



# **CONTENTS**

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**1. Summary**

**2. Scanning**

**3. Analysis**

**4. Response**

**5. Assessment**

**6. Conclusion**

## **Appendices**

**1. Extracts from Previous Audits**

**2. Home Office Checklist for Inclusion**

**3. Information Sharing Protocol**

## SUMMARY

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The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 places a statutory responsibility on police, local authorities and other agencies to tackle crime and disorder within the local area by working in partnership.

As a result each local partnership must

- Conduct and publish an audit of local crime and disorder problems.
- Based on the findings of the audit, undertake public consultation exercise
- Set and publish a local strategy including objectives and targets for the reduction of crime and disorder
- Monitor progress against locally agreed action plans
- Repeat the process every three years

Between April and October 1998, the four local Crime and Disorder Reduction (CDR) Partnerships within the Cleveland Police area conducted and published the first set of local audits. These documents varied greatly in both style and content. Feedback from those involved in the production of the initial audits highlighted a number of problems particularly in relation to data collection, availability and analysis. This document provides details of a multi-agency project undertaken and co-ordinated by a Cleveland Police Research and Development Officer, seconded to the crime reduction and community safety partnership, Safe in Tees Valley. The aim of the project was to,

***promote and encourage corporacy and best practice across the four local districts within the Cleveland Police area, in relation to Crime and Disorder Audits'.***

Using the SARA problem solving model, key tasks included:

- To identify ways to improve the quality of data currently available
- To identify appropriate methods of analysing and making use of available data
- To identify any gaps in relation to current data provisions and seek appropriate solutions
- To develop new and existing partnership opportunities in relation to information sharing.

As a result of this project, a **Multi Agency Crime and Disorder Database** has been established to collect, analyse and disseminate accurate and timely information for use by all four local CDR Partnerships.

This report provides details of the mechanism used to develop the database, as well as the progress and achievements that resulted. It outlines the obstacles and problems encountered during the development of the project together with details of the solutions employed to overcome them.

In accordance with the SARA problem-solving model, this project is subject to constant review and refinement. Therefore, this report provides details of possible future developments, building on and identifying new methods of multi agency problem solving, with the aim of informing and supporting front line agencies, including the police.

## SCANNING

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***" The purpose of the audit is to assist the partnership to set strategic priorities. It is not simply a compendium of all available data on crime and disorder "***

Auditing Crime and Disorder. Guidance for local partnerships, Home Office 1998

### ***The Problem***

Prior to 1998, the identification of problems and development of intervention strategies in relation to crime and disorder was widely accepted as the sole responsibility of the police service. However, the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 placed a statutory responsibility on the police, local authorities and other agencies, to work in partnership to tackle crime and disorder in their local area. As a result, 1998 saw the collation and publication of the first round of Crime and Disorder Audits by local Crime and Disorder Reduction (CDR) Partnerships.

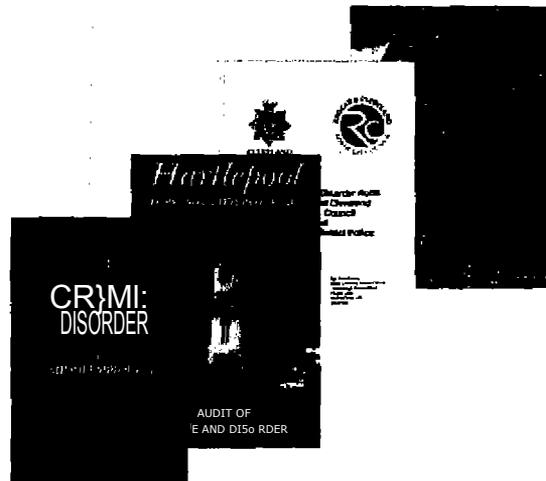


Fig 1.1: Cleveland Police Force Area — Local Crime & Disorder Audits (1998)

The purpose of the audit was to provide a comprehensive analysis of the nature of local problems and enable partnerships to identify potential priorities for both immediate and long-term action. Accurate identification of local problems is an essential aspect of effective policing which directly influences the deployment of frontline officers. The initial audits produced by the four CDR Partnerships in the Cleveland Police area varied greatly in both content and style. Focusing largely on police data, the audits attempted to report, with varying degrees of success, the level of crime and disorder across the four

partnership areas. The failure to obtain accurate comparative data resulted from:-

- The lack of availability/inappropriate format of crime and incident data
- The willingness of other agencies to participate in the process and exchange information
- The misinterpretation of relevant data due to a lack of knowledge, experience and training of the audit teams.
- Lack of co-ordination across the Force area leading to a duplication of effort, unnecessary demand on resources and inconsistent use of information (e.g. population base).

In December 1999, Dr Chris Lanigan, Project Officer from District Audit, conducted an evaluation of how Cleveland Police as an organisation, had responded to the responsibilities outlined in the Crime and Disorder Act, including the production and publication of the crime audits. As a result similar issues to those previously described were identified. He reported the need to

***"inform and involve all council community safety partners in developing common data standards and sets."***

District Audit Report — Community Safety (Cleveland Police) 1999

Other sources of feedback and evaluation such as the Home Office report on 'Pathfinder Sites' suggested that this was not merely an issue for Cleveland, but rather a national problem in need of development throughout many police forces and the newly formed CDR Partnerships.

## **The Project**

A successful audit is dependent on both the quality and quantity of the information available, the resources available to the partnership (staff time, IT equipment etc) and the knowledge, experience and skills of the individuals or team assigned to the production of the audit document. Clearly, from the nature of the information used to the way in which it was presented, this varied greatly across the four Cleveland partnerships.

The Safe in Tees Valley Crime Reduction and Community Safety Partnership serves the whole of the Cleveland Police area. Following the secondment of key police personnel, Safe in Tees Valley was able to offer area wide support and advice to local CDR Partnerships.

In December 1999, Louise Fleetham, a Cleveland Police Research and Development Officer, seconded to Safe in Tees Valley initiated a project

aimed at promoting and encouraging corporacy and best practice in relation to crime audits across the four districts within the Cleveland Police area.

Using the SARA problem solving model, the project aimed to identify, address and develop possible solutions to the existing, ineffective crime audit process.

# ANALYSIS

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## " Promote and encourage corporacy and best practice across the four districts within the Cleveland Police area, in relation to the production of Crime and Disorder Audits"

Aim of Project initiated by Safe in Tees Valley

The initial analysis stage of the project involved informal discussions with representatives from each of the four CRD Partnerships in Cleveland. The aim of this consultation exercise was to identify common problems encountered as a result of the initial audit process. The following were identified as the main problems.

### **Availability of Crime and Incident Data**

The main concern expressed by all four partnerships was the availability and nature of police crime and incident data. Provided centrally through the headquarters Research and Development Unit, partnerships were presented with three years worth of crime and incident records. However, due to the format in which the data was provided and collated it proved to be of little or no use to the partnerships for the following reasons.

*Format of information* - Crime and incident data provided by headquarters existed in paper-based format requiring collation in to electronic format before any analysis could be undertaken (e.g. creation of tables or charts).

*Geographical Units* - The data was presented to districts in geographical units based upon police beat areas. As a result, partnerships were unable to reconcile crime and incident statistics with the ward or enumeration district data held by the four unitary authorities.

RAS Code	Violence against the Person	Sexual Offences	Robbery
MP01A01	13	1	3
MP02A01	16	0	5
MA01P03	3	0	0
MA02P04	25	3	6
MP03P01	9	0	2

Example of Crime Data supplied for 1998 Audits

Despite holding 'pin-point' mapping information (grid references), the Research and Development Unit were unable to extract this detail from the main database, therefore, all but one of the four partnerships were unable to utilise this information and found it necessary to aggregate beat area

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information into ward level data on a `best fit' basis, an ineffective and inefficient use of limited resources (the use of grid references by one partnership will be discussed later in this report).

Standardisation of Information - Crime and incident statistics were collated by headquarters and distributed to partnerships as actual figures. Whilst raw numbers are useful for trend analysis, crime rates (e.g. per 1000 population) provide a means of comparison both across and within partnership areas. Whilst partnerships can and did convert figures into rates, there was doubt as to whether the same population base was used across the whole of the Force area.

### **Resources and Staffing issues**

CDR partnership audit teams were drawn from existing staff and in the majority of cases consisted of a police officer together with a representative from local authority. As a team, they were responsible for the collection, collation and analysis of appropriate data together with the production and publication the audit document.

Feedback from key personnel indicated that those assigned to the audit teams had little or no experience of undertaking such tasks. Furthermore, appropriate IT skills and knowledge in relation to data collection and analysis was minimal. Allocated staff were also expected to continue with `regular' duties whilst the audit process was undertaken.

In order to overcome such issues, one of the local audit teams, Middlesbrough, sought to use the expertise and experience in data analysis of a local research and strategic planning organisation known as Tees Valley Joint Strategy Unit (JSU). With assistance and support from the JSU Middlesbrough were able to produce ward based statistics by utilising the crime and incident grid reference details (see table below).

Table A  
TOTAL REPORTED CRIME IN MIDDLESBROUGH (July 1996 - December 1997)

WARD	Total Number of Crimes	Number of Households	Total Population	Rate per 1000 Households
ST HILDA'S	6852	2500	4771	2739
NORTH CHAMBER	2064	2260	4383	908
SOUTHFIELD	4534	2800	4677	1620
GRESHAM	1618	2210	4190	743
GROVE HILL	1684	2230	4585	748
LINTHORPE	1044	2600	5345	382
BEECHVAULT	1282	2050	4699	613
EASTERSIDE	1091	1780	4367	513
PARK	1061	1790	4628	392
HEMINGTON	1230	2130	4884	377
BROOKFIELD	1353	2540	5483	388
PALESTER	964	1610	4283	533
ATHERSTONE	1205	2690	6708	478
PARK END	981	2120	5240	463
MINTHORPE	802	1750	4394	458
ACKLAM	893	1960	4703	458
THORNTHES	1535	2430	7938	448
KIRBY	874	1960	5102	466
WESTBOURNE	866	2020	5612	428
REDWICK HILLS	811	1930	4514	420
NEWHAM	1743	6780	16880	257
BROCKFIELD	536	2410	6522	222
KADDER	513	2310	5665	222
STANTON AND THORNTON	260	2100	4599	124
MARKON	133	1800	4227	74
GRAND TOTAL	33207	58550	148984	567

Caution: Some Police geographical areas are not completely coterminous with Council ward boundaries.

Extract from Middlesbrough Audit

### Multi agency co-operation

The production of the 1998 audit documents were predominantly police led. It would appear that this was due to the lack of previous experience and available information and therefore a heavy reliance on police data. In addition, audit teams reported on the apparent reluctance of non-statutory partner agencies to partake in the audit process, due to the following reasons.

**Availability of Information** – As discussed previously, prior to 1998 the issues in relation to crime and disorder were perceived to be the principle responsibility of the police. Whilst other agencies such as the health service were found to record related information this was not always recorded in a manner appropriate to the analysis of crime and disorder (e.g. Accident and Emergency Records)

**Demand on Resources** – Whilst the police and local authority have a lead responsibility to address crime and disorder, other agencies such as the health and probation services do not give it the same emphasis. Feedback from those involved in the collection of information for the initial audits would suggest that as a result, such agencies were less willing to assign resources to the provision of information for use by the partnerships. Consultation with a senior representative of the probation service highlighted one particular problem in relation to demand on resources i.e. each partnership approaching the service on an individual basis rather than a centralised approach based on common data requirements, hence potentially increasing the workload four times.

*Information Sharing* – Perhaps one of the most difficult problems encountered by partnerships related to information sharing and confidentiality with agencies reluctant to share potentially sensitive information. In an attempt to overcome this obstacle various protocols or information sharing agreements had been drafted allowing data to be used from a number of agencies. This process was time consuming and lacked co-ordination with individual audit teams seeking to progress local protocols independent of one another, once again resulting in duplication of effort.

These attempt at information sharing, albeit conducted with enthusiasm and for the right reasons lacked cohesion. At this time the Association of Chief Police Officers Information Sharing Protocols did not exist.

### **The Way Forward**

Having completed the analysis stage of the project a small working group was established in order to address the problems encountered during the previous audit process and develop possible solutions. The group, co-ordinated by Cleveland Police Research and Development Officer and chaired by Safe in Tees Valley Programme Director, consisted of police and local authority representatives from each of the four partnerships (see page 11). This group grew as the requirements of the project developed (see page 21).

## RESPONSE

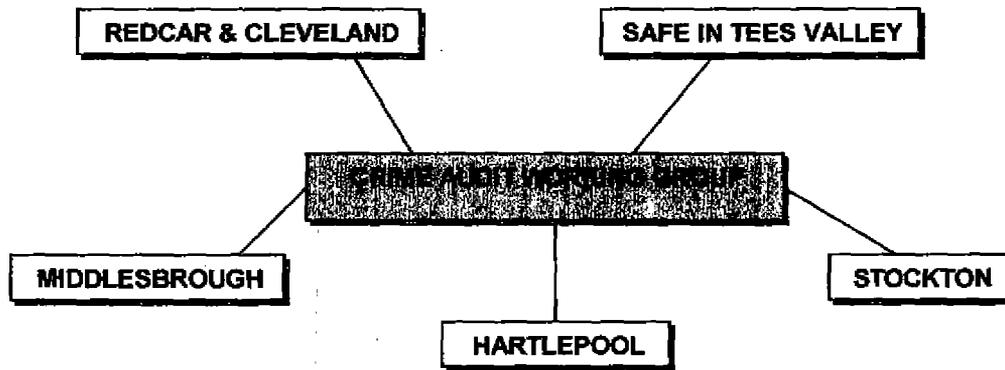
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*" The lack of availability of accepted, accurate and timely data has led to a failure to understand the relative importance of crime reduction information. The importance of this group lies in its ability to get all parties to agree to sing from the same hymn sheet"*

John Bentley, Programme Director Safe In Tees Valley

### *Stage 1- The Crime Audit Working Group*

The analysis stage of the project revealed a number of areas for development to be addressed by the newly established Crime Audit Working Group. Meeting approximately every six weeks, the **group** must work with the added challenge of little or no funding or additional resources other than the time and effort of the individuals involved.



Structure of Initial Crime Audit Working Group

Using the Home Office checklist for inclusion (see appendix 2) the initial task of the group was to establish which areas would be addressed corporately and which were to be addressed on a local level. As a result, the following key challenges were identified.

## Key Challenges:

- Provide partnerships with standardised multi agency data model upon which to base audits, using data by appropriate and agreed geographical areas e.g. wards
- Make efficient and effective use of limited resources. Provide appropriate skills either through training or support mechanisms.
- Draw up corporate information sharing protocols co-ordinated from the centre.

## Stage 2 - Multi Agency Data Model

In order to obtain standardised information based upon which -direct comparisons across and within the force area could be made, a proposed corporate data model was drawn from those agencies serving the whole of Teesside. The table below provides a summary of the proposed data model

<b>Police</b>	Force area Partnership Ward	Recorded Crime  Incidents of Disorder  Arrests	Type of Crime Age, <b>Gender</b> , Ethnicity of Victim Age Gender, Ethnicity of Offender  <b>Type of Incident</b> <b>Hour of Day</b> <b>Day of Week</b> <b>Month of Year</b>  Reason for Arrest <b>Age, Gender</b> , Ethnicity of Arrestee.
<b>Fire</b>	Force area Partnership Ward	Incidents	<b>Type of Incident</b>  <b>Hour of Day</b> <b>Day of Week</b> <b>Month of Year</b>
<b>Health</b>	Force Area Partnership Ward	<b>Accident and Emergency Records</b>  <b>Violent Incidents</b>	<b>Reason for Admission</b> <b>Age and Gender of Victim</b>  Type of Incident
<b>Probation</b>	<b>Force Area Partnership Ward</b>	<b>Client Caseload</b>	<b>Offence Committed</b> <b>Age, gender and ethnicity</b>
<b>Youth Offending Teams</b>	Partnership	Client Caseload	Offence Committed <b>Age, gender and ethnicity</b>

<b>Education</b>	Force Area Partnership Ward	Academic Achievements	GCSE Results Destination of School Leavers
<b>Voluntary Sector</b>	Partnership	UNITE — Community Mediation	Presenting issues, referrals, outcomes
<b>Demographics</b>	Force Area Partnership Ward	Population Households Unemployment Deprivation	Age, Gender, Ethnicity Low income, Lone Parents Claimants Local scores, National ranking

#### Summary of Proposed Corporate Data Model

In order to determine whether this model was achievable, representatives from each prospective 'data sources' or partner agencies were individually invited to attend a meeting of the working group. Focusing on the possible inclusion of information in the Corporate Data Model, the meetings posed and sought answers to the following questions.

- *What information is currently available?*
- *In what format can such information be obtained?*
- *What barriers exist in relation to information sharing and confidentiality?*

In principle, all of the information requested was available and as a result, senior representatives from Police Headquarters, National Probation Service Teesside, Cleveland Fire and Rescue, Tees Health Authority & South Tees Youth Offending Team joined the working group. However, the format in which such information could be provided was to depend upon how the information would be used and who would use it.

### Stage 3 - Data Collection and Analysis

With the emergence of a potential multi agency data model the attention of the working group turned to data collection and analysis. The requirements of local CDR Partnerships are outlined below.

#### **Requirements of Local CRD Partnerships**

- Ward Level information in electronic format
- Collected centrally to avoid duplication of effort and demand on resources
- Held in central data warehouse to allow cross-referencing

- Analysis using appropriate statistical techniques and mapping procedures

Having agreed that ward level data was required the group then had to decide how this was to be obtained. Much of the data held by the contributing agencies either proved difficult to extract from internal databases or was not routinely collected in ward format.

Following their previous success with Middlesbrough, the Joint Strategy Unit were approached by the project co-ordinator and as a result, agreed to assist in the data collection and analysis stage of the audit process on a Force wide basis.

Following further consultation with the Joint Strategy Unit the following process was proposed for the collection, collation and analysis of data in relation to the corporate data model.

- *Agreed data to be collected by Safe in Tees Valley from contributing Agencies*
- *Data to be 'cleaned' by JSU in preparation for analysis*
- *Ward analysis to be undertaken by JSU*
- *Information to be distributed to CRD Partnerships via Safe in Tees Valley*

#### **Stage 4 – Information Sharing Protocols**

In order for 'mapping' procedures to be undertaken, individual rather than aggregated data was required. To ensure the appropriate transfer and use of such data it was necessary for those concerned to **adopt** an Information Sharing Protocol.

During the previous round of audits various attempts had been made to establish such documents with little or no success. It was clear that the four districts were acting in isolation and therefore it was agreed by the group that a corporate approach to such a task was necessary.

Following consultation between legal representatives of both Cleveland Police and the Joint Strategy Unit, a protocol was drawn up and signed on behalf of **both organisations (appendix 3) allowing:**

**"The Tees Valley Joint Strategy Unit acting through the Relevant Persons shall use the data provided solely for the agreed purpose, which is conducting analyses requested by the four District Crime and Disorder partnerships or by**

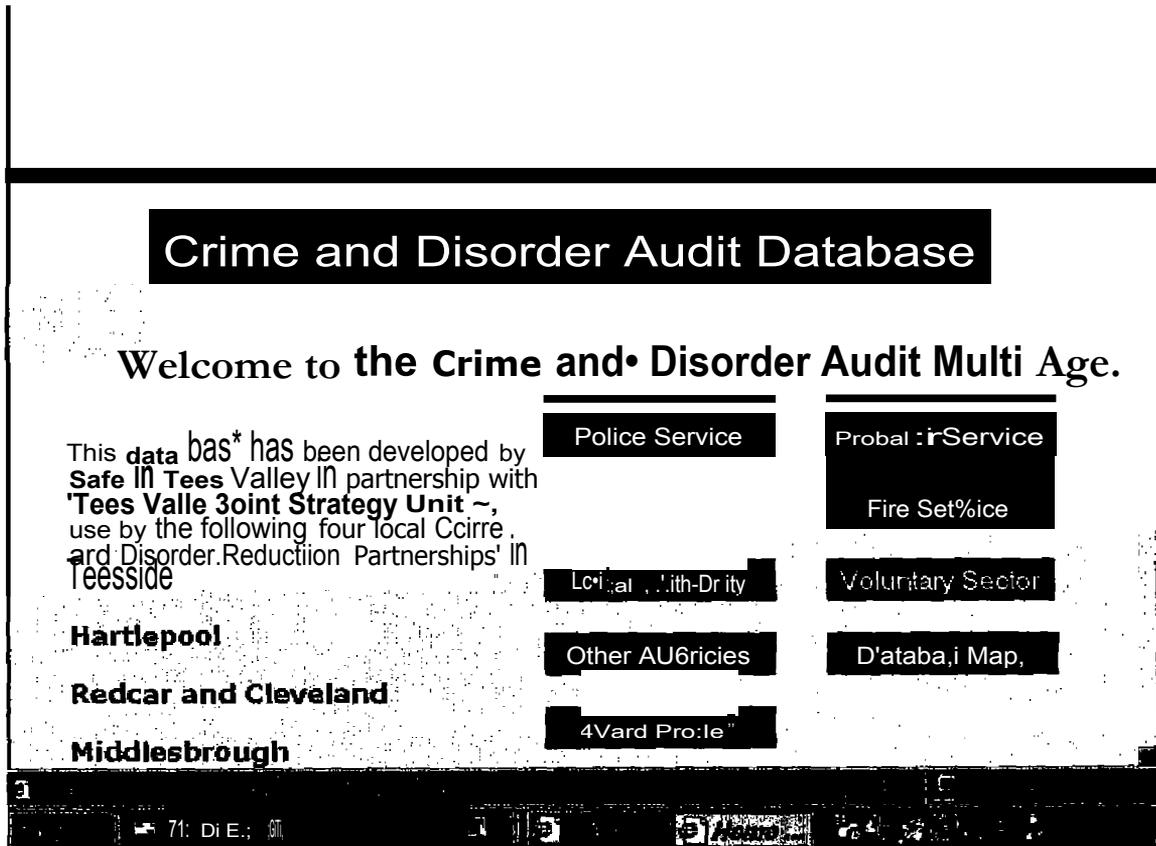
any of the statutory partners within those partnerships  
bounded by the Cleveland Police area "

Extract from Information Sharing Protocol between Cleveland Police and Tees Valley Joint Strategy Unit

*Stage 5 – Multi Agency Database CD-ROM*

Having set up the process of collecting and analysing the required information into the appropriate format the next challenge for the group was to identify an appropriate means of feeding the information back to the partnerships.

Designed by the Research and Development Officer a database was developed in the style of a 'website' using Microsoft Front Page software. The 'website' was to act as a hosting site into which data could be easily accessed via embedded Microsoft Excel spreadsheets. In addition to statistical information, visual tools were included in the form of hotspot mapping and graphical trend analysis.



## Spreadsheets

Using Microsoft Excel software, a series of data spreadsheets were developed. The spreadsheets hold ward level information broken down into financial year time periods. Both actual figures and rates (e.g. per 1000 population) were included. The spreadsheets are structured using data forms allowing CDR Partnerships to easily manipulate the information for example, ranking wards, identifying the 'top ten' for certain crime types or selecting only those meeting a specified criteria such as a rate above the national average.

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet titled "Recorded Crime". The main data table is titled "Ward Crime Rates 1999-00" and lists various wards with their corresponding crime rates for different categories. An inset window titled "1999-2000" provides a summary of totals for various crime categories.

Ward	Violence against the Person	Sexual Offences	Robbery	Burglary Dwelling	Burglary Other	Total Burglary	Theft Shops
BRINKBURN	5.3	0.4	2.3				
BRUS	3.6	0.4	1.1				
DYKE HOUSE	8.9	0.9	2.0				
ELWICK	2.0	0.7	1.3				
FENS	1.8	0.2	0.3				
GRANGE	1.0						
GREATHAM	0.4						
HART	1.4						
JACKSON	13.1						
OWTON	6.6						
PARK	2.9						
RIFT HOUSE	1.4						
ROSSMERE	3.8						
SEATON	2.3						
ST HILDA	3.6						
STRANTON	22.7						
THROSTON	2.7						
ACKLAM	4.6						
AYRESOME	10.6						
BECKFIELD	6.6						
BEECHWOOD	6.7						
BERWICK HILLS	4.4						
BROOKFIELD	1.6						

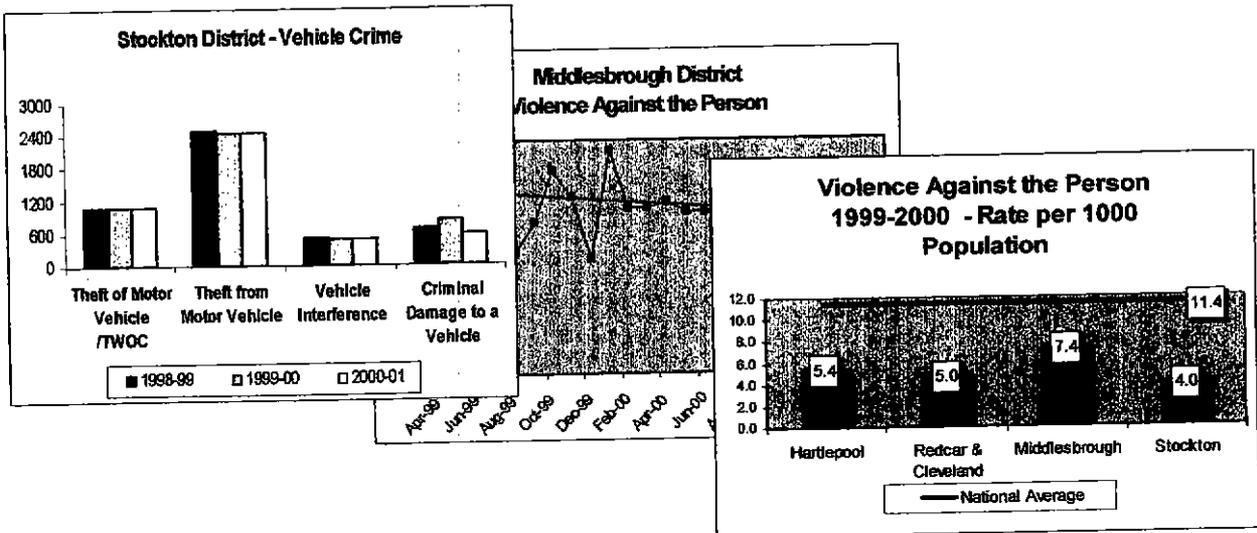
  

Category	Value
Violence against the Person	5.2932814530908
Sexual Offences	0.375023430964935
Robberies	2.25014063376961
Total Violent Crimes	7.91842711925364
Burglary Dwelling	35.6329209621993
Burglary Other	14.6040109985636
Total Burglary	50.2377319587629
Theft from Shops/Offices	14.2609906006576
Theft from Motor Vehicles	6.62653989619361
Theft of Motor Vehicles	6.3763984624039
Vehicle Substrances	1.12547031689481
Other Theft	7.68798049078117

Example of Data Spreadsheet - Recorded Crime

## Charts

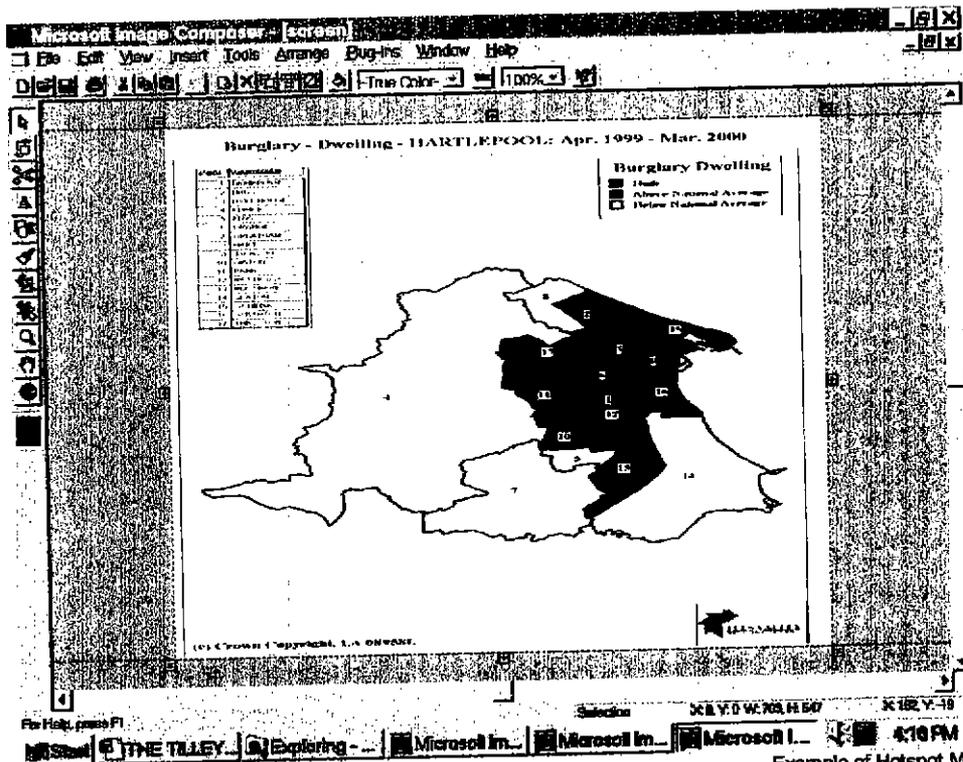
In addition to statistical information, a series of pre-determined charts and graphs have been placed into the database. Monthly trends and district comparisons for specified data categories have been included. Not only can such charts and graphs be used to visually identify patterns or trends within the data, by using the cut and paste facility, CDR Partnerships can select appropriate charts and place directly into the audit documents.



Example of Charts and Graphs

### Hotspot Mapping

In the previous round of audits little or no mapping of relevant information took place. Hotspot mapping allows the instant identification of problem areas within a district or CDR Partnership area. Using MapInfo software, a series of hotspot maps have been constructed. Based on a 'traffic light' coding scheme wards are identified as being below, above or more than twice the national average for each particular crime category.



Example of Hotspot Mapping

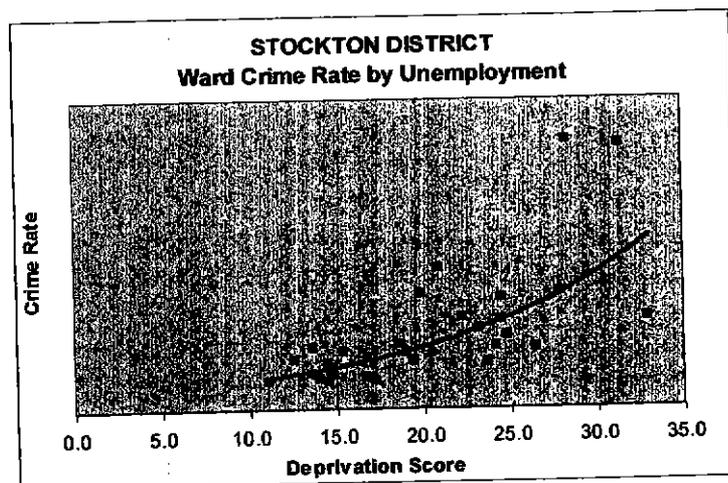
The use of a central data warehouse holding information from a number of different agencies also allows multi-agency mapping to be undertaken. For example, using the information based on probation service caseloads it is possible to identify whether there is a correlation between where crimes are occurring and where offenders are living.

### **Additional Information**

In addition to the information identified in the corporate data model, a number of other datasets have been obtained and included in the database. This includes information from Youth Offending Teams, Education and Voluntary Sector organizations such as the Community Mediation Service - UNITE.

In order to analyse and tackle crime and disorder it is important to identify the underlying factors. The database therefore includes the following socio-demographic information.

- *Population figures broken down by age, gender and ethnicity*
- *Household figures including number of low income and single parent households*
- *Unemployment figures and rates*
- *Deprivation figures both local scores and national rankings*



Use of socio-demographic data showing correlation between crime and unemployment

The Multi Agency database provides a source of information upon which CDR Partnerships are able to base accurate audit documents. Whilst not exhaustive, the CD-Rom (copy enclosed) holds core information stored in an



# ASSESSMENT

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***"As a source document for Crime and Disorder Audits, this database allows me to compare progress throughout Cleveland. It reduces the workload of those involved and is understood because it follows the SARA process in identifying problems. It complements my work as a Police Liaison Officer with the local authority and facilitates multi-agency co-operation"***

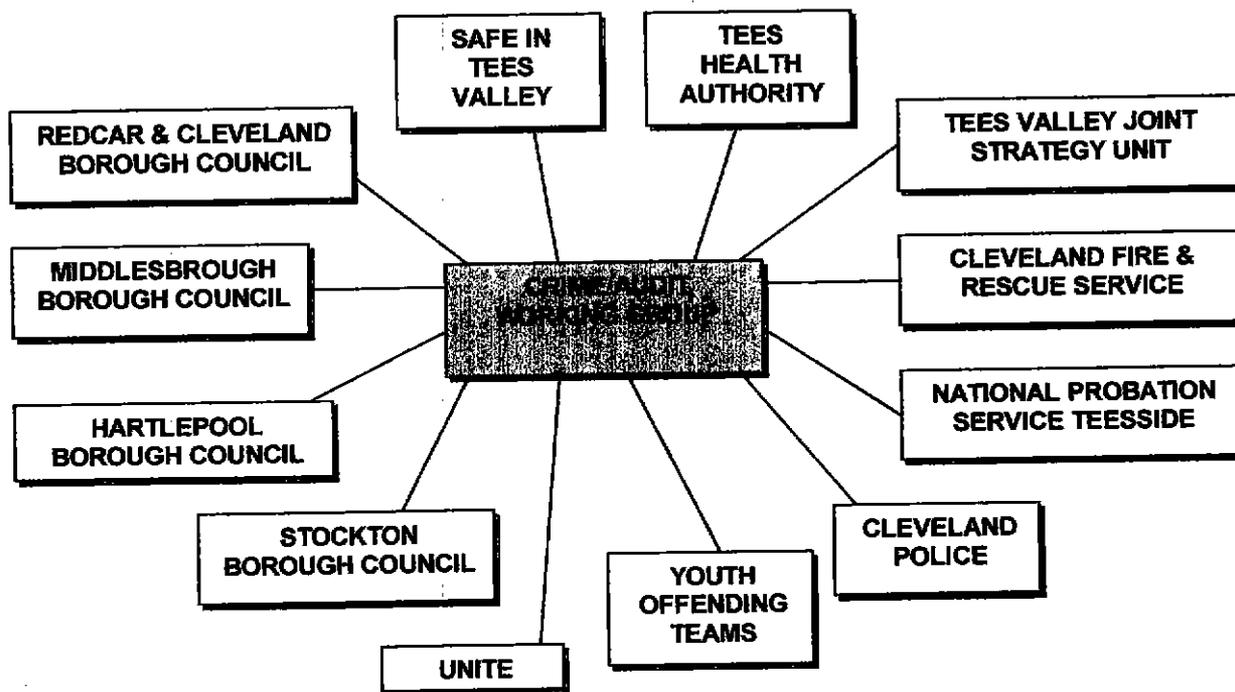
Sgt Lister — Local Authority Liaison Officer, Redcar & Cleveland

## Achievements

Using the SARA problem solving model, the multi agency crime audit project has successfully addressed the problems previous encountered by CDR Partnership Audit Teams. During the lifespan of the project (December 1999 to April 2001) the following has been achieved.

- The establishment of a multi agency working group
- A corporate multi-agency approach to the audit process
- The construction of a Crime & Disorder Data Model
- The creation and implementation of information sharing protocols
- The introduction of new and improved systems of active data sharing
- Maximising the use of existing resources to establish a multi agency data warehouse allowing inter-agency data correlation and mapping exercises to be undertaken
- Increased local expertise and experience in relation to data collection and analysis
- The provision of accurate, timely and comparable data to CDR Partnerships
- The creation of a multi agency data base available to CDR Partnerships and contributing agencies via CD-Rom

The success of this project has been multi agency working. The working group have been able to drive forward and progress the development of new and improved channels of information sharing. Agencies previously either unwilling or unable to contribute to the Crime & Disorder process such as health, probation and other non-statutory organisations, have taken an active and invaluable role in the project.



Multi Agency Crime Audit Working Group

Feedback from these agencies would suggest that success is due to the co-ordinated approach taken by the audit teams, resulting in reduced demand on limited resources and a clearer understanding of how each agency can assist and benefit from the Crime and Disorder Process.

***Problems encountered***

During the course of the project a number of obstacles were encountered with the potential to limit it's success.

*Financial Support* - The initial problem encountered was the lack of financial assistance made available to the project. Despite the willingness of agencies to become involved in the project the availability of funding remained minimal. As a result it has been necessary for all agencies to work in partnership and maximise the use of existing staff and resources.

*Information Sharing* - Previous attempts to develop information sharing protocols has proved difficult. This is perhaps due to the lack of co-ordination across the four CDR Partnerships and contributing agencies. The centralised approach taken by this project would appear to have overcome this problem. However, a number of obstacles were encountered resulting in the delay of

active information sharing (i.e. the development of clear definitions in relation to the use of information and the level of detail required and the identification of responsible personnel and subsequent naming of individuals on such documentation). Using ACPO guidelines and having sought legal **advice** from both the police and local authorities, an information sharing agreement has been signed allowing the flow of information into the multi agency database and back to CDR Partnerships (appendix 3).

Timescales – Aggravated by the delayed signing of the information sharing protocol the working group encountered difficulties in relation to the release date of the completed CD-Rom. With each CDR Partnership and contributing agency working to individual deadlines and priorities **a co-ordinated approach** was necessary to ensure all partners received information by the required deadline. Despite the success of an increased pooled effort towards the end of the project, it has been acknowledged by the working group that agreed deadlines should have been identified and agreed by all concerned at a much earlier date.

### *Future Developments*

Building on the success of the project, the Multi Agency Working Group, co-ordinated via Safe in Tees Valley, is currently researching the potential future development of the database and working towards

- Providing CDR Partnerships with regular updates in relation to crime and disorder within the local area.
- Building on existing partnerships & datasets particularly in relation to local authority information with regard to deprivation and drug related issues
- Conduct more in depth analysis, looking for correlations within datasets and identify possible underlying factors
- Maximising access to information by publishing via a secure online website
- Extend the project by incorporating the fifth CDR Partnership (Darlington) within the Tees Valley sub Region.



CRIME FIGURES 1997

OFFENCE	NATIONAL TOTAL	PER 1000 POP	CLEVELAND TOTAL	PER 1000 POP	R + C TOTAL	PER 1000 POP
Violence Against The Person	253107	4.87	2637	4.73	690	4.94
Sexual Offences	33514	0.64	253	0.45	65	0.46
Robbery	64077	1.23	507	0.91	86	0.63
Burglary	1015791	19.53	16432	29.46	3451	24.69
Vehicle Crime	1117658	21.49	15851	28.42	3329	23.82
Other Theft	1048527	20.16	15461	27.72	3129	22.38
Fraud/Forgery	135454	2.6	1425	2.55	261	1.87
Damage	866991	16.67	11274	20.22	1408	10.07
Other Offences	60045	1.15	605	1.08	356	2.55
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4595164</b>	<b>88.34</b>	<b>64445</b>	<b>115.54</b>	<b>12777</b>	<b>91.41</b>

DISORDER FIGURES 1997

INCIDENT TYPE	CLEVELAND TOTAL	PER 1000 POP	R + C TOTAL	PER 1000 POP
Public Disturbance	2062	3.7	434	3.1
Disturbance - Private Premises	420	0.76	89	0.64
Disorder Licenced Premises	561	1.01	86	0.62
Drunkeness	2298	4.12	480	3.43
Domestic Disputes	8862	15.93	1845	13.2
Neighbour Disputes	1803	3.23	508	3.63
Racially Motivated	35	0.06	8	0.06
Anti Social Behaviour	11722	21.03	3099	22.17
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>27763</b>	<b>49.84</b>	<b>6549</b>	<b>46.85</b>

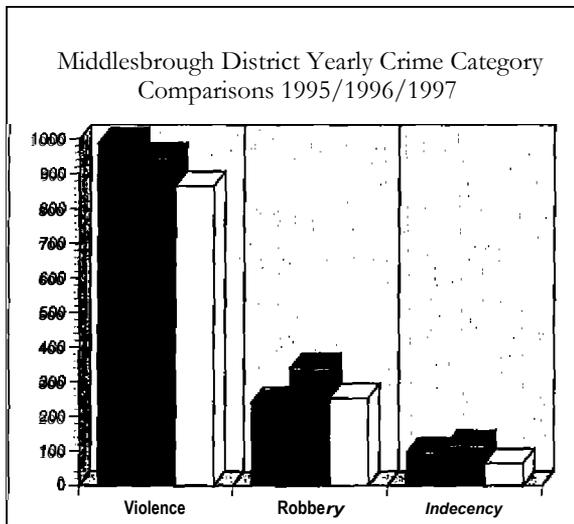
REDCAR AND CLEVELAND CRIME FIGURES

OFFENCE	1995	1996	1997
Violence Against the Person	866	805	690
Sexual Offences	67	66	65
Robbery	94	118	88
Burglary	4777	5100	3451
Vehicle Crime	3917	4578	3329
Other Theft	3140	3515	3129
Fraud/Forgery	226	309	261
Damage	1586	1665	1408
Other Offences	273	335	356
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14746</b>	<b>16491</b>	<b>12777</b>

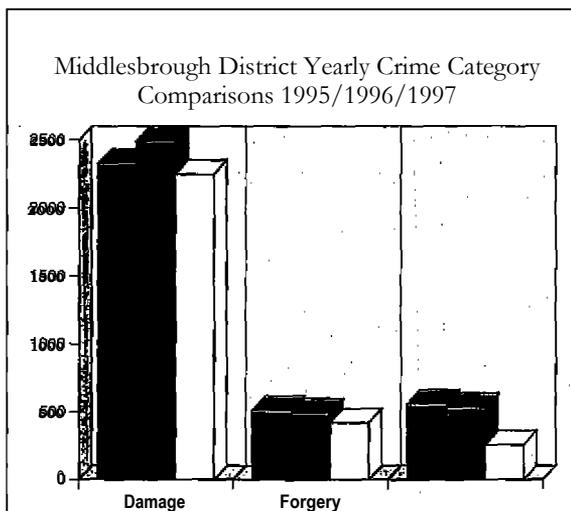
REDCAR AND CLEVELAND DISORDER FIGURES 1997

INCIDENT TYPE	CLEVELAND TOTAL	PER 1000 POP	R + C TOTAL	PER 1000 POP
Public Disturbance	2082	3.7	434	3.1
Disturbance - Private Premises	420	0.76	89	0.64
Disorder Licenced Premises	561	1.01	86	0.82
Drunkeness	2298	4.12	480	3.43
Domestic Disputes	8882	15.93	1845	13.2
Neighbour Disputes	1803	3.23	508	3.63
Racially Motivated	35	0.06	8	0.06
Anti Social Behaviour	11722	21.03	3099	22.17
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>27783</b>	<b>49.84</b>	<b>6549</b>	<b>46.85</b>

# OVERVIEW OF CRIME AND DISORDER IN MIDDLESBROUGH



See key below



See key below

## KEY TO 'HOME OFFICE TERMS', Sr CATEGORIES

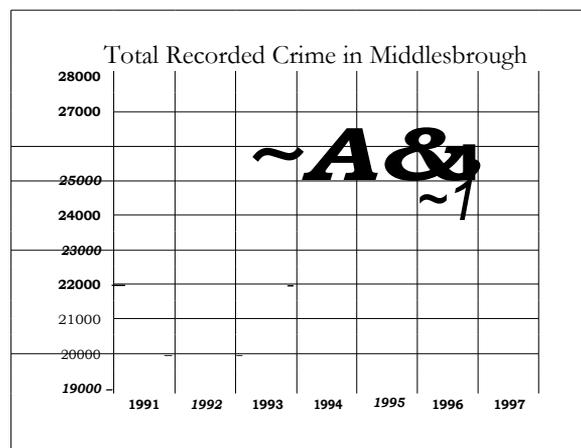
<b>House Burglary</b>	Dwelling House Burglary
<b>Other Burglary</b>	Shed, Outbuilding; Commercial Burglary
<b>Theft TWOC</b>	Taking/Stealing of Motor Vehicles
<b>Theft From</b>	Theft from Motor Vehicles
<b>Cycle Theft</b>	Theft of Pedal Cycles
<b>Other Thefts</b>	Shoplifting, Theft from the Person
<b>Violence</b>	Assaults, Sexual Offences and Robbery
<b>Robbery</b>	Theft with Force
<b>Indecency</b>	Indecent Assault
<b>Damage</b>	Damage to Property, Arson
<b>Forgery</b>	Counterfeiting etc.
<b>Other</b>	Handling Stolen Goods, Drugs Offences etc.

II Although very serious, the offences below are rare:

	1997
Rape	9
Murder	1

III *It is recognised however, that many incidents are never recorded by any agency at all. The British Crime Survey 1998 has shown that only 62% of all crime is reported.*

■ Crime in Middlesbrough has fallen in most categories over the previous three years.



■ Crime is falling in Middlesbrough and the other districts. Nevertheless Cleveland's overall level, in comparison to similar areas, for example, Nottinghamshire and Lancashire, is still high (as per Audit Commission's comparison of similar police forces, 1997).

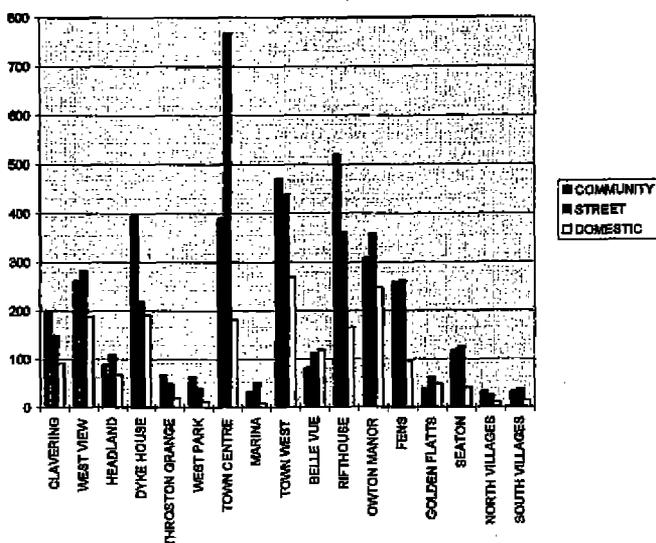
■ During 1997, *Cleveland had the highest level of auto-crime* (per 1,000 households) and the **joint highest level of burglary** amongst its similar forces. Overall, Cleveland was third highest in total crime.

# Disorder

After crime, the issue which is of most concern to the people of Hartlepool is DISORDER. It is recognised that in many instances this can affect the quality of life within the community.

The chart below shows the total number of disorder incidents per 'geographical area' which were reported to the police during the year 1997/98.

DISORDER AND ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR  
1997/98



It is evident that the area suffering the highest number of incidents is the Town Centre.

It is recognised that this is the centre of activity in Hartlepool, where members of both the local and outlying communities converge to socialise.

Although not totally responsible for all disorder, alcohol plays an integral part in the social lives of many people. Whilst not stigmatised in the same way as drugs, the consumption of alcohol has a major impact on the way people behave.

Alcohol is estimated to play its part in:

- 70% of street assaults;
- 40% of domestic violence cases;
- 35% of child abuse referrals;
- 25% of accidents at work;
- 28% of all auto crime recorded; and
- 9% of all other reported thefts.

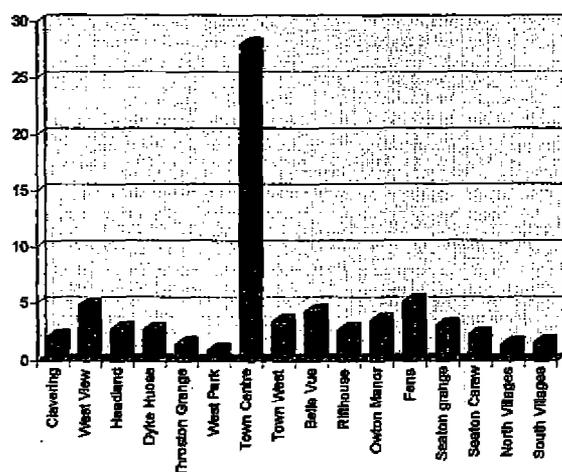
(Source: Portman Group Survey)

## Street Disorder

Street disorder includes violence and disorder in the street, drunkenness and Breach of the Peace.

The incidents reported and dealt with by the police during 1997/98 are shown in the below chart which identifies the incidents per 'geographical area' per 100 head of population.

STREET DISORDER; INCIDENTS PER 100 POPULATION  
APRIL 97 - MARCH 98



In Hartlepool there are 138 public houses and 104 off-licences in operation, together with 51 registered clubs. The main area of concern are those premises with authorisation to remain open until 2 a.m. (nightclubs). The number of people leaving these premises at that time can be as follows:

Venue Night Club	1,455
Wesley Night Club	1,020
Buzz and Zoom	1,000
42nd Street	940
Fifth Avenue	200
Capanac Joes	200
Shades	172

This amounts to a potential total of almost 5,000 people leaving licensed premises, 'en mass', in the



BILLINGHAM	Total population	No of households	Total of crimes	Crimes per 1000 pop	Total disorder	Disorder per 1000 pop	Business	Residential
Whitehouse Drive / Wolviston	6526	2444	275	42	313	48	51	1
High Grange / Rievaulx / Marsh House	2967	1094	273	92	321	108	40	6
Roseberry / Town Centre	6655	2855	839	126	471	71	53	19
Cowpen	1457	605	95	65	22	15	12	20
Low Grange	10668	3925	503	47	915	86	57	15
Wallington Drive	2038	747	145	71	41	20	12	16
Belasis / Cowpen Ind Est	897	325	344	384	240	268	17	52
Billingham Beck/I.C.I./Old B'ham/St Cuthberts	6661	2646	352	56	475	170	49	20
<b>Billingham sub-total</b>	<b>37869</b>	<b>14641</b>	<b>2826</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>2798</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>20</b>

STOCKTON	Total population	No of households	Total of crimes	Crimes per 1000 pop	Total disorder	Disorder per 1000 pop	Business	Residential
Down Centre South	1003	459	374	304	394	321	78	123
Hartington Road	1229	635	687	167	1000	242	205	111
Yarm Rd / Westbourne St	4126	1840	358	76	545	116	114	66
Eastbourne / Ragworth	4685	1719	446	159	352	125	11	10
Portrack Ind Est / Teesdale	2808	1151	650	115	805	142	149	63
Portrack / Swainby Road	5663	2353	650	122	539	101	115	54
Bluehall / Leven Road	9533	3455	872	91	1254	132	203	59
Hardwick / Bishopsgarth	6689	2534	522	78	493	74	88	35
Roseworth	8206	3308	755	92	428	52	116	35
Crooksbarrow / Junction Rd / Albany	3625	1386	181	50	148	41	17	12
<b>Stockton sub-total</b>	<b>85792</b>	<b>34043</b>	<b>9125</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>9228</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>1534</b>	<b>45</b>

THORNABY	Total population	No of households	Total of crimes	Crimes per 1000 pop	Total disorder	Disorder per 1000 pop	Business	Residential
Thornaby Centre / Anfield / Seabrook	1234	575	265	48	664	120	28	14
Grimsby East and Bassleton	5522	2042	86	77	285	254	1	2
Alkensway	1124	426	519	72	357	50	90	51
Ingleby Barwick / Teesside Ind Est	7200	1759	92	3217	105	404	37	
<b>Thornaby sub-total</b>	<b>30712</b>	<b>10833</b>	<b>2817</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>3217</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>37</b>

YARM	Total population	No of households	Total of crimes	Crimes per 1000 pop	Total disorder	Disorder per 1000 pop	Business	Residential
Eaglescliffe / Villages	11392	4214	414	36	362	32	71	17
Spital / Kirkclevington	3646	1302	165	45	101	28	18	14
Yarm	7058	2655	378	54	274	39	21	8
<b>Yarm sub-total</b>	<b>22096</b>	<b>8171</b>	<b>957</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>13</b>

**Total** 176469 67688 15725 89 15980 91 2339 35

## Appendix 2 – Home Office Checklist for Inclusion

	~xva'		Full	Comments
Data Availability	Review existing data sources and identify those to be used for current audit.	~/	✓	Ongoing via district audit teams and Safe in Tees Valley, need to identify what is available and what should be used. (Safe in Tees Valley to assist)
	Assess/review the reliability of data-sets to be used.		./	Ongoing, Is the data used accurate? Is the data used reliable? How can improvements be made. Consider methods of data collection, under reporting etc. Use and compare results of the British Crime Survey to local statistics. Will this information be available in time for the next audits (BCS 2000)? (Safe in Tees Valley to assist)
Overview of Local Area	Tabulate, and preferably map distribution of crime incidence rates (overall and by type) by chosen geographical units of analysis.	./		Number of crimes by category at ward level. Develop via TPAM or JSU (actual and per 1000 population, 1000 households etc.) Need to identify relevant offence types/groups. For inclusion in corporate audit model (Safe in Tees Valley to assist)
	Tabulate, and preferably map distribution of rates of incidents of disorder by chosen geographical units of analysis.	./	✓	Number of disorder incidents by chosen category at ward level. Develop via TPAM or JSU. (actual and per 1000 population, 1000 households etc.) Need to identify type of incident for inclusion and specific groupings, For inclusion in corporate audit model (Safe in Tees Valley to assist)
	Tabulate, and preferably map distribution of crime victimisation prevalence, incidence and concentration rates by chosen geographical units of analysis, overall and by offence type.			Number of victims, incidents/crimes and concentration by ward for each offence type. Possible problem - identifying the victims, more than one victim per crime, identifying repeat victims? Should statistics be collated by location of offence or place of residence of victim? For inclusion in corporate audit model (Safe in Tees Valley to assist)
	Tabulate, and preferably map distribution of known offender-residence rates by chosen geographical units of analysis.		✓	Number of known offenders living in each ward. Develop via TPAM or JSU. Possible problem - do you <b>identify</b> the number of offenders or the <b>number</b> of offences committed where the offender is known (repeat offending?). For inclusion in corporate audit model (Safe in Tees Valley to assist)
Identify Problem Areas and Issues	Mount detailed crime pattern analysis using techniques such as hot spot <b>mapping</b> .		./	Overlay incidents, crimes, victims, offenders on a map. Possible problem - does TPAM have <b>mapping</b> facility. Can this be done by Crime Analysts via WATSON or do you rely on the JSU. (Safe in Tees Valley to assist)
	Where possible, show temporal distribution of incidents by time of day, day of week and month.		./	<b>Temporal distribution</b> (where and when). <b>Show incidents</b> by time of day, day of week, month of year by wards. For inclusion in corporate audit model (Safe in Tees Valley to assist)
	Setting the relevant, regional and county national benchmark rates at 100, <b>index</b> the authority incidence rates overall and for separate offence types.	✓	./	Compare to regional and national statistics to assess seriousness. Information available <b>via</b> Home Office Website. <b>Should HQ be responsible for providing this data</b> to ensure consistency? Use offence categories as identified <b>above</b> . Districts prefer to use rates <b>per 1000 population</b> etc. rather than the 100 index method for comparison. Need to determine timetable for release of national statistics. (Safe in Tees Valley to assist)
	Setting the overall relevant authority rates at 100, index and rank incidence, victimisation, offender <b>and</b> disorder rates by chosen geographical units of analysis.		✓	As above but at ward level <b>against</b> the district total, <b>identify whether</b> problems exist throughout the district or whether specific problem areas exist for particular offences. (Safe in Tees Valley to assist)

Place in Context	Identify areas with locally high rates for further analysis, paying particular attention to those with consistently high rates, <b>and</b> those relating to more significant crimes in terms of volume, cost and seriousness.	✓	✓	Based on the results of the above benchmarking exercise, identify specific problems in relation to offence type and location. Correlate this with other information to identify underlying causes or related factors. e.g. unemployment rates, academic achievements, health indicators etc. Information available from JSU or direct from Local Authority. (Safe in Tees Valley to assist)
Evaluate Current Work	Identify existing crime and disorder <i>efforts and</i> expenditure and examine <b>correspondence</b> with spatio-temporal <b>distribution and apparent</b> sources of crime and disorder problems.		✓	What initiatives/preventative methods are in place and how much does this work cost. Look at this information in relation to where and when problems are occurring. This area needs developing. Some work is being done in relation to castings by the police (ABC). (Districts responsibility, Safe in Tees Valley to seek examples)
	Note <b>apparent over-provision</b> , under-provision and misdirected provision,		✓	Based on the above, identify whether efforts are effectively directed or otherwise. (What is working, what is not, what needs to be improved etc.) (District responsibility)
Cost Benefit Analysis	Estimate costs of differing types of crime and disorder problem to the criminal justice system and to victim, and their impact on social and economic life.		✓	Estimate the costs of crime and disorder for both the 'system' and the victims. Look at how this effects society as a whole, relate to both socio-economic <i>factors</i> . Needs developing locally. (District responsibility)
	Mount comprehensive cost-benefit analysis of different approaches to tackling priority issues.		✓	Identify differing options to tackle problems and consider the benefits of each option compared to the cost of implementation. Is it worth it - best value? (District responsibility)
Establish Accuracy	Note shortcomings in local data for <b>adequately</b> identifying distribution of local crime and disorder.	✓	✓	Note what additional data is required to fully identify local problems, which is not available for inclusion in the current audit. (District responsibility, possible Safe in Tees Valley involvement)
Priorities and Actions	Formulate draft strategy for making good critical data <u>shortfalls</u> .	✓	✓	Identify <b>methods</b> to seppure data identified above. (District responsibility possible <i>Safe in</i> Tees Valley involvement)
Publish and Consult	Formulate draft priority problems and strategy for addressing them.	✓	✓	Based on the results of all of the above identify key issues and suggest priorities. Make suggestions for actions to address such problems. (District responsibility)
	Write summary public consultation paper, providing rationale for draft crime and <b>disorder-reducing</b> priorities, noting significant uncertainties and queries for those targeted for specific questions.	✓	✓	Write up audit report in format which identifies problems, suggest priorities and ensure digestible for the public, 'reader friendly'. (District responsibility)
	<b>Publish</b> and disseminate public <b>consultation</b> paper	✓	✓	Publish report for consultation. Make provision for feedback, develop public consultation strategy. (District responsibility)
Review and Assess	Write and disseminate <b>summary agency</b> consultation paper providing <b>rationale</b> for <b>data-development</b> strategy, noting key recommendations to specific organisations.	if	✓	Report on the audit process. Identify <b>development</b> area stating the reasons why such work is necessary. Plan future action. (District responsibility)