

Community Safety Plan

Agenda Item No: 13
Safer Stockton
Partnership
28 January 2014



April 2014 > March 2017



INTRODUCTION

This is the Safer Stockton Partnership's sixth Community Safety Plan for the Borough of Stockton-on-Tees. The Safer Stockton Partnership (SSP) deals with crime, anti-social behaviour and substance misuse related crime and anti social behaviour. The partnership is made up of the following members:

- Catalyst
- Cleveland Fire Authority
- Cleveland Police
- Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner
- Drugs and Alcohol Action Team
- Durham Tees Valley Probation Trust (subject to review)
- the four Local Area Locality Forums
- Neighbourhood Watch
- Safe in Tees Valley
- Stockton Adult Protection Committee
- Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council
- Stockton Youth Offending Service
- Thirteen (formerly Tristar Homes)
- University of Durham Queen's Campus
- Victim Support

This is the strategic plan for SSP and it will cover the three year period April 2014 to March 2017. The Plan will be reviewed and refreshed yearly and will be updated to take account of the annual Partnership Strategic Assessment (PSA). The PSA will also identify any emerging issues which require extra focus by the partnership.

The key priorities within this plan have been identified by residents during our main consultation period, which ran from August to October 2013. We received 5,488 responses to our consultation from residents and visitors to the Borough and they told us that the top seven key priorities for the next three years should be:

- 1. Anti-Social Behaviour**
- 2. Violent Crime**
- 3. Drug Related Offending**
- 4. Criminal Damage**
- 5. Robbery (to be included in Violent Crime)**
- 6. Alcohol related crime/ASB**
- 7. Domestic Violence**

While the SSP considers all crime and anti-social behaviour to be important, we will focus our efforts on the top seven concerns chosen by residents and in the areas where crime and anti social behaviour (ASB) is significantly higher than the borough average. While we accept that robbery is a genuine concern for residents we believe that this issue should be merged with violent crime as a single priority. This is because both robbery and violent crime are closely linked and also due to the fact that robbery levels are historically low and only accounted for 0.6% of total crime in 2012/13. In contrast Domestic Violence accounts for 37% of all Violent Crime and as such it was felt that this should be the sixth priority for the Community Safety Plan.

We also asked residents which types of anti social behaviour should be prioritised within the ASB category and residents identified the following:

1. **Vandalism**
2. **Poor parental responsibility**
3. **Threats/verbal abuse**
4. **Alcohol misuse**
5. **Littering/dumping rubbish**
6. **Dog Fouling**

SAFER STOCKTON PARTNERSHIP AIM

Our aim as a partnership is

"To improve the safety of the community and to prevent, minimise and reduce drug, alcohol and substance misuse and the harm it causes to individuals, families and communities in the Borough of Stockton-on-Tees by: -

- (a) reducing crime in the Borough
- (b) reducing disorder and anti-social behaviour in the Borough
- (c) preventing and reducing levels of substance misuse in the Borough, including both controlled drugs and alcohol, by providing the best possible treatment regimes and other interventions, in line with the National Drugs Strategy and National Alcohol Strategy
- (d) increasing feelings of safety in the Borough
- (e) reducing fear of disorder and anti-social behaviour in the Borough
- (f) reducing reoffending in the Borough"

PROGRESS AND DEVELOPMENT

Crime has continued to reduce in Stockton. Over the last five years there has been a 22% reduction in total crime and Stockton continues to be the safest place to live in the Tees Valley. During this time dwelling burglary has reduced by 30%, Violence by 22% and Criminal Damage by 38%. In terms of public reassurance nine out of ten residents in Stockton feel safe when outside in the local area during the day with three in five residents feeling safer outside after dark. We recognise that the next three years are going to be particularly challenging, with most partners facing significant reductions in resources which will have an impact on front line services. In addition to this the current challenges as a result of welfare reform are also having an impact on communities. As a result of this it is going to be difficult to maintain reductions over the next three years and as such the need for partners to work together tackle crime and ASB and provide wider community assurance has never been greater.

In November 2012 Barry Copping, the first Police and Crime Commissioner for Cleveland was elected. The SSP continues to work with Barry and his staff team in a shared commitment to reducing crime and ASB in local areas.

The reducing reoffending agenda continues to evolve in Stockton following the establishment of an Integrated Offender Management (IOM) structure in 2006 which is an overarching framework to bring together partners to prioritise interventions with the most persistent adult offenders. With this approach the focus is on the offender, not the offence, and it entails identifying and using a dual support and/or enforcement approach with the relatively small numbers of repeat offenders who disproportionately cause harm to the community. The future development and management of IOM schemes across Cleveland is currently being explored and it is envisaged that there will be a single IOM scheme developed for Cleveland which will have an impact on delivery at a local level.

The SSP continues to benefit from the development of our annual Partnership Strategic Assessment which uses a victim, offender location approach to interrogate the various partner data sets to give us an overall picture of what is happening across the Borough.



This allows us to identify repeat victims and those who are vulnerable in our community, repeat locations as well as repeat offenders so that we can target our resources more effectively.

What the data tells us:

- For the period October 2012 – September 2013, public reported crime in Stockton has increased by 4% (+408 offences)
- However offences of criminal damage, violence and incidents of ASB have all reduced since the baselines set in 2010/11.
- 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).
- Violence linked to the night-time economy had reduced however domestic related violence has remained static and accounts for 37% of all violence.
- Repeat victim rate for domestic abuse is far higher than for non-domestic related assaults, with a repeat rate of 18%. This compares to 7% of non-domestic related assaults.
- Males continue to be the vast majority of offenders for most crime types.
- Juvenile offending has reduced by 16% along with a reduction in the number of first time offenders.
- Stockton town centre remains the key ward for offending within the Stockton borough.
- Many of the repeat locations and streets also fall within the Stockton town centre ward.
- Alongside this, the misuse of alcohol/and or drugs continues to play an aggravating factor, particularly for violence, theft and anti-social behaviour.
- Despite an increase in crime this strategic 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). This is due to both a combination of reduced crime and population growth.

This Community Safety Plan will be reviewed and updated yearly following the production of the Partnership Strategic Assessment to capture any changing trends in our key priorities. Action plans will be developed for each key priority and evaluation of progress will be reported to SSP quarterly.

THE CHALLENGE AHEAD

This plan and its associated targets have been developed taking into account the significant financial and organisational challenges that are being faced by the local authority, Police, Probation, Fire and Rescue and all community safety practitioners and organisations.

1. REDUCE ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR (ASB)

Lead: Chief Inspector Neighbourhoods (Chris Downes)
Deputy: Community Safety and Security Manager (Steven Hume)

This was the top priority for respondents to the survey, with 61% of all respondents listing it as one of their priorities. 19 out of 26 wards chose ASB as their top priority. All but the 16 and under age demographic group chose ASB in their top six. Those aged 16 and under did not choose ASB even though this is the age group that the majority of ASB incidents are linked to. This highlights the differing views and opinions that those of this age see ASB issues to be.

Over the past 12 months we have seen an increase in the number of calls to both the Police and the Multi Agency ASB Team (MAASBT) in relation to ASB and there is a clear perception that this is a significant problem across the borough. The majority of ASB calls are youth related and possible explanations could be that overall tolerance levels have reduced and that residents feel more confident about reporting issues.

What do we know about this issue?

Consultation responses told us that within the ASB category the following were the most important to respondents:

1. **Vandalism**
2. **Poor parental responsibility**
3. **Threats/verbal abuse**
4. **Alcohol misuse**
5. **Littering/dumping rubbish**
6. **Dog Fouling**

Our yearly Partnership Strategic Assessment tells us that:

1. Total ASB incidents recorded by the Police have increased by 1.7% however service requests dealt with by the MAASBT have reduced by 21%. Alongside this, deliberate fires have reduced by 18.7%
2. Despite the increase in police recorded ASB, incidents relating to the most serious ASB incidents (personal incidents) have reduced by 18.5% (April-Sept 2013).
3. 77% of service requests to the MAASBT came from the Out of Hours hotline, linked to incidents of ASB from noise issues to youth related and neighbour nuisance.
4. Youth related ASB continues to account for a high percentage of police recorded ASB incidents (39%).
5. Young males dominate this category with the majority of those on an ASBO or ABC being male.
6. Stockton town centre remains the key location for all types of ASB.

Criminal Damage	MAASBT Incidents	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

7. Despite increases in ASB 71.2% of residents think the police and local authority are dealing with their crime and ASB issues.
8. Alongside this, only 4.7% of residents in Stockton also perceive there to be a high level of ASB in their area. Stockton borough also has the best rate in relation to this when compared to our peers (Cleveland Police local confidence survey – Sept 2013).

What we will do.

We will:

1. Use information from data analysis to direct operational activity.
2. Clarify what residents think anti social behaviour is, whether they have reported it and if so, to whom, and if not, why not. We will use Viewpoint focus groups for this purpose.
3. Use future residents surveys, quarterly customer satisfaction responses and Viewpoint to assess satisfaction levels with how ASB is dealt with in Stockton.
4. Maintain a uniformed presence on the streets in particular in hot spot areas and at key times.
5. Continue to raise awareness in schools and community groups about the impact of littering and dog fouling. Issuing Fixed Penalty Notices when required.
6. Continue to confiscate alcohol from both young people and those causing a nuisance in public areas and within the designated alcohol free zones. This will also include advice to parents and referral to support agencies/interventions where required.
7. Maximise the use of mediation to resolve disputes. The Multi Agency ASB Team now has officers trained in mediation skills and techniques.
8. Work with alcohol support services to improve the early identification of those misusing alcohol and causing ASB.
9. Work with the Youth Offending Service to reduce the number of young people who enter the Criminal Justice System.
10. Work to establish Restorative Practices in relation to dealing with ASB
11. Develop the existing partnership Problem Solving Group to accommodate the changes in legislation following the implementation of the forthcoming Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Bill

Performance measures.

	Measure	Timescale	Lead
1.1	<p>Reduce repeat callers to the Police, MAASBT and RSLs.</p> <p>We will monitor all repeat callers to the Police, MASBT and RSLs to identify those who may be vulnerable and will provide support for them via the ASB Victim/Witness Support Officer.</p>	<p>Three year average Baseline to be taken from 2011/12 to 2013/14</p>	Steven Hume
1.2	<p>Maintain a 90% level in client satisfaction in relation to ASB</p> <p>Utilise quarterly 'customer satisfaction data' and annual Viewpoint survey</p>	<p>Quarterly reports to SSP</p>	Steven Hume
1.3	<p>Reduce Anti Social Behaviour in the top five wards.</p> <p>We will identify the wards with the highest levels of ASB. Through the Joint Action Group process support and diversionary resources will be directed to these areas.</p>	<p>Three year average Baseline to be taken from 2011/12 to 2013/14 based on recorded police incidents.</p> <p>Top five wards:</p> <p>Police ASB incidents below with MASBT service requests in brackets.</p> <p>Stockton Town Centre Mandale & Victoria – Hardwick Parkfield & Oxbridge Newtown</p>	Steven Hume
1.4	<p>Increase the number of service requests to the MAASBT and reduce the number of ASB calls to the Police.</p> <p>Through effective promotion of the MAASBT and the ASB Hotline we will encourage the early reporting of incidents to support investigations, enforcement and support and community mediation. Early intervention to reduce the risk of issues escalating</p>	<p>Quarterly service request data to be provided at SSP.</p>	Steven Hume

2. REDUCE VIOLENT CRIME AND ROBBERY

Lead : Chief Inspector Neighbourhoods (Chris Downes)
Deputy: Community Safety and Security Manager (Steven Hume)

Violent Crime was ranked third in the consultation with 53% of all respondents choosing this as one of their priorities. Although residents chose this as a priority, the audit magazine had provided crime statistics in relation to violence, showing a 22% reduction over the last five years. Violence as a crime category continues to decrease (April-Oct13, reduction of 5.9%)

Five of the 26 wards chose Violence as their main priority, comparative to only one in 2010. Those who stated on the questionnaire that they HADN'T read the magazine picked Violence as their main priority, those who HAD read it, picking ASB.

The BME community ranked violence in 6th place, choosing Domestic related violence (DV) before this category. All but the 65 and over demographic groups featured violence, with those in this age group ranking violence as 7th priority. Considering the positive reductions in violence especially in relation to the night time economy in town centres more still needs to be done to increase community confidence.

In terms of Robbery 43% of respondents chose this as one of their priorities. The predominant group to highlight this as an issue was the 16 and under age group, accounting for 43% of the 2365 respondents. This age group also ranked robbery in second position (DV in fourth). Comparisons with crime data over the three year period shows that victims of robbery within this age group accounted for 15% (comparable to 19.1% of population). Robbery was also ranked fifth for those of a similar age (17-24) and highlights the perceptions that this age group have in relation to this type of offence, bearing in mind that there were only 73 offences of robbery in 2012/13, accounting for only 0.6% of total crime.

The BME community also chose robbery before Domestic violence and violent crime (third place). Research of robbery offences over the three year period linked to the audit, shows that 9% of all robbery victims were of BME ethnicity however levels have remained similar over the three years.

What do we know about this issue?

Our yearly Partnership Strategic Assessment tells us that:

1. Violence against the person (with and without an injury) have reduced by 4.1% in the last 12 month period however robbery against the person has increased by 25% (+14 crimes)
2. Assaults with an injury have reduced by 11.8% (138 offences).
3. Domestic violence has increased during the same period by 4% and represents 37% of all violent crime.
4. Females are the predominant victims for domestic related assault (78%) with males featuring higher for non DV related assault (68%).
5. However males are the main offenders of domestic related violence (82%) and non DV related assaults (77%)
6. 37% of all Violence with injury offences were domestic related and 72% of the domestic related assaults had female victims. This compares to 70% of male victims for non DV related assaults.

7. Victims from the BME community are linked to majority of racially motivated crimes which are mainly harassment offences.
8. Repeat victimisation is common in domestic violence and has an 18% repeat rate with 111 victims subject to two or more crimes.
9. Over a quarter (27%) of Probation clients have Violence Against the Person as their offence.
10. Weapon usage remains low with only 4% of probation clients being recorded as carrying/or using a weapon to offend and less than 2% were linked to robbery offences.
11. 29% of all violence, including those of public disorder, were recorded as being under the influence of alcohol/and or drugs.

What we will do.

We will:

1. Continue to use A & E data to influence licensing reviews
2. Use A & E data to identify the top localities for assault related injuries and assess this against police recorded crime to improve the quality of information used to identify our top hot spot areas.
3. Identify repeat offenders in the night time economy and work with Pub Watch to reduce incidents.
4. Continue to provide information and awareness raising sessions in schools and community settings, particularly in relation to staying safe as well as the continual reductions in violence and robbery.
5. Explore in more detail the issues of robbery among young people; does the perception outweigh the level of offences? Is there a pattern of low reporting among young people?

Performance measures

	Measure	Timescale	Lead
2.1	Maintain a reduction in Violence with injury	Baseline taken from 2013/14 Reduce year on year. **	CI Chris Downes
2.2	Maintain a reduction in Violence without Injury	Baseline taken from 2013/14 **	CI Chris Downes
2.3	Maintain a reduction in robbery	Three year average Baseline to be taken from 2011/12 to 2013/14	CI Chris Downes

**** baseline taken from one year only due to the change in reporting mid 2012.**

3. REDUCE DRUG RELATED OFFENDING

Lead: Chief Inspector Neighbourhoods (Chris Downes)
Deputy: DAAT Modernisation Manager (Kerry Anderson)

This priority was ranked in fourth position in 2010 and 50% of respondents this time around chose this as one of their priorities. The BME group were the only demographic group that did not choose this as a priority (ranked seventh). Drug related offending was more of an issue for the 25-64 age group featuring in second place. In ward areas where drug related offending and dealing is more prominent (Stockton town centre/Newtown/Hardwick) residents chose this as their second most important issue. However, in wards such as Northern and Western Parishes, where drug offending/taking remains low, this priority was also ranked second by residents. This may be due to the fact that residents were not solely basing their choices on what priorities were directly affecting them but from a wider borough perspective.

What do we know about this issue?

Our yearly Partnership Strategic Assessment tells us that

1. 77% of male probation clients and 53% of females misuse drugs.
2. During the strategic period 878 mandatory drug tests on 615 people were carried out. Of these 146 have been tested more than once and 18 on five or more occasions. The majority of repeat tests were on males (78%)
3. Of the 878 tests, 46% were positive drug tests with cocaine being the most common drug choice.
4. Of the offences for which a drugs test occurred, theft was the highest 'trigger' at 55%.
5. Those aged between 30 and 35 are more likely to test positive for drugs and cocaine is now the most common drug type for those tested as opposed to opiates which tested higher in the previous plan.
6. During the strategic period more than 1,277 drug users accessed treatment services.
7. Of those accessing treatment 73% were male, 46% were aged between 25 - 34 years compared to 60% in the previous plan. 39% are now aged between 35 and 44. 98% were of white ethnicity.

Opiate users in Effective Treatment (01/07/09 to 30/06/10)		Gender (% Male)	Ethnicity (% White)	Age (all in treatment)			Main Drug (% Opiates)
				(% 18-24)	(% 25-34)	(% 35+)	
ABS	351	67	97	3	55	43	95
Birchtree	698	76	98	2	43	54	97
	1049						

8. The most deprived wards also have the highest levels of drug use, needle finds and emergency hospital admissions due to drugs.

What we will do.

We will:

1. Work with Cleveland Police to implement drugs dog operations in Stockton.
2. Maintain our IOM approach for the most prolific of drug using repeat offenders.
3. Continue to use peer mentors to work in drug using communities as part of rehabilitation and support.
4. Increase housing opportunities for drug users by maintaining a range of support services.
5. Provide holistic support to improve education, training and employment prospects of those in treatment
6. Work with partners to identify the future process in relation to arrest referral
7. Continue to encourage people to access peer led recovery groups that are available across the borough.

Performance measures

	Measure	Timescale	Lead
3.1	<p>Identify individuals who test positive for drugs or who are identified as a prolific drug user and deemed suitable for a Drug Rehabilitation Requirement (DRR)</p> <p>Those on DRR's to have 5 hours treatment support per week for the duration of the order</p>	<p>Numbers of individuals on DRR's reported quarterly along with level of engagement/breach</p> <p>**</p>	<p>Jeff Evans/Chris Downes</p>
3.2	<p>Reduce drug related repeat offending among the most prolific offenders.</p> <p>Identify a cohort of drug using high crime causers (HCC). Monitor their offending twelve months prior, during and twelve months after being on IOM.</p> <p>Reduce number of convictions on a quarterly basis.</p>	<p>Cohort of PPO's, HCC's and DRR's identified. Quarterly figures on convictions provided to SSP</p> <p>Evaluation report to SSP April 2015, and subsequent years.</p> <p>**</p>	<p>Jeff Evans/Chris Downes</p>
3.3	<p>Increase the proportion of people who leave treatment successfully both opiate and non-opiate.</p> <p>Percentage for the entire treatment programme Percentage of criminal justice clients</p>	<p>Reporting to be agreed</p>	<p>Kerry Anderson</p>

**** Subject to outcome of the Probation Review**

4. REDUCE CRIMINAL DAMAGE

Lead: Chief Inspector Neighbourhoods (Chris Downes)
Deputy: Neighbourhood Inspector (Marc Anderson)

The audit magazine highlighted reductions in Criminal damage of 38% over the past five years; however half of the respondents picked this as a priority. All wards featured damage in the top six although in differing rankings, with Billingham East being the only ward to have damage as the main priority (Oct12-Sept13 – fifth ward for Damage offences). Criminal damage was less of an issue for the 65 and over age group, which is positive, especially considering this age group is often seen as more vulnerable and a possible target for ASB and damage.

The BME community ranked criminal damage as their second priority. Research of crime data does not show that this demographic group is more of a target however those who chose this lived in ward areas where offences of criminal damage are higher than average (Stockton Town Centre, Parkfield&Oxbridge, Mandale&Victoria).

Criminal Damage hotspots are identified on a quarterly basis and a partnership approach is adopted, tackling issues through the ASB and Criminal Damage strategy group. Time limited operations are planned and implemented in problem areas along with partnership interventions at key points throughout the year such as Mischief Night.

What do we know about this issue?

Criminal damage is closely linked to anti-social behaviour, in particular to vandalism. Our yearly Partnership Strategic Assessment tells us that:

1. We have reduced criminal damage by 9.4% from the baseline set in 2010/11.
2. The majority of damage was to a residential premise or location, with only 10% linked to businesses.
3. Offences at social registered landlord properties have reduced over the years (previously 45%) and account for only 28% of criminal damage offences to dwellings.
4. 45% of damages were to vehicles, followed by 37% to dwellings.
5. 9% of locations were subject to more than one offence
6. Domestic related damage, i.e. damage that has been committed by a member of the household remains low for this type of offence, accounting for 7%.
7. Those of juvenile age feature highly in this category, accounting for 21% of all suspects, compared to only 13% of juveniles being linked to all crime types.
8. Overall criminal damage is the most common offence type committed by males.
9. Criminal damage continues to occur in ward areas where other types of crime are also high, in particular Stockton town centre, Mandale&Victoria and Newtown. These three wards also fall within the top 5 ranking wards for ASB and deliberate fire setting.
10. Significant reductions have been seen in the number of primary deliberate fires recorded by Cleveland Fire Brigade (18.7%) however accidental fires have increased by 9.4% (+26).

Fire Stats	Previous period	Current period	Change	% Change
<i>Primary dwelling Fires</i>	15	12	-3	-20.0%
<i>Primary Vehicle Fires</i>	45	28	-17	-37.8%
<i>Primary Other Fires</i>	38	33	-5	-13.2%
<i>Secondary Fires</i>	568	475	-93	-16.4%
All deliberate fires	666	548	-118	-17.7%
All accidental Fires	276	290	26	9.4%

What we will do.

We will:

1. Identify repeat victims and ensure that they are visited to identify and redress any triggers.
2. Investigate all repeat cases of criminal damage to THL properties.
3. Maintain our prevention programme in schools to raise awareness of the harm caused by criminal damage and deliberate fire setting.
4. Include top streets for criminal damage in foot patrols and, where available, CCTV coverage.
5. Utilise quarterly criminal damage scanning documents to identify peak times and locations.

Performance measures

	Measure	Timescale	Lead
4.1	<p>Reduce Criminal Damage</p> <p>Maintain a reduction in offences of criminal damage.</p>	<p>Three year average Baseline to be taken from 2011/12 to 2013/14</p> <p>Reduce year on year.</p>	CI Chris Downes
4.2	<p>Reduce Criminal Damage in the top five streets</p> <p>Criminal Damage Think Tank to focus interventions on the top five streets for repeat incidents. Aim for removal from repeat list.</p>	<p>Three year average Baseline to be taken from 2011/12 to 2013/14 for each of the top five streets.</p> <p>Top five repeat streets appear in the action plan.</p>	CI Chris Downes
4.3	<p>Reduce the number of repeat victims of Criminal Damage.</p> <p>All repeat victims to be visited to identify cause and implement actions to reduce victimisation.</p>	<p>Three year average Baseline to be taken from 2011/12 to 2013/14</p> <p>Reduce year on year.</p>	CI Chris Downes

5. REDUCE ALCOHOL RELATED CRIME AND ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

Leads: Modernisation Manager, Alcohol (Jo Heaney)
Deputy: Community Safety Preventions Manager (Claire Sills)

Alcohol related crime and disorder was the second priority following the 2010 consultation. This time, 42% of respondents chose this as one of their priorities, only just above Domestic related violence.

Of note, the 24 and under age groups did not place this within their top six issues. This is the age group that is predominantly linked to alcohol related ASB issues on residential estates.

Residents in Stockton town centre, where this type of offending and behaviour is more prolific, ranked this in second place.

A revised Alcohol Action Plan for Stockton has been developed in 2013. This plan is based on a needs assessment that identified the main concerns for Stockton. The action plan is monitored by the SSP and the Stockton Health and Well Being Board.

We contribute to the regional Alcohol Crime and Disorder Group which is coordinated by Balance.

We have maintained our ThinkB4UDrink campaign to raise awareness of the harm that alcohol misuse can cause.

We continue to raise the awareness of alcohol misuse with young people in schools and community settings (this work is supported by a joint funded Community Safety Officer post between Public Health and the Community Safety team).

What do we know about this issue?

Our yearly Partnership Strategic Assessments tells us that:

1. 19% of all probation clients report that they drink excessively (19% of all males and 19% of all females)
2. Within the ASB category of the consultation alcohol incidents were also ranked as the fourth and seventh key priority along with ranking alcohol related crime/ASB sixth in the crime category.
3. 29% of all violence had alcohol/and or drugs as an aggravating factor.
4. This is much higher for domestic related assaults, with 45% alcohol related.
5. 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 misuse, either the victim, offender or both.
6. 36% of all detected crimes linked to offenders under the influence of alcohol were linked to males aged 18-25 years, followed by the 26-33 age group (29%). This compares to the older age group who are the predominant group accessing treatment for alcohol misuse.
7. 10.4% of all police related ASB incidents were alcohol related with a quarter of these linked to youths.

What we will do.

We will:

1. Complete a further Alcohol Needs Assessment in 2014, and the information from this will be used to update our Alcohol Strategy.
2. Monitor targets in the Alcohol Strategy action plan and prepare a yearly summary of progress for the SSP.
3. Support the continuation of 'Operation Tranquillity' in Stockton and Yarm Town Centre as well as support an increase in activity of Stockton Town pastors in the town centre.
4. Provide an annual update to the SSP on the impact of ATR's and ASAR's on alcohol related offending.
5. Continue to utilise the use of section 27 powers and the forthcoming dispersal power to deal with alcohol related ASB
6. Explore the utilisation of section 27/dispersal power as a means to engage individuals in treatment and support services.
7. Continue to use a brief intervention for all of those who come to the attention of the MAASBT for incidents involving misuse of alcohol and ensure that referrals are made to support services.
8. Use A & E data to inform operations and any licensing reviews.

Performance measures

	Measure	Timescale	Lead
5.1	Increase engagement in treatment of those identified through arrest referral/agreed offending pathway	Baseline to be established 13/14 in line with start of new provider contract	Jo Heaney
5.2	Reduce the number of alcohol related crimes for those on an Alcohol Treatment Requirement (ATR).	Numbers of those engaging or placed on an ATR to be reported on a quarterly basis. Annual performance report provided to SSP (May) which will include offending data. This is a rolling programme; all data will be 12 months old to effectively map behaviour.	Jo Heaney/Jeff Evans
5.3	Reduce the number of alcohol related crimes for those on an Alcohol Specified Activity Requirement (ASAR) Cohort taken using ASAR data to identify offending one year prior, during and one year after an ASAR	Numbers of those engaging or placed on an ASAR to be reported on a quarterly basis. Annual performance report provided to SSP (May) which will include offending data. This is a rolling programme; all data will be 12 months old to effectively map behaviour.	Jo Heaney/Jeff Evans
5.4	Monitor the use of Section 27/Dispersal Power. Identifying trends such as increased use of power in top 5 wards		Chris Downes
5.5	Identification of Young People for treatment/referral, engage at the earliest opportunity.	Still to be agreed	

6. REDUCE DOMESTIC ABUSE

Lead: Public Health Joint Strategic Commissioner (Emma Champley)

Deputy: Community Safety and Security Manager (Steven Hume)

Domestic Abuse was Ranked seventh in the 2013 consultation with 2278 residents choosing this as one of their priorities. Domestic Abuse also featured highly in the last Audit in 2010 (sixth place). Domestic Abuse features strongly in six of the demographic groups, with the exception of males and the 25-64 age group and those with a disability.

During the consultation, the 16 and under age group clearly see this as an issue, placing this ahead of 'Drug related offending'. They also chose Domestic Abuse over 'Alcohol related crime/ASB' which is the sixth overall priority. This demonstrates an awareness by this age group of Domestic Abuse related issues, with 930 of the 1656 respondents (16 and under) choosing this. When looking at the ward locations, those listing this as a priority in the 16 and under category were mainly from Ingleby Barwick/Yarm and Eaglescliffe where the consultation took place. Domestic Abuse reporting in these ward areas remains low and this could suggest an issue of under reporting.

What do we know about this issue?

1. 37% of violence offences were recorded as being domestic related.
2. Of offences where an injury was caused, 37% were also DA related.
3. 16% of all assault presentations at A&E were domestic related.
4. Females are more likely to be a victim of domestic related assaults (78% victims are female).
5. Female victims aged 30 and under also account for the main age group.
6. 18% of all domestic related assaults were linked to a victim assaulted on more than one occasion. This compares to only 7% of non-domestic related assaults.
7. The British Crime Survey also shows that victims of domestic abuse are far more likely to be a repeat victim than any other crime type.
8. Male offenders account for 82% of all domestic related assaults with 34% of male offenders being under the influence of alcohol/and or drugs.
9. However of the female offenders, alcohol/and or drugs played a greater role and linked to 45% of all female offenders.
10. The top 5 wards for domestic related assaults are the same as overall violence however in slightly different ranking. Stockton town centre remains the main location.
11. Results from the public consultation also shows that residents who live in the top five ranking wards chose domestic abuse as one of their key priorities.
12. The majority of DA related offending (74%) occurs within a residential property, which is to be expected for this type of crime occurring behind closed doors and not in public.
13. Data linked to support services also shows that four of the five top ranked wards were where the majority of referrals came from – This did not include Stockton town centre which is the main location for domestic related assaults.

What we will do.

We will:

1. Through our commissioned service provider, Harbour Support Services, continue to provide a holistic support service to victims of Domestic Abuse and their families, including access to refuge services, 1:1 and group support, advice and counselling.
2. Work in partnership adopting a problem solving approach to tackle the most persistent repeat cases of Domestic Abuse that are not current to MARAC.
3. Continue to provide the Safe at Home Scheme, providing crime prevention advice and target hardening measures to properties of victims of Domestic Abuse.
4. Continue to support work carried out with perpetrators of Domestic Abuse to reduce offending and change behaviours and attitudes.
5. Continue to build positive relationships with health services to enable safe signposting to support services as well as increase awareness, skills and knowledge in relation to Domestic Abuse.
6. Continue to promote the services available to victims of Domestic Abuse and provide clear referral pathways to encourage more victims to seek support.

Performance measures

	Measure	Timescale	Lead
6.1	<p>Reduce repeat perpetrators of Domestic Abuse</p> <p>Provide quarterly updates to SSP on the current levels of men assessed as being suitable for the programme along with the levels of engagement on the programme including offending data.</p>	Quarterly figures provided to SSP	
6.2	<p>Increase the number of repeat victims in MARAC accessing support from Harbour.</p> <p>Increase the take up of support</p>	Increase year on year.	
6.3	<p>Reduce repeat victims of Domestic Abuse</p> <p>Adopt a problem solving approach to the top ten repeat cases, currently not open to MARAC</p>	Annual update provided to SSP.	

