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SUMMARY

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

" 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.

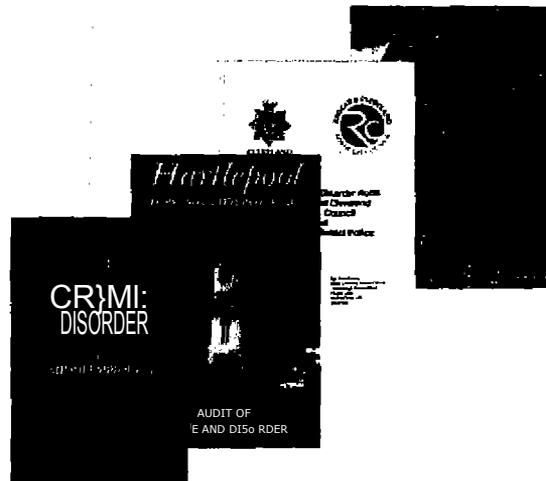


Fig 1.1: Cleveland Police Force Area — Local Crime & Disorder Audits (1998)

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

" 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

0

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 | 2742 |
| NORTH CHAMBER | 2064 | 2260 | 4383 | 912 |
| SOUTHFIELD | 4534 | 2800 | 4677 | 1619 |
| GRESHAM | 1618 | 2210 | 4195 | 735 |
| GROVE HILL | 1684 | 2230 | 4585 | 748 |
| LINTHORPE | 1044 | 2600 | 5345 | 392 |
| BEECHVAULT | 1282 | 2050 | 4699 | 615 |
| EASTERSIDE | 1091 | 1780 | 4367 | 513 |
| PARK | 1061 | 1790 | 4628 | 492 |
| HEMINGTON | 1230 | 2130 | 4884 | 577 |
| BROOKFIELD | 1353 | 2540 | 5483 | 488 |
| PALESTER | 964 | 1610 | 4283 | 533 |
| ATHERSTONE | 1205 | 2690 | 6708 | 478 |
| PARK END | 981 | 2120 | 5240 | 463 |
| MUNTHORPE | 802 | 1750 | 4394 | 458 |
| ACKLAM | 893 | 1960 | 4703 | 458 |
| THORNTHES | 1535 | 2430 | 7938 | 448 |
| KIRBY | 874 | 1960 | 5102 | 446 |
| 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).

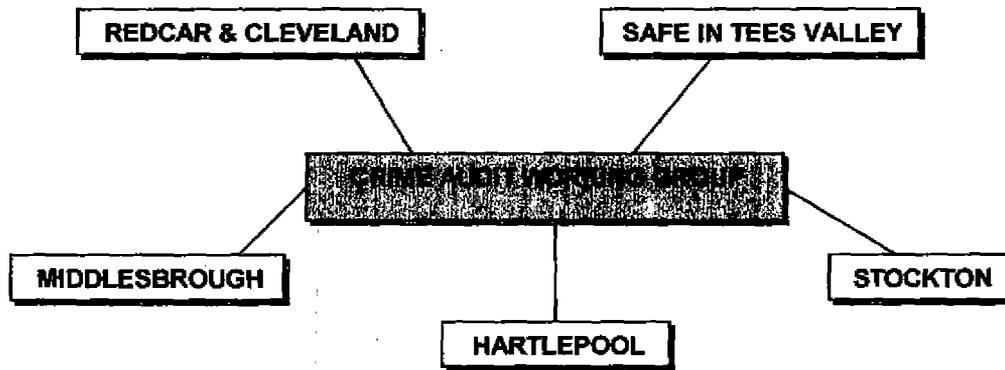
RESPONSE

" 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

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

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---|---|
| Education | Force Area Partnership Ward | Academic Achievements | GCSE Results Destination of School Leavers |
| Voluntary Sector | Partnership | UNITE — Community Mediation | Presenting issues, referrals, outcomes |
| Demographics | 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

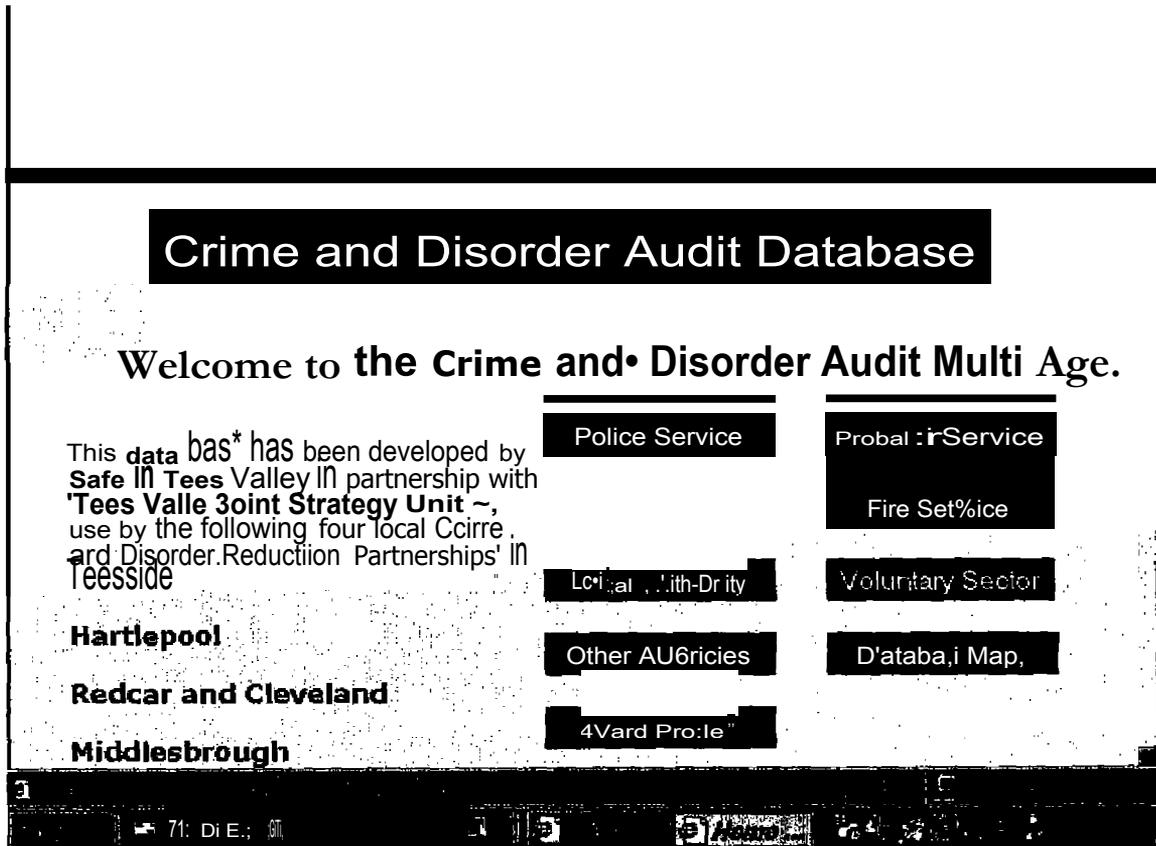
any of the statutory partners within those partnerships
bounded by the Cleveland Police area "

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 respective crime rates for different categories. An inset window titled "1999-2000" provides a summary of totals for various crime categories.

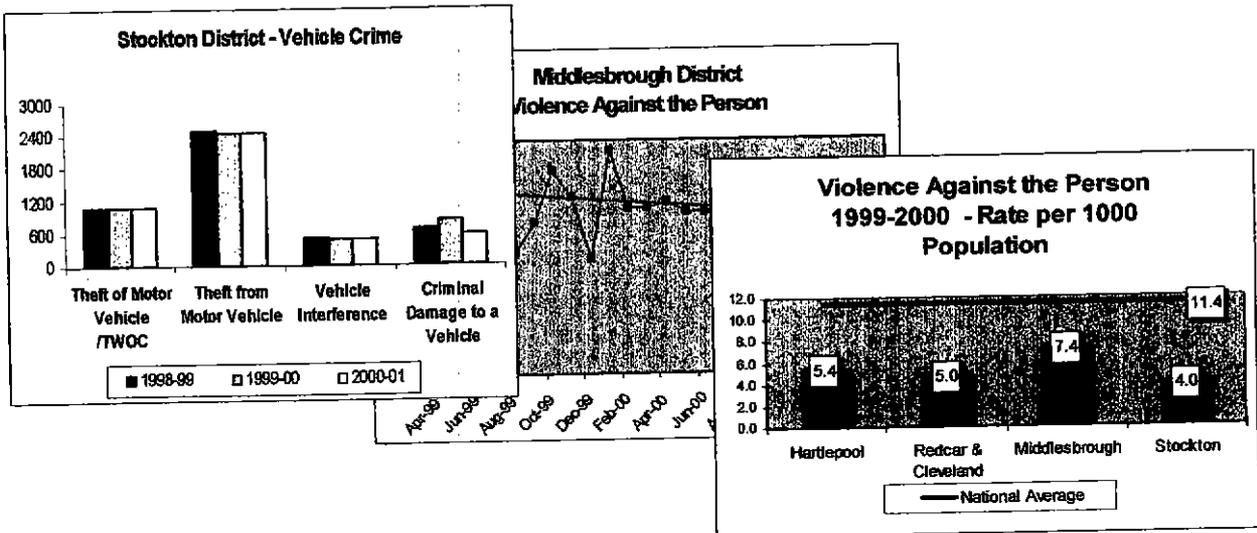
| Ward | Violence against the Person | Sexual Offences | Robbery | Burglary Dwelling | Burglary Other | Total Burglary | Theft Shops |
|---------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|---------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|
| BRINKBURN | 5.3 | 0.4 | 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 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | |
| 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 | 7.87549221825364 |
| Burglary Dwelling | 35.6529209621993 |
| Burglary Other | 14.6040109985636 |
| Total Burglary | 50.2577319587629 |
| 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

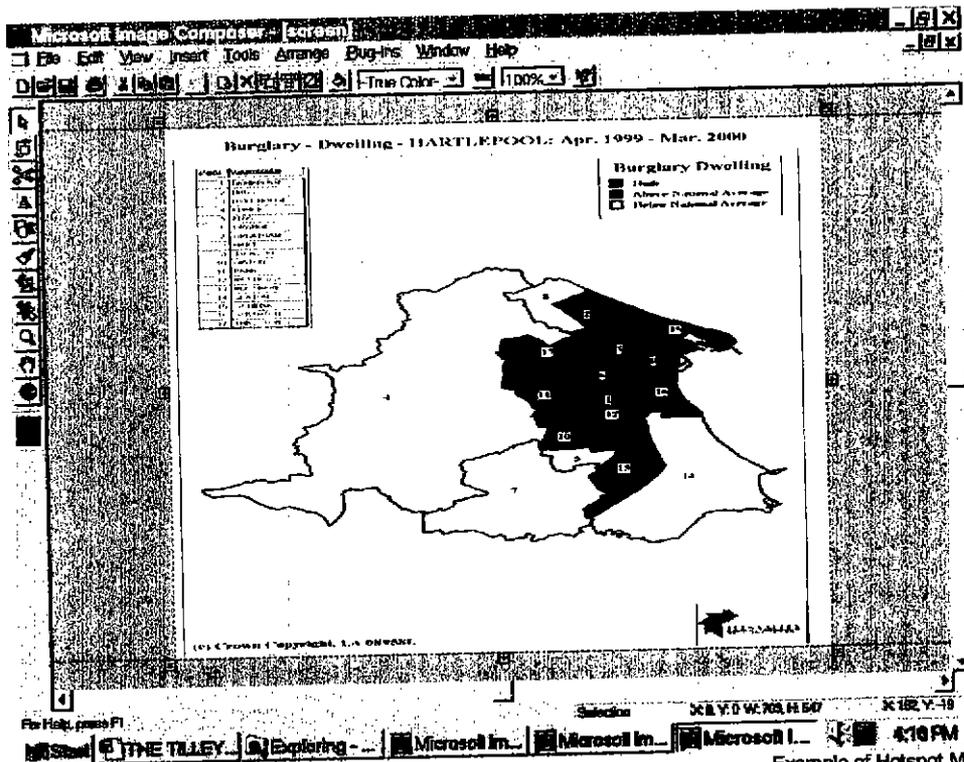
In addition to statistical information, a series of pre-determined charts and graphs have been placed into the database. Monthly trends and district comparisons for specified data categories have been included. Not only can such charts and graphs be used to visually identify patterns or trends within 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

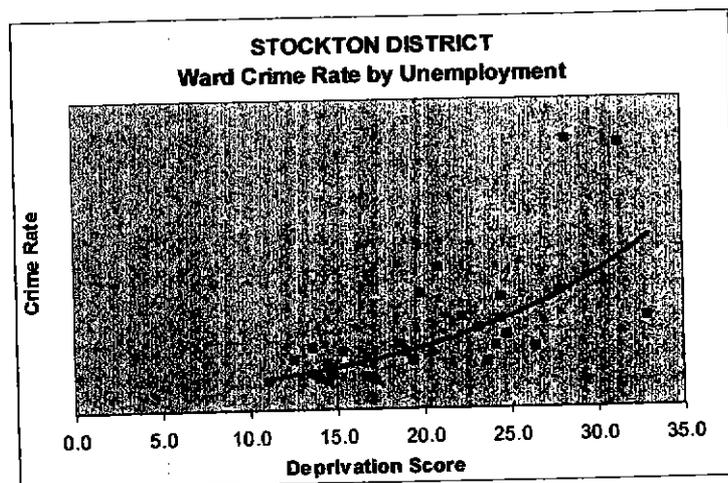
The use of a central data warehouse holding information from a number of different agencies also allows multi-agency mapping to be undertaken. For example, using the information based on probation service caseloads it is possible to identify whether there is a correlation between where crimes are occurring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

"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"

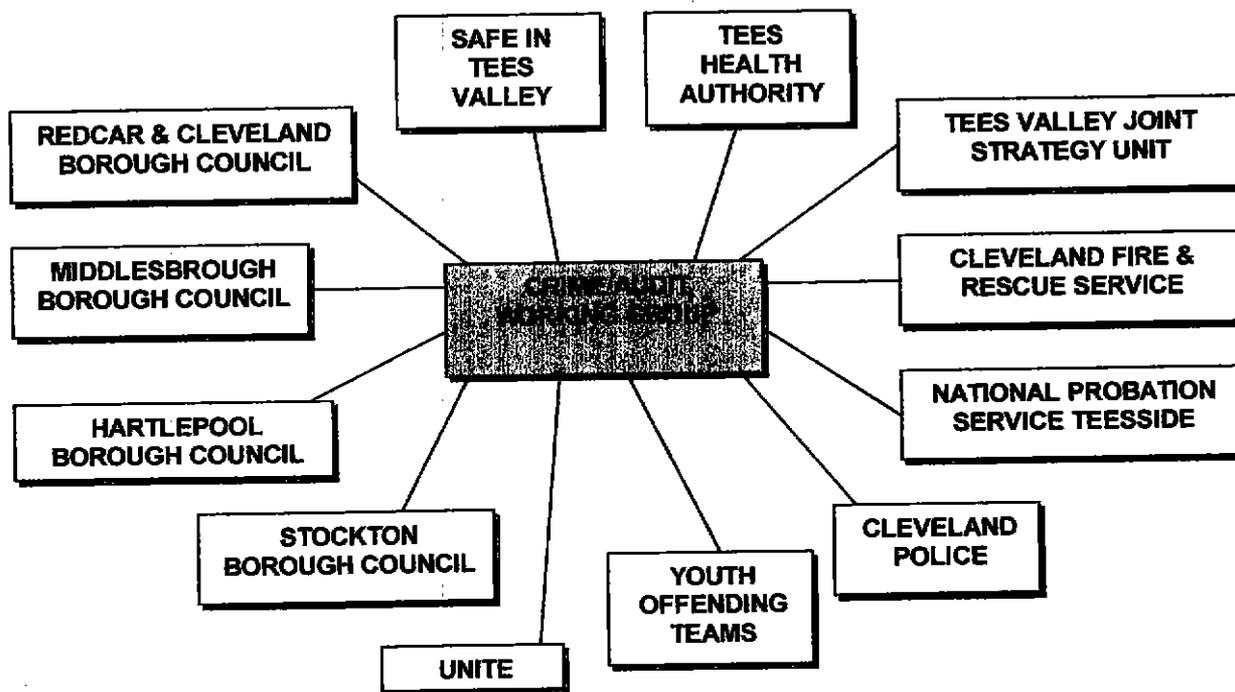
Sgt Lister — Local Authority Liaison Officer, Redcar & Cleveland

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.

Appendix 1 – Extracts from Previous Audits

CRIME REPORTING 1996

| OFFICIAL | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Metropolitan Police | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| Greater London | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| West Midlands | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| West Yorkshire | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| North Yorkshire | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| Northumbria | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| Merseyside | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| Cheshire | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| Derbyshire | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| Nottinghamshire | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| Leicestershire | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| Lincolnshire | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| Humberside | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| East of England | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| South East | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| South West | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| Wales | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| Scotland | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| Northern Ireland | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| TOTAL | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |

CRIME REPORTING 1997

| OFFICIAL | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Metropolitan Police | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| Greater London | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| West Midlands | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| West Yorkshire | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| North Yorkshire | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| Northumbria | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| Merseyside | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| Cheshire | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| Derbyshire | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| Nottinghamshire | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| Leicestershire | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| Lincolnshire | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| Humberside | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| East of England | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| South East | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| South West | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| Wales | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| Scotland | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| Northern Ireland | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| TOTAL | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |

CRIME REPORTING 1998

| OFFICIAL | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Metropolitan Police | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| Greater London | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| West Midlands | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| West Yorkshire | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| North Yorkshire | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| Northumbria | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| Merseyside | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| Cheshire | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| Derbyshire | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| Nottinghamshire | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| Leicestershire | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| Lincolnshire | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| Humberside | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| East of England | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| South East | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| South West | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| Wales | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| Scotland | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| Northern Ireland | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| TOTAL | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |

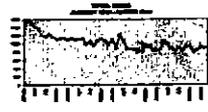
CRIME REPORTING 1999

| OFFICIAL | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Metropolitan Police | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| Greater London | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| West Midlands | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| West Yorkshire | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| North Yorkshire | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| Northumbria | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| Merseyside | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| Cheshire | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| Derbyshire | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| Nottinghamshire | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| Leicestershire | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| Lincolnshire | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| Humberside | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| East of England | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| South East | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| South West | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| Wales | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| Scotland | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| Northern Ireland | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| TOTAL | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |

The British Crime Survey 1996 reports that reported offences between 1995 and 1996 fell by 4% nationally. It is however accepted that on a national scale, almost half of all crime is not reported, for a variety of reasons. Principally this is because victims feel that the crime is too minor or trivial to trouble the police. It is also true however, that many serious incidents go unreported.

As a local level reported crime in Hertfordshire has fallen on a monthly basis from 3250 crimes in January 1994 to around 900 in the latter months of 1997.

The chart below shows how the total reported crime in Hertfordshire has reduced from January 94 to March 98.



Research shows that in relation to reported offences, the police effort has been focused on victims, home burglaries, theft of motor vehicles, theft from motor vehicles and drugs.

As can be seen from the chart below these categories of crime, with the exception of theft from motor vehicles, have been reduced dramatically since April 1996. Statistics in relation to drug offences are shown on pages 7 and 8.



During 1997 there were 648 offences of violence reported in Hertfordshire. In the chart below these have been broken down into the identified 'high risk areas', with the exception of the West Park, Millberry Park and Plumpton areas for which no offences of violence had been recorded during the audit time period.



CRIME REPORTING 1999

Although very serious, the offences below are rare:

| Offence | 1999 |
|----------------|------|
| Sexual Offence | 9 |
| Murder | 1 |

It is recognized however, that many incidents are never recorded by any agency at all. The British Crime Survey 1998 has shown that only 42% of all crime is reported.

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

Total Reported Crime in Middlesbrough

| Year | Total Reported Crime |
|------|----------------------|
| 1996 | 1,234,567 |
| 1997 | 1,234,567 |
| 1998 | 1,234,567 |
| 1999 | 1,234,567 |

Crime in Middlesbrough and the other Districts, Nevertheless, Cleveland's overall level, in comparison to similar areas, for example, North Yorkshire and Lancashire, is still high as per Audit Commission's comparison of similar police forces, 1997.

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

CRIME REPORTING 1999

| Area | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Metropolitan Police | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| Greater London | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| West Midlands | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| West Yorkshire | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| North Yorkshire | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| Northumbria | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| Merseyside | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| Cheshire | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| Derbyshire | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| Nottinghamshire | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| Leicestershire | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| Lincolnshire | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| Humberside | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| East of England | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| South East | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| South West | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| Wales | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| Scotland | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| Northern Ireland | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| TOTAL | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |

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 |
| TOTAL | 4595164 | 88.34 | 64445 | 115.54 | 12777 | 91.41 |

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 |
| Drunkenness | 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 |
| TOTAL | 27763 | 49.84 | 6549 | 46.85 |

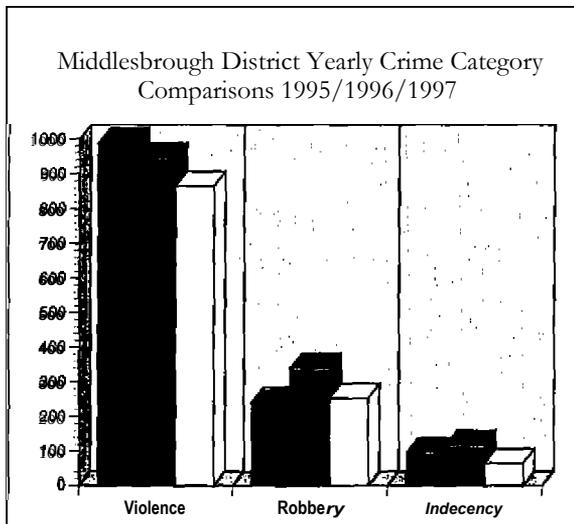
REDCAR AND CLEVELAND CRIME FIGURES

| 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 |
| TOTAL | 14746 | 16491 | 12777 |

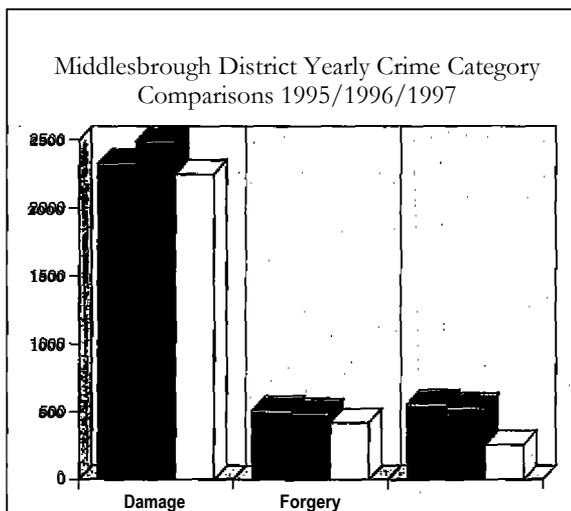
REDCAR AND CLEVELAND DISORDER FIGURES 1997

| 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 |
| Drunkenness | 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 |
| TOTAL | 27783 | 49.84 | 6549 | 46.85 |

OVERVIEW OF CRIME AND DISORDER IN MIDDLESBROUGH



See key below



See key below

KEY TO 'HOME OFFICE TERMS', Sr CATEGORIES

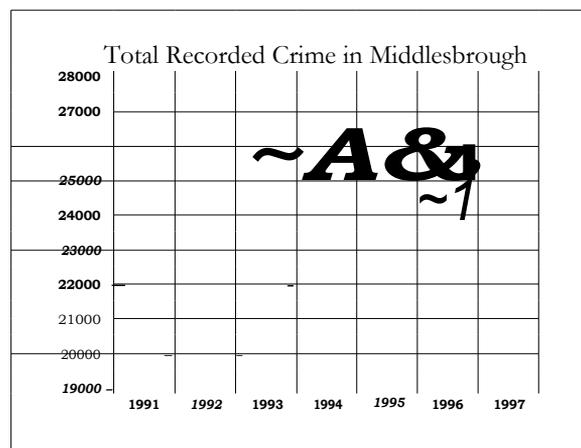
| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| House Burglary | Dwelling House Burglary |
| Other Burglary | Shed, Outbuilding; Commercial Burglary |
| Theft TWOC | Taking/Stealing of Motor Vehicles |
| Theft From | Theft from Motor Vehicles |
| Cycle Theft | Theft of Pedal Cycles |
| Other Thefts | Shoplifting,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

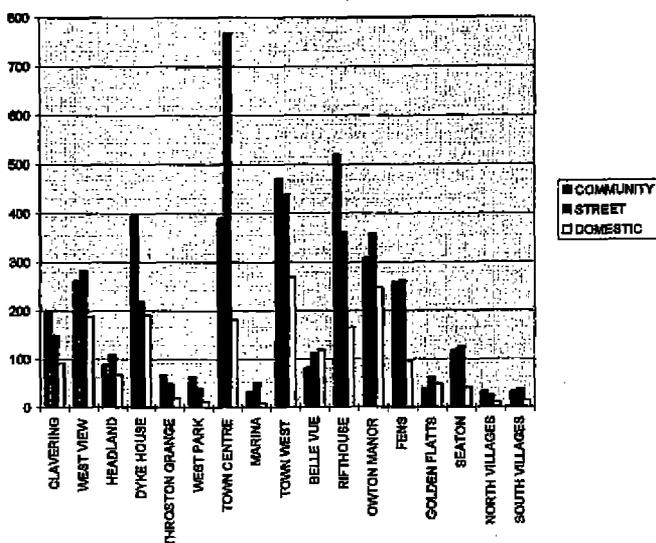
■ During 1997, *Cleveland had the highest level of auto-crime* (per 1,000 households) and the **joint highest level of burglary** amongst its similar forces. Overall, Cleveland was third highest in total crime.

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.

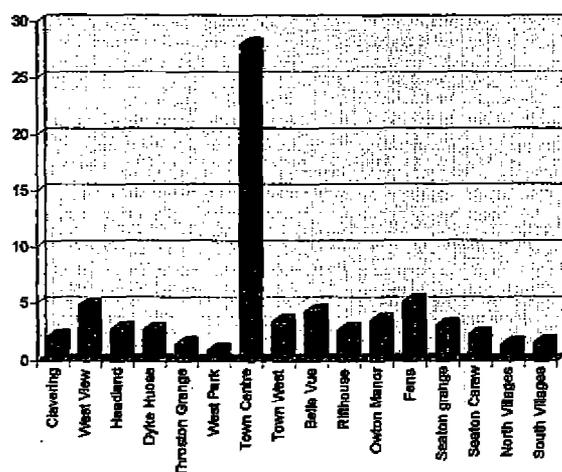
(Source: Portman Group Survey)

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 |
| Billingham sub-total | 37869 | 14641 | 2826 | 75 | 2798 | 74 | 291 | 20 |

| 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 |
| Crooksbarne / Junction Rd / Albany | 3625 | 1386 | 181 | 50 | 148 | 41 | 17 | 12 |
| Stockton sub-total | 85792 | 34043 | 9125 | 106 | 9228 | 108 | 1534 | 45 |

| 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 |
| Alleysway | 1124 | 426 | 519 | 72 | 357 | 50 | 90 | 51 |
| Ingleby Barwick / Teesside Ind Est | 7200 | 1759 | 92 | 3217 | 105 | 404 | 37 | |
| Thornaby sub-total | 30712 | 10833 | 2817 | 92 | 3217 | 105 | 404 | 37 |

| 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 |
| Yarm sub-total | 22096 | 8171 | 957 | 43 | 737 | 33 | 110 | 13 |

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 identify the number of offenders or the number 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 mapping . | | ./ | Overlay incidents, crimes, victims, offenders on a map. Possible problem - does TPAM have mapping 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. | | ./ | Temporal distribution (where and when). Show incidents 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, index the authority incidence rates overall and for separate offence types. | ✓ | ./ | Compare to regional and national statistics to assess seriousness. Information available via Home Office Website. Should HQ be responsible for providing this data to ensure consistency? Use offence categories as identified above . Districts prefer to use rates per 1000 population 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 and disorder rates by chosen geographical units of analysis. | | ✓ | As above but at ward level against the district total, identify whether 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, and 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 correspondence with spatio-temporal distribution and apparent 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 apparent over-provision , 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 adequately 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 methods 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 disorder-reducing 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) |
| | Publish and disseminate public consultation paper | ✓ | ✓ | Publish report for consultation. Make provision for feedback, develop public consultation strategy. (District responsibility) |
| Review and Assess | Write and disseminate summary agency consultation paper providing rationale for data-development strategy, noting key recommendations to specific organisations. | if | ✓ | Report on the audit process. Identify development area stating the reasons why such work is necessary. Plan future action. (District responsibility) |