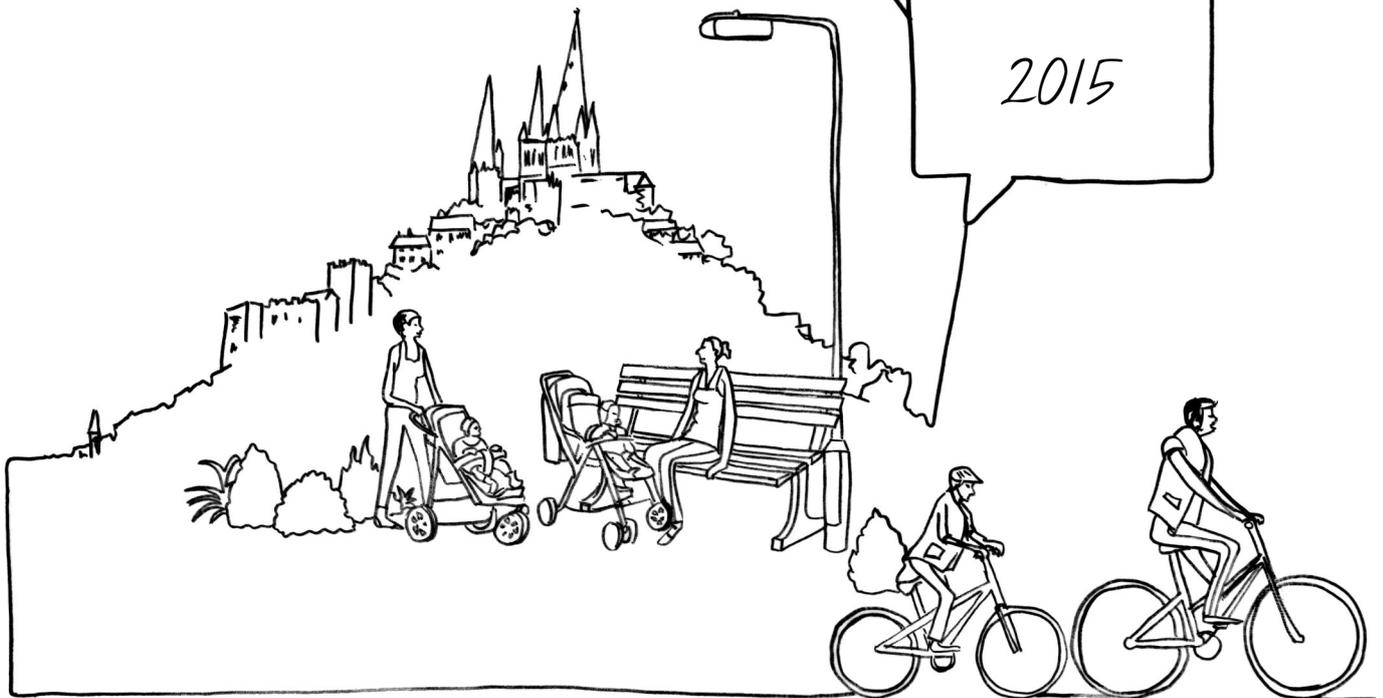


COMMUNITY SAFETY

Assessment

Staffordshire Moorlands

October
2015



Document Details

Title	Staffordshire Moorlands Community Safety Assessment 2015
Date created	October 2015
Description	<p>The Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC) for Staffordshire recently commissioned the Insight Planning and Performance Team at Staffordshire County Council to produce a suite of Community Safety Assessments for each district in Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent.</p> <p>The aim of the 'Staffordshire Moorlands Community Safety Assessment' is to provide the Community Safety Partnership and the OPCC with an understanding of current trends in community safety across Staffordshire Moorlands and Staffordshire as a whole, identifying current priority areas of need and highlighting any emerging threats.</p>
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Status	Version 1
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Document Contents

Title	Page No
Introduction	4
Infographic	5
Public Perceptions and Feelings of Safety in Staffordshire Moorlands	6
Feelings of Safety	6
Do Crime and Disorder Matter to Residents of Staffordshire Moorlands?	7
What Type of Local Issues Matter to People in Staffordshire Moorlands?	7
What are the Scale of Local Issues?	7
How do Perceptions Differ by Locality?	8
Community Safety Priorities	10
Crime and Disorder Overview	10
Violence Against The Person	11
Domestic Violence	12
Alcohol-Related Violent Crime	13
Anti-Social Behaviour	14
Alcohol-Related ASB	14
The Influence of Drugs in Staffordshire Moorlands	16
What do we know about drug users in Staffordshire Moorlands?	16
Substance Misuse and Mental Health	17
Road Safety	18
Rural Crime	19
Social Media and Cybercrime	21
Child Sexual Exploitation	22
Serious and Organised Crime	23
Modern Slavery	23
Preventing Extremism	24
Gang/Youth Violence	26
Priority Locations	27
Safeguarding in Staffordshire Moorlands	29
Vulnerability and Risk in Staffordshire Moorlands	31
Risk of Domestic Abuse	32
Risk of ASB	33
Offenders and Re-offending in Staffordshire Moorlands	35
Police Accused Offenders	35
Adult Offender Needs	26
Re-offending in Staffordshire Moorlands	37
Appendix A: Mosaic Profile of Staffordshire Moorlands	39
Appendix B: Data Scanning Matrix	42
Appendix C: Statistical Neighbours	43

Introduction

Purpose

The Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC) for Staffordshire recently commissioned the Insight Planning and Performance Team at Staffordshire County Council to produce a suite of Community Safety Assessments for each district in Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent.

The aim of the 'Staffordshire Moorlands Community Safety Assessment' is to provide the Community Safety Partnership and the OPCC with an understanding of current trends in community safety across Staffordshire Moorlands and Staffordshire as a whole, identifying current priority areas of need and highlighting any emerging threats. This analysis serves as an evidence base which can be used to inform community safety commissioning at a local level.

The assessment has been based on Staffordshire Moorlands' current community safety priorities and has been supplemented with analysis of key areas of exception, as well as national benchmarks from a variety of sources.

Methodology

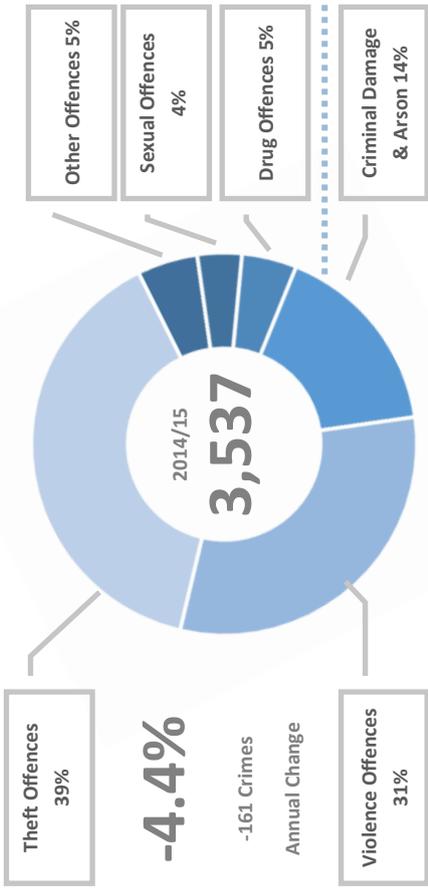
Where possible, local crime and incident data used in this analysis is complete to the end of March 2015, with trend analysis based on five years' worth of data unless otherwise stated. In order to be consistent with the system of reporting adopted by Staffordshire Police, control charts have been used to express fluctuations in crime and disorder rates which is known as 'normal, random variation'.

Historic data allows us to determine the degree of normal, random variation we can expect (the control charts in this analysis use 12-months' data as a control period). This is expressed in terms of standard deviations from the mean. Upper and lower control lines define the limit of this variation and allow us to determine whether a change is statistically significant whenever these lines are crossed.

This method is intended to contextualise short-term fluctuations that occur for a variety of external reasons, providing a statistical robust rationale for interventions.

Experian Mosaic Public Sector is a customer segmentation product, one of a number of available on the market, that has been referenced across this analysis. Mosaic Public Sector classifies all households in the United Kingdom by allocating them to one of 15 Groups and 66 Types. This allows us to gain a rich understanding of communities in terms of their likely preferences and characteristics, economic and cultural behaviours. A full Mosaic profile of Staffordshire Moorlands is located in Appendix A.

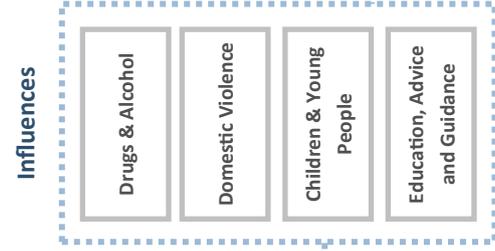
Crime



36.2 crimes per 1,000 residents, 19.9% lower than the Staffordshire rate (45.2). Current long-term trends are stable.

Threats: Child Sexual Exploitation, Serious Organised Crime, Youth Violence, Social Media & Cybercrime, Modern Slavery, Rural Crime, Preventing Extremism, Child Safeguarding.

Staffordshire Moorlands

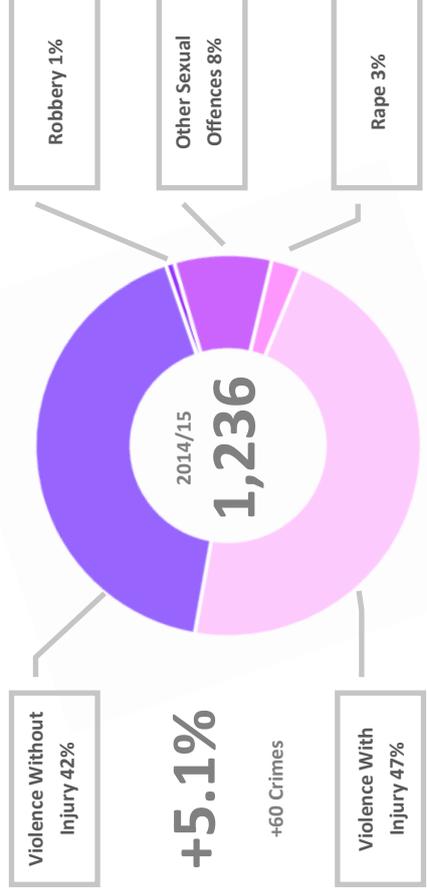


18.8 incidents per 1,000 residents, 19.3% lower than the Staffordshire rate (23.3). Current long-term trends are stable.

Opportunities: Partnerships, Child Safeguarding, Supporting Victims, Preventing Re-offending, Targeted Local Interventions, Cross Boarder Collaboration, Early Intervention, PHSE, Community Empowerment.

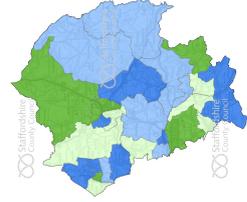
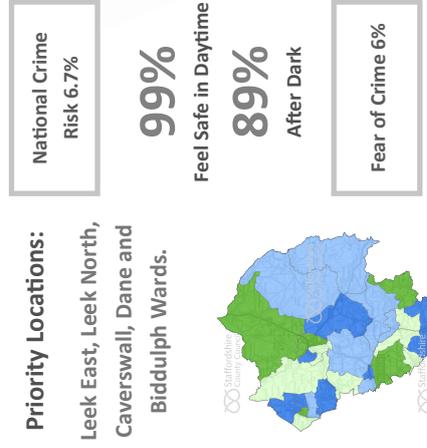
Anti-Social Behaviour

Violence & Sexual Offences



12.6 crimes per 1,000 residents, 9.4% lower than the Staffordshire rate (13.9). Current long-term trends are increasing.

Risk vs Perceptions



Residents generally feel safe and 63% state that the level of crime is one of the most important factors in making somewhere a good place to live.

Public Perceptions and Feelings of Safety in Staffordshire Moorlands

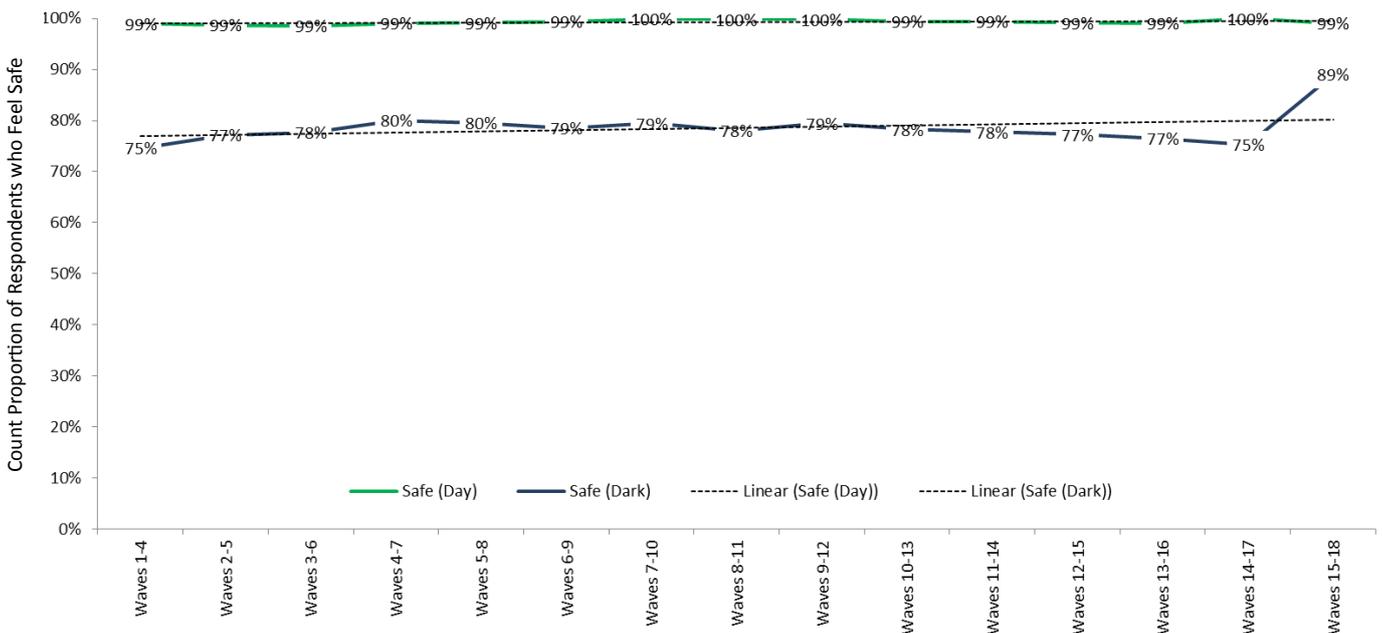
In general residents perceive Staffordshire Moorlands to be a safe place. However analysis has identified that the fear of crime in the district can far exceed the actual likelihood of becoming a victim. Fear of crime can be influenced by a variety of factors and, while fear of crime can be understandably high in areas where crime and disorder is relatively high, public perception is often not connected to any specific event or experience.

By capturing public opinion on crime and disorder in Staffordshire Moorlands, the partnership can begin to understand the drivers for elevated fear of crime, to understand its impact on communities and obtain context for forthcoming sections of this analysis.

Feelings of Safety

Staffordshire’s Feeling the Difference survey¹, a bi-annual public perception survey, indicates that respondents in Staffordshire Moorlands perceive their local area as a safe place to be. Latest results indicate that 99% feel very or fairly safe outside in their local area during the day, and 89% after dark. These results compare well with averages for Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent as a whole (99% during day and 82% after dark) and recent national indicators² (94% during the day and 79% after dark).

Figure 1: Long-term Trends in Feelings of Safety During the Day and After Dark in Staffordshire Moorlands



Source: Feeling The Difference

In Staffordshire Moorlands, fear of crime is higher than the actual risk. Approximately 6.0% of respondents feel it very or fairly likely they will be a victim of crime in their local area, compared with the actual risk of approximately 3.6%. However, this is notably lower than Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent as a whole where 13% of respondents felt it was very or fairly likely they would be a victim of crime in their local area.

1 Feeling the Difference is a biannual public opinion survey of which takes place in March and September each year. Each survey involves face-to-face interviews with 1650 residents aged 16 and above across Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent. To generate statistically reliable results at CSP level results from 4 surveys are combined. Results referred to here are combined results for survey wave 15 (October 2013) to survey wave 18 (March 2015)

2 LGA Polling on residents satisfaction with Councils February 2015

Do Crime and Disorder Matter to Residents of Staffordshire Moorlands ?

The Feeling the Difference survey suggests that crime and disorder does matter to residents of Staffordshire Moorlands, with almost two thirds (63%) citing the level of crime³ as one of the most important factors in making somewhere a good place to live. The measure for Staffordshire and Stoke-on Trent as a whole is 62%. However, only 6% identify the level of crime as something that needs improving in their local area, which is notably lower than Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent as a whole (18%).

What Type of Local Issues Matter to People in Staffordshire Moorlands?

The Staffordshire Police Citizen Contact Record (CCR)⁴ was introduced to help identify issues that matter to all members of local communities, not just those who report them to the police. Over the 21 months to September 2015, 2,165 residents of Staffordshire Moorlands were asked Identify issues to be dealt with in their local area. Almost two thirds (65%) raised 'no issues'. The proportion of respondents who identified 'no issues' across Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent as a whole was 60%.

Issues commonly identified were 'anti-social behaviour' (20%), 'community issues' (9%) and 'other crime' (8%). The principal ASB issues were rowdy behaviour, youths congregating, neighbour disputes and nuisance vehicles. 'Community Issues' most frequently identified were parking, speeding and suspicious persons/incidents. The crime types most frequently raised were drugs offences, criminal damage and theft. The police also initiated 674 public meetings and events across Staffordshire Moorlands over the same period, attended by just over 2,280 residents. Records indicate that issues most frequently raised included traffic, parking and ASB.

What are the Scale of Local Issues?

The issues most frequently identified as very or fairly big problems in Staffordshire Moorlands were drugs, (9%) misuse of alcohol (9%) and anti-social behaviour (ASB) (8%). In comparison, respondents across Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent as a whole identified alcohol misuse (13%), ASB (14%) and Drugs (14%) as a very or fairly big problem in their local area.

However, just over a third (34%) of respondents agreed that local services were successfully dealing with these problems. This compares with 31% for Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent as a whole.

³ 'Policing and anti-social behaviour: The public perspective' (Ipsos MORI Research Paper 2010) suggests that 9 in 10 people see crime and anti-social behaviour (ASB) as the same thing. It is likely that those who identify the level of crime as one of the most important factors in making somewhere a good place to live include ASB in this assessment.

⁴ The Citizen Contact Record, or CCR is a record of when police engage with members of the public in their policing neighbourhood specifically to seek their views on issues in their local area that need to be dealt with by public services. Results are recorded so that results for localities and Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent can be compiled for analysis. Over 110,000 CCR interactions with the public have been recorded since the process began in 2008. New technological developments provide opportunities to extend use of CCR to other agencies

How do Perceptions Differ by Locality?

Comparing responses to Feeling the Difference and CCRs to Mosaic Public Sector may help the partnership to understand how different types of community perceive different community safety issues. This, in turn, can be used to inform local approaches to community safety issues.

Figure 2 illustrates Feeling the Difference responses by Mosaic group, and highlights the extent to which there are likely to be different challenges in different areas, depending on socio-demographic characteristics.

This suggests that residents in some areas are potentially twice as likely to fear being a victim of crime, up to six times more likely to perceive that ASB is a very or fairly big problem in their area and up to three times more likely to feel that crime and disorder need improving in their area, compared to the district average. These variations suggest that there are opportunities to tailor interventions at a local level to best meet community needs.

Figure 2: Selected Feeling the Difference Measures by Mosaic Group

	A Country Living	B Prestige Positions	D Domestic Success	E Suburban Stability	F Senior Security	G Rural Reality	H Aspiring Homemakers	K Modest Traditions	L Transient Renters	M Family Basics	N Vintage Value	O Municipal Challenge
% who selected the level of crime as one of the most important factors in making somewhere a good place to live	72%	64%	70%	59%	61%	63%	64%	61%	58%	53%	64%	59%
% who believe that the level of crime is a factor that most needs improving in their local area	10%	14%	9%	15%	10%	13%	15%	14%	23%	27%	26%	32%
% for whom people using or dealing drugs is a very or fairly big problem	5%	10%	7%	12%	11%	6%	9%	12%	18%	23%	18%	24%
% for whom people misusing or being alcohol dependent is a very or fairly big problem	4%	10%	6%	11%	12%	6%	8%	11%	18%	25%	21%	23%
% for whom anti social behaviour is a very or fairly big problem	4%	12%	7%	10%	10%	7%	8%	13%	19%	24%	21%	24%
% of those with a very/fairly big problem who strongly agree/agree that public services are successfully dealing with these issues	19%	34%	26%	28%	40%	31%	31%	27%	34%	28%	40%	28%
% who feel very/fairly safe outside in their local area (Daytime)	100%	98%	99%	99%	99%	100%	98%	100%	98%	98%	97%	97%
% who feel very/fairly safe outside in their local area (After dark)	88%	81%	89%	84%	83%	87%	87%	83%	79%	75%	74%	75%
% who feel very/fairly likely to be a victim of crime in local area	11%	21%	8%	12%	13%	7%	9%	10%	19%	21%	15%	22%
Total respondents in this MOSAIC Group	404	328	463	509	550	460	798	442	762	746	451	418

Results are based on combined responses to four surveys from Wave 15 (October 2013) to Wave 18 (March 2015). Mosaic Groups I (Urban Cohesion) and J (Rental Hubs) are not included because there were too few respondents in these groups to make results meaningful. It is recommended that further research is undertaken to develop richer insight into these groups as they are represented in numerous localities across Staffordshire

This also suggests that targeted interventions in one area could be applied in other areas with a similar Mosaic profile, and that such interventions need not be limited to communities within Staffordshire moorlands. Similarly, best practice in areas could be applied in the district, which highlights potential opportunities for joint working across partnerships.

Recommendation

Responses to 'Feeling the Difference' and CCRs suggest that different localities in Staffordshire Moorlands have different community safety needs and expectations. By comparing these responses to Mosaic Public Sector, the partnership can begin to understand the diverse needs of communities, thereby allowing the partnership to tailor interventions for particular communities and target them where their need is greatest.

This understanding will also allow the partnership to better engage with these, often hard to reach, communities. This will promote effective community engagement, community empowerment, as well as the development of collaborative approaches to community safety issues. It is recommended that best practice be shared across the partnership in order to promote opportunities for collaboration with partner organisations and across Staffordshire as a whole.

Community Safety Priorities

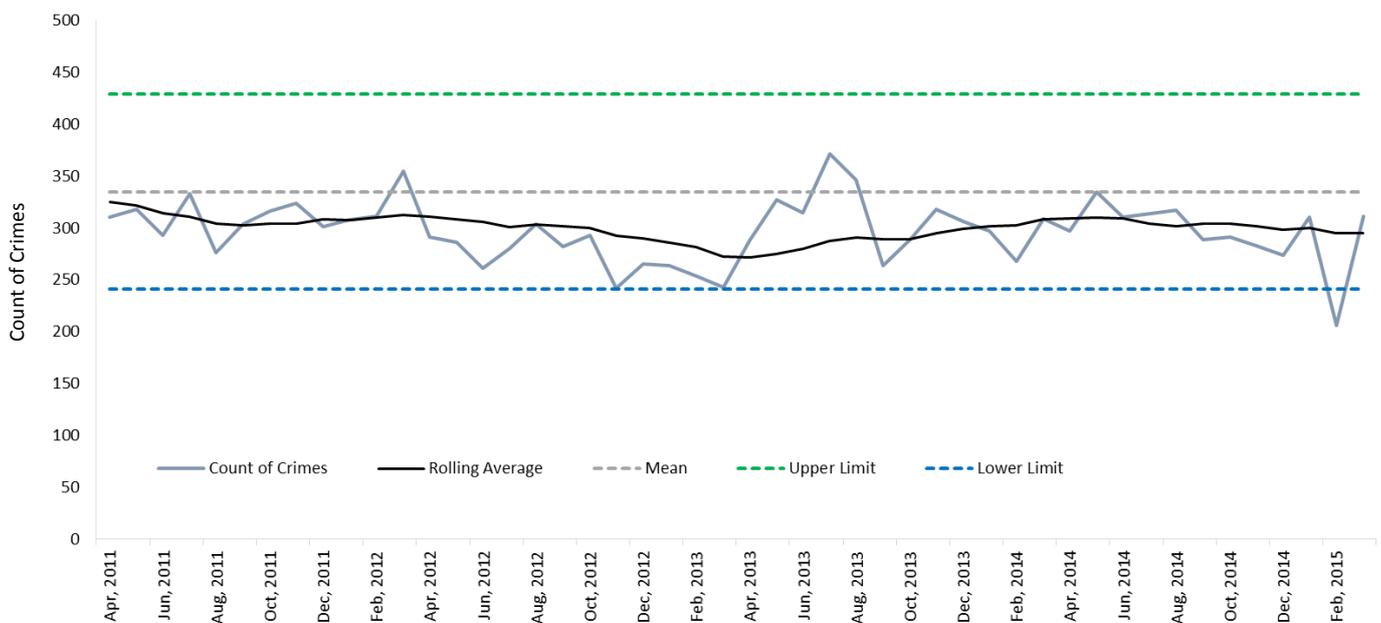
Crime and Disorder Overview

Perhaps the most tangible measure of community safety is the level of reported crime. Nationally, there has been a 3% increase in police recorded crime compared with the previous year. This has been driven by increases in ‘violence against the person’ offences, reflecting changes in recording practices rather than a rise in absolute levels of crime.⁵

There were 3,537 crimes reported in Staffordshire Moorlands during 2014/15, which was a reduction of 4.4% or 161 crimes on the previous year. This equates to a rate of 36.2 crimes per 1,000 residents which is 19.9% lower than the Staffordshire rate (45.2). Levels of crime have fluctuated across the district in recent years and current long-term trends are stable. Short-term fluctuations are largely within the boundaries of expected variation, as illustrated in figure 3.⁶

Staffordshire Moorlands also compares favourably to its statistical neighbours, ranking 4th of 15 (where 1st is best) in its family group⁷ for rates of crime in the twelve months to the end of March 2015.

Figure 3: All Reported Crime in Staffordshire Moorlands - April 2011 to March 2015



Source: Staffordshire Police, CMS2. Upper and lower limits are based on April 2010-March 2011 Data

Despite the stable trend in overall crime, there have been notable variations in crime types. There has been reduction in the number of ‘criminal damage and arson’ offences of 14.2% or 97 crimes. There has also been a reduction in ‘theft’ offences of 6.5% or 96 crimes. This has been driven largely by a reduction in ‘burglary’ and ‘other theft’ however ‘shoplifting’ increased by 31% or 60 crimes.

5 Office for National Statistics, Crime in England and Wales, Year Ending March 2015

6 Community safety issues will fluctuate over time due to a variety of random factors (i.e. the weather). These fluctuations are known as normal, random variation. Historic data allows us to determine the degree of normal random variation we can expect, expressed here in terms of standard deviations from the mean. The green ‘upper’ and blue ‘lower’ control lines define the limit of this variation and allow us to determine whether a change is statistically significant whenever these lines are crossed.

7 Local Authority Statistical Neighbours provide a method for benchmarking performance. All Local Authorities (LAs) are designated a family of 15 other LA’s that are deemed to have similar characteristics. These are known as Statistical Neighbours. This allows performance to be compared as an initial guide as to whether their performance is above or below what may be expected. A list of Staffordshire Moorlands’ Statistical Neighbours can be found in the appendix.

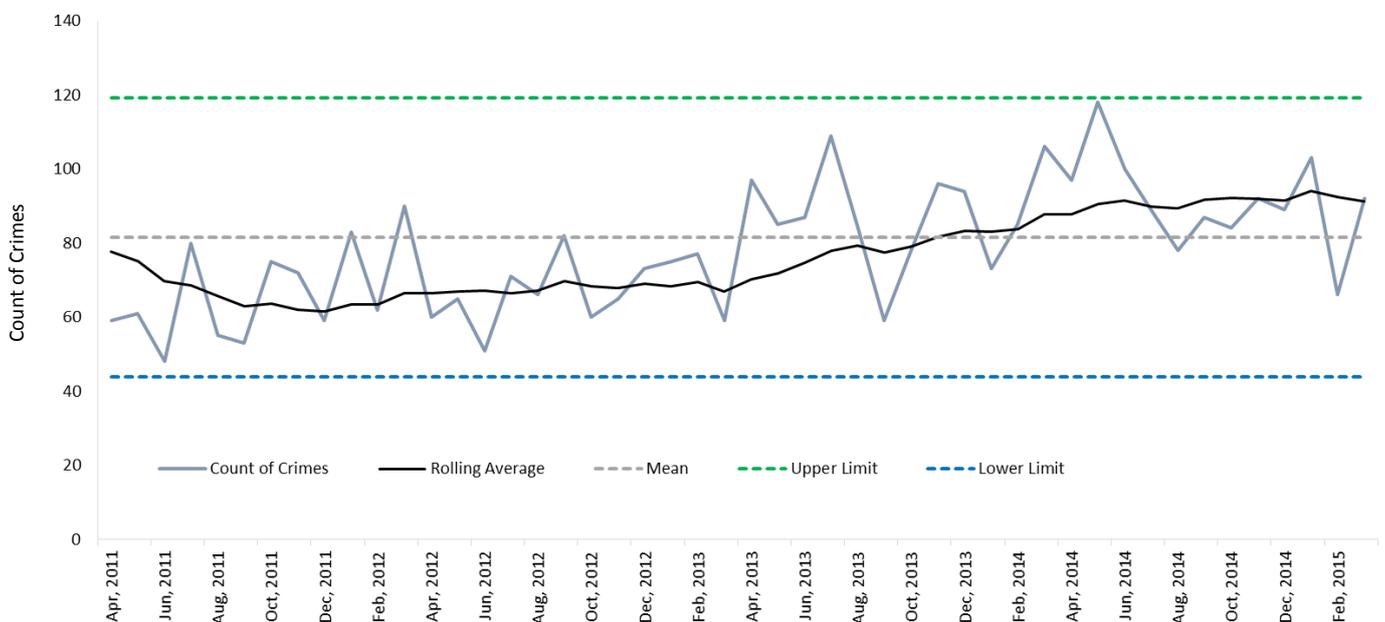
Violence Against the Person

There has been an increase in violence offences in Staffordshire Moorlands. ‘Violence against the person offences’ (hereon referred to as ‘violence offences’) include ‘homicide’, ‘violence with injury’ and ‘violence without injury’. These are some of the most harmful and high-risk crimes.

In 2014/15 violence offences accounted for 31.0% of all reported crime in Staffordshire Moorlands and was the second largest volume crime. The rate of violence offences in 2014/15 was 11.2 crimes per 1,000 residents. This was 8.3% lower than the Staffordshire rate (12.2 per 1,000) but represented a marginal increase of 4.0% (42 offences) from the previous year. The long-term trend has been increasing in recent years although month-on-month variations have generally been within the boundaries of expected variation, as illustrated in figure 4.

More than half (57.3%) of all violent crimes were offences that did not result in an injury, the largest proportion of which were ‘assault without injury’ and ‘harassment’ offences.

Figure 4: All Reported Violent Crime in Staffordshire Moorlands - April 2011 to March 2015



Source: Staffordshire Police, CMS2. Upper and lower limits are based on April 2010-March 2011 Data

Nationally, the rate of violence offences has been impacted by legislative and recording rule changes. New Home Office counting rules have been introduced relating to malicious communications (which include the use of Facebook, Twitter and other social media platforms) that have inflated crime figures. In addition, new rules require Staffordshire Police to record third party reports of violence which has also contributed to the increase.

It is thought that the increase in police recorded crime experienced nationally in 2014/15 was driven by these changes in recording practices rather than a rise in absolute levels of violence offences, particularly since the Crime Survey of England and Wales showed no change compared with the previous year’s survey, following decreases over the past four years.⁸

8 Crime in England and Wales, Year Ending March 2015, Office for National Statistics, July 2015.

In addition, a recent report produced by the NPCC (National Police Chief's Council) showed that in the last 12 months, Staffordshire recorded the 5th lowest increase in violence offences (12%) against a national increase of 23%, whereas some forces experienced increases in excess of 40%. However, in terms of volume, Staffordshire Moorlands ranks 14th of 15 (where 1st is best) in it's most similar CSPs.

Domestic Violence

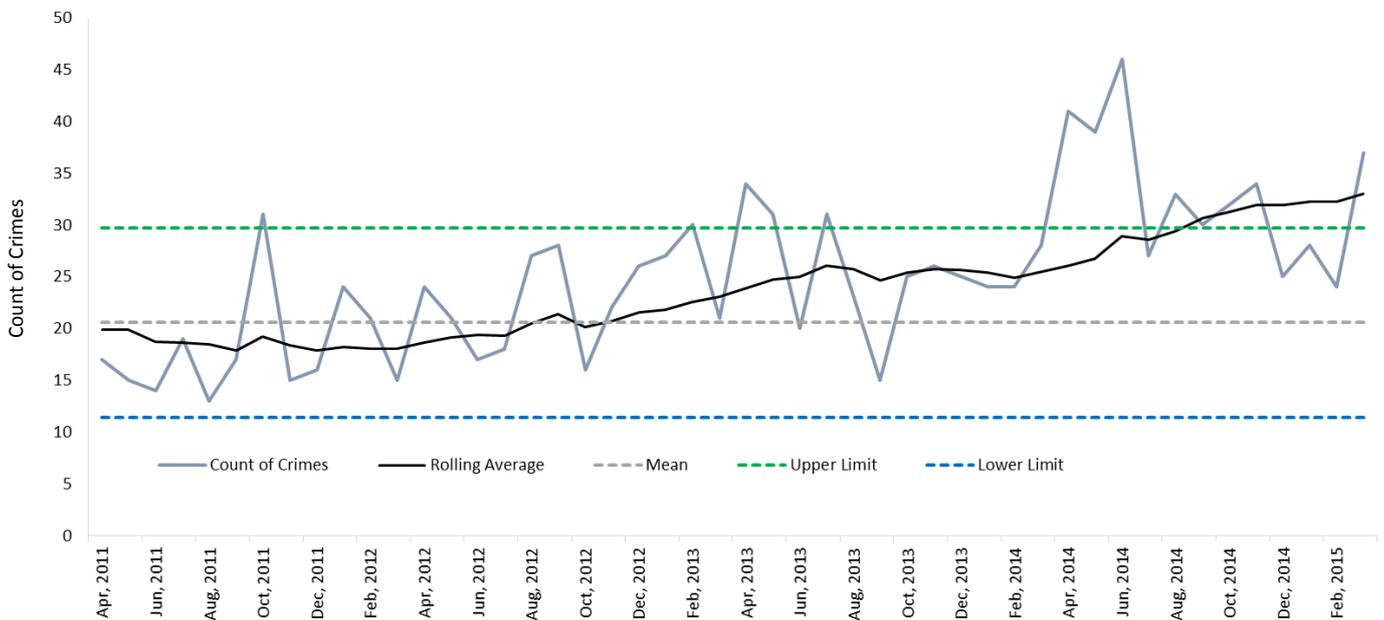
The cross-government definition of domestic violence and abuse is:

“any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are, or have been, intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. The abuse can encompass, but is not limited to psychological, physical, sexual, financial and emotional abuse.”⁹

The increase in overall violence offences has been coupled with an increase in ‘domestic violence’ offences. Approximately 36.2% of all reported violence offences in Staffordshire Moorlands during 2014/15 were domestic in nature. This proportion has increased from 25.3% in 2010/11 and may be a consequence of heightened awareness and improved recording practices.

Domestic violence has long been the subject of proactive interventions designed to encourage victims to come forward, to get the support they need and to increase first-time reporting of this hidden crime. The number of reported domestic violence offences in Staffordshire Moorlands increased by 29.4% or 90 crimes from 306 offences in 2013/14, to 396 in 2014/15. This is now equivalent to 4.1 crimes per 1,000 residents, the highest rate recorded in five years.

Figure 5: All Reported Domestic Violence Offences in Staffordshire Moorlands - April 2011 to March 2015



Source: Staffordshire Police, CMS2. Upper and lower limits are based on April 2010-March 2011 Data

The trend is also increasing and in recent months the number of reported domestic violence offences has become statistically high.

Recommendation

It is recommended that further analysis be commissioned to fully understand the cause of the recent increases in reported domestic violence. It should also be acknowledged that domestic violence is very common and that the number offences reported to Staffordshire Police are still likely to represent just a snapshot of the true scale of the problem. Efforts should be made to explore alternative sources of information, such as third sector providers, in order to add value to our current understanding.

Alcohol-Related Violent Crime

The true scale of the influence of alcohol in violence offences is difficult to determine. Under-reporting is likely to occur as a result of the fact that offenders are rarely tested for the presence of alcohol when apprehended (except in specific circumstances, such as causing injury through drink driving). In addition, victims of crime may not always be able to detect whether the offender was under the influence of alcohol. Therefore underreporting is a natural side effect of police practice.¹⁰

Findings from the 2012/13 and 2013/14 Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) for violent incidents where alcohol was a factor, showed that victims perceived offenders to be under the influence of alcohol in 53% of violent incidents. Alcohol was found to be a particularly prevalent factor in violent incidents between strangers, 64% of which were perceived to be alcohol-related.¹¹

In Staffordshire Moorlands there were 236 violent crimes in 2014/15 that were recorded as being alcohol-related (where either the offender or the victim was under the influence of alcohol). This equates to just 21.6% of all violence offences in 2014/15. In addition, just 23.2% of all domestic violence offences were profiles as being alcohol-related. This is much lower than the Crime Survey for England and Wales would suggest.

However, data collected by Accident and Emergency (A&E) departments in Staffordshire offers an alternative view of the problem. A&E attendance data collected between November 2013 and August 2015 in Burton, Tamworth and Stafford accident and emergency departments showed that 55.9% (472 of 844) of all assaults that were serious enough to require hospital treatment, were reported as being alcohol-related.

This data also shows that 69% of incidents between strangers were alcohol-related, compared to 45% of acquaintance/partner/ex-partner related assaults. This is consistent with the findings of the Crime Survey of England and Wales. In addition and, perhaps most notably, 42% of assaults had not been reported and were not intended to be reported to the Police.

These findings suggest that alcohol consumption is a substantial contributing factor in violent offences and that the true scale of the issue is much greater than Police data would appear to indicate.

¹⁰ Institute of Alcohol Studies, www.ias.org.uk

¹¹ Office For National Statistics, February 2015

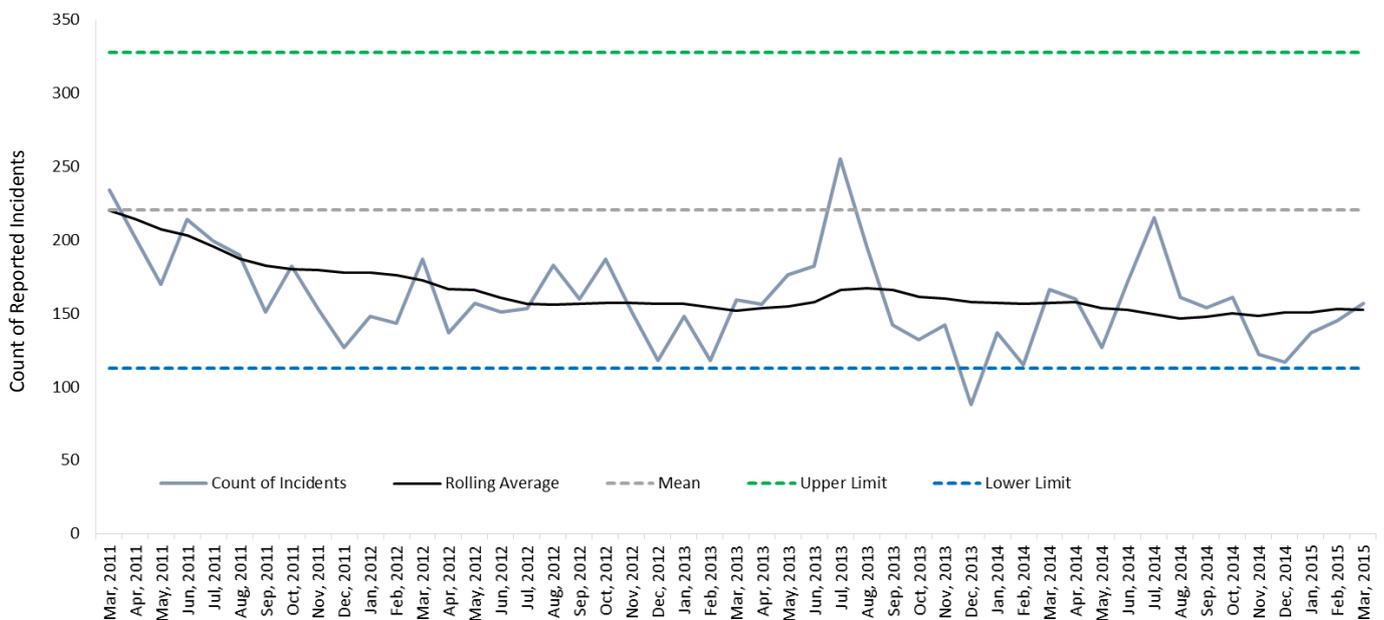
Anti-Social Behaviour

Figures recorded by the police relating to reported incidents of anti-social behaviour (ASB) can be considered alongside crime data to provide a more comprehensive view of the crime and disorder that affects communities. Whilst distinct from crime, communities often draw little or no distinction between anti-social and criminal behaviour, with both types of problem occurring in similar locations and being carried out by the same individuals.

There were 1,836 incidents of ASB reported across Staffordshire Moorlands in 2014/15 which represents a slight reduction from the previous year of 3.4% or 64 incidents. Reported incidents of ASB in Staffordshire Moorlands were 19.3% lower than the Staffordshire rate (23.3) equal to 18.8 per 1,000 residents.

The absolute level of ASB has fluctuated over the past three years, however these short-term fluctuations are only occasionally significant and fall largely within the expected range of random variation, as illustrated in figure 6. The overall trend is very stable.

Figure 6: All Reported Anti-social Behaviour in Staffordshire Moorlands - April 2011 to March 2015



Source: Staffordshire Police, STORM. Upper and lower limits are based on April 2010-March 2011 Data

Alcohol related ASB

Results from the 'Feeling the Difference' survey, a bi-annual public perception survey carried out across Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent, shows that the three issues most frequently cited as being 'very' or 'fairly' big problems in their local area are 'people using or dealing drugs', 'people misusing or being alcohol dependent' and 'anti-social behaviour'.

There also appears to be a perceived relationship between these issues as most respondents who identify one, tend to identify all three. The extent to which they are a problem varies across Staffordshire. Nevertheless, these issues continue to be a problem for residents in many of our localities.

In a recent survey of 11 to 16 year olds (Staffordshire School Alcohol and Drugs Survey 2015) in schools across Staffordshire, young people were asked for their views and experiences of alcohol. In Staffordshire Moorlands, almost two thirds of respondents (62%) stated that they have had an alcoholic drink. This is a higher proportion than the 43% of young people aged 10-17 who say they have had an alcoholic drink when surveyed across the UK¹².

Although parties, family gatherings and friend's houses (87%) were the venues where young people were most likely to drink alcohol, 5% admitted to drinking in the streets, in parks or in public places which suggests that young people consuming alcohol in public is not a widespread problem. However, a study carried out by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation suggested that relaxation of the licensing laws has focused attention on binge drinking by young people in public places and concluded that:

*"The priority given to public drinking by government policy and the media has detracted attention from a much broader spectrum of the population's routine domestic drinking practices."*¹³

Young people also indicate that alcohol is fairly easy, or very easy to obtain. Only 2% of young people had bought alcohol themselves, either from off licenses, pub, bar, clubs or supermarkets. In addition, of 22 test purchase attempts conducted by Staffordshire Trading Standards in the district in 2014/15, only six underage sales of alcohol were made¹⁴. This would suggest that licensing controls (such as 'Challenge 25') are effective in reducing the sale of alcohol directly to young people. The main source of alcohol is from parents or guardians (71%) followed by friends (13%).

It is therefore evident that alcohol use is prevalent among young people in Staffordshire Moorlands. They find it easy to obtain, but the majority consume it in other people's houses or at home, having been introduced to alcohol at a young age within a family context and with the permission of, and obtaining it from, parents or guardians. Whilst it is acknowledged that some ASB and disorder in particular localities is fuelled by alcohol, the perception that young people binge drinking in public places is a widespread problem in Staffordshire Moorlands is not generally supported.

Recommendation

It is recommended that the CSP continue to focus on ASB as a priority and that the focus be on communication and reassurance of communities, raising awareness of action being taken, particularly in at-risk communities and continue to work to deter/divert potential offenders.

It is also recommended that, in order to address the wider harmful implications of routine domestic drinking for the broader population in terms of individuals, families and communities, the CSP seek to understand young people's drinking habits in the context of their parents' or guardians' attitudes to, and use of alcohol, rather than solely focussing on issues connected with young people and binge drinking in public places.

This should include exploring alternative data sources (such as A&E admissions data) to further understand the harmful implications of alcohol and the true scale of alcohol-related issues in the district.

12 Source: www.drinkaware.co.uk, Drinkaware Monitor - Young People Report, July 2015

13 Source: Joseph Rowntree Foundation - Drinking Places - where people drink and why, 2007

14 Staffordshire Trading Standards, 2014/15

The Influence of Drugs in Staffordshire Moorlands

The use of illegal drugs and, more recently, legal highs poses significant risks to local communities. It is known that some offending behaviour is closely linked to substance misuse¹⁵ with many offenders having needs in relation to drugs and alcohol. It has also been well demonstrated that cessation of drug use reduces the risk of re-offending considerably. This in turn has benefits to a range of wider services and will address those who cause the most harm in local communities. It also is known that drug use heightens the risk of the user developing psychological/mental health related medical conditions. Existing problems can also be exacerbated by drug use, thereby creating unnecessary demand for local health services.

Users of opiates that left drug treatment successfully (free of drugs or dependence) who do not then re-present to treatment again within six months also demonstrate a significant improvement in health and well-being in terms of increased longevity, reduced virus transmission, improved parenting skills and improved physical and psychological health.

In 2013, it was estimated that there were approximately 330 problematic drug users (PDUs) in Staffordshire Moorlands, of which about 90% were in effective treatment. This was higher than the Staffordshire rate (65%) and statistically higher than the England rate (64%). However, the proportion of PDUs who successfully complete a drug treatment program across Staffordshire (district level figures are unavailable at time of writing) was just 6.7% for opiate users and 38.9% for non-opiate users. Both rates were lower than the West Midlands and England rates.

What do we know about drug users in Staffordshire Moorlands?

Information provided by 'Drugs Expert Witnesses'¹⁶ via the Staffordshire Police Drugs Liaison/Controlled Drugs Liaison/Chemical Liaison Officer suggests that Cannabis, Cocaine, Mephedrone and 'Monkey Dust' (MDPV/Alpha PVP) are commonly used in Staffordshire Moorlands and across North Staffordshire.

The risks posed by such drugs vary: dependency can inhibit the users ability to function on a daily basis; users can become involved in drug dealing to fund an addiction; risks are also associated with uncertainty regarding the content, particularly in the case of tablets and synthetic powders which may or may not be what they purport to be. These can cause users to become ill or overdose and/or cause irrational and violent behaviour. In the case of Monkey Dust the uncertainty surrounding ingredients is enhanced, hence the effects may not be what the user expects. This can then cause erratic drug users to commit public order offences unwittingly.

Users and suppliers originate from all socio-demographic groups. Users of Mkat (Mephedrone) and Monkey Dust tend to be aged from 16 to 30 years and come from more deprived socio-economic backgrounds. The use of cannabis appears to stretch across the range of socio-economic backgrounds, whilst cocaine is mainly used by people with disposable income.

Intelligence suggests that there are no geographical hotspots for drug use and/or supply, due mainly to the broad socio-demographic background of the communities it affects. Many areas are experiencing

15 Strategic Assessment of Offending and Offender Needs (2015) SCC

16 A person whose evidence is intended to be presented before a court and who has relevant skill and knowledge achieved through research, experience or professional application within a specific field sufficient to entitle them to give evidence of their opinion upon which the court may require independent impartial assistance.

problems with MDPV/alpha PVP and a number of Class B drugs which are reported to be the cause of localised ASB problems. Intelligence also suggests that dealers are deliberately operating in areas of the district where there is little or no police resource.

Substance Misuse and Mental Health

Research also shows that substance misuse may cause or increase symptoms of mental illness. Equally, mental illness may lead someone to abuse substances. They may want to block out their symptoms, may have difficulties in sleeping or simply wish to boost their self-confidence. If someone has a mental illness along with a substance misuse problem they are more likely to get into trouble with the police, which suggests a link between mental health, substance misuse and raised levels of vulnerability.¹⁷

The types of crime committed by people with mental illness are no different from the crimes committed by people who do not have mental illness. However people experiencing a 'mental health crisis' can put pressure on local resources, particularly when the police cells are used as a 'place of safety'.

Severe mental health illnesses include people with schizophrenia, bipolar disorder or other psychoses. Information from the Health and Social Care Information Centre suggested that there were 690 people in Staffordshire Moorlands in 2013/14 with a severe mental health illness¹⁸. This is statistically lower than England.

Recommendation

It is recommended that the CSPs work together to bridge the gap in policing that is currently being exploited by low-level street dealers in Staffordshire Moorlands and neighbouring districts. Central to this is acknowledging the link between drugs and other forms of community safety issue, such as serious and organised crime, acquisitive crime, violence and ASB and accepting this as a priority.

Robust enforcement is key, with housing associations in particular being central to this activity, as they tend to house those with the greatest need. It is important, therefore, that low level drug offences in their properties (such as repeated reports by neighbours of cannabis use in 'the property next door') are dealt with via breaches of tenancy enforcement, for example, rather than waiting for a conviction at court before taking action.

Critical to minimising the risk of harm to communities through the use of drugs (including legal highs) is better education within schools and colleges, supporting awareness raising of the immediate and long-term individual and wider risks of drug use. This education should also include efforts to de-stigmatise mental health issues, the provision of information, advice and guidance relating to the issues surrounding mental health and substance misuse, as well as educating parents who may not recognise the signs of substance misuse and/or related mental health issues.

17 Royal College of Psychiatrists: Mental Illness, Offending and Substance Misuse, 2012

18 Source: Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF)

Road Safety

In 2014 there were 310 casualties as the result of road traffic incidents in Staffordshire Moorlands, which represents a reduction of 23 casualties from 2013. Of these 310, 22 were killed or seriously injured (KSI), also a reduction of 8 casualties KSI from 2013. This equates to a casualty severity of 7.1%, which is greater than the Staffordshire ratio of 5.8%. The number of overall casualties recorded in the district has remained within the boundaries of normal variation and long-term trends are stable.

However the district compared favourably to the national severity ratio of 12.2% across England in 2014. It should also be noted that Staffordshire County recorded the 8th lowest casualty severity ratio of 153 local authorities across England¹⁹ and it can therefore be said that Staffordshire Moorlands' roads are now some of the safest in the country.

There are five roads that have accounted for 46.5% of all casualties in the district over the past five years: The A53 (14.3%), A52 (8.8%), A523 (8.1%), A522 (7.9%) and the A521 (7.5%). There are also five roads that account for 56.6% of all casualties killed or seriously injured in the past five years: The A523 (17%), A53 (11.3%), B5053 (10.4%), A52 (9.4%) and the A520 (8.5%).

Recommendation

It is recommended that the CSP prioritise the A53, A52 and the A523 as these are the roads that account for high volumes of both overall casualties and KSIs. It is also recommended that the CSP work to establish a working partnership with the Staffordshire Safer Roads Partnership, Staffordshire Police and Staffordshire Fire and Rescue Service and develop a road safety action plan for the district.

¹⁹ Department for Transport statistics, Reported casualties by severity, by local authority area, Great Britain, 2014.

Rural Crime

Staffordshire Moorlands is classified as 86% rural (rural town and fringe/rural village and dispersed) and 16% urban (Urban city and town/Urban major conurbation), however only 25.6% of crime in the district is recorded in rural areas. This is equal to a rate of 9.3 crimes per 1,000 residents, compared to 36.2 per 1,000 across the district as a whole. This means that residents of rural locations are significantly less likely to be the victims of crime.

The lower rate of crime appears to be reflected in resident's feelings of safety in rural areas. Staffordshire's 'Feeling the Difference' survey²⁰ shows that 100% residents of rural areas in Staffordshire Moorlands feel safe during the day, compared to 99% in urban areas and 94% feel safe after dark, compared to 90% in urban areas.

In addition, there has been no significant change in rates of crime occurring in rural areas in the district in recent years. However rural crime should not be viewed, simply, as a scaled down version of urban crime.

Communities in rural areas often lack the resources and infrastructure required to deal effectively with the consequences of victimisation. They are often socially and physically isolated and lack dedicated local provision, which can heighten fear of crime. Communities are often tight-knit and therefore the impact of crime, when it does occur, can spread further than it ordinarily would in more urban locations and a lack of regular, visible police presence can be a major concern.²¹

Crime in rural areas follows a slightly different pattern than in urban areas. Of all crimes recorded in rural parts of Staffordshire Moorlands in 2014/15, theft offences account for over 45.2% of total volume followed by violence offences which account for 26.4%. However, the nature of the target in rural areas is often different. Theft offences represent the largest volume of rural crime in the district and typically include the theft of plant and farming and machinery, or livestock.

Fly-tipping is also a highly visible, polluting and expensive issue for the district. This acts as a 'signal crime' reducing confidence in policing and potentially increasing fear of crime. In Staffordshire Moorlands, reports of fly-tipping made to the District Council increased by 105, from 370 incidents in 2012/13 to 475 in 2014/15, an increase of 28%. This makes up the largest volume of environmental issues reported to the district council in 2014/15. In contrast, requests for 'street cleaning', which it is expected will have been largely confined to urban areas, have witnessed little or no change in volume.

Wildlife crime is also an issue for the District and can include the poaching of deer and fish, hare-coursing, badger baiting, poisoning birds of prey and stealing of their eggs.

Urban/Rural ASB

In 2014/15, 17.5% of anti-social behaviour reported in the district was in rural areas. This is equal to a rate of 3.4 incidents per 1,000 residents, compared to 18.8 per 1,000 across the district as a whole. This means that residents of rural locations are significantly less likely to be the victims or witness of anti-social behaviour. However, because there is less ASB reported in rural areas it would be wrong to assume that ASB in rural areas has less of an impact than that which is reported in urban locations.

²⁰ Feeling the Difference is a biannual public opinion survey of which takes place in March and September each year

²¹ community-safety.info

Staffordshire Moorlands has a flourishing tourism industry and features many areas of outstanding natural beauty. However, these locations can also generate reports of anti-social and/or inappropriate behaviour which can blight popular tourist destinations. Understanding the different nature of the ASB that is reported, and the locations in which it occurs, is critical to understanding the impact disorder has in rural parts of the district.

For example, 14.3% of all ASB reported in rural areas is vehicle-based ASB, compared to 5.9% in urban areas. In 2014/15 there was just one report of substance misuse related ASB in urban areas of the district, compared to 43 reports in rural locations. The proportion of incidents relating to neighbour disputes was 22.3% in rural areas compared to 16.6% in urban areas and the proportion of 'traditional' rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour was 16.2 percentage points lower in rural areas.

In addition, the challenges of responding to ASB over a large geographic area adds an important dimension to the way that ASB is tackled.

Recommendation

It is recommended that the CSP work to bring together partner organisations in order to provide co-ordination, accountability and strategic leadership in tackling crime and disorder in rural areas of Staffordshire Moorlands, whilst increasing reassurance in rural communities.

This should be achieved through engagement with rural communities to understand the differences in their needs and to prioritise the appropriate issues facing these communities. This should involve ownership of specific priority issues by partnership members, allowing for specialist skills to be targeted on prevention, education, intelligence and enforcement.

Social Media and Cybercrime

Digital technology has revolutionised the way we all live our lives. The pace and scale of this revolution presents major challenges for partnerships in terms of community safety. The impact of social media as a method of abuse is already being reflected in recorded crime figures. As awareness increases it should be expected that the impact of cybercrime on recorded crime in Staffordshire is likely to increase.

The National Crime Agency²² states that:

“Organised crime has been quick to take advantage of the opportunities offered by the Internet, particularly the growth in e-commerce and online banking. Specialist criminal groups target individuals, small businesses and large corporate networks to steal personal information in bulk in order to profit from the compromised data available to them.”

The definition of Cybercrime breaks down into two categories:

- Cyber-dependent, where a digital system is the target as well as the means of attack.
- Cyber-enabled, where existing crimes are assisted by cyber technology;

Common cyber-dependant threats include phishing emails and online fraud and attacks against computer hardware and software, for example, botnets, malware and network intrusion.

Common cyber-enabled threats include abuse, in the form of grooming or ‘sexploitation’, especially crimes against children.

Information from INTERPOL²³ suggests that in the past, cybercrime was committed mainly by individuals or small groups. However, we are increasingly seeing criminal organisations working with technology professionals to commit cybercrime, often to fund other illegal activities. The crimes themselves are not necessarily new – such as theft, fraud, illegal gambling, sale of fake medicines – but they are evolving in line with the opportunities presented online and therefore becoming more widespread and damaging.

The scale of cybercrime in Staffordshire is difficult to determine, not least due to the fact that many victims may be unaware that they have been the victim of a crime.

Recommendation

The partnership has a role to play in raising awareness of the simple steps the public can take to protect themselves, how the public and businesses should report cybercrime, where they can go to get the information they need to protect themselves and how to access unbiased, factual and easy-to-understand information about online safety.

Local police forces have the responsibility to investigate cybercrime at a local level and have a role to play within the partnership when supporting their local communities to be better protected from cybercrime by sharing key messages on how to stay safe online.

It should be acknowledged that the lack of local intelligence and/or data about the scale and nature of cybercrime is a threat.

22 <http://www.nationalcrimeagency.gov.uk/crime-threats/cybercrime>

23 <http://www.interpol.int/Crime-areas/Cybercrime/Cybercrime>

Child Sexual Exploitation: Definition

“Sexual exploitation of children and young people under 18 involves exploitative situations, contexts and relationships where young people (or a third person or persons) receive ‘something’ (e.g. food, accommodation, drugs, alcohol, cigarettes, affection, gifts, money) as a result of them performing and/or another or others performing on them, sexual activities.

Child sexual exploitation (CSE) can occur through the use of technology without the child’s immediate recognition; for example being persuaded to post sexual images on the Internet/mobile phones without immediate payment or gain. In all cases, those exploiting the child/young person have power over them by virtue of their age, gender, intellect, physical strength and/or economic or other resources.”²⁴

It is important to recognise that there is no typical profile of a victim or offender and that risk of harm is likely to be pervasive across all our communities. Various risk-factors are associated with vulnerability, including missing episodes, truancy, substance abuse, injuries, self-harm, repeat sexually transmitted infections, pregnancy and terminations²⁵ however none should be considered in isolation.

The HM Government paper, Safeguarding Children and Young People from Sexual Exploitation, also advises that CSE is not limited to particular geographical areas and therefore the partnership should assume that CSE is an issue in their area.

The Local Government Association resource pack ‘Tackling Child Sexual Exploitation’ states that ‘no individual system or structure should be seen as a silver bullet in improving responses on CSE’. Tackling CSE requires all partners to understand how to identify children at risk, to respond appropriately when concerns arise and ultimately ensure that children are protected. This is especially so in terms of awareness raising and preventative education in order to protect the vulnerable.

As a result of the recent Rotherham Enquiry, different agencies have begun to take a proactive and co-ordinated approach to this type of abuse. It is not known how prevalent CSE is, but it is a problem that is likely to affect all parts of our society and results in children and young people suffering harm and causing significant damage to their physical and mental health.

The Local Picture

Child Sexual exploitation has traditionally been difficult to identify in Staffordshire due to the hidden nature of the crimes and the fact that there is no recognised crime category for sexual exploitation of a child. Staffordshire Police has recently undertaken work to devise a process that identifies crime that are likely to constitute CSE which will allow the issue to be more effectively monitored in the future.

This shows that there were 23 sexual offences reported to Staffordshire Police in Staffordshire Moorlands in the 12 months to the end of March 2015 that were likely to constitute CSE, which equates to 17.4% of all sexual offences recorded in the district. It is widely acknowledged, however, that CSE is chronically under-reported, not least due to the fact that many victims are not aware that they have been exploited.

²⁴ National Working Group for Sexually Exploited Children and Young People (NWG) 2008

²⁵ Staffordshire Police Strategic Assessment 2014

Recommendation

It is recommended that the partnership examine what multi-agency arrangements are in place to encourage a holistic, coordinated response to CSE that encompasses prevention, enforcement and response, that these agencies work together to encourage quicker and more efficient information sharing from the point that a referral is received, and that they ensure that the issue of CSE remains a priority for the partnership. It should be acknowledged that the lack of local intelligence and/or data about the scale and nature of CSE, coupled with its hidden nature, is a threat.

Serious and Organised Crime

Serious and organised crime (SOC) includes trafficking and dealing in drugs, people, weapons and counterfeit goods; sophisticated theft and robbery; fraud and other forms of financial crime; and cybercrime and cyber-enabled crime. It also includes modern slavery and child sexual exploitation. SOC poses significant threat and risk of harm to individuals and communities.²⁶

Staffordshire Police are currently in the process of producing 'Serious Organised Crime Profiles' for various localities in Staffordshire.

These profiles are designed to provide the information on which to base local response and action plans and lead to the formation of local multi-agency partnerships that have leadership and oversight of local activity to tackle SOC. These partnerships should consist of the Police and Crime Commissioner, local policing teams, local authorities, education, health and social care and immigration enforcement.

Recommendation

It is recommended that CSPs, under the direction of the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner, engage with local officers to assist in the process of forming these partnerships, which should provide an additional structured system for sharing information about serious and organised crime. Where profiles currently exist across a CSP, the formation of multi-agency partnerships should be a priority.²⁷ The lack of intelligence/local data is a key threat.

Modern Slavery

Modern slavery is a complex crime that takes a number of different forms. It encompasses child trafficking both internationally and domestically, forced labour with debt bondage, forced labour, domestic servitude, sexual exploitation and criminal exploitation. Modern slavery crimes are being committed across the UK and there have been year on year increases in the number of victims of modern slavery identified in this country. These crimes are taking place in factories, fields, brothels and even in homes up and down the country. There is no typical victim of slavery – victims can be men, women or children of all ages and nationalities.

There are a number of estimates of the total number of victims of modern slavery across the world. However, the hidden nature of modern slavery and different definitions and methods used mean there are limitations to these estimates. The scale and scope of modern slavery within Staffordshire is currently unknown.

²⁶ Serious and Organised Crime Local Profiles: A Guide, HM Government, November 2014

²⁷ Prevent duty guidance, HM Government, 2015

Recommendation

It is recommended that the partnership reflect the fact that victims of modern slavery are present in all sectors of the community and that it is ultimately public sector professionals who need to be aware and be sensitive to the issues linked to modern slavery so it becomes less 'hidden'. Information, advice and guidance will be critical to getting victims to recognise themselves as victims in the first instance, as well as helping professionals to recognise signs of slavery so that they can be actively pursued²⁸.

It should be acknowledged that the lack of local intelligence and/or data about the scale and nature of modern slavery is a threat.

Preventing Extremism

Under the 'Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015' and the 'PREVENT' strategy, local authorities now have a legislative duty to have "due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism".²⁹

PREVENT aims to protect those who are vulnerable to exploitation from those who seek to get people to support or commit acts of violence. Many officers are well placed to recognise individuals who may be vulnerable and therefore more susceptible to radicalisation by extremists or terrorists. Professional codes of conduct require all staff to exercise a 'duty of care' to protect and support vulnerable individuals who may be at risk of abuse or for the interests of crime prevention.

The Government has defined extremism in the PREVENT strategy as:

"Vocal or active opposition to fundamental British values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs. We also include in our definition of extremism calls for the death of members of our armed forces".

The most significant terrorist threat we face comes from Al Qa'ida, its affiliates and like-minded terrorist organisations inspired by violent Islamism. However the UK is also subject to threat from Northern Ireland-related terrorism, extreme right-wing terrorism and other forms of domestic terrorism, many with idealistic, religious or political motivations. Partnerships should also be mindful that the current threat³⁰ from international terrorism in the UK is assessed as 'SEVERE' which means an attack is highly likely.

In complying with the duty, local authorities, as a starting point, should demonstrate an awareness and understanding of the risk of radicalisation locally, or within their institution or body. This risk will vary greatly and can change rapidly; but no area, institution or body is risk free.³¹ There are other elements within the Government's counter terrorism strategy which focus on pursuing and disrupting terrorists. This is not the role of 'PREVENT' which operates in what is called the 'pre-criminal space' similar to other preventative initiatives that protect and safeguard vulnerable individuals at risk of being drawn into harm, such as drugs, gang culture and gun and knife crime.

28 Staffordshire Police Strategic Assessment 2014

29 Prevent duty guidance, HM Government, 2015

30 Security Service MI5, September 2015

31 Prevent Strategy, HM Government, June 2011

Recommendation

PREVENT work depends on effective partnership working, with locally nominated 'Prevent Leads' actively engaging with partners on the 'Prevent Board', ensuring all relevant staff are trained accordingly, that there are clear referral routes and that public resources are not used to promote extremism.

Essential to this process is an ongoing programme of community dialogue, engagement with social care providers, educational institutions (including academies, free schools and independent schools) and youth providers, as well as a requirement to work co-operatively with partners on the overarching PREVENT work being carried out at county, regional and national levels.

Gang/Youth Violence

Youth violence, often referred to as ‘gang violence’, is a growing concern for partnerships and communities. The disorder and rioting that was witnessed on the streets of many major UK cities in 2011 was not caused solely by gangs, but the violence revealed the problems that sometimes lie hidden below the surface and out of sight.

There is no comprehensive national figure of the number of gangs, or the number of young people involved or associated with gangs. There are also varying definitions of gangs across services. However analysis nationally has identified that criminal activities commonly associated with gangs include drug dealing, on-street violence and robbery, sexual exploitation and organised crime.³²

Some areas suffer significantly greater levels of youth violence than others and whilst Staffordshire Moorlands has not been highlighted as a high-risk area, youth violence is still a threat. Analysis shows that in Staffordshire Moorlands young people are disproportionately vulnerable to either being the victim of or committing violence and sexual offences. The 15 to 29 years age-group accounts for approximately 41% of all known police offenders and 36% of all known victims in Staffordshire Moorlands, whilst accounting for 15% of the population.

It should be acknowledged that the large majority of young people are not involved in gangs or youth violence, however the young people who are can have a disproportionately large impact on the communities around them. However, youth violence is not a problem that can be solved by enforcement alone and should be considered in broader terms.

Recommendation

The HM Government paper ‘Ending Gang and Youth Violence: a Cross-Government Report’³³ states that agencies including (but not limited to) health, education, local authorities, housing association and the criminal justice system all have a critical role to play in mitigating the risk posed by youth violence.

In order to break the cycle that leads to young people becoming violent offenders and/or becoming the victims of gang-related activities, every partnership agency needs to join-up and share information, resources and accountability. It is therefore essential that when agencies have concerns about the behaviour of a young person, there is a suitable forum locally in which to discuss their concerns with other agencies.

The CSP has a role to play in promoting this collaborative approach to interventions, ensuring that these agencies do not revert to a silo approach to safeguarding, but that they work together to ensure that the complex social and societal issues that affect vulnerable young people are not tackled in isolation.

³² Home Affairs Report: Gangs and Youth Violence, February 2015

³³ <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/crime/knife-gungang-youth-violence/>

Priority Locations

Figure 7: Rate of Reported Crimes Per 1,000 Population in Staffordshire Moorlands, 2014/15

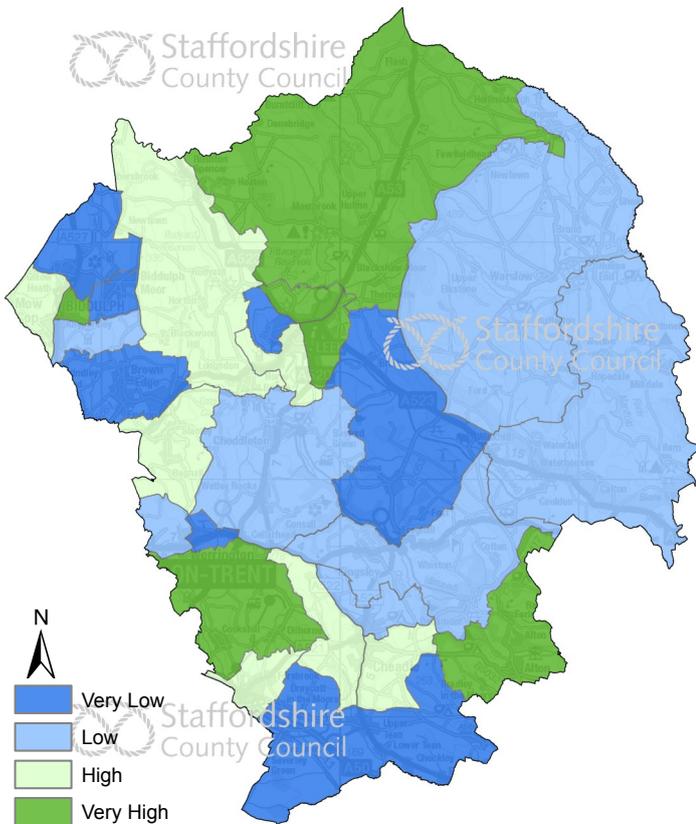
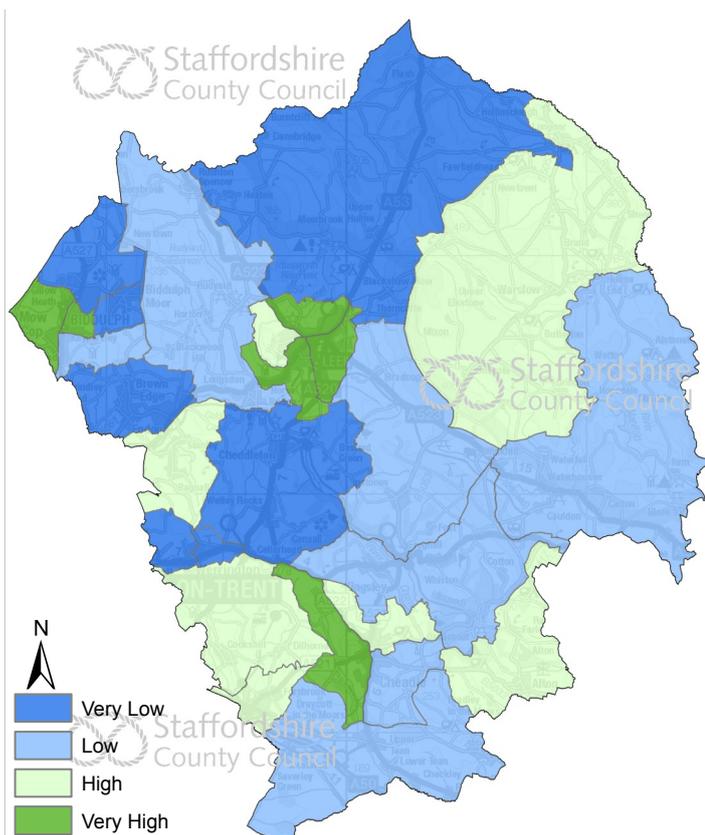


Figure 8: Rate of ASB Incidents Per 1,000 Population in Staffordshire Moorlands, 2014/15



Priority Locations for Crime and ASB

The main crime hotspot in Staffordshire Moorlands is Alton Ward, which recorded a rate of crime of 106.7 crimes per 1,000 residents. This is likely due to the Alton Towers Theme Park. The second highest rate of crime was recorded in Leek East (74.9) and Leek North Wards (53.7). Other areas that recorded rates of crime in the top quartile for the district are Caverswall Ward (51.9), Dane Ward (42.4) and Biddulph East Ward (42.1).

Leek East ward also has the highest rate of anti-social behaviour in Staffordshire Moorlands, with 41.3 incidents per 1,000 residents. Leek North ward has the second highest ASB rate, recording 36.0 per 1000 residents.

The lowest rate of crime was recorded in Leek West Ward, with just 15.5 crimes per 1,000 residents, whereas the rate of ASB was lowest in Biddulph Moor ward at just 6.7 per 1,000.

What else do we know about these areas?

The Locality Profile for Staffordshire Moorlands shows that prevalence of crime and/or ASB at a local level are not isolated issues and that residents in these areas also have a broad range of needs across multiple themes.

These include a statistically significantly higher proportion of the population aged 65 and above and a significantly higher proportion of residents providing unpaid care.

There are also a significantly higher number of residents with a limiting long-term illness in these areas, particularly in Biddulph East, Caverswall, Leek East and Leek North.

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Residents in these areas are also significantly more likely to be living in fuel poverty and there are also significantly higher proportions of residents with no qualifications and lower proportions qualified to level 4 or above.³⁴

Recommendation

Whilst districts within Staffordshire have strong identities, many of the priority locations identified in Staffordshire Moorlands (and the communities within them) are demographically similar to priority areas in other districts in the county. Evidence also shows that they suffer from many of the same complex and inter-related social and demographic challenges.

These issues are not just challenges for the communities and residents themselves, but for all agencies that are engaged in these communities for whatever reason. The complexity of the issues that these communities face suggests that no single organisation or authority can be held accountable for 'solving' their problems. This suggests a need for joint working and collaboration across both localities and partnerships, particularly in adjoining districts, but across the county as a whole.

Areas that do not suffer from multiple, complex issues could be described as 'low priority'. However, there is a need to maintain standards of living, increase reassurance and empower communities in these areas.

34 The complete Locality Profile for Staffordshire Moorlands can be viewed at:-

<http://www.staffordshireobservatory.org.uk/publications/thestaffordshirestory/LocalityProfiles.aspx>

Safeguarding in Staffordshire Moorlands

Safeguarding is a term which is broader than 'child protection' and relates to the action authorities take to promote the welfare of young people and vulnerable adults and protect them from harm.

Child protection has been the subject of much debate and media attention since the death of Peter Connelly in 2007 and the increasing number of identified Child Sexual Exploitation cases across the country. This has led to safeguarding-related pressures on local authorities and partner agencies. Staffordshire has seen a continued overall increase in safeguarding activity over recent years, with child protection plans increasing by 64% between 2009 and 2014 and looked after children increasing by 25% over the same period.

Forecasts based on long-term trends suggest that the trajectory of demand for safeguarding services will continue to increase. In order to manage this increasing demand for safeguarding support, especially at a time of reduced financial resources, it is recognised that there is a need to address the root causes for such rises in child safety and safeguarding challenges.

In Staffordshire, it has been found that there are a wide range of influential risk factors that mean that children and young people are more likely to require safeguarding support. These cover a broad range of social and demographic characteristics, the most common characteristics and needs for Local Support Team (LST) families in 2014 were living in a lone parent family (40%), living in social housing (37%) and at least one parent being unemployed (37%). In Staffordshire Moorlands 58% of LST families in 2014 had at least one of these factors with 13% having all three.

Addressing need in these areas is important to help prevent parental problems which can cause negative family effects such the presence of one or more of 'the toxic trio' of mental health issues, domestic abuse and substance misuse. Of the 993 individual children supported by Local Support Teams (LSTs) in Staffordshire Moorlands in 2014, 41% were living in families which were experiencing at least one of the 'toxic trio' with 3% experiencing all three.

Early intervention and prevention work can also prevent a plethora of impacts on the safety and outcomes of children including poor mental health and emotional wellbeing; child abuse, neglect and exploitation; risk taking behaviour; poor education outcomes and economic inactivity. There are a number of localities in Staffordshire Moorlands where at risk groups are most prominent and would benefit from targeted prevention and early intervention work, these are the wards of Biddulph East and Leek North³⁵.

Recommendation

Whilst local authorities play a lead role, safeguarding young people and vulnerable adults is everyone's responsibility. Everyone who comes into contact with children and families has a role to play: teachers, GPs, nurses, midwives, parents, health visitors, early years professionals, youth workers, police, Accident and Emergency staff, paediatricians, voluntary and community workers and social workers.

In order that organisations and practitioners collaborate effectively, it is vital that every individual working with children and families is aware of the role that they have to play and the role of other professionals. In addition, effective safeguarding requires clear local arrangements for collaboration between professionals and agencies.³⁶

Vulnerability and Risk in Staffordshire Moorlands

The risk of becoming a victim of crime in Staffordshire Moorlands is relatively low (3.6%) particularly in comparison to the national risk (6.7%)³⁷.

However, vulnerability and risk can take many forms and whilst there is not a typical profile for people who are vulnerable, there are a wide range of personal, social, economic and demographic factors that make communities and individuals vulnerable to different types of community safety issues.

“Being a victim can be truly damaging and have lasting impacts on feelings of safety and wellbeing.”³⁸

Responses to the Feeling the Difference survey suggest that residents who have been the victim of crime are also likely to feel less satisfied with their local area as a place to live, feel less safe in their local area and are, perhaps understandably, more likely to be fearful of being a victim of crime.

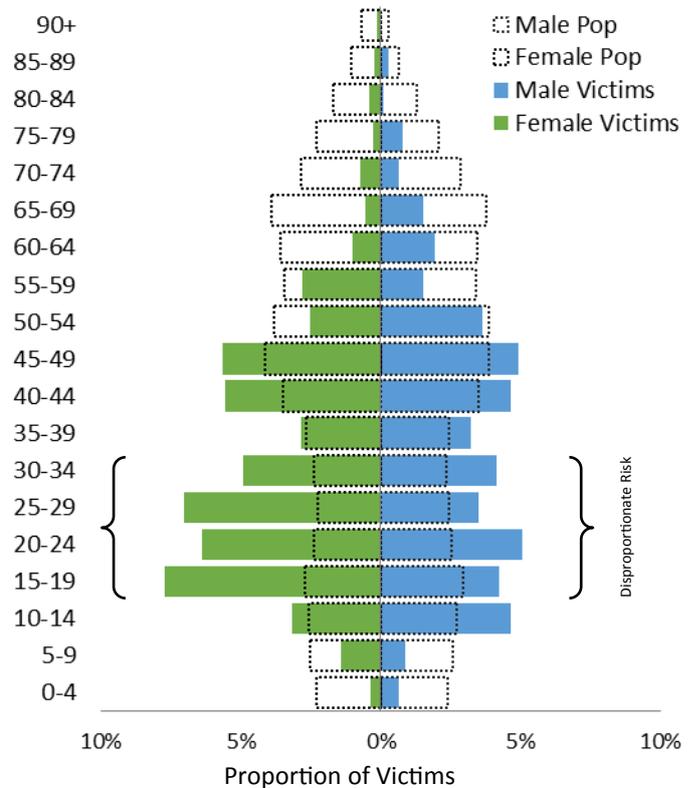
Analysis of victims of crimes reported to Staffordshire Police shows that the risk of either the young or the elderly becoming a victim of crime in Staffordshire Moorlands is comparatively low. The 0 to 14 years age group account for 15.1% of the population but experience 11.1% of all crime, whilst the over 65’s account for 23.4% of the population yet experience just 5.7% of all crime.

In Staffordshire Moorlands, females account for 53.7% of victims of all crime and males 46.3% which is roughly proportionate to the population (50.7% female, 49.3% male). However people aged 15 to 34 years are disproportionately at risk, accounting for 43.0% of all victims of crime and just 20.0% of the population, as illustrated in figure 9.

Analysis also shows that males are no more likely to be the victim of a violent offences in Staffordshire Moorlands than females, however the risk of younger people becoming a victim of violence offences is almost double what we would expect, with 51.4% of all victims being aged between 15 and 39 years while accounting for just 25.1% of the population.

The most notable difference in victimisation is evident when considering domestic abuse and sexual offences.

Figure 9: Profile of victims of all crime in Staffordshire Moorlands by age and gender, 2014/15



Source: Staffordshire Police CMS2

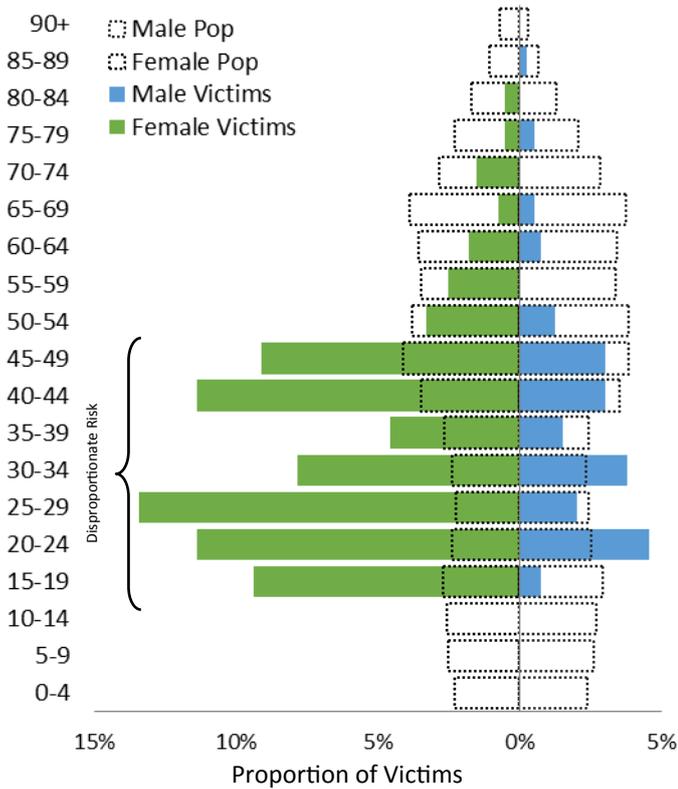
37 Source: Police Recorded Crime, Home Office

38 Safer, Fairer, United Communities for Staffordshire: 2013 – 2018 - Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Staffordshire

Risk of Domestic Abuse

There are many hidden aspects of domestic and sexual abuse that makes the true nature of vulnerability difficult to determine. Whilst both men and women may experience incidents of domestic abuse, the vast majority of the victims of domestic abuse in Staffordshire Moorlands are female, as illustrated in figure 10.

Figure 10: Profile of victims of Domestic Abuse in Staffordshire Moorlands by age and gender, 2014/15



Source: Staffordshire Police CMS2

In 2014/15, just over three quarters (78.0%) of all victims of domestic abuse reported to Staffordshire Police were female with 54.7% aged between 15 to 29 and 40 to 49 years.

Whilst children are not represented in the police reported crime figures for domestic abuse, the physical, psychological and emotional effects of domestic violence on children can be severe and long-lasting. In many cases, the children themselves will suffer physical or sexual abuse from the same perpetrator and are therefore also at significant risk of harm.

In the 12 months to the end of March 2015, Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) in Staffordshire Moorlands 153 of the highest risk domestic abuse cases. Records show that there were a total of 164 children in these households at the time of the conference, an average of 1.1 children per household³⁹.

The vast majority of the victims of sexual violence in Staffordshire Moorlands are also female. In 2014/15, 80.0% of all victims of sexual offences in Staffordshire Moorlands were female and just over one third (36.0%) were aged between 10 and 19 years of age.

The recent and often significant increases in reporting of sexual offences in the district is likely to be a consequence of public awareness raising and preventative education, although it is widely acknowledged that such offences are chronically under-reported.

Recommendation

Due to the hidden nature of domestic and sexual abuse, the risk posed to the wider population of the district is difficult to quantify. Beyond the gender split, however, it is important to note that any individual can be at risk of domestic abuse regardless of gender, ethnicity, religion, age, sexuality, disability or lifestyle. Domestic and sexual abuse also occurs in a range of relationships including heterosexual, gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgender relationships and extended families.

39 Staffordshire MASH

It would therefore be considered reasonable for the partnership to assume that domestic and sexual abuse is a problem in their area, but that it can also be prevented, with the best line of support for the vulnerable being to minimise the risk of harm in the first place.

It is proposed that the partnership continue to support joint programmes designed to identify current and potential victims of domestic and sexual abuse and to provide effective care and support. This includes increasing awareness of (and confidence in) services as well as working in partnership with neighbouring districts and the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner to ensure that all victims of any crime in Staffordshire are offered better specialist support.

Risk of Anti-Social Behaviour

What is seen as ‘antisocial’ will vary from person to person, with the impact of such behaviour varying accordingly. The number of ASB incidents reported to Staffordshire Police suggests that the risk of experiencing ASB in Staffordshire Moorlands is less than 2%⁴⁰. However we know that many more incidents are reported to other agencies, such as councils and social landlords, or are simply not reported at all.

The crime survey of England and Wales suggests that nationally, 27.8% of the population had personally experienced/witnessed anti-social behaviour in their local area in the 12 months to the end of March 2015.⁴¹ This suggests that the scale of ASB may be much higher than Police figures indicate. It should also be noted some residents are likely to experience more than one type of anti-social behaviour and therefore some residents may have experienced notably higher incidences of ASB than others.

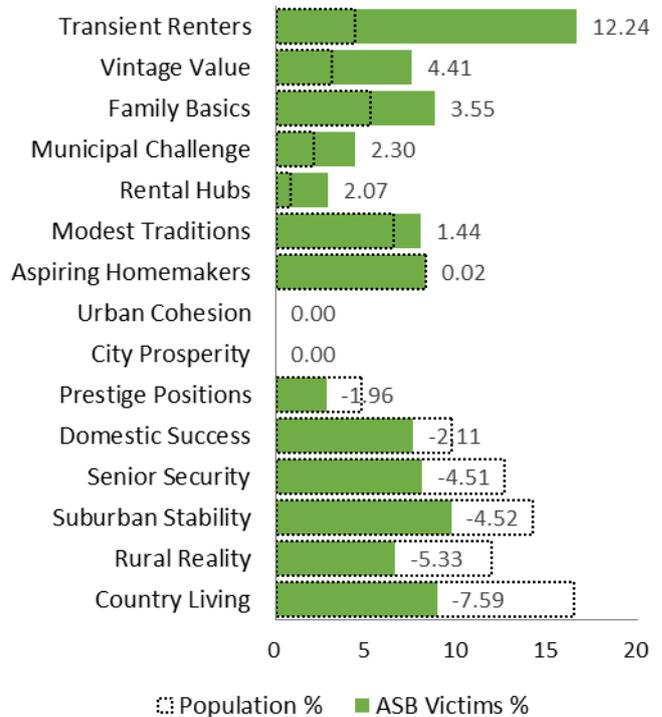
Who is most at risk of ASB?

Identifying who is most at risk of anti-social behaviour is difficult as there is no national standardised way of recording victim details.

Analysis of where ASB is reported shows that the risk of experiencing or witnessing ASB in Staffordshire Moorlands varies depending on the socio-demographic make-up of the community. Whilst all communities in the district are at some risk of ASB, there are five Mosaic groups that experience a disproportionately high volume of ASB in the district: Rental Hubs, Municipal Challenge, Vintage Value, Family Basics and Transient Renters.

These groups account for 40% of all reported incidents of ASB whilst accounting for 16% of the population. A detailed description of these groups can be found in Appendix A.

Figure 11: Profile of reported ASB in Staffordshire Moorlands by Mosaic Group, 2014/15



Source: Staffordshire Police STORM and Experian Mosaic

40 The number of reported incidents equates to less than 2.0% of the usual resident population based on 2014 population estimates

41 Source: Crime Survey for England and Wales, Office for National Statistics

Recommendation

The right response in each case of ASB will depend on a range of factors, including the needs of victims and the impact that ASB is having on communities. Consequently solutions need to be developed jointly by the partnership, including the Police and other local agencies, each bringing their own understanding of the situation and context and working with victims and communities.

These responses should also be co-ordinated and targeted at the areas identified in the priority locations section on page 27. They should also be organised collaboratively, where appropriate, with other districts that have priority locations with similar socio demographic characteristics. The use of customer segmentation tools provides a useful insight into these characteristics as well as providing information on how best to engage with these, often hard-to-reach, communities.

It is also recommended that the partnership works to understand the different sources of information relating to ASB and that they work to improve the recording of victims and perpetrators of ASB, which has been highlighted as a current intelligence gap.

Offenders and Re-offending in Staffordshire Moorlands

Why is reducing offending and re-offending a priority?

Reducing offending and re-offending is fundamental to reducing crime in local communities. In Staffordshire Moorlands, the re-offending rate for all offenders (i.e. adults and juveniles combined) has been gradually declining over a number of years.

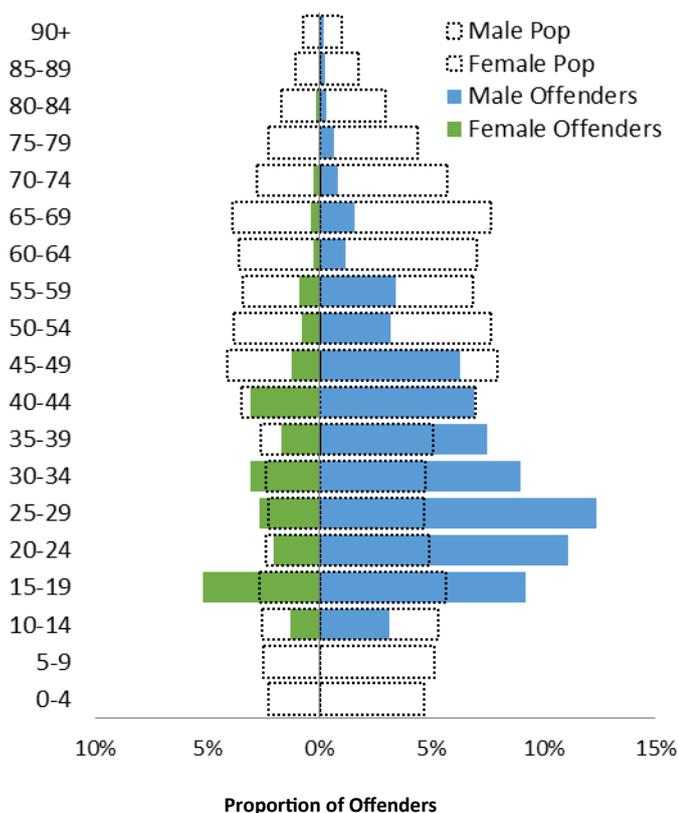
“We need a joined up approach to prevent offending in the first place, to reduce the likelihood of re-offending and to improve the wider life outcomes of offenders in Staffordshire.”⁴²

This section provides an insight into the local offender population and aims to provide an understanding of offender needs and influencing factors, who is most at risk of offending and the types of offences they are most likely to commit. This understanding can be used by partners to work effectively with current known offenders to reduce the risk of offending in the first place as well as reduce re-offending.

Police Accused Offenders

During 2014/15, Staffordshire Police recorded the details of approximately 1,228 individual offenders who were accused of committing a crime in Staffordshire Moorlands. The crimes associated with these offenders were detected, meaning that there was sufficient evidence available to determine who had committed them.

Figure 12: Profile of Police Accused Offenders for All crime in Staffordshire Moorlands by age and gender, 2014/15



Offenders identified by the police span all offender age groups (above the age of 10 years, the current age of criminal responsibility). Analysis of this cohort shows that 73.8% were male, with the majority aged between 15 and 34 years. This group of offenders makes up over two fifths (41.6%) of all offenders accused of a crime during 2014/15 whilst accounting for just 10.2% of the population. The age profile for female offenders shows a peak of offending in the 15-19 age group.

The majority of offences where the offender was known in Staffordshire Moorlands in 2014/15 (80.9%) were violence or sexual offences. This is likely to be due to the fact that in 86.9% of cases, the offender was known to the victim.

Source: Staffordshire Police CMS2

42 Safer, Fairer, United Communities for Staffordshire: 2013 – 2018 - Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Staffordshire

Adult Offender Needs

Staffordshire and West Midlands Probation Trust supervise adult offenders in the community who are subject to a court order or who have been released from custody on licence. The Probation Service use a system called the 'Offender Assessment System' (OASys) which is designed to identify and classify offending related needs that cause or are likely to contribute towards their offending behaviour.

Analysis of offender needs and crime types across Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire shows that there tend to be unique groups of offender needs that are most prevalent for offenders who commit particular crimes which may contribute towards their offending behaviour.⁴³

Violence Offences

Offenders who commit violence offences tended to have above average relationship needs and were the second highest proportion of offenders to have alcohol needs, although they had slightly below average drug related needs and notably lower employment related needs. Needs for this offender type are similar to those who commit criminal damage offences.

Sexual Offences

Offenders who had committed sexual offences were substantially more likely to have relationship related needs than offenders on the whole. They were also those most likely to have accommodation and attitude related needs and the least likely to have any financial needs. These offenders were also less likely than average to have drug or alcohol-related needs.

Criminal Damage

Offenders committing criminal damage related offences were far more likely to have alcohol and emotional needs than those committing any other type of offence, as well as being amongst those with the highest proportion of relationship needs. Predominantly those who had committed incidents of criminal damage had less financial needs than offenders on the whole.

Acquisitive Crime

Offenders committing acquisitive crimes are likely to have substantially greater financial needs than the rest of the cohort and amongst the highest proportions of those with drug and lifestyle needs. More offenders with employment needs committed acquisitive offences than any other offence type.

Drug Offences

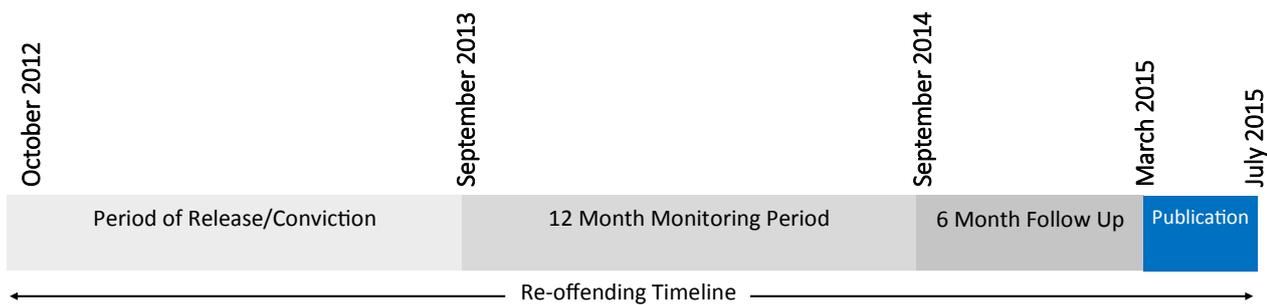
Offenders committing drug related offences were vastly more likely to have needs in terms of drugs, finance and lifestyle, but were notably far less likely than offenders on the whole to have alcohol and relationship related needs.

Re-offending in Staffordshire Moorlands

A proven re-offence is defined as ‘any offence committed in a one year follow-up period that leads to a court conviction, caution, reprimand or warning in the one year follow-up, or within a further six month waiting period to allow the offence to be proven in court’⁴⁴.

“Focussing on preventing offenders from becoming prolific offenders will ensure that justice is effective. Key to this is tackling the root causes that have led people to offend and support them to avoid reoffending.”⁴⁵”

Figure 13: The Re-Offending Reporting Timeline



Between October 2012 and September 2013, around 557 adult and juvenile offenders were cautioned, convicted (excluding immediate custodial sentences) or released from custody. Around 126 of these offenders committed 338 proven re-offences within a year. This gives a combined proven re-offending rate of 22.6% and represents a marginal reduction of 0.1 percentage points compared to the 12 months ending September 2012. This also represents a reduction of 1.2 percentage points since 2007 and the long term trends are stable, as illustrated in figure 14 (overleaf).

As figure 14 also illustrates, there is frequently a wide gap in the rate of re-offending between adult and juvenile offenders. In June 2015, the proven re-offending rate for adult offenders in Staffordshire Moorlands was 19.9%, an increase of 1.3 percentage points compared to the previous 12 months. The proven re-offending rate for juvenile offenders was 45.8%, a slight reduction of 0.6 percentage points compared to the previous 12 months and an increase of 10.4 percentage points since 2007.

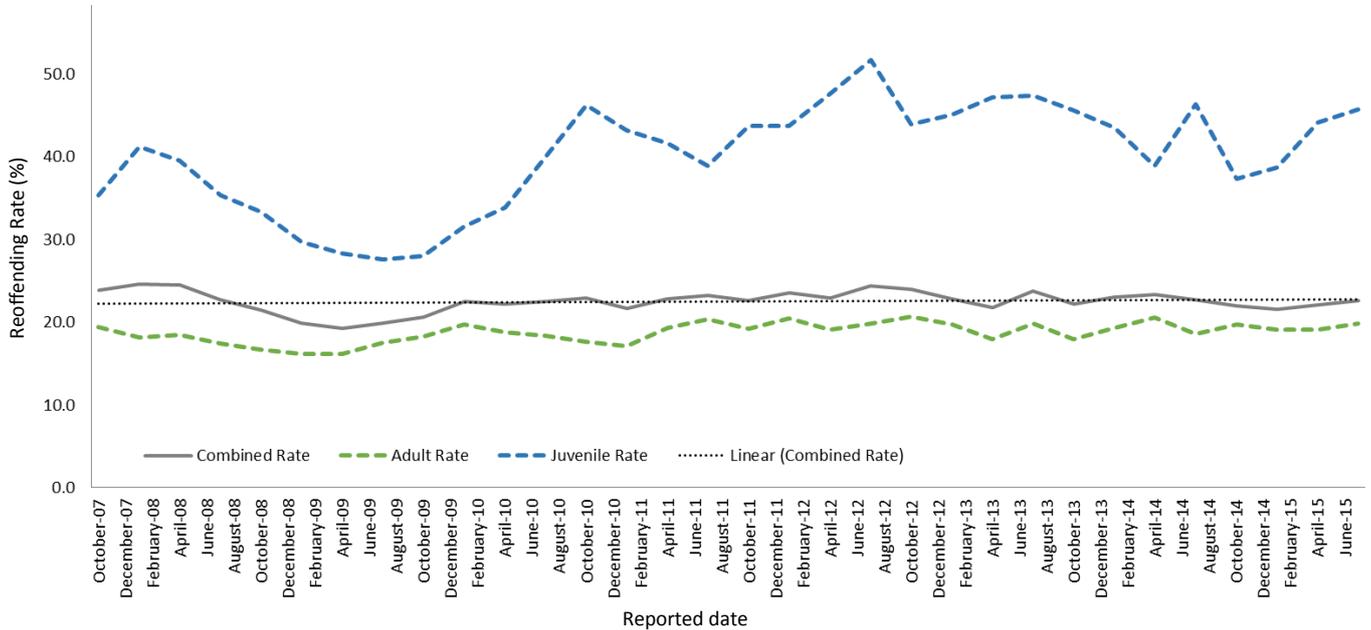
This increase and the difference between the adult and juvenile re-offending rates is due, in part, to the fact that the juvenile cohort has reduced considerably, from 215 in 2007 to 59 offenders in 2015. This is a consequence of the ‘Youth Diversion Scheme’, a multi-agency early intervention approach which offers health screening to ensure that any health issues (i.e. mental health or substance misuse) are detected at an early stage and diverts young people away from the youth justice system following a low-level first offence. As such, the reduced cohort is now comprised of offenders whose characteristics and needs mean that they are much more likely to re-offend.

⁴⁴ The Ministry of Justice produce statistics on proven re-offending in England and Wales. These relate to adult and juvenile offenders who were released from custody, received a non-custodial conviction at court, received a caution, reprimand or warning, or tested positive for opiates or cocaine between October 2011 and September 2012.

⁴⁵ Safer, Fairer, United Communities for Staffordshire: 2013 – 2018 - Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Staffordshire

In addition, the low numbers of juvenile offenders result in a sporadic re-offending rate. It also means that they also have little influence over the combined re-offending rate. The consequence of this is that adult rate has been consistently similar to the combined rate over a number of years, which is also illustrated in figure 14.

Figure 14: Adult, Juvenile and Combined Re-offending Rates in Staffordshire Moorlands - Reported October 2007 to June 2015



Source: Ministry of Justice

This suggests that, given that young offenders are already the subject of robust interventions that are designed to address any needs related to their offending behaviour, the primary focus for the partnership should be on addressing adult offender needs, as these offenders pose the greatest risk of harm to communities and commit the largest volume of re-offences, the outcome of which would be a corresponding impact on the degree of re-offending and a subsequent reduction in observed levels of particular crime types.

Recommendation

It is recommended that partners (including education, employment agencies, housing and accommodation providers, Staffordshire Police and the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner, mental health and drug and alcohol support providers) seek to address the needs that are associated with offending behaviour in the wider population, in order to prevent offending in the first place and reduce the likelihood of re-offending.

Appendix A: Mosaic profile of Staffordshire Moorlands

Experian Mosaic Public Sector is a customer segmentation product, one of a number of available on the market. Mosaic Public Sector classifies all households in the United Kingdom by allocating them to one of 15 Groups and 66 Types. This allows us to gain a rich understanding of communities in terms of their likely preferences and characteristics, economic and cultural behaviours. Almost 65% of residents in Staffordshire Moorlands are classified as one of five groups.

A: Country Living

Residents classified as Country Living account for approximately 16% of the population and consists of affluent people who can afford to live in pleasant rural locations divided between those still in work and retired people. Incomes are good, either derived from occupational pensions, commuting to well-paid professional jobs or running successful farms or their own businesses.

The State Pension aside, Country Living have amongst the least need for support from the state. These residents live in areas with the lowest crime rate of all and there is little in the way of anti-social behaviour - they are the most likely to feel that this is not a problem at all. However they do tend to be more concerned about speeding traffic. Not surprisingly, the fear of crime is very low indeed.

E: Suburban Stability

Suburban Stability account for approximately 15% of the population and are mostly headed by people aged between 45 and 65. Their typical home is a mid-range traditional three bedroom inter-war or post-war semi-detached house built for families in, what are now, established suburbs. As this group comprises mainly older working couples and families, Suburban Stability have low levels of dependency on the state for financial support.

The established suburbs where these residents live have a lower than average rate of crime compared to the UK as a whole and instances of anti-social behaviour are rare. People appreciate that they live in a low crime area and accordingly do not generally worry about being a victim of crime.

F: Senior Security

Senior Security account for approximately 13% of the population and is the most elderly group of all, their average age is 75. Almost all are retired. Some are living with their long-time spouse, but a larger number are now living alone and women outnumber men. Though few now have high incomes, most live in reasonable comfort, their state pensions being supplemented by occupational pensions. These comfortably-off pensioners have little need for state support apart from drawing their pensions.

The crime rate is lower than average where they live, as is anti-social behaviour of all kinds and this group has a relatively low fear of crime.

G: Rural Reality

Rural Reality account for approximately 12% of the population and are a mix of families, mature couples and older singles living in rural locations in lower cost housing. Residents are more likely to have lower level supervisory roles, routine and semi-routine jobs than managerial roles. Rural Reality are unlikely to use digital technology in their work and slower broadband speeds can limit internet use at home.

Although some can find it difficult on their household income, Rural Reality have lower than average need to access support from the state. Like others in rural areas, Rural Reality experience little crime where they live and they are rarely troubled by anti-social behaviour. Significantly fewer than average have a burglar alarm and they do not tend to worry about being a victim of crime in their homes or when out and about.

D: Domestic Success

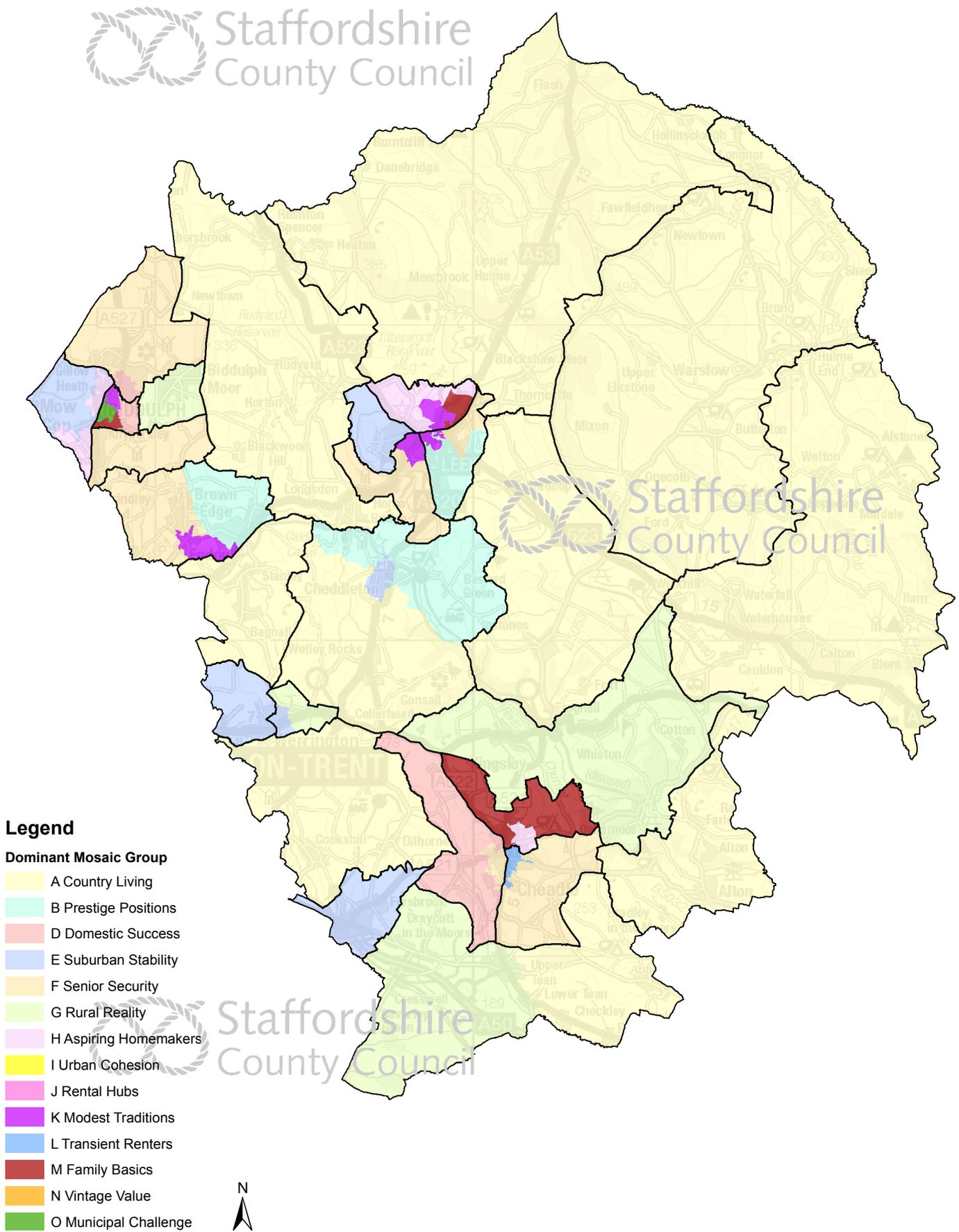
Domestic Success account for approximately 10% of the population and are high-earning families who live affluent lifestyles in upmarket homes situated in sought after residential neighbourhoods. These communities are likely to be couples, typically aged in their late 30s and 40s, many of whom have school age children. As well as being constantly connected to the internet for work, they enjoy the time-saving convenience of banking, shopping and managing bills online. They love owning the latest technology and, in addition to smartphones, they are the most likely group to own tablets.

The crime rate is below average in the residential neighbourhoods where they live and their fear of crime and of being a victim of crime is correspondingly low.

The remaining 35% of the population of the district are made up of the following ten groups:

Aspiring Homemakers:	8.3%
Modest Traditions:	6.5%
Family Basics:	5.3%
Prestige Positions:	4.7%
Transient Renters:	4.4%
Vintage Value:	3.1%
Municipal Challenge:	2.1%
Rental Hubs:	0.8%
City Prosperity:	0.0%
Urban Cohesion:	0.0%

Figure 15: Dominant Mosaic Type by Lower Super Output Area in Staffordshire Moorlands



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Appendix B: Data Scanning Matrix

Staffordshire Moorlands	Number of Crimes										Rate Per 1,000 Residents					Annual Staffordshire County	5 Year Change	Annual Staffordshire Change	Difference	Position in Statistical Neighbours
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2014-15									
	3949	3633	3219	3698	3537	40.4	37.2	32.9	37.8	36.2										
Criminal damage and arson offences	917	845	617	685	588	9.4	8.6	6.3	7.0	6.0	-4.2	-1.6	45.2	-19.9%	4/15					
Drug offences	146	204	159	161	163	1.5	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.7	-3.4	-1.0	6.8	-11.3%	6/15					
Miscellaneous crimes against society	56	52	67	66	62	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.0	1.9	-14.0%	9/15					
Possession of weapons offences	15	16	10	22	12	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.9	-30.3%	12/15					
Public order offences	95	84	87	113	97	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.0	-0.1	0.3	-54.3%	3/15					
Robbery	5	4	9	25	9	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.3	-20.3%	5/15					
Sexual offences	53	50	56	98	132	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.4	0.8	0.3	1.4	-71.3%	3/15					
Theft offences	1684	1581	1410	1475	1379	17.2	16.2	14.4	15.1	14.1	-3.1	-1.0	20.1	-29.8%	1/15					
Violence against the person	978	797	804	1053	1095	10.0	8.2	8.2	10.8	11.2	1.2	0.4	12.2	-8.3%	14/15					
Domestic Violence	247	217	277	306	396	2.5	2.2	2.8	3.1	4.1	1.5	0.9	5.6	-27.7%	-					
Hate Crime	35	27	35	51	29	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	0.5	-40.7%	-					
Alcohol Related Violent Crime	-	-	-	-	236	-	-	-	-	2.4	-	-	3.1	-22.6%	-					
All Antisocial Behaviour	2658	2071	1835	1900	1836	27.2	21.2	18.8	19.4	18.8	-8.4	-0.7	23.3	-19.3%	-					
Fire ASB	23	15	10	19	10	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	-15.4%	-					
Malicious/Nuisance Communications	149	79	97	117	125	1.5	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.3	-0.2	0.1	1.4	-5.6%	-					
Neighbour Disputes	443	330	268	350	322	4.5	3.4	2.7	3.6	3.3	-1.2	-0.3	4.4	-25.1%	-					
Noise Based ASB	40	27	29	24	43	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	106.7%	-					
Other ASB	192	183	94	88	93	2.0	1.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	-1.0	0.1	0.9	4.4%	-					
Rowdy & Inconsiderate Behaviour	1435	1158	1060	992	1062	14.7	11.8	10.8	10.1	10.9	-3.8	0.7	13.5	-19.3%	-					
Substance Misuse	83	77	29	37	44	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.5	-0.4	0.1	0.7	-37.1%	-					
Vehicle Based ASB	293	202	248	273	137	3.0	2.1	2.5	2.8	1.4	-1.6	-1.4	2.1	-33.1%	-					
Total Re-offenders & Rate	138	155	162	144	126	23.2%	24.4%	23.8%	22.7%	22.6%	-0.6	-0.1	22.8%	-0.18 PP	-					
Adult Re-offenders & Rate	103	108	116	100	99	20.4%	19.8%	19.8%	18.6%	19.9%	-0.5	1.3	21.6%	-1.74 PP	-					
Juvenile Re-offenders & Rate	35	47	46	44	27	38.9%	51.6%	47.4%	46.3%	45.8%	6.9	-0.6	40.6%	5.17 PP	-					
Road Traffic Casualties	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	5 Year Change	Annual Change	Staffordshire	Difference	Benchmark					
Total Casualties	381	324	301	333	310	-	-	-	-	-	-71	-23	-	-	-					
Casualties KSI	24	21	35	30	22	-	-	-	-	-	-2	-8	-	-	-					
Under 16 Casualties	32	28	29	18	21	-	-	-	-	-	-11	3	-	-	-					
Motorcycle Casualties	27	20	23	36	24	-	-	-	-	-	-3	-12	-	-	-					
Pedal Cycle Casualties	14	10	21	20	22	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	-	-	-					
Casualty Severity Ratio (%)	6.3%	6.5%	11.6%	9.0%	7.1%	-	-	-	-	-	0.8%	-1.9%	6.20%	0.9 PP	-					
FTD Waves	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	4 Year Change	Annual Change	Staffordshire	Difference	Benchmark					
% Feel Safe During Day	N/A	99%	99%	99%	99%	-	-	-	-	-	-0.2%	-0.2%	98%	1.17 PP	94%					
% Feel Safe After Dark	N/A	78%	81%	84%	89%	-	-	-	-	-	11.1%	4.6%	82%	6.89 PP	79%					
% Confident in the Police	N/A	79%	80%	78%	83%	-	-	-	-	-	3.4%	4.3%	79%	3.72 PP	-					

* Data Suppressed Due To Low Numbers
- No Data/Not Applicable/Not Comparable

Positive Trend
No Change
Negative Trend



Appendix C: Staffordshire Moorlands Statistical Neighbours - May 2015

Staffordshire - Staffordshire Moorlands
Leicestershire - Melton
Lincolnshire - South Kesteven
Derbyshire - South Derbyshire
Northamptonshire - East Northamptonshire
Staffordshire - Lichfield
Essex - Maldon
Gwent - Monmouthshire
Norfolk - Breckland
Humberside - East Riding of Yorkshire
Leicestershire - Hinckley and Bosworth
Hampshire - New Forest
Suffolk - Western Suffolk
Gloucestershire - Forest of Dean
Cambridgeshire - Huntingdonshire