victoria	Stockton Town Centre	Stockton Town Centre	Stockton Town Centre
Newtown	Mandale & Victoria	Mandale & Victoria	Mandale & Victoria	Parkfield & Oxbridge	Mandale & Victoria	Norton West	Mandale & Victoria	Mandale & Victoria	Mandale & Victoria	Stockton Town Centre	Hardwick	Mandale & Victoria	Mandale & Victoria	Mandale & Victoria
Hardwick	Parkfield & Oxbridge	Newtown	Newtown	Newtown	Parkfield & Oxbridge	Mandale & Victoria	Billingham South	Norton North	Parkfield & Oxbridge	Parkfield & Oxbridge	Stockton Town Centre	Newtown	Parkfield & Oxbridge	Billingham Central
Mandale & Victoria	Newtown	Parkfield & Oxbridge	Parkfield & Oxbridge	Mandale & Victoria	Newtown	Billingham South	Parkfield & Oxbridge	Roseworth	Hardwick	Yarm	Newtown	Parkfield & Oxbridge	Billingham Central	Ingleby Barwick East
Parkfield & Oxbridge	Norton North	Hardwick	Hardwick	Hardwick	Billingham South	Norton South	Norton South	Stainsby Hill	Grangefield	Norton North	Norton South	Hardwick	Newtown	Newtown

Stockton town centre ward has been highlighted to show that in nearly all but two crime categories (vehicle crime) it is the top ranked ward for crime, ASB and deprivation.

The table also clearly demonstrates that other wards within the borough are also vulnerable to different crime types. The 12 month period has also seen many changes to the wards affected which is often due to spates of offending in specific locations which can clearly have an impact on crime levels. For example, Norton West, this ward is ranked 2nd for non-domestic burglary however it did not feature in the previous assessment. This is due to a small group of offenders who have targeted this area and shows that alongside long term planning. There continues to be a need for short term tactical planning, in order to allocate resources to the most vulnerable areas as and when needed.

Mandale & Victoria and Parkfield & Oxbridge are ranked second and third for crime & ASB and for the majority of crime types. This has been a similar picture for several years although crime levels have reduced during this time.

The majority of the top five wards share many common characteristics, being densely populated with majority of social housing and private rented accommodation and suffer from higher levels of deprivation.



The Index of Multi-deprivation (IMD 2010) ranks Stockton on Tees borough 107 out of 354 local authorities in England, falling within 35% of the most deprived districts nationally.

The borough has a mixture of varied and socio economic mix with areas of acute disadvantage, alongside significant affluence.

29% of the population lives within the top 20% of least deprived areas of England along with 27% living in 20% of the most deprived areas.

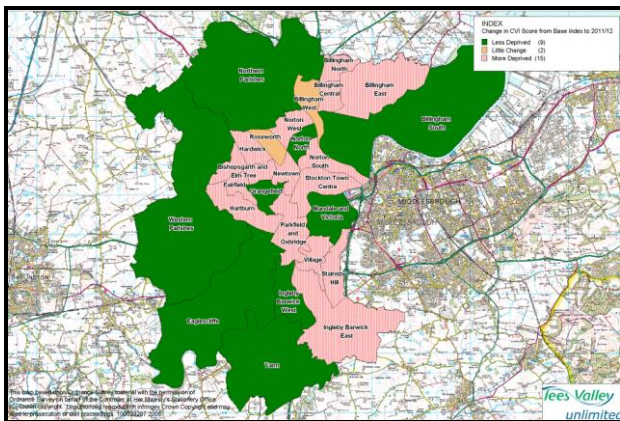
Alongside this, comparisons with our peers show that Stockton town centre ward is the fourth worst ward for deprivation in Tees Valley area and is one of the most declined wards over past five years³⁵.

In terms of changes to the area, a report published by Tees Valley Unlimited (Oct 2012) in relation to community vitality which is based on Housing, Unemployment, Community Safety, Education, Health and sustainable communities also highlighted the following:-

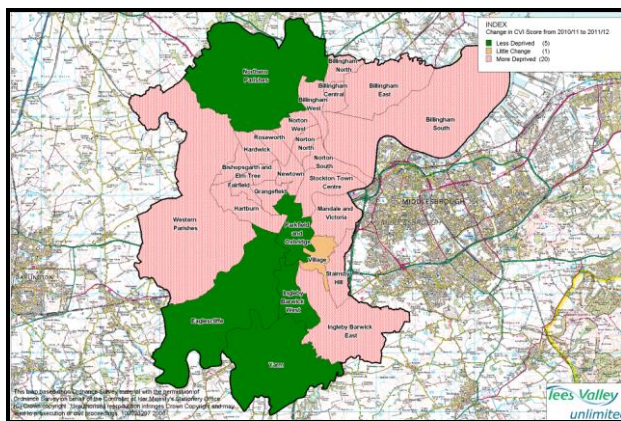
- Stockton on Tees has consistently been the least disadvantaged borough within the Tees Valley region and has the highest level of community vitality.
- The CVI score for Stockton has declined since baseline in 2007/08 with only 35% of wards improving in community vitality and 8% remaining the same and is similar picture in Darlington and Hartlepool.
- Over the 12 month period (Oct11-Sept12), only 19% of wards showed an increase in community vitality since the baseline in 2007/8.
- However improvements have been seen in Community Safety and sustainable communities.
- The CVI score for alcohol related hospital admissions has also seen a decrease with 50% of wards becoming more disadvantaged. Hardwick shows the largest decrease in vitality in relation to alcohol related admissions, followed by Norton South.
- Hardwick has also seen the largest decrease in community vitality in regards to young adults not in education, employment or training, followed by Stockton town centre.
- Stockton town centre is the most declined ward since the baseline, showing a large drop in score, followed by Bishopsgarth & Elmtree and Norton West.
- Ingleby Barwick West is the most improved ward since baseline, followed by Mandale & Victoria.

- Ingleby Barwick West, Parkfield & Oxbridge and Yarm are most improved over 12 month period.
- Hardwick is the most declined over the past 12 months.

35% of wards improved since baseline 2007/08



19% improvement in wards between 2011/12



It is quite evident from crime data and other partner data that the most vulnerable and deprived area for wide variety of issues, not just crime and ASB, is Stockton town centre. This ward has been the priority hotspot for Stockton Police over the strategic period. However the emphasis on enforcement activity through the police led tasking and co-ordinating meetings mainly relates to crime, not anti-social behaviour.

However analysis for the monthly joint action group meetings reviews a wide variety of partnership data. This document is now produced by the Community Safety analyst and incorporates analysis of a wide range of local authority, police and fire brigade data in order to highlight any emerging issues. This includes identification of repeat callers/victims and any vulnerable areas. This allows for swift interventions by wide variety of partner agencies in order to deal with short term issues before they escalate into long term problems.

The results of the audit consultation also showed that despite where residents live, whether it is in the most affluent or the most deprived, they share similar concerns and issues.

The results showed that residents in 11 of the 26 wards all chose the same priorities, despite in differing rankings, as the overall total.

Slight variations were seen in categories such as dwelling burglary, featuring in 10 wards and diverting young people from offending (six wards).

Newtown was one of only three wards who chose arson and deliberate fire setting, ranking it sixth. This is comparable to fire brigade data which ranks this ward second for deliberate fire setting.

The results of the audit consultation are to form the basis of the revised Community Safety Plan that will be implemented in April 2014 until March 2017.

Full details of the chosen priorities for crime and ASB can be found in the appendix section.

Figure 29 – Repeat streets during 12 month period

Location	Violence	Sexual Offences	Burglary	Robbery	Theft	Damage	Drug offences	Total	%
High St ,Stockton_Town_Centre	92	5	8	3	316	18	17	459	20.6%
Portrack Lane,Stockton_Town_Centre	6		7		141	8	2	164	7.4%
High Street,Norton_North	10	1	5	1	112	19		148	6.7%
Teesside retail park ,Mandale_and_Victoria	2	1			114	2	3	122	5.5%
High Street,Yarm	41		8		65	16	6	136	6.1%
Yarm Lane,Stockton_Town_Centre	35	8	6	3	27	16	2	97	4.4%
Bath Lane,Stockton_Town_Centre	13	1	1		72	2	1	90	4.0%
John Walker Square,Stockton_Town_Centre	1		3		78	1	2	85	3.8%
Bridge Road,Stockton_Town_Centre	11	1	2		56	6	4	80	3.6%
Durham Road,Roseworth	4		2		60	3	2	71	3.2%
Hartington Road,Stockton_Town_Centre	26	1	9	1	11	12	14	74	3.3%
Allensway,Stainsby_Hill	9		1		56	5		71	3.2%
Redhill Road,Roseworth	5		2		57	7	1	72	3.2%
Yarm Road,Parkfield_and_Oxbridge	18	2	10	1	21	10	7	69	3.1%
Dovecot Street,Stockton_Town_Centre	20	3	6		17	6	4	56	2.5%

The final table illustrates that over half of the top 15 streets where the most offending has occurred, lie within the Stockton town centre ward. The High St, alone accounts for nearly 21% of all offences where the crime had full street location and ward. This location also has the highest number of crimes linked to violence and theft and despite the ongoing regeneration work in the High St, offences have increased by 23% along this road (488 offences/prev 394).³⁶

Portrack Lane also features, which is mainly due to theft offences at business premises around this area. This is also similar for High St in Norton and Teesside Retail Park.

Hartington Rd, which was noted earlier in this report, is also linked to a high number of offences of violence.

It is apparent that certain areas are more vulnerable to different types of crime and should be considered as part of any short or long term planning.

Key Findings

- There continues to be strong correlation in those wards with high levels of crime and ASB, in particular Stockton town centre, Mandale & Victoria and Parkfield & Oxbridge.
- The top five wards within the borough account for 47% of all crime and 43% of all ASB in the borough.
- Over the strategic period the top five ranking wards have remained the same for crime although in slightly different ranking.
- However other ward areas have also been vulnerable this 12 month period for differing crime types.
- It is quite evident from crime data and other partner data that the most vulnerable and deprived area for wide variety of issues, not just crime and ASB, continues to be within Stockton town centre ward.
- However the results of the audit consultation showed that residents living in mixture of ward types, from the most deprived, to the most affluent, had similar views and issues within their neighbourhoods.

Recommendations

- Results of research relating to top five ward areas to form part of the community safety plan.
- Research for the monthly Joint Action Group meetings to continue to highlight any emerging or vulnerable locations.
- Multi-agency approach to be tackling most vulnerable areas.

Environmental scanning

Regeneration of Stockton on Tees continues into 2014. In August 2013 work to transform Stockton's High Street and Town Centre moved on to its next stage as contractors began work at the northern end of the High Street.

The £38million regeneration programme has seen the complete refurbishment of Stockton's High Street, with new paving, road improvements, street furniture, bus shelters and street lighting.

³⁶ Validated crimes Oct-Sept in High St, Stockton town centre

Alongside this the regeneration of housing estates, roads and improvements to town centre and localities in Billingham and Thornaby continues.

Local and European Parliamentary Elections - 22 May 2014 The UK component of the 2014 European Parliamentary election is scheduled to be held on Thursday 22 May 2014 coinciding with 2014 elections in England. Most of the results of the election will be announced on Sunday 25 May, after voting has closed throughout the 28 member states of the European Union

6 SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

Points for overall consideration:-

- A clear theme throughout should be towards delivering sustainable improvements in community safety. This will require the strategic priorities to be based around identifying those partners and resources that are best placed to respond and deliver improvements to community safety.
- Priorities and responses should consider short, medium and long term means for addressing the identified problems.
- The strategic priorities should include variety of responses however focusing on enforcement, prevention, risk reduction and reassurance methods.
- Continue with effective partnership working, developing approaches to resolve problems and enable local communities to be involved through the use of restorative practices.
- Consideration to adopting a local policy for the cases considered by the multi-agency ASB team for Injunction to Prevent Nuisance (IPNA) applications given the lower threshold set by the new ASB definition.
- Analysis and production of analytical products relating to drug and alcohol referrals and those in treatment in order to highlight any changes in trends and demographics.
- Allocation of resources to the most problematic areas such as Stockton town centre ward which suffers from high levels of acquisitive crime, in particular shoplifting, which is showing an increasing trend, and has a high number of prolific offenders living in this area. Majorities which are these linked to alcohol and/or drug misuse.

Criminal Damage and ASB

- Continue with using early interventions, including participation in educating offenders and their families in order to reduce youth related ASB.
- Together with partners and communities, continue to develop approaches to resolve problems and enable local communities to be involved through use of restorative practices utilising victim's experiences to enhance our work. To include positive promotion of restorative justice through feedback to residents.
- Develop sound problem solving solutions for identified ASB hotspots through use of multi-agency tasking groups such as the JAGs and Tasking and Co-ordinating Meeting and sharing performance data across agencies to ensure a consistent approach, and targeting of ASB area that cause most harm to our communities.
- Top five ward areas to be priority ASB areas for each of the JAG meetings which cover the four locality forum boards.
- Regular research and analysis to continue in order to ensure that resources are being allocated to the most appropriate locations.
- Consideration given to adopting a local policy for the cases considered by the MAASBT for IPNA applications given the lower threshold set by the new definition. To include setting limits for or regularly review the amount of injunctions in place in order to balance the need to protect the community within the interests of public spending.

Alcohol and Drug related crime

- Continue to develop and track the progress of treatment of those involved in misuse of drugs/and or alcohol.
- Continues use of wide range of date to aide with licensing hearings and banning orders.
- Continued analysis of data relating to arrest referrals and clients accessing treatment to highlight any changes to trends or demographics.
- Continue to use interventions for all those coming to attention of the MAASBT for incidents involving misuse of alcohol and ensure that referrals are made to the most appropriate support services.

Violent crime

- Explore the use of restorative justice for repeat victims, in particular those linked to racially motivated incidents due to the number of juveniles linked to this type of offence.
- Continued use of wide range of partner data in order to gain greater understanding of violence linked to misuse of alcohol/and or drugs.

- In April 2013 legislation changed in relation to the age of victim subjected to domestic abuse. This now includes young people aged 16 and 17. This change has yet to have significant impact on reported incidents or crimes but may result in increases in the future, therefore essential that any vulnerable or repeat victims/offenders within this age group are identified.

Acquisitive crime

- Evaluation of the exclusion zone that has been implemented in five areas in Stockton town centre in order to reduce retail theft and anti-social behaviour related crime – Police/LA Analysts.
- Continued use of preventative work in vulnerable locations and streets, particularly the town centre area due to regeneration of area and issues highlighted around Hartington Rd area.
- Continued use of restorative practices for wide variety of theft offences.

Offenders

- Consideration given to the development of restorative practices across a wide variety of organisations and agencies for both adult and youth offending.

Priority Locations

- Results of research relating to top five ward areas to form part of the community safety plan.
- Research for the monthly Joint Action Group meetings to continue to highlight any emerging or vulnerable locations.
- Multi-agency approach to be tackling most vulnerable areas.

APPENDIX SECTION

1 - Crime priorities chosen by residents in 2013 audit

CRIME	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
OVERALL TOTAL PRIORITIES	ASB	Violent crime	Drug related offending	Criminal Damage	Robbery	Alcohol related crime/ASB	Domestic Violence
Billingham Central	ASB	Violent crime	Criminal Damage	Drug related offending	Alcohol related crime/ASB	Robbery	Dwelling burglary
Billingham East	Criminal Damage	ASB	Violent crime	Drug related offending	Domestic Violence	Robbery	Vehicle crime
Billingham North	Violent crime	ASB	Criminal Damage	Domestic Violence	Robbery	Drug related offending	Arson/deliberate fire setting
Billingham South	ASB	Drug related offending	Criminal Damage	Robbery	Violent crime	Domestic Violence	Alcohol related crime/ASB
Billingham West	ASB	Violent crime	Criminal Damage	Drug related offending	Dwelling burglary	Alcohol related crime/ASB	Diverting young people from offending&preventing re-offending
Northern Parishes	Violent crime	Drug related offending	ASB	Criminal Damage	Domestic Violence	Robbery	Alcohol related crime/ASB
Northern Locality Forum	ASB	Violent crime	Criminal Damage	Drug related offending	Robbery	Domestic Violence	Alcohol related crime/ASB
Bishopsgarth&Elmtree	ASB	Drug related offending	Criminal Damage	Violent crime	Alcohol related crime/ASB	Diverting young people from offending&preventing re-offending	Domestic Violence
Fairfield	Violent crime	ASB	Criminal Damage	Robbery	Drug related offending	Alcohol related crime/ASB	Dwelling burglary
Grangefield	ASB	Drug related offending	Violent crime	Criminal Damage	Alcohol related crime/ASB	Robbery	Domestic Violence
Hardwick	ASB	Drug related offending	Criminal Damage	Alcohol related crime/ASB	Domestic Violence	Robbery	Violent crime
Hartburn	ASB	Violent crime	Criminal Damage	Dwelling burglary	Drug related offending	Robbery	Alcohol related crime/ASB
Newtown	ASB	Drug related offending	Alcohol related crime/ASB	Criminal Damage	Violent crime	Arson/deliberate fire setting	Retaining/Developing Neighbourhoods
Norton North	ASB	Alcohol related crime/ASB	Drug related offending	Violent crime	Criminal Damage	Diverting young people from offending&preventing re-offending	Dwelling burglary
Norton South	ASB	Criminal Damage	Violent crime	Drug related offending	Alcohol related crime/ASB	Diverting young people from offending&preventing re-offending	Dwelling burglary
Norton West	ASB	Violent crime	Dwelling burglary	Robbery	Drug related offending	Criminal Damage	Domestic Violence
Parkfield&Oxbridge	ASB	Violent crime	Drug related offending	Alcohol related crime/ASB	Criminal Damage	Robbery	Domestic Violence
Roseworth	ASB	Drug related offending	Road safety/speeding	Alcohol related crime/ASB	Criminal Damage	Dwelling burglary	Domestic Violence
Stockton Town Centre	ASB	Alcohol related crime/ASB	Drug related offending	Criminal Damage	Robbery	Violent crime	Domestic Violence
Central Locality Forum	ASB	Drug related offending	Violent crime	Criminal Damage	Alcohol related crime/ASB	Robbery	Diverting young people from offending&preventing re-offending
Ingleby Barwick East	ASB	Violent crime	Criminal Damage	Drug related offending	Robbery	Domestic Violence	Alcohol related crime/ASB
Ingleby Barwick West	Violent crime	ASB	Criminal Damage	Drug related offending	Robbery	Domestic Violence	Alcohol related crime/ASB
Mandale&Victoria	ASB	Drug related offending	Criminal Damage	Violent crime	Robbery	Domestic Violence	Alcohol related crime/ASB
Stainsby Hill	ASB	Drug related offending	Criminal Damage	Violent crime	Alcohol related crime/ASB	Robbery	Domestic Violence
Village	ASB	Drug related offending	Criminal Damage	Violent crime	Robbery	Domestic Violence	Alcohol related crime/ASB
Eastern Locality Forum	ASB	Violent crime	Criminal Damage	Drug related offending	Robbery	Domestic Violence	Alcohol related crime/ASB
Eaglescliffe	Violent crime	ASB	Drug related offending	Robbery	Criminal Damage	Domestic Violence	Dwelling burglary
Western Parishes	ASB	Drug related offending	Violent crime	Domestic Violence	Robbery	Criminal Damage	Dwelling burglary
Yarm	Violent crime	Criminal Damage	ASB	Domestic Violence	Drug related offending	Robbery	Arson/deliberate fire setting
Western Locality Forum	Violent crime	ASB	Drug related offending	Robbery	Criminal Damage	Domestic Violence	Dwelling burglary

2 – ASB priorities chosen by residents in 2013 audit

WARD	ASB- PRIORITY						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
OVERALL PRIORITIES	Vandalism	Poor Parental responsibility	Threats/Verbal abuse	Alcohol Misuse	Dumping rubbish/littering	Dog Fouling	People being drunk/rowdy
Billingham Central	Vandalism	Poor Parental responsibility	Alcohol Misuse	Dog Fouling	Threats/Verbal abuse	Street Drinking	Dumping rubbish/littering
Billingham East	Vandalism	People being	Threats/Verbal abuse	Throwing missiles	Dog Fouling	Noise Nuisance	Alcohol Misuse
Billingham North	Vandalism	Threats/verbal abuse	Poor parental responsibility	Dumping rubbish/littering	Dog Fouling	Throwing missiles	People being drunk/rowdy
Billingham South	Vandalism	Street Drinking	Alcohol Misuse	Threats/Verbal abuse	Dumping rubbish/littering	Poor parental responsibility	People being drunk/rowdy
Billingham West	Vandalism	Threats/verbal abuse	Poor parental responsibility	Alcohol Misuse	People being drunk/rowdy	Dog Fouling	Dumping rubbish/littering
Northern Parishes	Vandalism	Alcohol misuse	Poor parental responsibility	Threats/Verbal abuse	People being drunk/rowdy	Dumping rubbish/littering	Street Drinking
Northern Locality Forum	Vandalism	Threats/verbal abuse	Poor parental responsibility	Alcohol Misuse	Street Drinking	Dog Fouling	Dumping rubbish/littering
Bishopsgarth& Elmtree	Vandalism	Poor Parental responsibility	Alcohol Misuse	Threats/Verbal abuse	Dog Fouling	Dumping rubbish/littering	People being drunk/rowdy
Fairfield	Vandalism	Poor Parental responsibility	Threats/Verbal abuse	Alcohol Misuse	Dog Fouling	Dumping rubbish/littering	People being drunk/rowdy
Grangefield	Vandalism	Poor Parental responsibility	Threats/Verbal abuse	Alcohol Misuse	Dumping rubbish/littering	Dog Fouling	People being drunk/rowdy
Hardwick	Vandalism	Dumping	Threats/Verbal abuse	Dog Fouling	Poor parental	Alcohol Misuse	Noise Nuisance
Hartburn	Vandalism	Alcohol misuse	Poor parental responsibility	Dumping rubbish/littering	Threats/Verbal abuse	Dog Fouling	People being drunk/rowdy
Newtown	Poor Parental responsibility	Dumping rubbish/littering	Alcohol Misuse	Dog Fouling	Threats/Verbal abuse	Noise Nuisance	Vandalism
Norton North	Poor Parental responsibility	Vandalism	Street drinking	Dog Fouling	Dumping rubbish/littering	Threats/Verbal abuse	People being drunk/rowdy
Norton South	Vandalism	Poor Parental	Dog Fouling	Threats/Verbal abuse	Dumping	People being	Alcohol misuse
Norton West	Poor Parental responsibility	Vandalism	Alcohol Misuse	threats/Verbal abuse	Dog Fouling	People being drunk/rowdy	Dumping rubbish/littering
Parkfield&Oxbridge	Alcohol misuse	Vandalism	Prostitution	Street drinking	Threats/Verbal abuse	Dog Fouling	People being drunk/rowdy
Roseworth	Vandalism	Poor Parental	Dumping	Threats/Verbal abuse	Dog Fouling	Alcohol Misuse	Noise Nuisance
Stockton Town Centre	Alcohol misuse	People being drunk/rowdy	Street drinking	Vandalism	Threats/Verbal abuse	Dumping rubbish/littering	Poor parental responsibility
Central Locality Forum	Vandalism	Poor Parental responsibility	Alcohol Misuse	Dog Fouling	People being drunk/rowdy	Street Drinking	Threats/verbal abuse
Ingleby Barwick East	Vandalism	Threats/verbal abuse	Alcohol Misuse	Poor parental	Dog Fouling	Dumping	Street Drinking
Ingleby Barwick West	Vandalism	Threats/verbal abuse	Alcohol Misuse	Poor parental responsibility	Dumping rubbish/littering	People being drunk/rowdy	Dog Fouling
Mandale&Victoria	Vandalism	Threats/verbal abuse	Dog Fouling	Alcohol Misuse	Poor parental	Dumping	Street Drinking
Stainsby Hill	Alcohol misuse	Vandalism	poor parental responsibility	Dog Fouling	Dumping rubbish/littering	Threats/Verbal abuse	Noise Nuisance
Village	Vandalism	Threats/verbal abuse	Poor parental responsibility	Dog Fouling	Alcohol misuse	Noise Nuisance	Street Drinking
Eastern Locality Forum	Vandalism	Alcohol misuse	Threats/Verbal abuse	Poor parental responsibility	Dog Fouling	Dumping rubbish/littering	Street Drinking
Eaglescliffe	Vandalism	Poor Parental responsibility	Threats/Verbal abuse	Alcohol Misuse	Dumping rubbish/littering	Dog Fouling	Throwing missiles
Western Parishes	Vandalism	Dumping	Alcohol Misuse	Poor parental	Threats/Verbal abuse	People being	Dog Fouling
Yarm	Vandalism	Threats/verbal abuse	Poor parental responsibility	Alcohol Misuse	Dumping rubbish/littering	People being drunk/rowdy	Dog Fouling
Western Locality Forum	Vandalism	Threats/verbal abuse	Poor parental responsibility	Alcohol Misuse	Dumping rubbish/littering	People being drunk/rowdy	Dog Fouling
Out of the Stockton Borough	Vandalism	Poor Parental responsibility	Alcohol Misuse	Threats/Verbal abuse	Dumping rubbish/littering	Dog Fouling	People being drunk/rowdy

END