

Staffordshire Moorlands
Community Safety Partnership

Community Safety
Strategic Assessment
2018 ANNUAL UPDATE

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Title Staffordshire Moorlands Community Safety Strategic Assessment 2018 Annual Update

Description This Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment provides evidence and intelligence to inform the strategic decision-making process for Staffordshire Moorlands Community Safety Partnership (CSP), helping commissioners to determine the priorities that require attention in their local area.

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Key linkages - this Community Safety Strategic Assessment has strong links with and is informed by other assessments and profiles



Executive Summary

Introduction and aims: Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) are statutorily responsible for reducing crime and disorder, substance misuse and re-offending in each local authority area. The CSP must produce or procure a Strategic Assessment to inform its priorities and to update their Community Safety Plan which sets out what the CSP is doing to address these priorities.

A Comprehensive Community Safety Strategic Assessment is undertaken in Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent every three years and an annual update is undertaken in the remaining two years. This is an **annual update** to provide Staffordshire Moorlands CSP with a review of their current community safety priorities. The CSP and the Staffordshire Commissioner have a duty to have regard to each other's priorities and this should be reflected in their partnership plans.

Overview of Staffordshire Moorlands: Approximately 98,500 residents live in Staffordshire Moorlands CSP. There are relatively fewer children and working age people aged 16-64 compared to England but more older people (aged 65+) and this older population is projected to grow more quickly than England with 3,500 more residents by 2027.

Life expectancy for men and women is similar to England and healthy life expectancy is longer for both. Although some areas demonstrate positive results in terms of key quality of life indicators, there are a number of areas where families and communities face multiple issues such as unemployment or low incomes, low qualifications, poor housing and poor health.

Achievements against 2018/19 priorities: Tackling the root causes of crime and anti-social behaviour (ASB) is critical in preventing crime or minimising its effects on individuals, families and communities. Providing early help before problems become entrenched and more complex will improve outcomes and reduce costs. There are a number of projects and approaches, many that focus on prevention and early intervention, which are having an impact on the CSP priorities in Staffordshire Moorlands.

Challenges and opportunities for 2019/20 and beyond: Communities are becoming increasingly diverse and partnerships need to develop a better understanding of community needs to keep people safe. Police continue to tackle acquisitive crime but the nature of criminality is changing with increases in areas such as child sexual exploitation, safeguarding, domestic abuse and more crime occurring online which we need to be prepared for.

Community safety priority setting for 2019/20 and geographical hotspots: A core element of the Strategic Assessment process is to identify crime and community safety priorities for the Community Safety Partnership to address. The current priorities were identified in the 2016 Full Strategic Assessment using the Management of Risk in Law Enforcement (MoRiLe) methodology. They were assessed this year to make sure the priorities were still relevant to the CSP. A summary of the analysis of these priorities and recorded crime overall is shown in the table below (Table 1).

The recommended strategic priorities for Staffordshire Moorlands CSP for 2019/20 are:

- **Domestic abuse**
- **ASB**
- **Vulnerable children**
- **Public place violence including youth violence**
- **Drugs and alcohol (cross cutting themes)**

Hotspot areas were identified in the 2016 Full Strategic Assessment which cover a number of wards. These 'priority' wards are: Biddulph East., Biddulph South, Biddulph West, Leek East, Leek North, Leek South, and Leek West.

The next Full Community Safety Strategic Assessment will take place in 2019/20 to recommend priorities for 2020/21. This will be a detailed assessment which will take into consideration the changing nature of communities, the increasingly diverse and complex nature of criminality and the responses needed to improve community safety.

Working in partnership: All of our outcomes for our residents, families and communities are affected by a wide range of social, demographic, environmental and economic factors which are inextricably linked. It is often the same families and communities that have poor outcomes and who are more likely to be the victims and also perpetrators of crime and anti-social behaviour (ASB).

In their Policing Vision for 2025 the National Association of Police and Crime Commissioners (NPCC) suggest a place-based approach to community safety "Moving beyond single service-based practice to a "whole place" approach to commissioning preventative services in response to assessments of threat, harm, risk and vulnerability".

As well as working closely with partners and the local community and where possible, sharing priorities, whether this is through place-based working or a different approach, it is important to maximise efficiencies by linking in with work being undertaken by the Staffordshire Commissioner now including the Fire and Rescue Service, Staffordshire County Council and other partners.

Table 1: Executive Summary - key points and recommendations for Staffordshire Moorlands' community safety priorities

N.B In this Annual Update wards that contain a hotspot area (as identified in the 2016 Full Strategic Assessment) are called 'priority wards' and have a (P) after the name to differentiate them.

Community Safety Priority	Reason for selection	Crime levels and trends	Wards with rates that are statistically above the benchmark or other identified locations	Recommendations <i>These are in addition to the recommendations made in the 2016 full Community Safety Strategic Assessment</i>
Overall crime		<p>Findings from the Crime Survey of England and Wales (CSEW) suggests that overall around 40% of all crime is reported to the Police. However, it should be noted that this varies by crime type; with the majority of vehicle thefts and burglaries being reported, and the majority of instances of Criminal Damage not being reported.</p> <p>During 2017/18 there were 4,740 crimes reported to the Police in Staffordshire Moorlands, equivalent to a rate of 48.3 per 1,000 population. This is 27.3 recorded crimes per 1,000 lower than the rate across Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent.</p> <p>The rate of recorded crime in 2017/18 in Staffordshire Moorlands is below the England and West Midlands averages, and is the lowest of the nine localities in Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent.</p> <p>While the area has one of the lowest crime rates in Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent, rates of violent offending without injury are higher than the rate for England, and the highest amongst Staffordshire Moorlands most similar group of localities.</p>	<p>Biddulph West (P), Leek East (P), Leek North (P), Leek South (P), Alton and Dane</p> <p>Link to: Map showing all crime in Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent.</p>	<p>Consider all recommendations made in the Full Assessment in 2016.</p> <p>Consider all relevant strategies and thematic plans when devising Community Safety Plans.</p> <p>Consider further developing holistic, place based working.</p> <p>Consider how the impact of activities / approaches is being measured.</p> <p>Give ongoing consideration to types of criminal activity that have not been prioritised by the CSP.</p>
Domestic abuse	<p>An under-reported issue, with much abuse hidden.</p> <p>Significant upward trend (not necessarily a negative trend) but the CSP felt that resourcing issues, due to volume, and a lack of skills impeded management of the issue.</p>	<p>In 2017-18 there were 720 incidents of domestic violent crime reported to the police in Staffordshire Moorlands.</p> <p>The rate of domestic violent crime in Staffordshire Moorlands is the third-lowest in Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent – and is similar to levels recorded in the West Midlands and England overall.</p>	<p>No wards were above the Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent average</p> <p>Link to: Map showing domestic violent crime in</p>	<p>There is an ongoing need to develop the awareness of potential indicators of risk amongst those in face-to-face roles / relationships within the public-facing services and within communities themselves. This is so that it is possible to appropriately identify and share potential concerns with relevant professionals, and ensure that support and interventions are delivered at the earliest possible opportunity.</p> <p>It is also important that services have an awareness of indicators of potential risk amongst those who are under-</p>

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Community Safety Priority	Reason for selection	Crime levels and trends	Wards with rates that are statistically above the benchmark or other identified locations	Recommendations <i>These are in addition to the recommendations made in the 2016 full Community Safety Strategic Assessment</i>
		There were no wards where the rate was statistically above the Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent average	Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent.	represented in Police data and service provision, particularly; those aged under 20 and over 50, male victims, victims within the Lesbian, Gay, Bi-sexual and Transgender (LGBT) and Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) communities, and victims of inter-family abuse.
Anti-social behaviour	<p>One of the greatest concerns of Staffordshire Moorlands residents.</p> <p>Can impact on quality of life and the environment driving down the community wellbeing as a whole.</p> <p>High psychological harm on individuals, particularly those subject to repeat incidences.</p>	<p>In the twelve months to the end of March 2018 there were 2,080 incidents of ASB reported to the police in Staffordshire Moorlands which was a one per cent increase on the previous year.</p> <p>The rate of ASB in 2017/18 is below England and has the second lowest rate out of the nine CSP areas within Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent.</p> <p>There are three wards which have rates above the England average and of these, two were priority wards. The following are the wards that are above the England average: Biddulph East (P), Cheadle West and Leek East (P).</p> <p>The majority of reported ASB in the area is rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour.</p>	<p>Leek East (P), Leek North (P), Cheadle South East (P) and Cheadle West are above the England average</p> <p>Link to: Map showing anti-social behaviour rates in Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent</p>	<p>Working closely with other agencies will help to improve our knowledge of the scale of ASB in the area and lead to a greater understanding of the localities and victims. Sharing information on offenders will allow a united intervention and disruption strategy to be developed.</p> <p>Working with other organisations especially those who work with young people to develop a range of approaches to reduce anti-social behaviour and future levels of offending to give economic and social benefits to young people and their communities.</p>
Vulnerable children	<p>The safeguarding of children is a priority for the CSP; including children subject to abuse and neglect as well as understanding the risk from child sexual exploitation.</p> <p>Unable, in the majority of incidents, to ask for help or even recognise they are being abused and given the high harm to the child,</p>	<p>Instances of child abuse in Staffordshire Moorlands are found in areas where other criminality, such as domestic and substance abuse, is apparent suggesting that these may be aggravating factors.</p> <p>Additionally, social and demographic factors such as high deprivation levels, poor educational attainment and children in low income families and/or under 'children in need' are all evident and adding to the vulnerability in areas where child abuse occurs.</p> <p>Looked After Children are more vulnerable and there is a high number of children's care homes across the CSP area.</p>	<p>Abuse and neglect of children: Leek North (P), Biddulph South (P) and Biddulph East (P)</p> <p>For all sexual offences: Biddulph East (P), Biddulph South (P),</p>	<p>Education and support to be reviewed to ensure effective practice is present in schools and care homes to support and identify possible instances of child abuse.</p> <p>Be aware of possible links between domestic violence and child protection issues and keep this in view when dealing with cases. Consider multi-agency support around domestic and child abuse problem solving.</p> <p>Secondary schools to have inputs to students about the dangers of sexting and also on how to spot / respond to signs of abuse and how to report it.</p>

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Community Safety Priority	Reason for selection	Crime levels and trends	Wards with rates that are statistically above the benchmark or other identified locations	Recommendations <i>These are in addition to the recommendations made in the 2016 full Community Safety Strategic Assessment</i>
	the CSP want to ensure this is a focus for them.	Looked After Children (LAC) in Staffordshire Moorlands aged between 10 and 17 accounted for over a fifth (21%) of recorded offences of LAC across Staffordshire in 2015/16 which was the highest of the CSP areas.	Cheadle North East and Leek South (P)	
Public place violence including youth violence	<p>Violence as a whole is experiencing an increasing trend (in part due to changes in recording practice).</p> <p>Some limited resourcing issues.</p> <p>The physical risk is apparent and the likelihood of occurrence is relatively high.</p> <p>The CSP is keen to focus on youth violence and like many other areas in the county, and country, want to understand the potential risk from emerging gangs in the district in order to address this effectively going forward</p>	<p>In 2017/18 there were 1,850 violent crimes reported to the police in Staffordshire Moorlands; of these 1,130 (61%), were non-domestic in nature.</p> <p>There has been an upward trend for violent crime in total and in public places in police recorded data in recent years. While research by the Office of National Statistics (ONS) suggests that increases in levels of crime overall have slowed, there have been nationally observed increases in 'high harm' violent offences including homicides and knife crimes.</p> <p>The rate of non-domestic violent crime in 2017/18 is below the Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent average and ranks third lowest out of the nine CSP areas within Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent.</p> <p>Twenty per cent of violence against the person in Staffordshire Moorlands is recorded as being alcohol-related and this is likely to under-represent the influence of alcohol.</p> <p>There are three wards with rates above the Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent average, two of which are priority wards. These wards are as follows: Leek East (P) and Leek North (P).</p>	Cheadle North East, Leek East (P) and Leek North (P)	The recommendations made in the 2016 Strategic Assessment be carried forward and should be considered alongside recommendations aimed at reducing the impact of alcohol and mental health, domestic abuse and gang activity across the district.
Drugs and alcohol	Drug use and alcohol can be drivers of crime - acquisitive crime is often to feed an addiction - and increased levels of violence may be partially attributable to both.	<p>Drugs impacts across all CSP priority areas, affecting some of the communities' most vulnerable residents.</p> <p>The effects of drug supply are visible, from ASB to public place violence, and create a negative impression of the area as a place to live.</p>	Biddulph East (P) and Leek East (P)	Continued and increased education and awareness around drugs. Programmes to be continually updated and refreshed to remain in line with current threats, such as legal highs. Liaison with local drugs charities who may be able to offer support.

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Community Safety Priority	Reason for selection	Crime levels and trends	Wards with rates that are statistically above the benchmark or other identified locations	<p style="text-align: center;">Recommendations</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>These are in addition to the recommendations made in the 2016 full Community Safety Strategic Assessment</i></p>
	<p>Impacting wider than the individual, it has an effect on families and communities and public perception of an area; impacting across multiple partners, police, health and support services, this theme was adopted as a priority for the CSP.</p>	<p>Staffordshire Moorlands has the highest proportion of alcohol-related violent crime against the person with injury in Staffordshire and Stoke.</p>		<p>Promote and encourage use of crimestoppers to allow residents to anonymously report suspicious incidents or information concerning drugs.</p> <p>Work with young offenders of drug offences to deter prolonged or increased use.</p> <p>Offer information to parents via the schools and health networks to improve awareness of the effects of drug and alcohol misuse in children.</p> <p>Increase education in secondary schools around the effects of drugs and alcohol, specifically explaining the effect that the use of substances can have on long-term mental health.</p>

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Links to interactive maps covering Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent:

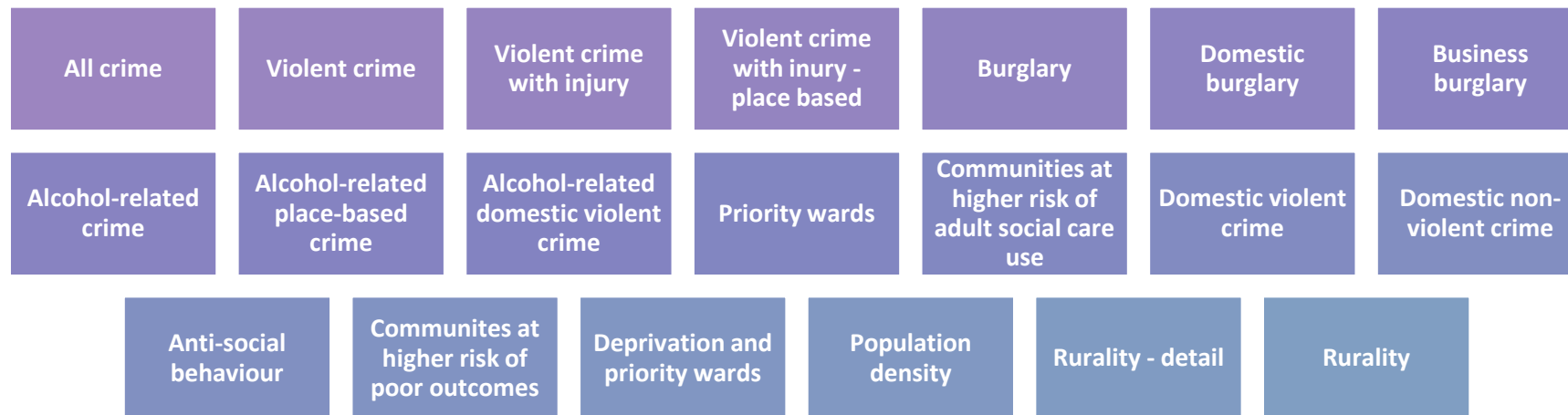


Figure 1: If Staffordshire Moorlands were 100 people

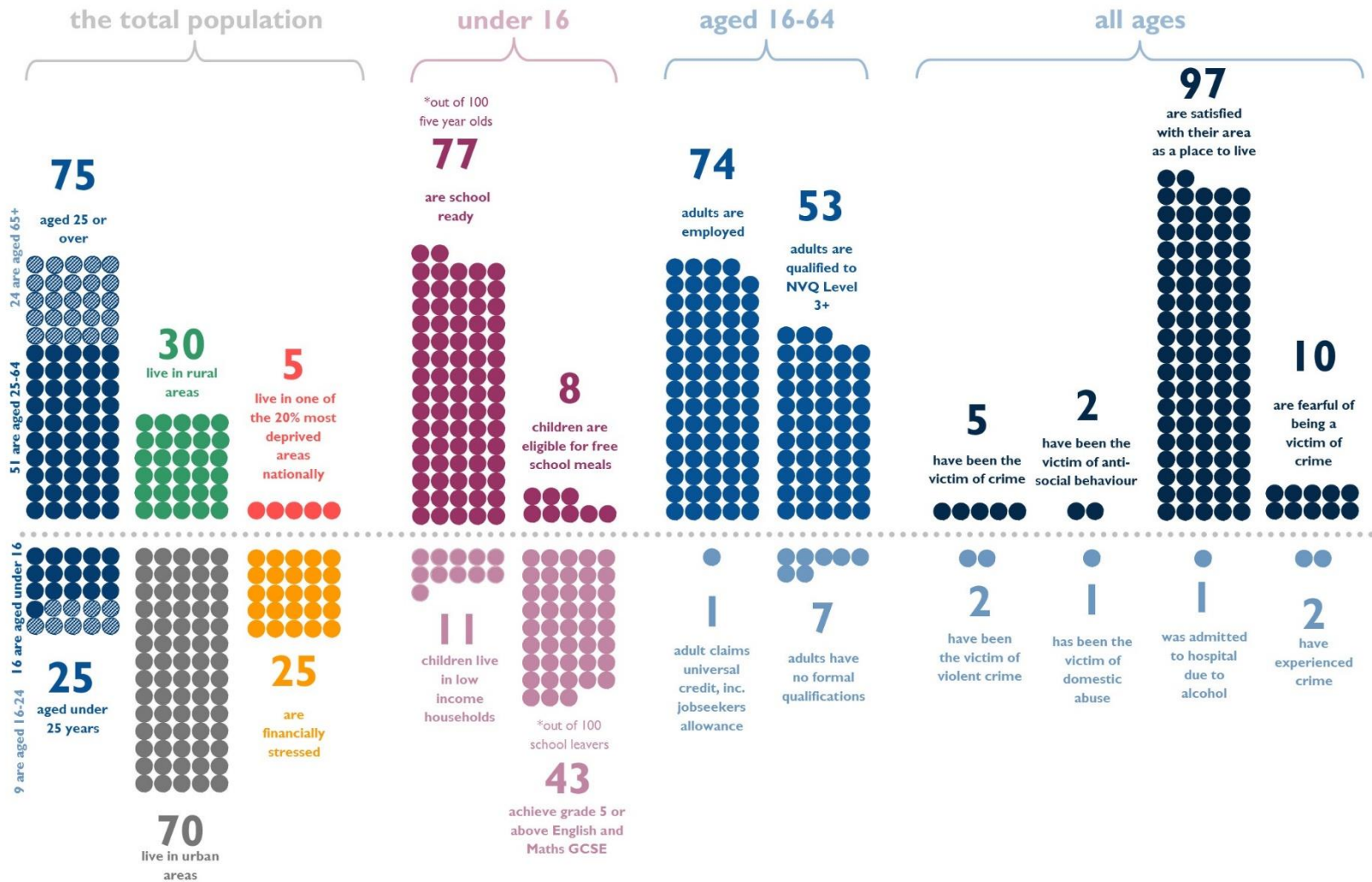
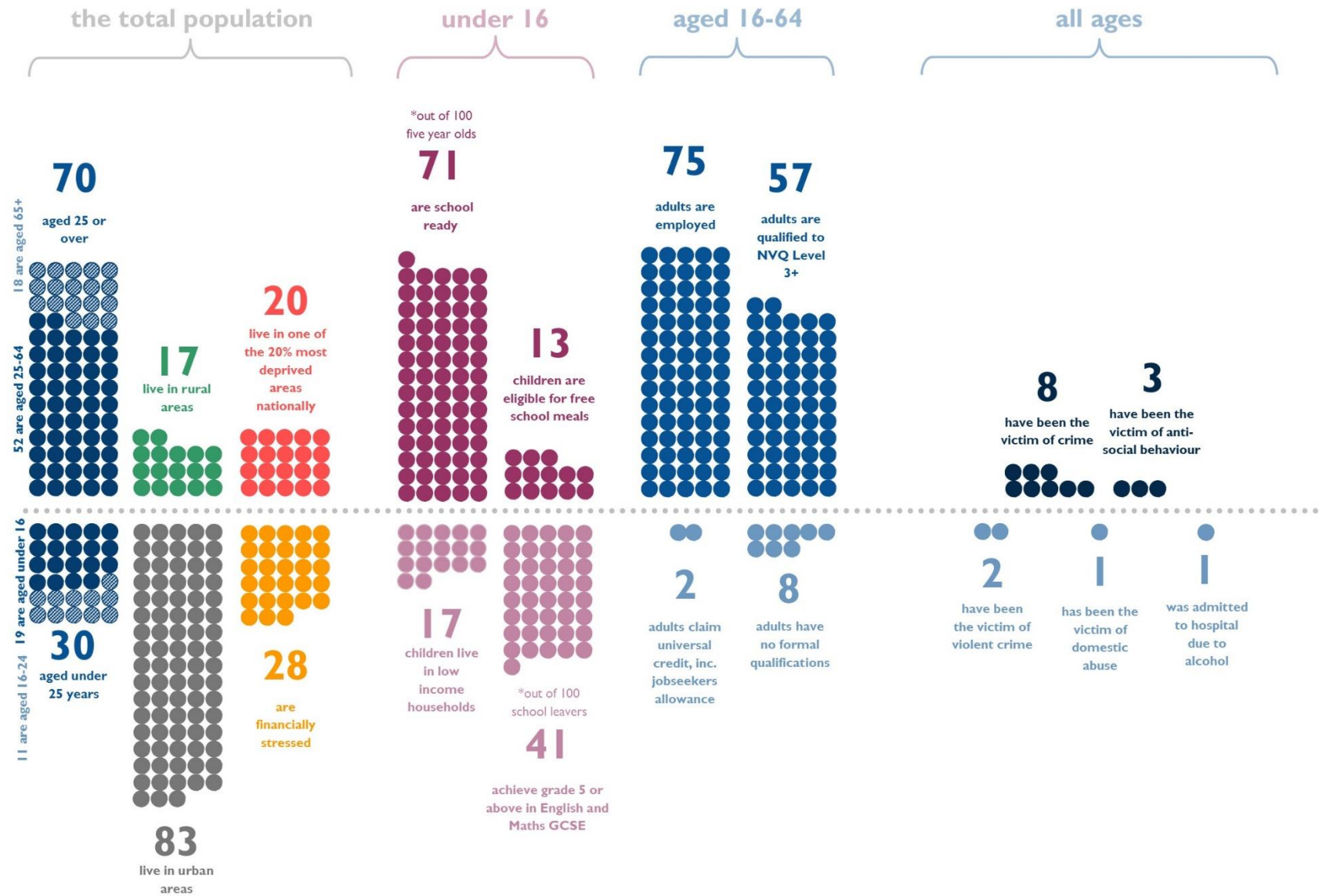


Figure 2: If England were 100 people



Chapter 1 Introduction and aims

There is a broad range of community safety risks across Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent. Some of these risks are cross-cutting and affect all communities to some extent, and some affect specific communities more than others. To improve the safety of our communities we must first identify which risks need attention, learn more about the individuals, families and communities affected and then work with partners to reduce crime and disorder.

Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) are defined as “An alliance of organisations which generate strategies and policies, implement actions and interventions concerning crime and disorder within their partnership area”¹ and they are statutorily responsible for reducing crime and disorder, substance misuse and re-offending in each local authority area. The CSP must produce or procure a Strategic Assessment to inform its priorities and to update their Community Safety Plan which sets out what the CSP is doing to address these priorities. The CSP and the Staffordshire Commissioner have a duty to have regard to each other’s priorities and this should be reflected in their partnership plans.

A Comprehensive Community Safety Strategic Assessment is undertaken every three years and an annual update is undertaken in the remaining two years. This is an *annual update* to provide Staffordshire Moorlands CSP with a review of their current community safety priorities to check that they are still the most relevant.

CSPs have been achieving success through working with partners for several years. In the current financial climate, but also because it is a well-evidenced approach, it is important that we take full advantage of the opportunities that partnership working provides. This is both in terms of the broader, whole system approaches such as ‘Place Based Approach’ (PBA) or ‘Asset Based Community Development’ (ABCD) and also in terms of making sure we make best use of the information we collectively hold to give a thorough understanding of the key issues in the local area. In addition we need to learn from approaches taken by other organisations across Staffordshire and Stoke and beyond to address these issues.

In this annual update we have incorporated the findings from our wider research around key community safety themes including: victims and witnesses; domestic abuse and offenders to better understand the personal and social circumstances that result in people becoming involved with crime. We have also considered broader areas of research and assessments, such as the Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent’s Joint Strategic Needs Assessment for children and the Assessment of Children’s Emotional Wellbeing which are both important in understanding the risk factors and broader impact of crime and ASB. We consider how collectively CSPs and other partnerships and organisations can create the conditions to minimise the risk of someone becoming involved with criminal activity.

We have assessed the impact that some of the commissioned activities are having on crime and ASB, including best practice where relevant, and we have made a series of recommendations to help CSPs prioritise their activities and have a positive impact on community safety.

It is mentioned a few times in this report but it is important to note that as the police continue to improve their compliance with Crime Data Integrity and Home Office Counting Rules which places the victim at the centre and ensures all offences are recorded at the earliest opportunity, there has been an increase in total recorded crime figures, with particularly significant increases across violence categories.

There are also various other resources that provide more information at district/borough and ward level to support prioritisation and evidence-based business planning – which are available at:
<https://www.staffordshireobservatory.org.uk/homepage.aspx>

In this Strategic Assessment Annual Update there is first an overview of Staffordshire Moorlands before describing the process used to determine local community safety priorities with a brief summary of what they are and why they were selected. There is then an assessment of the impact of some of the activities that have been commissioned by the CSP. We look forward and give an overview of national, regional and local threats and emerging issues before the more detailed analysis of the crimes and cross-cutting themes that have been prioritised by the CSP. This section is followed by an overview of partners’ activities which will help address the CSP’s priorities.

The methodology used in this assessment is the same as last year.

We would be very pleased to hear your views on your Strategic Assessment Annual Update, particularly as we develop our approach to these updates, so please do contact us with any feedback : Rachel Caswell,
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¹ Section 5 of the 1998 Crime and Disorder Act

Chapter 2 – Overview of Staffordshire Moorlands

Overview of the population of Staffordshire Moorlands

Approximately 98,500 residents live in Staffordshire Moorlands CSP. Staffordshire Moorlands has a lower proportion of residents aged under five, under 16 and 16-64 than the England average but a larger proportion aged 65 and over and 85 and over.

The overall population of Staffordshire Moorlands is projected to increase by 1.5% between 2017 and 2027; equivalent to an extra 1,500 people. Substantial growth is projected in the 65 and over (15%) and 85 and over (35%) age groups. The increase in the 85 and over age group is larger than the England average and equates to an additional 1,000 residents aged 85 and over by 2027. Although the increase in the 65 and over age group is not as large as the increase projected nationally, it still equates to an additional 3,500 residents aged 65 and over by 2027.

Key socio demographic issues for Staffordshire Moorlands

Although some areas of Staffordshire Moorlands demonstrate positive results in terms of key quality of life indicators, there are a number of areas where families and communities face multiple issues such as unemployment or low incomes, low qualifications, poor housing or ill-health (physical and/or mental).

Unemployment rates in Staffordshire Moorlands (as at May 2018) were lower than the national average.

The percentage of adults aged 16-64 with NVQ level 3 or above is worse than the national average but the proportion with no qualifications is lower than the national average.

Overall life expectancy at birth in Staffordshire Moorlands is 80 years for men and 83 years for women, both similar to the national averages. Men and women living in the most deprived areas of Staffordshire Moorlands however live six years and four years respectively less than those living in less deprived areas.

Healthy life expectancy in Staffordshire Moorlands is 64 years for men and 65 years for women which is longer than average. Women in Staffordshire Moorlands spend more of their lives in poor health than men (18 years compared to 16).

Staffordshire Moorlands' Most Similar Group (MSG) of police forces

Most Similar Groups (MSGs) are groups of police force areas that have been found to be the most similar to each other based on an analysis of demographic, social and economic characteristics which relate to crime.

MSGs are designed to help make fair and meaningful comparisons between forces.

Who is in Staffordshire Moorlands' Most Similar Group?

- Breckland
- East Northamptonshire
- East Riding of Yorkshire
- Forest of Dean
- Hinckley and Bosworth
- Lichfield
- Maldon
- Melton
- Monmouthshire
- South Derbyshire
- South Holland
- South Kesteven
- Staffordshire Moorlands
- Stroud
- Wiltshire

Chapter 3 – Review of the last 12 months

Planned activity for 2018/19

Tackling the root causes of crime and ASB is critical in preventing crime or minimising its effects on individuals, families and communities. Providing early help will improve outcomes and reduce costs. Identifying and targeting those most at risk or in need of support is also key to successful implementation.

There are several projects and approaches, many that focus on prevention and early intervention, which are having an impact on the CSP priorities in Staffordshire Moorlands and examples of these are described below. They give an indication of the activity undertaken by the CSP to deliver their community safety plan.

County-led early intervention and prevention activities that address many of the CSP's priorities are shown in the "

" section on page 50.

Domestic and sexual abuse (child abuse)

ISVA - To provide immediate and appropriate responses to sexual violence, including sexual abuse current and historic, sexual assault and rape;

- To support victims to access police, criminal justice, medical and accommodation services in the immediate aftermath of sexual violence or abuse;
- To reduce the impact of sexual violence on all aspects of the victim's life through the provision of services such as support, counselling and advocacy, one-to-one and group interventions;
- To assist victims in the recovery of sexual abuse and rape by providing long-term support and advocacy which may be needed to help victims to recover from their experiences;
- To sign-post and refer victims to additional services to reduce further ill health, or social, physical or psychological problems;
- To support victims who approach services long after the abuse has taken place
- To deliver a key role in victim support

ASB and Public Place Violence (including youth violence)

- SPACE 2018 - Reduce ASB during school summer holidays;

- A targeted outreach programme has been commissioned to deliver a diversionary multi-sports programme across the district, focussing particularly in the areas most affected by ASB.
- Mediation - Commissioning independent mediation service on a case-by-case basis for early intervention.

Vulnerable people

Safe & Sound Service -

- Reduce victimisation and helps to safeguard those affected by crime or live in fear of crime by offering additional security measures in their own home.

Bully 4 You

- Educational workshops to reduce bullying and have been delivered in a minimum of three schools across the district. This will result in an increased awareness of what healthy relationships look like, how to identify different types of bullying, how to stop or prevent it and where to go for support.

Skilled Helper

- Scoping the potential benefits and seeking additional funding to provide a skilled helper position working in the Moorlands. The person will add value by supporting those who are difficult to engage and fall short on the set criteria to reach the levels of support offered by existing services, yet, they are demanding on a number of services due to their complexity of needs. The post holder will also support the development of the Place Based Approach by working closely with clients that have been highlighted via the data analysis for PBA and those who are raised as a concern via the daily hub meetings. This is likely to include people that have complex needs such as mental health issues, debt, drugs and alcohol misuse problems and they are likely to be living a somewhat chaotic lifestyle.

Chapter 4 - Looking forward

Challenges and opportunities for 2019/20 and beyond

Communities are becoming increasingly diverse, which means that partnerships need to develop a better understanding of community needs, in order to keep people safe.

An evidence-based understanding of demand is needed to transform services intelligently and demonstrate value for money.

Police continue to tackle acquisitive crime but the nature of criminality is changing with increases in child sexual exploitation, safeguarding concerns and domestic abuse with some of these likely due to greater awareness and confidence in reporting. These “high harm” crimes are complex in nature and are staff intensive.

As people do more and more online and as technology advances, the threat from cybercrime grows - whether it's fraud, data theft, grooming and exploitation of children or stalking and harassment. Malicious communications and online bullying pose a significant risk of harm and there is evidence that, in particular, young people's emotional wellbeing is affected. The volume and severity of serious and organised, cybercrime, and other threats to the UK that are of international concern is also growing, as criminal and terrorist networks seek to take advantage of globalisation and more services and transactions take place online.

There are other potential challenges such as the economic impact of Brexit and the implementation of Universal Credit which has caused problems in other areas with a sudden loss or reduction of income leading in some cases to mental ill-health, tensions within family relationships and cause individuals to commit crime.

Continued financial austerity impacts on both police and partners. There are issues with recruitment and retention and many forces report insufficient resources to maintain the officer numbers that they need. Public sector organisations are faced with reduced budgets, which may have an impact on communities. Therefore, there is a push to encourage personal responsibility and community resilience to strengthen communities and address the root causes poor health and wellbeing and associated community safety.

This presents an opportunity for services and partnerships to develop and strengthen their role and contribution to keeping local communities safe.

Community safety priority setting for 2019/20 and geographical hotspots

A core element of the Strategic Assessment process is to identify crime and community safety priorities for the Community Safety Partnership to address. The current priorities were identified in the Full Strategic Assessment using the Management of Risk in Law Enforcement (MoRiLe) methodology. In this Strategic Assessment we have reviewed the data to check that the current CSP priorities are still the most important for the Partnership to address.

Below are the strategic priorities for Staffordshire Moorlands - there are some common themes and crimes that have been identified as priorities across Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent, such as ASB and domestic abuse, and whilst it is important to respond to local priorities it's also important to work with other areas and with similar approaches where this is beneficial. The PCC's five priorities are: modern policing; early intervention; supporting victims and witnesses; managing offender and public confidence.

The recommended strategic priorities for Staffordshire Moorlands CSP for 2019/20 are:

- Domestic abuse
- ASB
- Vulnerable children (including sexual abuse)
- Public place violence including youth violence

Cross-cutting themes:

- Drugs and alcohol

Summary of the reasons for priority selection

The following gives a summary of the reasons why these crimes / themes were selected as strategic priorities for the CSP. The latest statistics for each of these is presented in the "Staffordshire Moorlands recommended priorities for 2019/20" section on page 36.

• Domestic abuse

Domestic abuse is recognised as an under-reported issue, with much abuse hidden. Staffordshire Moorlands has seen a significant upward trend in Domestic abuse incidents and while this is not necessarily a negative trend (confidence in reporting meaning that victims are not suffering in silence) the CSP also felt that resourcing issues, due to volume, and a lack of skills impeded management of the issue.

• ASB

ASB is seen as one of the greatest concerns of Staffordshire Moorlands residents. It is an issue that can impact on quality of life and the environment driving down community wellbeing as a whole. This is in addition to the high psychological harm it can have on individuals, particularly those subject to repeat incidences. Reflecting the needs and wishes of the community the CSP agreed that this would be a future strategic priority

• Public place violence including youth violence

Violence as a whole is also experiencing an increasing trend and whilst it is managed effectively there are some limited resourcing issues. The physical risk is apparent but the likelihood of occurrence is also high. The CSP are keen to focus on youth violence and like many other areas in the county, and country, want to understand the potential risk from emerging gangs in the district in order to address this effectively going forward

• Vulnerable children (including sexual abuse)

The safeguarding of children is a priority for the CSP, including children subject to abuse and neglect as well as understanding the risk from child sexual exploitation. Unable, in the majority of incidents, to ask for help or even recognise they are being abused and given the high harm to the child, the CSP want to ensure this is a focus for them.

• Drugs and alcohol

The CSP recognised that drug use and alcohol can be drivers of crime. Acquisitive crime is often to feed an addiction and increased levels of violence may be partially attributable to both. Impacting wider than the individual, it has an effect on families and communities and public perception of an area; impacting across multiple partners, police, health and support services, this theme was adopted as a priority for the CSP.

Priority (hotspot) areas

Hotspot name	Ward name
Biddulph hotspot	Biddulph East
	Biddulph South
	Biddulph West
Leek hotspot	Leek East
	Leek North
	Leek South
	Leek West

In the 2016 Assessment 'hot spot' areas were identified which showed where there were higher volumes of those crimes that had been selected as a strategic priority for the CSP. These hotspot areas are still important for CSP community safety planning and the table above shows these hotspots and the wards that they are in.

In this Strategic Assessment we continue to focus on those areas with the highest need by reviewing crime levels, where we can, at ward level and we highlight the wards which contain hotspot areas. We have named these 'priority wards' and the ward name is followed by (P) when mentioned in the report.

Figure 3: Map showing priority wards in Staffordshire Moorlands

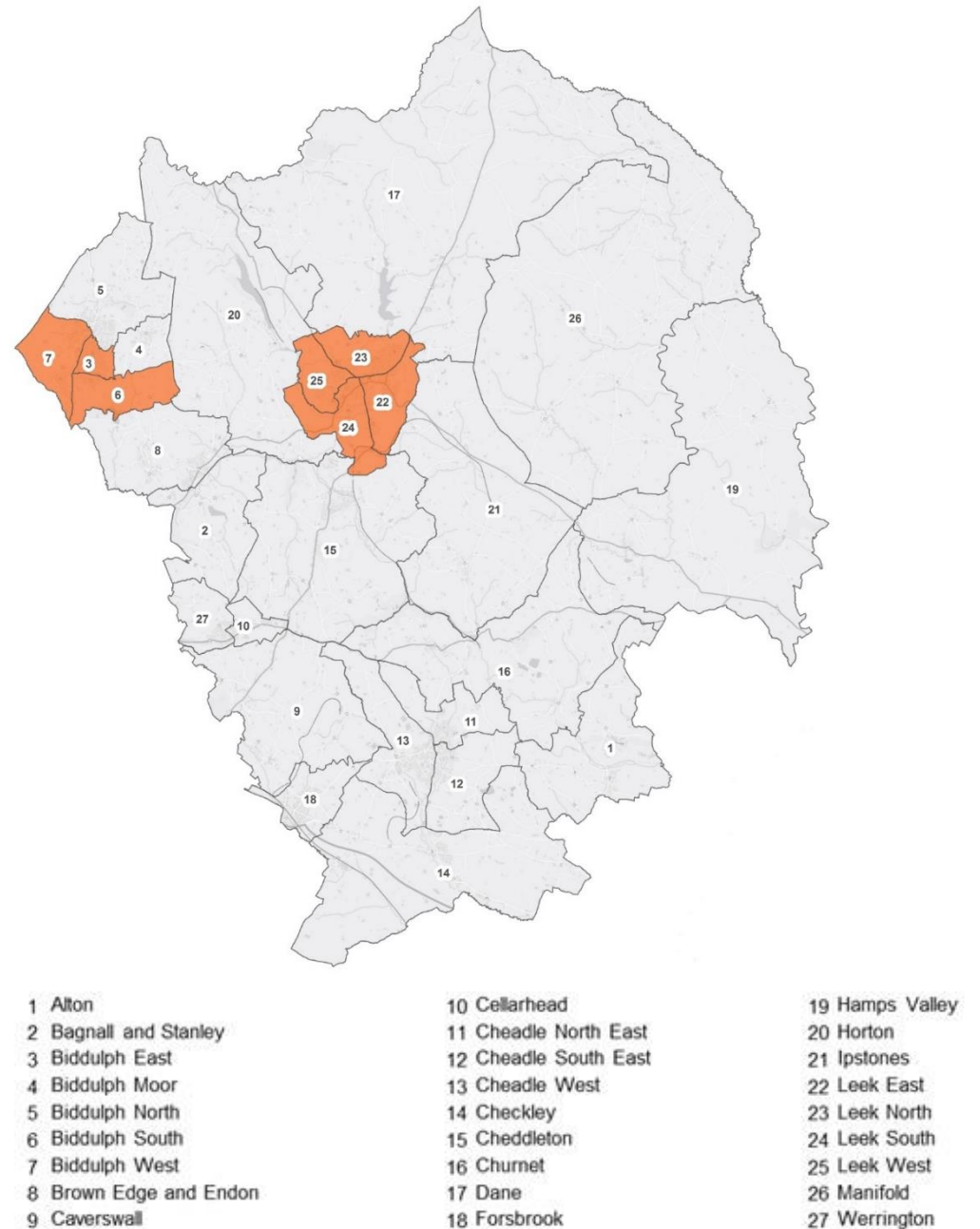
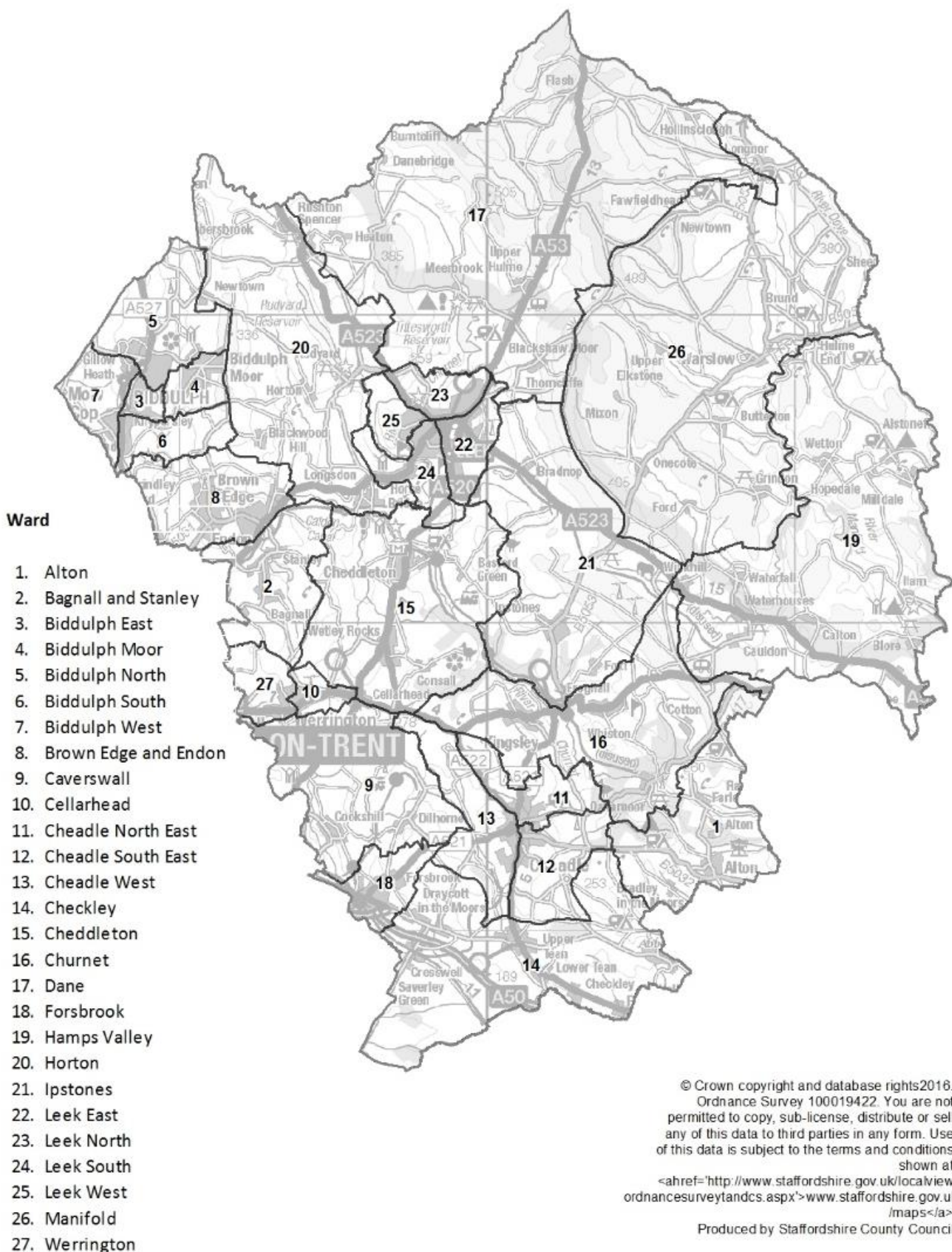


Figure 4: Ward and road map of Staffordshire Moorlands



Overall local crime and ASB and detailed analysis of CSP strategic priorities

Overall community safety and emerging threats

The Strategic Assessment is forward looking and we are already recognising and including the most significant threats the County faces today such as Counter Terrorism and Radicalisation, Child Sexual Exploitation and Modern Slavery.

The true picture of crime is difficult to measure with an estimated 60% of crime not being reported to the police. But it is still useful to look at overall reported crime and that we consider:

- What types of crimes are increasing and what types are decreasing?
- What 'new' crimes are presenting?
- What is the likelihood of being a victim of crime?

This section looks at overall crime but also includes detailed crime statistics within the "Crime trends in Staffordshire Moorlands" section on page 24.

Data sources and notes on interpretation

There are two key data sources and both have their uses when looking at crime levels and trends – The Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) and Police Recorded Crime (PRC) data:

- The Crime Survey for England and Wales provides a good measure of long-term trends for a selected range of crimes experienced by the general public, including those not reported to the police – it does not provide absolute numbers of crimes being experienced locally.
- PRC data (Official Statistics) cannot provide a measure of all crime, many crimes are hidden or not reported, but this data can provide useful insights into long-term and emerging trends in crimes at a local level. They also provide a good picture of crime-related workload being handled by the police. PRC data can also reflect changes in recording practices and police activity rather than genuine changes in crime which is important to note when interpreting trends or when benchmarking and should be a consideration throughout this assessment.

This assessment is largely based on PRC data which reflects much of the demand placed on reactive services and Community Safety Partnerships or Safer City Partnerships.

Statistics from the Office for National Statistics are used in this assessment as comparators and to illustrate national trends. These are also based on PRC data.

There have been significant increases in police recorded crime in the last year in most areas. Part of this will be due to improvements made by police forces and this factor will affect the interpretation of data presented in this Strategic Assessment for some crime types but it is considered that there have been some genuine increases in crime levels (ONS, 2018).

"There have been increases in some lower-volume "high-harm" offences such as homicide and knife crime, consistent with rises over the past three years. However, the latest rise in gun crime is much smaller than previously seen.

"We have also seen continued increases in some theft offences such as vehicle-related theft and burglary, while computer viruses have fallen.".
Office for National Statistics, July 2018

Latest activity, trend and comparisons with benchmarks

During 2017/18 there were approximately 4,740 crimes reported to the Police in Staffordshire Moorlands. This was a decrease of -1.1% or -55 crimes on the previous year which contrasts with England which increased by 13%.

Figure 31 shows monthly reported crimes from April 2016 to March 2018. Overall, crimes decreased slightly during this period and the number of reported crimes went outside the limit of what is statistically 'normal' twice.

The rate of all crime in 2017/18 in Staffordshire Moorlands (48.3 per 1,000 population) is below the England average (83) and similar to the CSP's Most Similar Group average (49.6) ranking 9/15 out of the Most Similar Group with 1 being the highest. The rate of all crime has seen a significant increase over the last five years. Staffordshire Moorlands has the lowest rate out of the nine CSP areas within Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent.

There are six wards where the rate was statistically above the Most Similar Group of forces average and of these four were priority wards. The following wards were above the Most Similar Group of forces rate: Biddulph West (P), Leek East (P), Leek North (P), Leek South (P), Alton and Dane.

For crimes where other CSP data is available, Staffordshire Moorlands is statistically higher than its Most Similar Group (areas that have similar characteristics to Staffordshire Moorlands) for violent offences, sexual offences and miscellaneous crimes against society (Table 2).

As well as a reduction in total recorded crime between 2017/18 and 2016/17 there were also reductions in violence with injury (including place-based violence), theft, criminal damage and arson, vehicle offences and miscellaneous crimes against society (Figure 11).

Although changes and improvements to Police recording have contributed to increases in recorded crime for some crime types it could also reflect an increased willingness by victims to come forward and report certain crimes, which is more actively encouraged by police forces. This does not necessarily mean there is more crime overall in society, but it does mean that partners are dealing with more activity for some crime types.

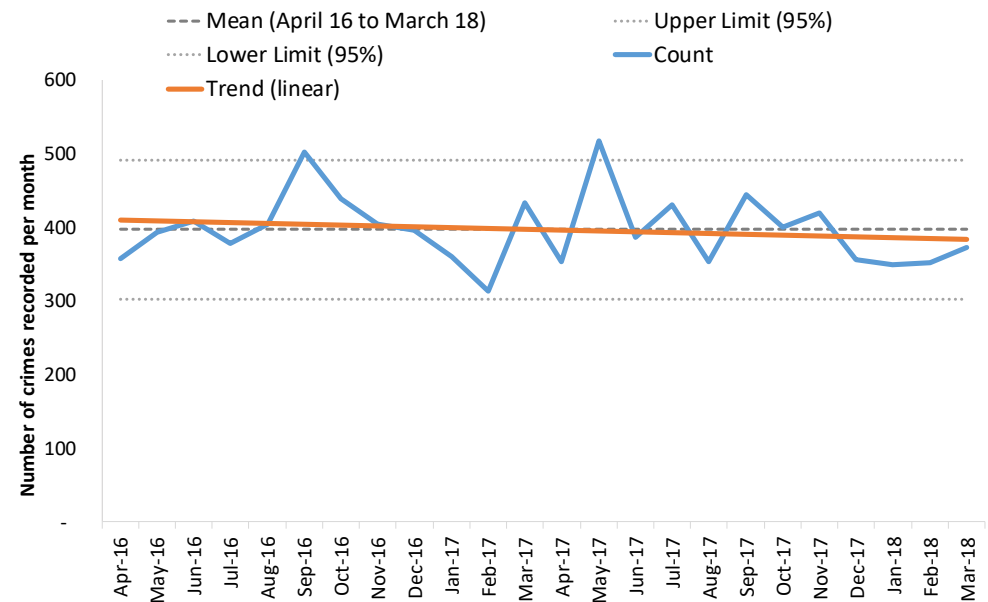
For crime types that are already well reported and recorded there do seem to be some genuine increases in many areas – this affects crimes such as burglary which increased by 6% (16 crimes) in Staffordshire Moorlands but other well-recorded crimes such as vehicle offences reduced by a third (98 crimes) since 2016/17.

The number of alcohol-related crimes increased significantly by 27% (110 crimes) although some of this increase could be due to better recording.

The 'all crime' rate in the 3 hotspots wards which were identified in the 2106 Full Strategic Assessment (129.4 per 1,000 population) is almost double that of Staffordshire Moorlands overall (65.8). Combined they account for 16% of the population and 31% of all crime.

Click the link below to see the interactive map of all crime in Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent: [Map showing all crime in Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent](#).

Figure 5: Trends in monthly crimes reported (excluding fraud) – April 2016 to March 2018 – Staffordshire Moorlands



Source: Staffordshire Police

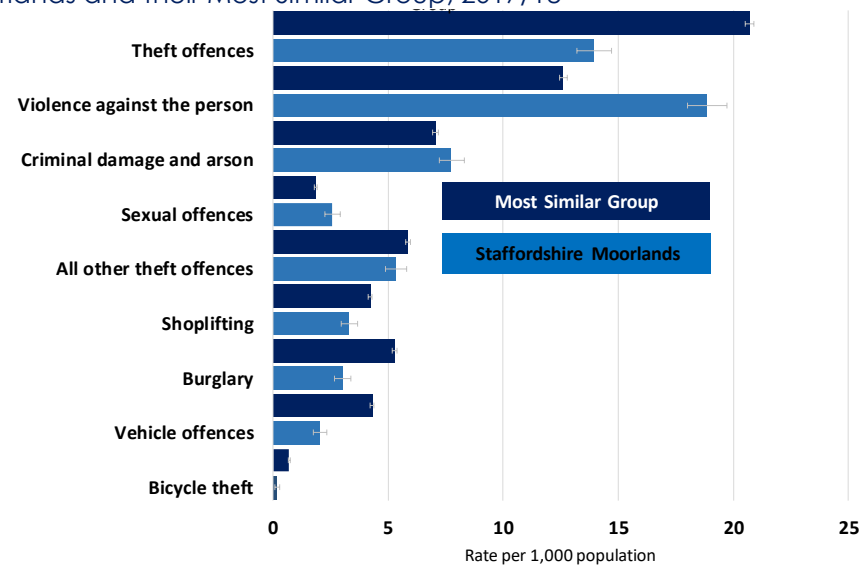
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Table 2: Recorded crime showing comparisons with England and the Most Similar Group, 2017/18

Compared to comparator:	Below		Similar		Above
	No. of crimes 2017 /18	Rate /1,000	Comp. with MSG	Comp. with England	Rank out of MSG (1 is high)
Total recorded crime	4,740	48.3	below	below	9 / 15
Violence against the person	1,850	18.9	above	below	1 / 15
<i>Homicide</i>	0	0.0	similar	similar	7 / 15
<i>Violence with injury</i>	730	7.5	above	below	1 / 15
<i>Violence without injury</i>	1,120	11.4	above	above	1 / 15
Sexual offences	250	2.6	above	similar	1 / 15
Robbery	20	0.2	below	below	12 / 15
Burglary	300	3.0	below	below	15 / 15
<i>Residential burglary</i>	190	1.9			
<i>Non-residential burglary</i>	110	1.1			
Theft offences	1,370	13.9	below	below	15 / 15
<i>Theft from the person</i>	10	0.1	below	below	15 / 15
<i>Bicycle theft</i>	20	0.2	below	below	15 / 15
<i>Shoplifting</i>	320	3.3	below	below	12 / 15
<i>All other theft offences</i>	520	5.3	below	below	11 / 15
Vehicle offences	200	2.0	below	below	15 / 15
Arson and Criminal Damage	760	7.7	similar	below	3 / 15
Drug offences	120	1.2	similar	below	6 / 15
Possession of weapons	40	0.4	similar	below	4 / 15
Public order offences	210	2.2	below	below	11 / 15
Misc. crimes against society	120	1.2	above	below	2 / 15
<i>Anti-social behaviour</i>	2,080	21.2			
<i>Domestic violent crime</i>	720	7.3			
<i>Alcohol-related crime</i>	520	5.3			
<i>Non-domestic violent crime</i>	1,130	11.5			

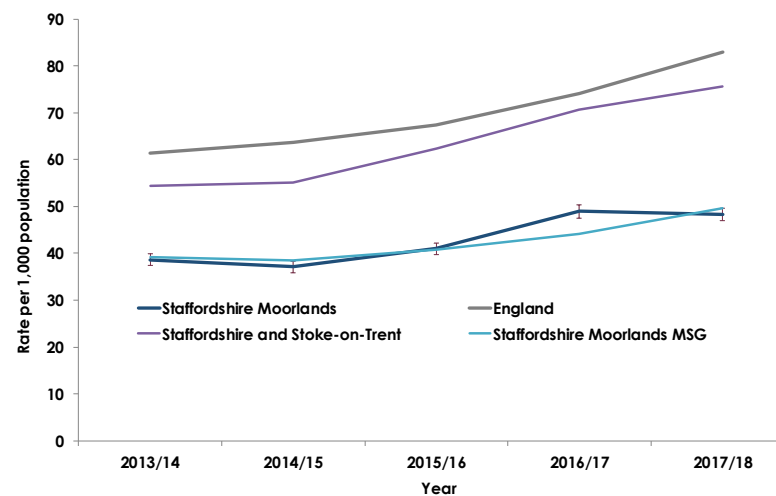
Source, Staffordshire Police, 2015 Mid- Year Population Estimates, Office for National Statistics, Crown copyright

Figure 6: Selected crime types and comparisons between Staffordshire Moorlands and their Most Similar Group, 2017/18



Source, Staffordshire Police, Mid- Year Population Estimates, Office for National Statistics, Crown copyright

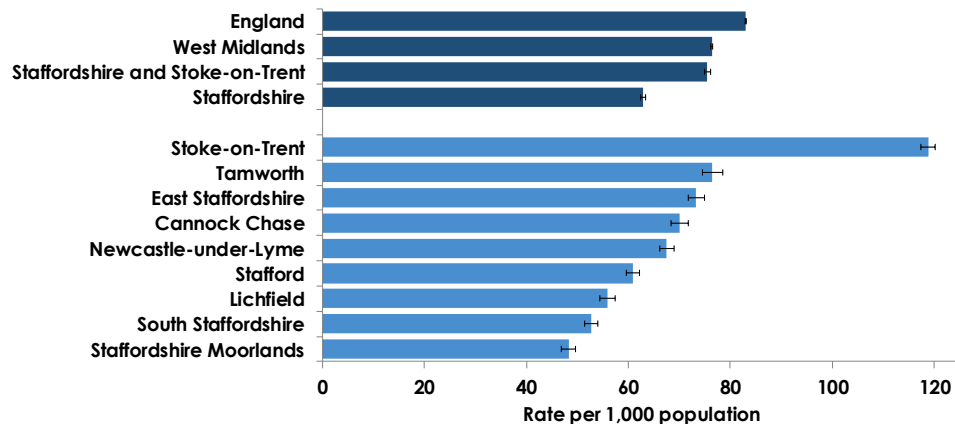
Figure 7: Annual trends in all crime rates per 1,000 population



Source, Staffordshire Police, Mid- Year Population Estimates, Office for National Statistics, Crown copyright

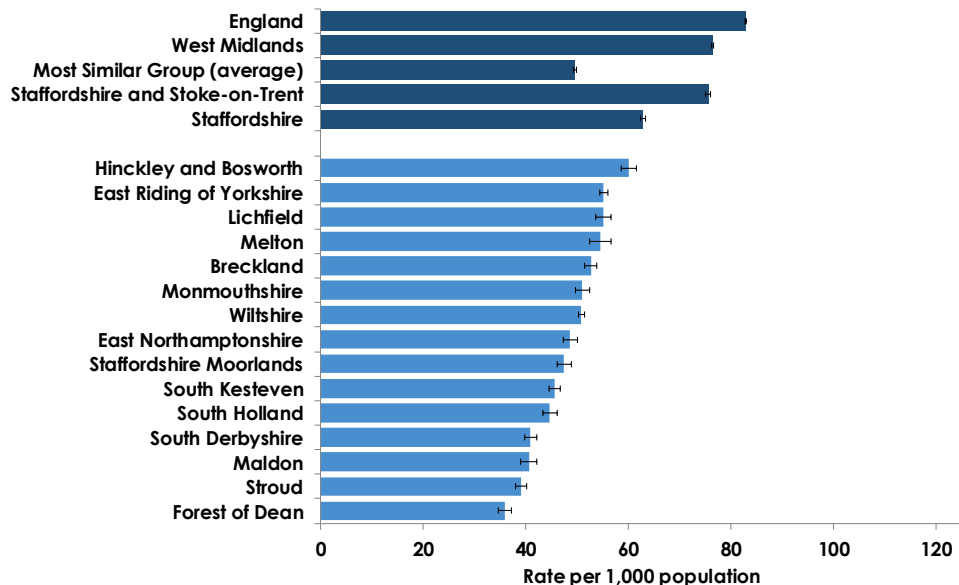
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Figure 8: All crime rates per 1,000 population by CSPs in Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent, 2017/18



Source, Staffordshire Police, Mid- Year Population Estimates, Office for National Statistics, Crown copyright

Figure 9: All crime rates per 1,000 population by CSPs in Staffordshire Moorlands' Most Similar Group, 2017/18



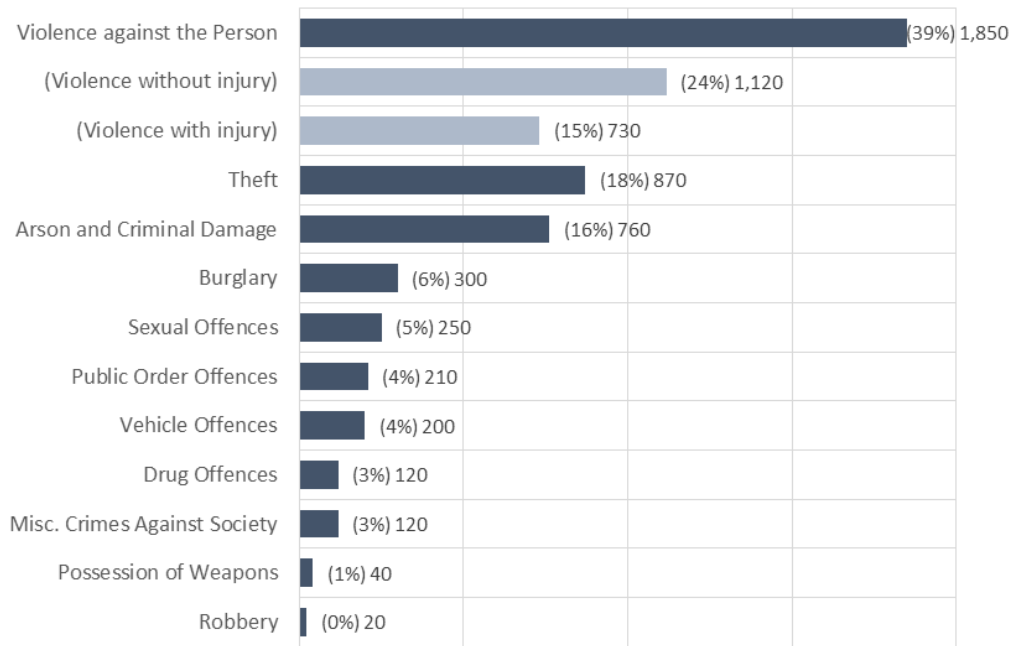
Source, Staffordshire Police, Mid- Year Population Estimates, Office for National Statistics, Crown copyright

Key points

- During 2017/18 there were 4,740 crimes reported to the Police in Staffordshire Moorlands, equivalent to a rate of 48.3 per 1,000 population. This is 27.3 recorded crimes per 1,000 lower than the rate across Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent.
- The rate of recorded crime in 2017/18 in Staffordshire Moorlands is below the England and West Midlands averages and is the lowest of the nine localities in Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent.
- While the area has one of the lowest crime rates in Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent, rates of violent offending without injury are higher than the rate for England, and the highest amongst Staffordshire Moorlands most similar group of localities.
- Findings from the Crime Survey of England and Wales (CSEW) suggests that overall around 40% of all crime is reported to the Police. However, it should be noted that this varies by crime type; with the majority of vehicle thefts and burglaries being reported, and the majority of instances of criminal damage not being reported

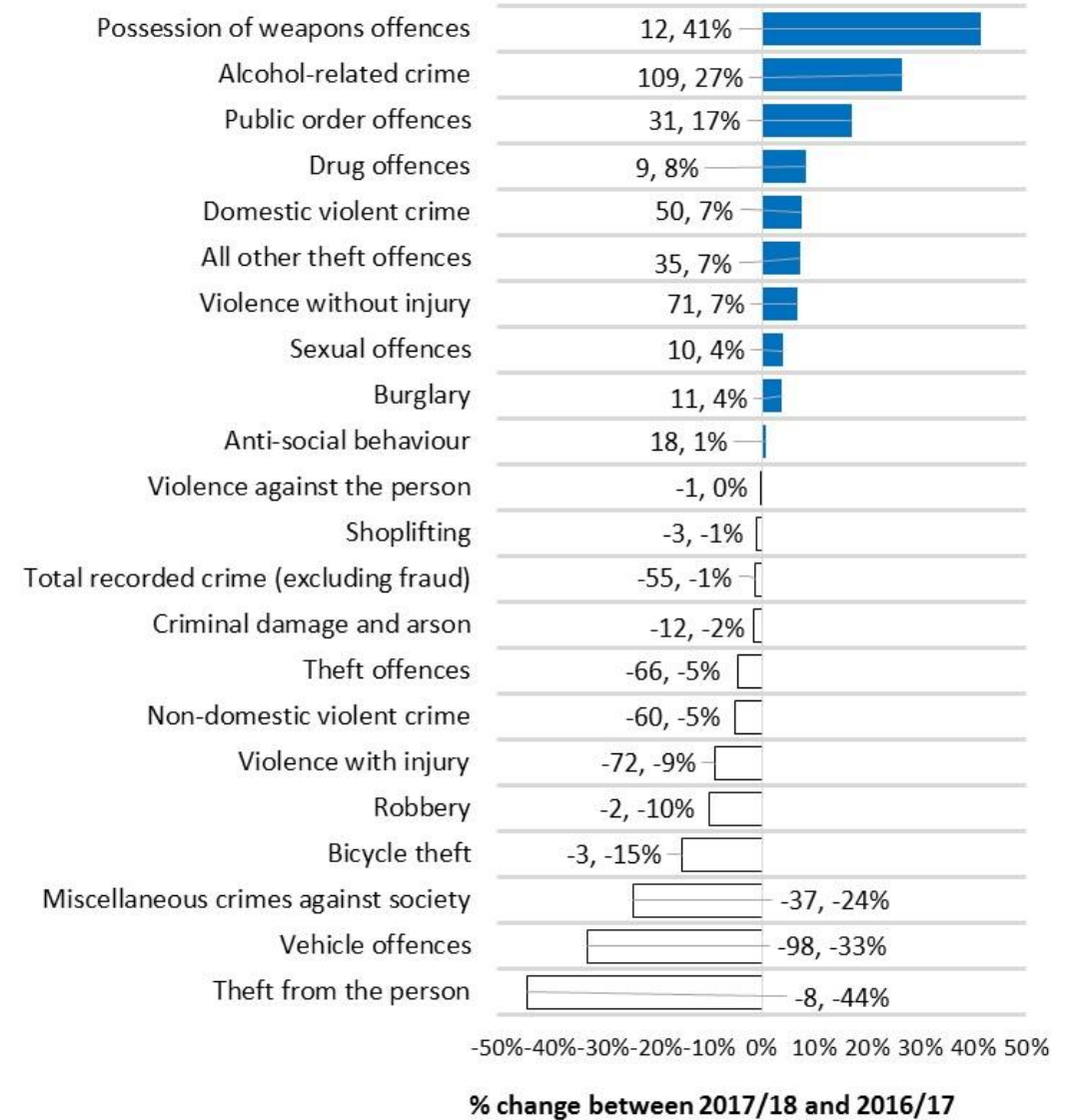
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Figure 10: Proportion of all recorded by type in Staffordshire Moorlands, 2017/18 (n = 4,740)



Source: Staffordshire Police

Figure 11: Percentage change and volume difference in the number of police-recorded crime between 2017/18 and 2016/17



Source: Staffordshire Police, Office for National Statistics, Crown copyright

Crime trends in Staffordshire Moorlands

2016 Mid Year Estimated Population

98,100

Issue/Problem						Annual Change			5 Year Change	Rate per 1,000 Population					England 2017/18	Difference to England	Statistical Difference to England
	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Number	%	Direction of Travel		2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18			
All Recorded Crime	3,751	3,612	4,007	4,790	4,735	-55	-1.1%	▼	26.2%	38.58	37.08	40.99	48.94	48.28	82.97	-42%	Below
Arson and Criminal Damage	687	597	641	772	760	-12	-1.6%	▼	10.6%	7.07	6.13	6.56	7.89	7.75	9.94	-22%	Below
Arson	26	46	14	31	25	-6	-19.4%	▼	-3.8%	0.27	0.47	0.14	0.32	0.25	0.41	-37%	Below
Criminal damage	661	551	627	741	735	-6	-0.8%	▼	11.2%	6.80	5.66	6.41	7.57	7.49	9.12	-18%	Below
Drug offences	157	175	95	107	116	9	8.4%	▲	-26.1%	1.61	1.80	0.97	1.09	1.18	2.29	-48%	Below
Miscellaneous crimes against society	69	69	96	153	116	-37	-24.2%	▼	68.1%	0.71	0.71	0.98	1.56	1.18	1.57	-25%	Below
Possession of weapons	23	13	36	29	41	12	41.4%	▲	78.3%	0.24	0.13	0.37	0.30	0.42	0.67	-37%	Below
Public order offences	121	97	129	183	214	31	16.9%	▲	76.9%	1.24	1.00	1.32	1.87	2.18	6.44	-66%	Below
Robbery	27	9	16	20	18	-2	-10.0%	▼	-33.3%	0.28	0.09	0.16	0.20	0.18	1.37	-87%	Below
Sexual offences	104	140	161	243	253	10	4.1%	▲	143.3%	1.07	1.44	1.65	2.48	2.58	2.53	2%	Similar
Other sexual offences	71	107	114	156	183	27	17.3%	▲	157.7%	0.73	1.10	1.17	1.59	1.87	1.34	39%	Above
Rape	33	33	47	87	70	-17	-19.5%	▼	112.1%	0.34	0.34	0.48	0.89	0.71	0.71	1%	Similar
Theft	845	847	801	851	872	21	2.5%	▲	3.2%	8.69	8.69	8.19	8.69	8.89	34.47	-74%	Below
Other theft	571	514	511	483	516	33	6.8%	▲	-9.6%	5.87	5.28	5.23	4.93	5.26	9.08	-42%	Below
Bicycle theft	27	29	23	20	17	-3	-15.0%	▼	-37.0%	0.28	0.30	0.24	0.20	0.17	1.64	-89%	Below
Burglary	391	308	335	284	295	11	3.9%	▲	-24.6%	4.02	3.16	3.43	2.90	3.01	7.61	-60%	Below
Shoplifting	211	259	241	326	323	-3	-0.9%	▼	53.1%	2.17	2.66	2.47	3.33	3.29	6.50	-49%	Below
Theft from the person	34	39	22	18	10	-8	-44.4%	▼	-70.6%	0.35	0.40	0.23	0.18	0.10	1.66	-94%	Below
Vehicle offences	262	249	247	298	200	-98	-32.9%	▼	-23.7%	2.69	2.56	2.53	3.04	2.04	7.98	-74%	Below
Violence against the person	1,065	1,108	1,450	1,850	1,850	0	0.0%	▼	73.7%	10.95	11.37	14.83	18.90	18.86	23.70	-20%	Below
Homicide	0	0	0	0	1	1	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	-18%	Similar
Violence with injury	563	576	595	804	732	-72	-9.0%	▼	30.0%	5.79	5.91	6.09	8.21	7.46	8.73	-15%	Below
Violence without injury	502	532	855	1,046	1,117	71	6.8%	▲	122.5%	5.16	5.46	8.75	10.69	11.39	9.95	15%	Above
Malicious Communications	0	1	173	248	269	21	8.5%	▲	-	0.00	0.01	1.77	2.53	2.74	-	-	-
All Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)	1,889	1,828	1,819	2,058	2,078	20	1.0%	▲	10.0%	19.43	18.77	18.61	21.03	21.19	27.90	-24%	Below
Domestic Violence Offences	312	417	531	665	720	55	8.3%	▲	130.8%	3.21	4.28	5.43	6.79	7.34	6.43	14%	Above
Alcohol Related Crime	226	204	278	413	519	106	25.7%	▲	129.6%	2.32	2.09	2.84	4.22	5.29	-	-	-
Hate Crime	51	29	49	72	74	2	2.8%	▲	45.1%	0.52	0.30	0.50	0.74	0.75	1.35	-44%	Below
Road Safety	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Annual Change		Direction of Travel	5 Year Change	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	England 2016	Difference to England	National Comparison
Total Road Traffic Collisions (RTCs)	301	334	310	313	267	-46	-14.7%	▼	-11.3%	3.09	3.42	3.17	3.19	2.72	2.96	-8%	Similar
RTCs Killed or Seriously Injured (KSI)	35	30	22	29	39	10	34.5%	▲	11.4%	0.36	0.31	0.22	0.30	0.40	0.41	-4%	Similar
% KSI	12%	9%	7%	9%	15%	-	57.7%	▲	25.6%						14%	4%	Above

Victims

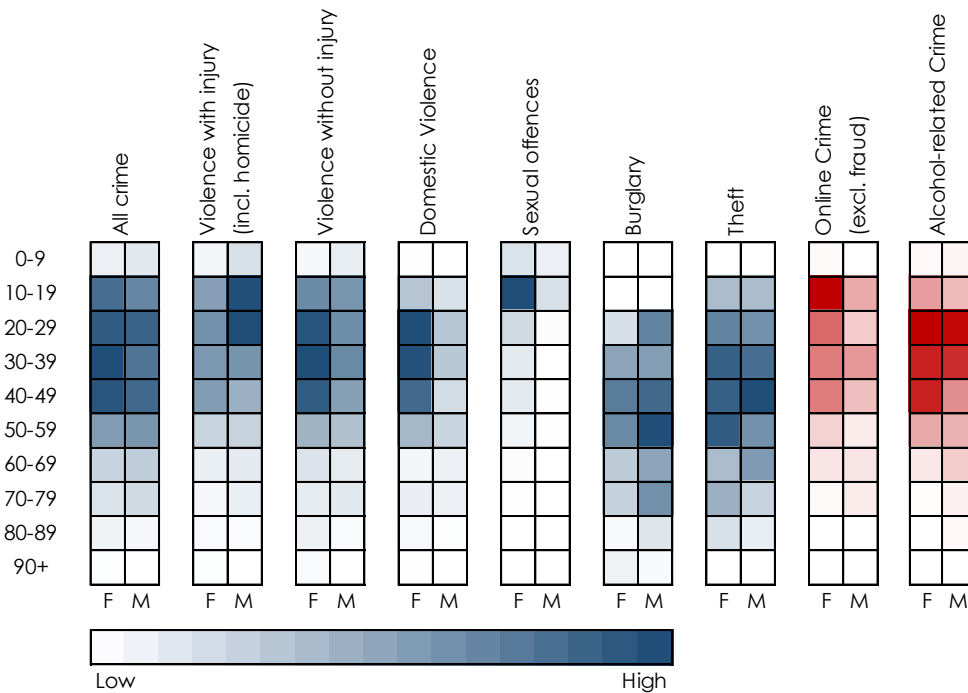
In 2017-18 the Police recorded the details of 60,850 people living in the force area, who were the victim of a crime taking place in Staffordshire or Stoke-on-Trent; of these 3,530 (6%) were resident in Staffordshire Moorlands.

In terms of gender; 52% of victims in Staffordshire Moorlands were identified as being Female and 48% as Male. Compared to the local population, Females aged 30-34 were the most disproportionately likely to have been a victim in Staffordshire Moorlands followed by Males aged 25-29 years.

Younger women and girls (particularly those under 40, and including those aged 15-19) are the most over-represented when looking at victims of all crime types in comparison to the local population. However, as shown in the figure below – giving the overall volume of victims in each age/gender banding – the victim profile in terms of age and gender can vary drastically depending on the type of crime experienced.

Those living in the most deprived parts of Staffordshire and Stoke are disproportionately represented in the cohort of victims. As a result, our analysis of local data suggests that those who live in our most deprived communities are far more likely to become a victim of crime than those in our most affluent communities. In particular, as the level of deprivation in an area increases, the more likely you are to become a victim of crime.

Figure 12: Victim profile by crime type (age and gender)



Managing offenders

Effective justice should focus on preventing offenders from reoffending or becoming prolific offenders; which should include tackling the root causes which have led people to offend.

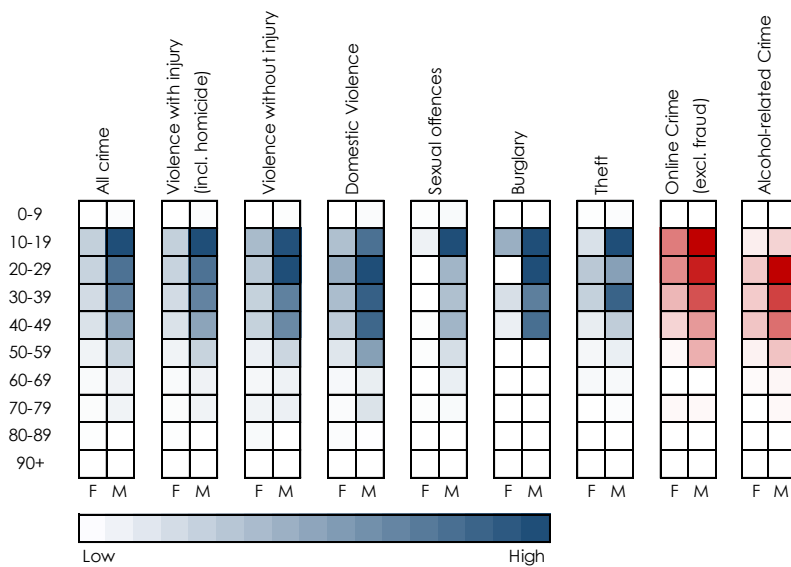
Offender profile

In 2017-18 the Police recorded the details of 48,700 alleged offenders living in the force area, who were accused of committing a crime in Staffordshire or Stoke-on-Trent; of these 3,030 (6%) were resident in Staffordshire Moorlands.

The majority of those accused of committing offences in Staffordshire Moorlands were identified as being Male (76%) with the remainder being Female (24%). Compared to the local population, Males aged 15-19 were the most disproportionately likely to have committed an offence in Staffordshire Moorlands followed by Males aged 25-29 years.

The Police offender cohort contains both adult and juvenile offenders over the age of criminal responsibility (10 years of age).

Figure 13: Offender profile by crime type (age and gender)



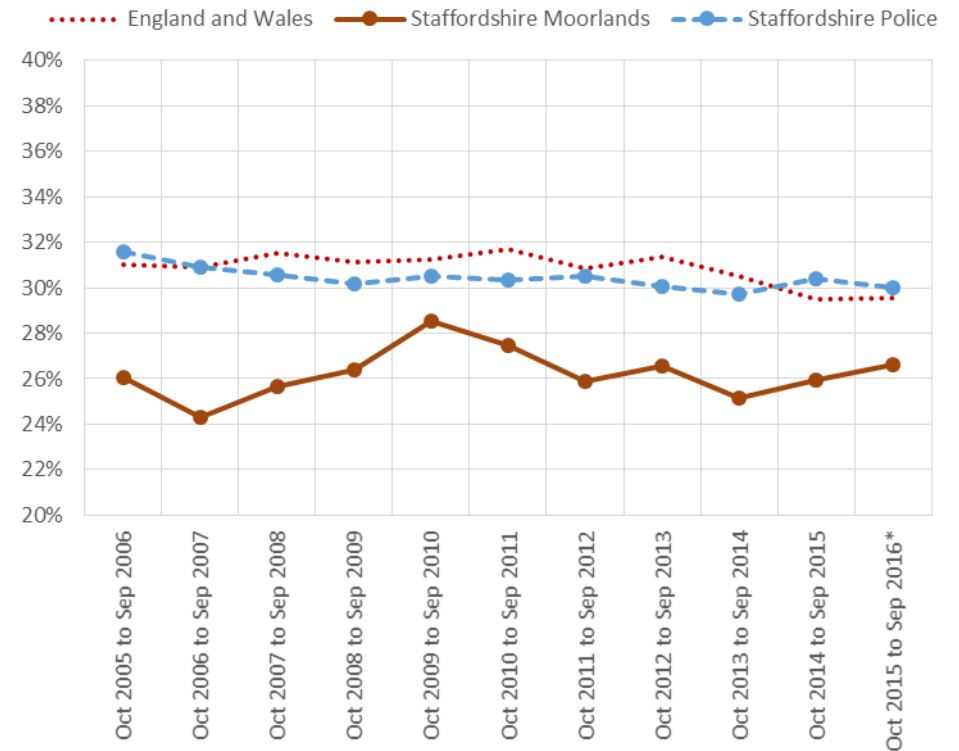
Reducing reoffending

Reoffending is measured by taking the cohort of all offenders with proven offences within a defined period of time (in this instance 12 months), and monitoring for any new proven offences committed in a one year follow-up period. In particular, these must be offences which lead to a court conviction, caution, reprimand or warning which take place within the year – or within a further six month waiting period, to allow time for the offence to be proven in court.

Following probation service reforms, the data source for re-offending was changed for the latest cohort (October 2015 to September 2016) and as a result, comparison to reoffending statistics prior to the 2015-16 cohort should be considered to be broadly indicative rather than factual.

- The overall current reoffending rate in Staffordshire Moorlands is 26.6% of offenders, compared to 29.5% in England & Wales, and 30.0% across the Staffordshire Force area.
- The current Adult (offenders aged 18+) reoffending rate in Staffordshire Moorlands is 23.9% of offenders, compared to 28.6% in England & Wales, and 28.9% across the Staffordshire Force area.
- The current Juvenile (offenders aged 10 to 17) reoffending rate in Staffordshire Moorlands is 48.4% of offenders, compared to 41.9% in England & Wales, and 42.7% across the Staffordshire Force area.

Figure 14: Reoffending rates (all offenders)



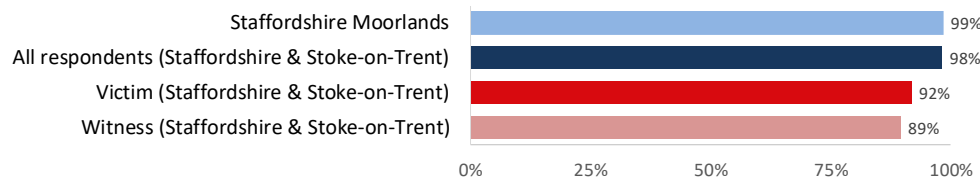
Public confidence

Perceptions of crime and disorder and associated feelings of safety are critical to maintaining confidence in the Police and ensuring quality of life for residents. Staffordshire's Feeling the Difference survey², a bi-annual public perception survey, indicates that residents in Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent generally perceive their local area as a safe place to be.

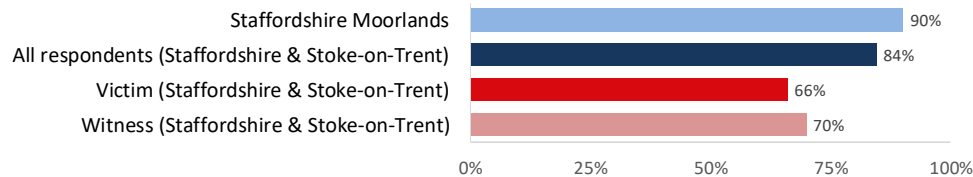
In Staffordshire Moorlands (through survey waves 21-24) around 99% of residents stated that they felt safe during day light hours, and 90% feel it safe after dark. Across Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent, however, feelings of safety for those who had reported experiencing crime first-hand, as either a victim or a witness, were not as high as the general population.

While victims and witnesses tend to feel slightly less safe during the daytime compared to the general population, substantially fewer victims and witnesses feel safe after dark.

Figure 15: Feelings of Safety
Feelings of Safety during daylight hours

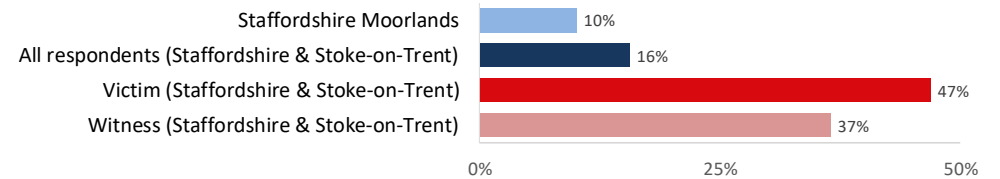


Feelings of Safety at night/after dark



Residents in Staffordshire Moorlands feel that they are less likely to become a victim of crime in the future, compared to the population of the whole force area. It should be noted however, that those who have reported experiencing crime first-hand across Staffordshire and Stoke (as either a victim or a witness) tend to feel substantially more likely to be victimised in the future.

Figure 16: Feelings of Safety
Feel likely that they will be a victim of crime



² *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 1,650 residents

aged 16 and above across Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent. To generate statistically reliable results at CSP level, responses from 4 or more surveys are combined.

Special themes for the 2018 Strategic Assessment

Youth crime

In 2017-18, excluding the prison and youth offending Institution populations, Staffordshire Police recorded the details of 47,900 accused offenders overall, of which 13,000 (27%) were aged between 15 and 24 years of age. This makes those within this age group disproportionately likely to be within the offending cohort compared to the general population (where 15 to 24 year olds make up around 11%).

While there is some variation in the proportion of offenders who are youths (aged 15-24) in different parts of the force area, the proportion is broadly similar to the force area overall; ranging from 25% of all accused offenders in Staffordshire Moorlands, up to 29% of recorded offenders in Cannock Chase.

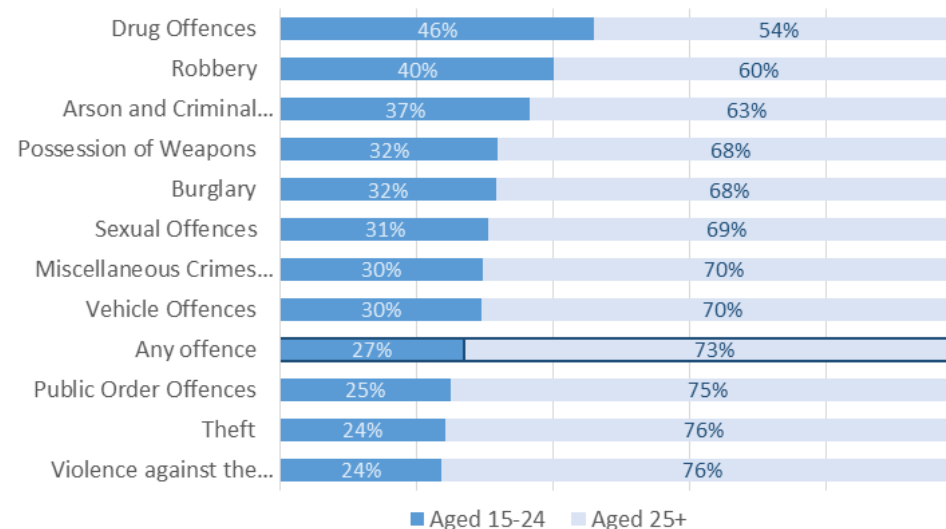
Statistics show that offenders overall are more likely to be male than female, and this is also true for younger offenders. The gender split of youths accused of crimes in the force area is very similar to the overall offender cohort; with 77% of 15-24 year old offenders being male, and 23% female – compared to 76% male and 24% female in the overall offender cohort.

Offence types

Although there is not significant variation in the number of younger people committing crimes across the force area, there is some variation in the types of offences that younger people are likely to have been accused of committing.

Younger accused offenders are more likely to have committed Drug Offences, Arson and Criminal Damage, and Robberies than other offenders. As an example, the table below shows that accused offenders aged between 15 and 24 years are responsible for around 46% of all recorded drug offences but are less likely than offenders aged 25 and over to be responsible for Violent offences.

Figure 17: Proportion of offenders by age group and offence type, 2017-18, Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent



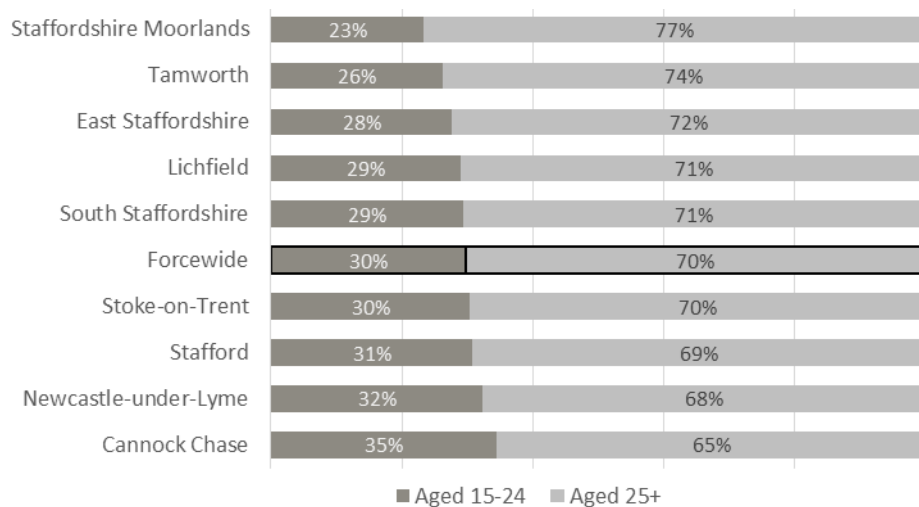
Source: Staffordshire Police

Place-based violence

While younger accused offenders are not disproportionately responsible for violent offences overall, the picture is slightly different for Violent Offences resulting in injury (excluding incidents of Domestic Violence). Although those aged 15-24 were accused of committing around 24% of Violent offences in the force area, they accounted for 30% of non-domestic related Violent offences with injury.

This also varies significantly by area, with younger offenders responsible for around 35% of such offences in Cannock Chase, and 32% in Newcastle-under-Lyme; compared to a low of 23% in Staffordshire Moorlands.

Figure 18: Proportion of place-based violence (with injury) offences committed by age group of offender, 2017-18, Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent



Source: Staffordshire Police

Looked After Children (LAC)

Within the cohort of younger offenders, there is an additionally vulnerable cohort of young people who are currently placed in care or with foster families. There were approximately 160 LAC in the 2017-18 offender cohort who were aged between 10 and 17 years old at the time of their offence. The cohort of LAC offenders make up around 5% of those aged 10-17 in the offending cohort, and around 1% of offenders overall.

The proportion of younger offenders who are LAC varies by locality from 2% in Stoke-on-Trent to 10% in Staffordshire Moorlands (Figure 19)..

Figure 19: Proportion of all offenders aged 10-17 years old who are Looked-after Children and the proportion of all LAC who are offenders, 2017/18

Area	Aged 10-17 Non-LAC	Aged 10-17 LAC	Total aged 10-17	% of 10-17 LAC
Cannock Chase	285	15	300	5%
East Staffordshire	385	15	400	4%
Lichfield	210	20	225	8%
Newcastle-under-Lyme	345	20	365	6%
South Staffordshire	200	20	220	9%
Stafford	280	20	300	6%
Staffordshire Moorlands	275	30	305	10%
Stoke-on-Trent	1,205	30	1,230	2%
Tamworth	240	10	245	3%
Grand Total	3,370	160	3,530	5%

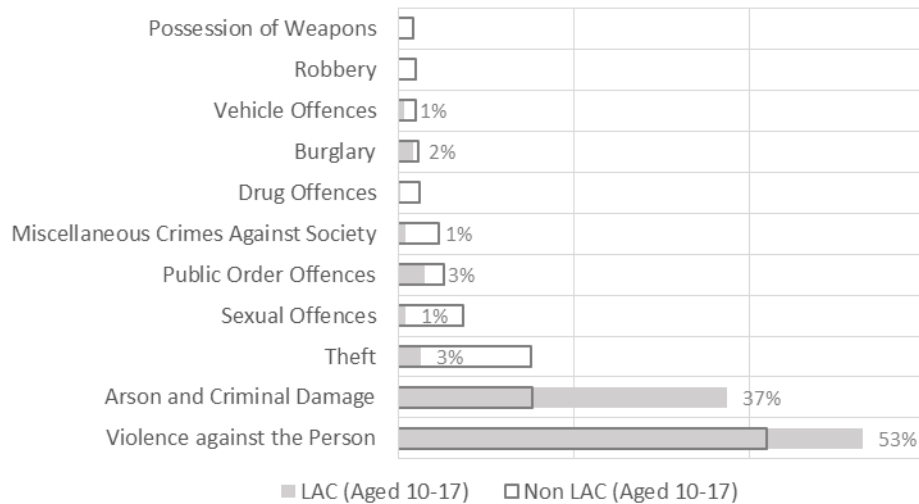
NB: To limit risk of disclosure figures have been rounded to five and may not match column or row totals.

Source: Staffordshire Police, Staffordshire County Council

The type of offences committed by LAC compared to the 10-17 year old cohort overall is slightly different; offences committed by LAC tend to be primarily violent offences or arson & criminal damage related, with very little acquisitive offending (crimes such as burglary or theft) compared to non-LAC 10 to 17 year olds. Overall, there is less variation seen in the types of offences committed by the LAC cohort, compared to non-LAC of the same age.

Notably, LAC are substantially less likely to have committed theft related offences than other 10-17 year olds, but far more likely to have committed arson or criminal damage (Figure 20).

Figure 20: Types of offences committed by those aged 10 to 17 years, 2017/18



Source: Staffordshire Police.

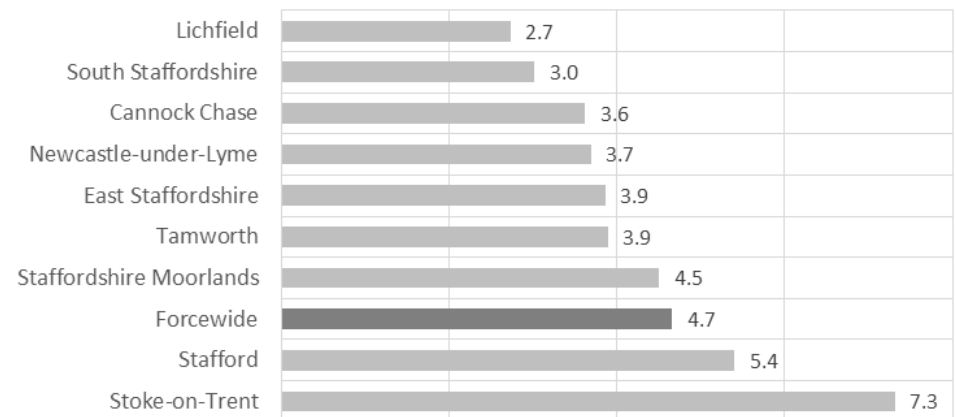
Missing persons

Across Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent, Police recorded the details of 5,220 missing persons reports; of which 755 (14%) were considered to be 'high risk'. This was equivalent to a rate of 4.7 missing persons per 1,000 population across the force area.

In 2017-18 there were a total of 442 missing persons reports in Staffordshire Moorlands; of which 50 (11%) were considered 'high risk'. Missing persons reports in the local area accounted for around 8% of all missing persons in Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent.

In 2017-18 Staffordshire Moorlands had the third highest rate of missing persons (4.5 per 1,000 population) compared to the other localities in the force area.

Figure 21: Missing Persons reports per 1,000 population, 2017-18, Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent



Source: Staffordshire Police

Burglary

Across England and Wales, there has been a reported rise in the number of Burglaries recorded by Police Forces.

In 2017-18 Staffordshire Police recorded 6,230 burglaries; comprising of 4,270 residential burglaries (68%), and 1,960 business and community (non-residential) burglaries (32%) across the entire force area. This is equivalent to a rate of 5.6 per 1,000 population.

Compared to crime overall, Burglary offences tend to affect a broader age range of victims. While crime overall tends to focus around victims who are aged between 20 and 49, Burglaries tend to affect those aged from 20 to 69 years to a fairly similar extent.

In 2017-18 there were a total of 295 Burglaries in Staffordshire Moorlands; of which 63% were residential and 37% were non-residential. Burglaries in the local area accounted for around 5% of all Burglaries in Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent.

In 2017-18 Staffordshire Moorlands had the lowest rate of Burglary (3.0 per 1,000 population) compared to the other localities in the force area.

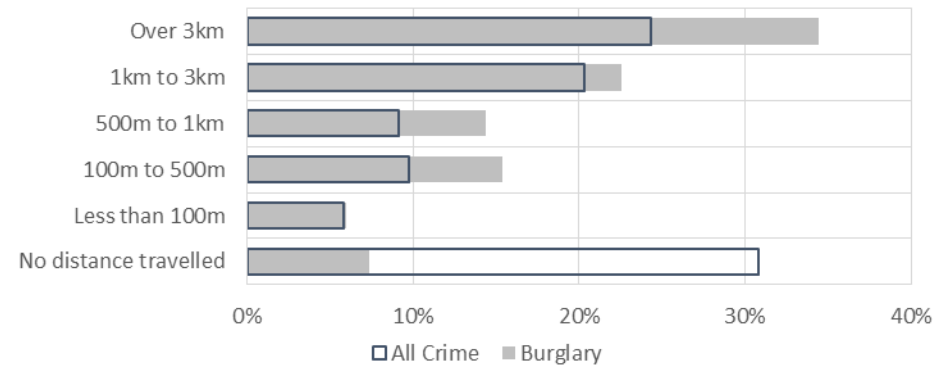
Distance travelled

Analysis of the distance between accused offenders' usual place of residence (where residency is known) and the location where the crime they are accused of took place, shows us that a large proportion of offenders do not travel particularly far to commit offences.

In 2017-18, Staffordshire Police data shows us that around 46% of all crimes were committed no more than 500 metres from where the offender lives, and 54% over 500 metres from the offender's residence.

For Burglaries, the picture is somewhat different; whilst around 44% of offences overall are committed 1km or more from where the accused offender resides, 57% of Burglaries are committed by offenders who live over 1km from the location of the crime. This is even more acute for non-residential or business Burglaries, where 62% of offenders live over 1km from the scene of the crime.

Figure 22: Distance from offender residence to location of crime, 2017-18, Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent



Source: Staffordshire Police

This also appears to be the case for some other acquisitive types of crime, in particular Theft and Vehicle offences, where the majority of offenders (63% and 62% respectively) live 1km or more away from where the offence has taken place.

Burglary offenders

In contrast to the local population, the offender cohort overall is disproportionately male; around 76% of accused offenders in 2017-18 were male, and 24% female – compared to 49.8% of the local population who are male, and 50.2% female.

The offending cohort overall is also disproportionately young; while 23% of the Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent population are aged between 15-34 years, around 57% of accused offenders are in this age group.

Amongst those accused of committing burglary offences, the over-representation of young males is even more acute; around 89% of burglary offenders are male, and 63% are between 15 and 34 years of age.

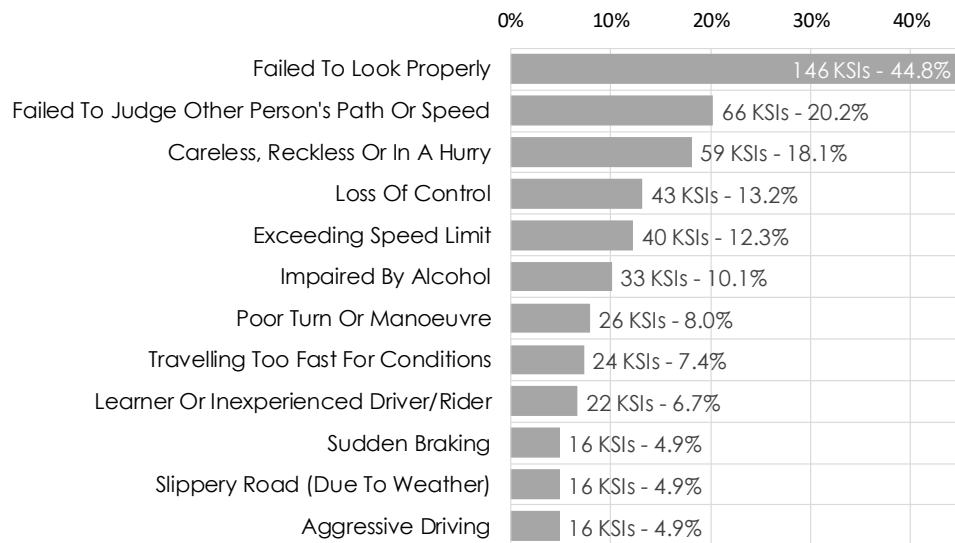
Road Safety and Road Traffic Collisions (RTCs)

Force wide recorded causes of Road Traffic Collisions (RTCs)

Across Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent the key factors in the majority of RTCs and serious RTCs are not environmental, they primarily relate to the manner in which the vehicle is being driven and driver errors.

Almost half (45%) of serious RTCs are the result of the driver 'failing to look properly', with 'failing to judge another driver's path or speed' contributing to around 20% of RTCs with a person or persons KSI.

Figure 23: Most prevalent contributing factors of serious (KSI) RTCs, 2017-18, Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent

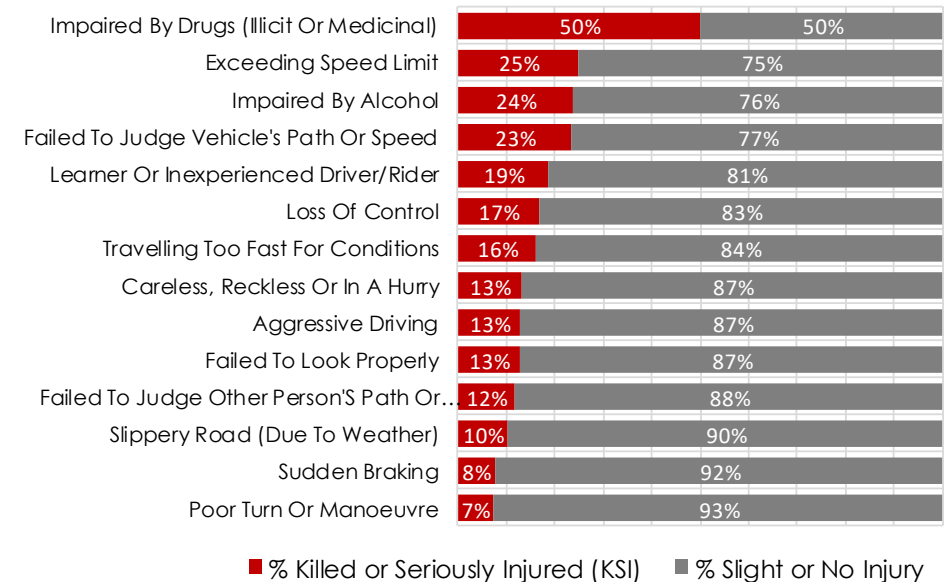


Source: Staffordshire Police

Although Speeding and Alcohol are not the most dominant causes of serious RTCs – where they are present as a factor in any RTC, they are more likely to result in a serious injury or fatality than instances of driver error. Around 25% of RTCs where Speeding or Alcohol were factors resulted in persons KSI, compared to 13% of RTCs where the driver 'Failed to look properly'.

Driving while impaired by drugs (either illegal or medicinal) is a factor which carries a significant risk of causing serious injury or fatality; although drugs were a factor in less than 1% of all RTCs (including minor incidents) half (50%) of RTCs where a driver was impaired by drugs resulted in a person or persons being killed or seriously injured.

Figure 24: Proportion of RTCs which resulted in fatality or serious injury 2017-18, Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent



Source: Staffordshire Police

Prison-based crime

In 2017-18 the Police recorded the details of 530 crimes taking place at one of the prison locations in Staffordshire or Stoke-on-Trent. This was equivalent to a rate of 0.5 offences per 1,000 population in the force area and equated to a very small fraction (0.6%) of all recorded crime in the area.

Types of crimes committed in prisons

The majority (280, 53%) of crimes taking place in local prisons were Violence against the person offences; of which 3 out of 5 incidents resulted in injury to another person.

A notable volume of offences (70, 13% of prison located crimes) related to moving prohibited items into or out of the prison – including throwing articles into and out of the prison grounds.

Prison crime in Staffordshire Moorlands

In 2017-18 around 60 offences were recorded at prison locations in Staffordshire Moorlands, this is the equivalent of approximately 1.3% of crime in the locality. Of the high-volume crime types, Prison-based crime in Staffordshire Moorlands tends to affect violence against the person offences the most, accounting for around 2% of violent offences in the locality.

Fly-tipping

Recorded incidents

Levels and rates of fly-tipping have increased every year for the last five years; with Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent experiencing greater increases than England although many local authorities have started to improve the way they capture and report fly-tips over the past few years, so the increase over time should be interpreted with some care. Also, definitions used to describe fly-tips are interpreted broadly from the guidance by local authorities.

The increase of fly-tipping incidents in Staffordshire Moorlands between 2012-13 and 2016-17 was 46%, compared to 41% for England. There were 511 incidents reported in 2016/17 - a rate in 5.2 incidents per 1,000 population which is lower than England (18.1) (Figure 25).

Fly-tipping is costly to clean up and Defra estimates the cost in Staffordshire Moorlands over the last five years at £208,000 and very little of this is covered by fines.

The largest proportion (37%) of fly-tipped waste in Staffordshire Moorlands is recorded as being left on highways and the second largest is recorded as 'other (unidentified)' with 12% being left in footpaths or bridleways.

Thirty per cent of fly-tipped waste is classed as other household waste, with another 21% being black bags (household) and 13% were 'primary waste type measures, other (unidentified)'.

Figure 25: Fly-tipping incidents and rates district, 2016/17

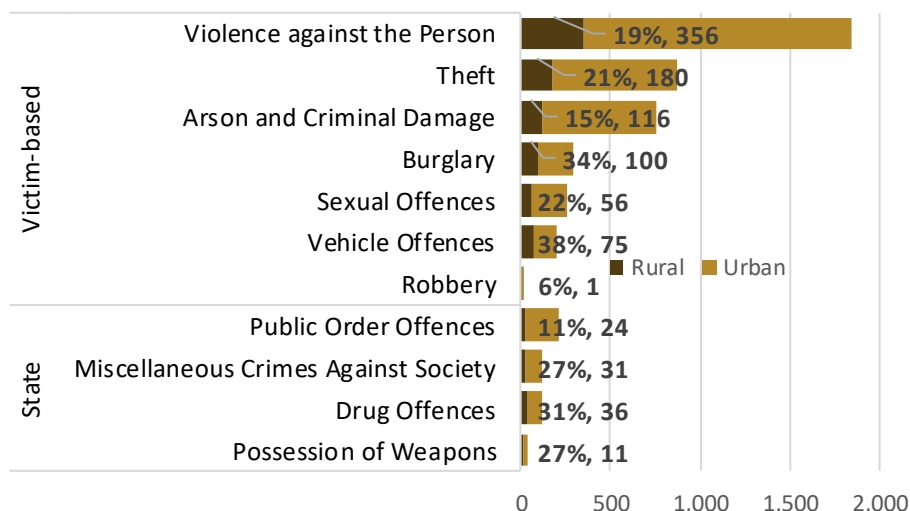
District	Pop.	Incidents	Rate per 1,000 pop.	Statistical difference to England
Cannock Chase	98,513	485	4.9	Lower
East Staffordshire	116,937	561	4.8	Lower
Lichfield	102,831	393	3.8	Lower
Newcastle-under-Lyme	128,126	1,525	11.9	Lower
South Staffordshire	111,173	900	8.1	Lower
Stafford	133,664	533	4.0	Lower
Staffordshire Moorlands	98,176	511	5.2	Lower
Stoke-on-Trent	253,659	8,374	33.0	Higher
Tamworth	77,010	1,556	20.2	Higher
Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent	1,120,089	14,838	13.2	Lower
England	55,268,067	1,002,154	18.1	

Source: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra)

Rural crime

Around 84% of the Staffordshire Moorlands area is classified as being rural. While rural areas are home to around 30% (29,620) of the population, only 21% of crime takes place in rural locations; giving rural areas a much lower crime rate per 1,000 population than urban areas - 33.3 per 1,000 compared to 54.8 per 1,000 population in urban areas (Figure 26 and Figure 27).

Figure 26: Types of recorded crime by volume and rurality in Staffordshire Moorlands, 2017/18



Source: Staffordshire Police

Although rural areas generally have a much lower rate of crime than urban areas, they have been just as affected by increases in recorded crime over the last five years.

Types of crime

While the levels of crime experienced in rural localities may be lower than urban areas in most cases, the profiles of rural and urban crime are broadly similar but there are some differences. There are normally much lower proportions of violent offences, but rates of burglary tend to be similar or higher in rural settings.

Traditional rural crimes include wildlife related crimes such as poaching, heritage crimes and trespassing and whilst the impact of these can be considerable they are make up less than 1% of crime in Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent.

Figure 27: Recorded crime by rate per 1,000 population and rurality in Staffordshire Moorlands, 2017/18

Crime Group	Rural	Urban	Total
Violence against the Person	12.0	21.8	18.9
Theft	6.1	10.1	8.9
Arson and Criminal Damage	3.9	9.4	7.7
Burglary	3.4	2.8	3.0
Sexual Offences	1.9	2.9	2.6
Vehicle Offences	2.5	1.8	2.0
Robbery	0.0	0.2	0.2
Public Order Offences	0.8	2.8	2.2
Drug Offences	1.2	1.2	1.2
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	1.0	1.2	1.2
Possession of Weapons	0.4	0.4	0.4
All crime	33.3	54.8	48.3

Source: Staffordshire Police, Mid- Year Population Estimates, Office for National Statistics, Crown copyright

Developing a better understanding of rural communities is essential to meeting their community safety needs. A recent needs assessment of rural crime in Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent³ showed that while crime profiles are similar in rural and urban areas, the types of communities, people who live there and their characteristics are different to those who live in urban areas. Evidence suggests that rural communities feel better about life and have high levels of community cohesion which could be an asset in the development of policing services for rural communities.

³A summary of this needs assessment will be published later this year (2018)

Staffordshire Moorlands recommended priorities for 2019/20

Domestic abuse

Overview

Domestic abuse is often a hidden crime and an increase in the number of reported incidents could be considered as a positive sign that more people are having the confidence to report domestic abuse whether it is the victim themselves or someone on their behalf.

There are several types of domestic abuse including; intimate partner abuse, intra-family abuse (including elder abuse and child-on-parent), honour-based abuse, forced marriage and female genital mutilation (FGM). Police data suggests that the majority (79%) of domestic abuse is intimate partner abuse - and to a lesser extent intra-family abuse. Recorded cases of cultural types of abuse (including forced marriage and honour-based abuse) are very low.

Approximately half of domestic abuse-related crimes that are recorded by the police do not result in an arrest and a large proportion have evidential difficulties in proceeding with prosecution. Nationally around 43% of domestic abuse incidents are criminal offences and these make up just under a third (32%) of all violent crime.

77% of victims

accessing Domestic Abuse support services

have at least one child living with them

The analysis contained in this section is based on violence against the person offences that have been reported to Staffordshire Police and classified as domestic in nature. This is a sub-set of overall domestic abuse

that provides a useful measure of current trends and changes in the reporting of this largely hidden problem, characteristics of those affected and the wider influences and impacts.

Anyone can potentially become a victim of domestic abuse. However, most victims of domestic abuse are young (aged under 50, and particularly under 30) and female (75%).

Domestic abuse disproportionately affects the most disadvantaged. Both Mosaicⁱ profiling and other research highlight that those with low income, high levels of financial stress, low levels of qualification, and in younger age groups (under 30) are more likely to be affected by domestic abuse.

In addition evidence suggests that substance misuse and mental ill-health can be an important contributory factor to domestic abuse. All research, and our own service user data, confirms that domestic abuse has significant emotional and psychological impact on victims. This most often includes anxiety, depression, suicidal behaviour, low-self-esteem, post-traumatic stress, inability to trust others, sleep disturbance and emotional detachment. These mental health and emotional needs tend to be extremely similar for both victims and children present in the household, and require considerable levels of support. Most victims have children who may also need support. Approximately 77% of victims accessing services have at least one child living with them.

Latest activity, trend and comparisons with benchmarks

During 2017/18 there were approximately 720 domestic violent crimes reported to the Police in Staffordshire Moorlands. This was an increase of 8.3% or 55 crimes on the previous year but this change wasn't significant.

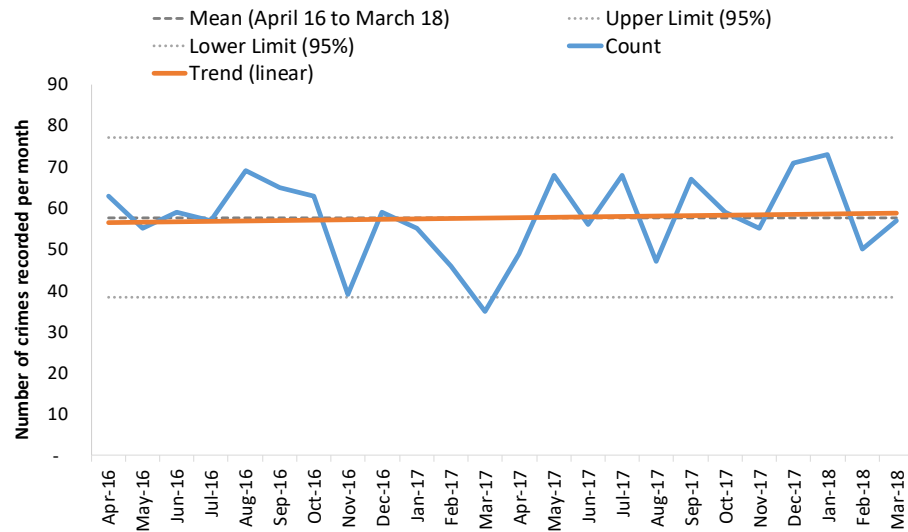
Figure 28 shows monthly reported crimes from April 2016 to March 2018. Overall, crimes remained at a similar level during this period and the number of reported crimes went outside the limit of what is statistically 'normal' once.

Priority wards

Click the link below to see the interactive map of domestic violent crime in Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent: [Map showing domestic violent crime in Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent.](#)

There were no wards where the rate was statistically above the Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent average although it should be taken into consideration that Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent is high when compared with England.

Figure 28: Trends in monthly domestic violent crimes reported – April 2018 to March 2018 – Staffordshire Moorlands

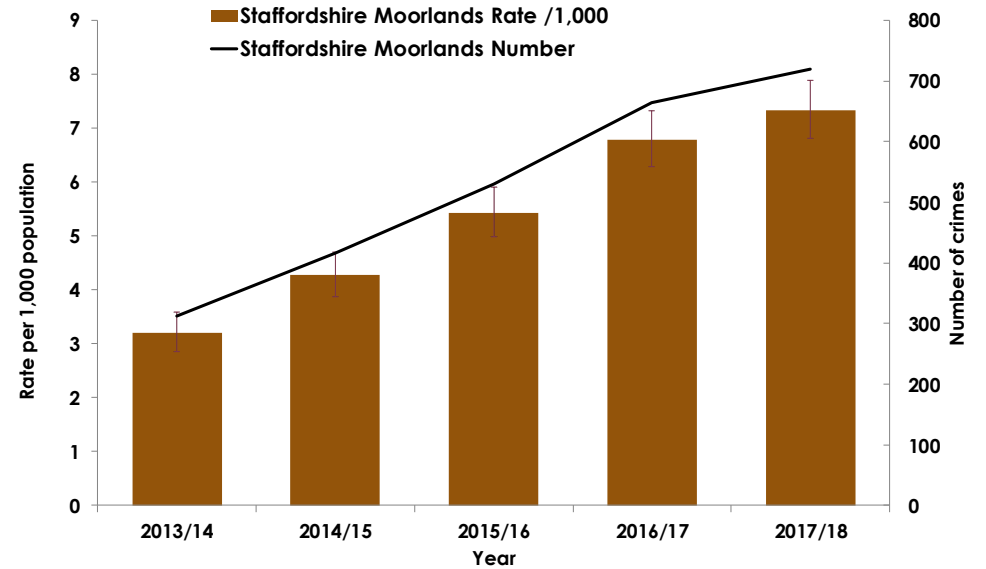


Source: Staffordshire Police

The rate of domestic violent crime in 2017/18 in Staffordshire Moorlands (7.3 per 1,000 population) is below the Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent average (10.7) and domestic violent crime has seen a significant increase over the last five years. (Figure 34). The number of domestic violent crimes has been rising quickly since 2013 and continues to rise each year. There has been a recent flattening of this trend but it is too early to say if this trend will continue.

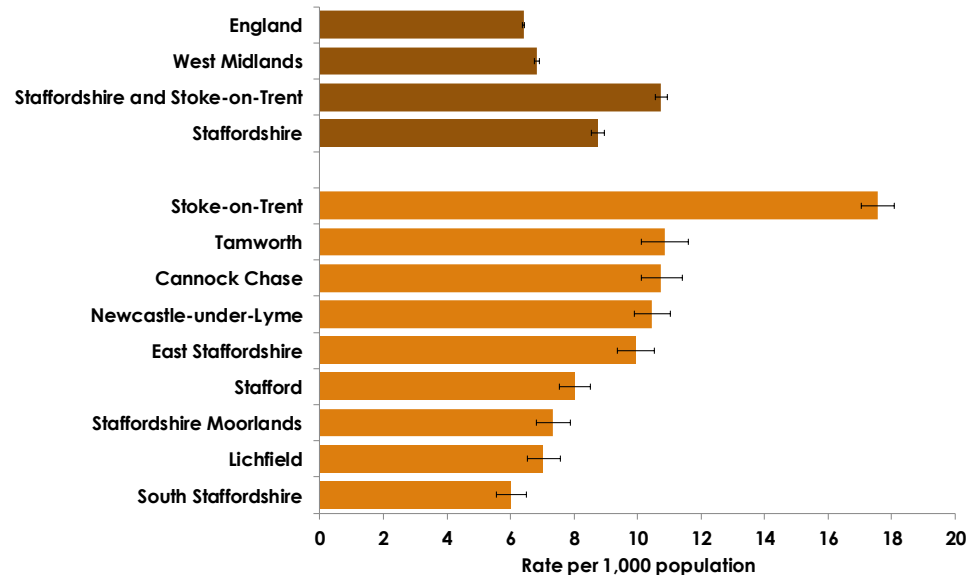
This data is still likely to underestimate the real problem as incidents of domestic abuse tend to be hugely under-reported. The year-on-year increase in reported incidents is at least partially likely to be due to improved recording practices, greater awareness of domestic abuse and changes to crime recording. The trend is similar to the national picture.

Figure 29: Annual trends in domestic violent crime rates and numbers



Source: Staffordshire Police, Office for National Statistics Mid-year estimates, Crown copyright.

Figure 30: Domestic violent crime rates / 1,000 population by district, 2017/18



Source: Staffordshire Police, Office for National Statistics Mid-year estimates, Crown copyright.

Through the national 'Troubled Families' programme, known as the 'Building Resilient Families and Communities' (BRFC) programme in Staffordshire a wealth of data exists from a number of sources including the police, youth offending, education, children's social care, the Department for Work and Pensions and health.

Based on the October 2017 dataset around 504 households in Staffordshire Moorlands were affected by domestic violence and abuse, this equates to 18% of households with any identified indicator.

The dataset also allows us to explore what risk factors are associated with families affected by domestic violence and abuse. The most prevalent factors associated with households affected by domestic violence and abuse were:

- 33% contained an adult on out of work benefits or children who are at risk of financial exclusion
- 16% have children who are identified as in need or are subject to a Child Protection Plan

- 15% contained children that were not in school regularly

Some households also contained higher proportions of families affected by domestic violence and abuse: 28% of households that were involved in crime and ASB and 44% of households that contained an adult involved in crime and ASB are also families affected by domestic violence and abuse.

Key points

- In 2017-18 there were 720 incidents of domestic violent crime reported to the police in Staffordshire Moorlands.
- The rate of domestic violent crime in Staffordshire Moorlands is the third-lowest in Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent – and is similar to levels recorded in the West Midlands and England overall.
- There were no wards where the rate was statistically above the Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent average.

Recommendations

- There is an ongoing need to develop the awareness of potential indicators of risk amongst those in face-to-face roles / relationships within the public-facing services and within communities themselves. This is so that it is possible to appropriately identify and share potential concerns with relevant professionals and ensure that support and interventions are delivered at the earliest possible opportunity. The new County-wide recommissioning of domestic abuse services could have an impact on how this is approached.
- It is also important that services have an awareness of indicators of potential risk amongst those who are under-represented in Police data and service provision, particularly; those aged under 20 and over 50, male victims, victims within the Lesbian, Gay, Bi-sexual and Transgender (LGBT) and Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) communities, and victims of inter-family abuse.

Anti-social behaviour (ASB)

Overview

ASB is defined as “behaviour by a person which causes or is likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to one or more persons not of the same household as the person” (Anti-social Behaviour Act 2003 & Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011). ASB is a local priority for every district in Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent.

ASB covers a wide range of unacceptable activity that causes harm to an individual, to their community or to their environment. ASB can also increase fear of crime and harm perceptions of the police and other responsible authorities.

A national review found that there was a wide variation nationally in the recording of ASB which means making comparisons with other areas potentially problematic.

Characteristics of those affected and the wider influences and impacts

ASB can affect almost anyone, however, what is seen as anti-social will vary from person to person, and the impact of such behaviours will also vary accordingly.

Identifying who is most at risk of ASB is difficult. Research suggests that no single risk factor emerges as the most salient predictor of future ASB, but a range of factors interact together and contribute to ASB.

Demographic characteristics such as; age, gender, educational attainment, school attendance levels, school exclusions, socio-economic status, experience of abuse, and experience of ASB within the family are all suggested factors. Where these factors are most prevalent within a population we can reasonably expect rates of ASB to be higher.

Latest activity, trend and comparisons with benchmarks

During 2017/18 there were approximately 2,080 ASB incidents reported to the Police in Staffordshire Moorlands. This was an increase of 1% or 20 crimes on the previous year but this change wasn't significant.

Figure 31 shows monthly reported incidents from April 2016 to March 2018. Overall, incidents decreased during this period and the number of reported incidents stayed within the limit of what is statistically 'normal'.

Of the 2,080 ASB incidents, 1,483 (71%) were for rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour, 285 (13.7%) were for neighbour disputes and 129 (9%) were for nuisance vehicles. Around 2.3% were alcohol or drug-related incidents.

The rate of ASB in 2017/18 in Staffordshire Moorlands (21.2 per 1,000 population) is below the England average (27.9) and ASB is similar to the rate five years ago. Staffordshire Moorlands has the second lowest out of the nine CSP areas within Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent. (Figure 33 and Figure 32). This longer term flat trend is different to both the regional and national trends which show decreases over the last five years.

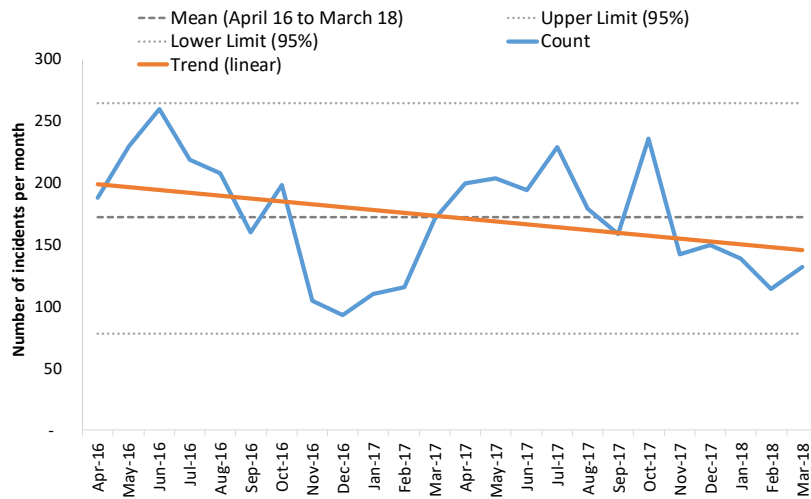
Priority wards

Click below to see the interactive map showing rates of ASB in Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent: [Map showing ASB rates in Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent](#)

There are four wards which have rates above the England average and of these, three were priority wards. The following are the wards that are above the England average: Leek East (P), Leek North (P), Cheadle South East (P) and Cheadle West are above the England average.

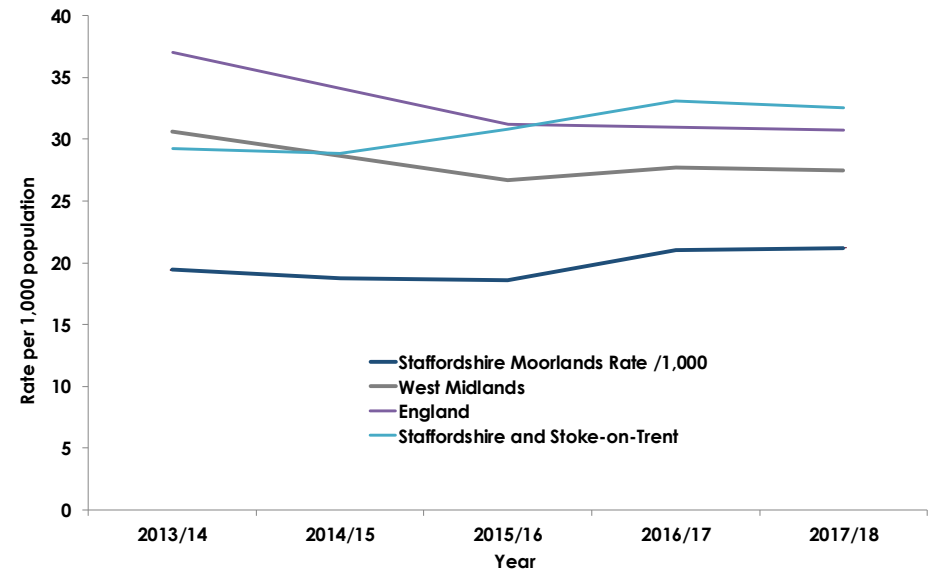
Staffordshire Moorlands Community Safety Strategic Assessment 2018 ANNUAL UPDATE

Figure 31: Trends in monthly recorded ASB incidents – April 2016 to March 2018 – Staffordshire Moorlands



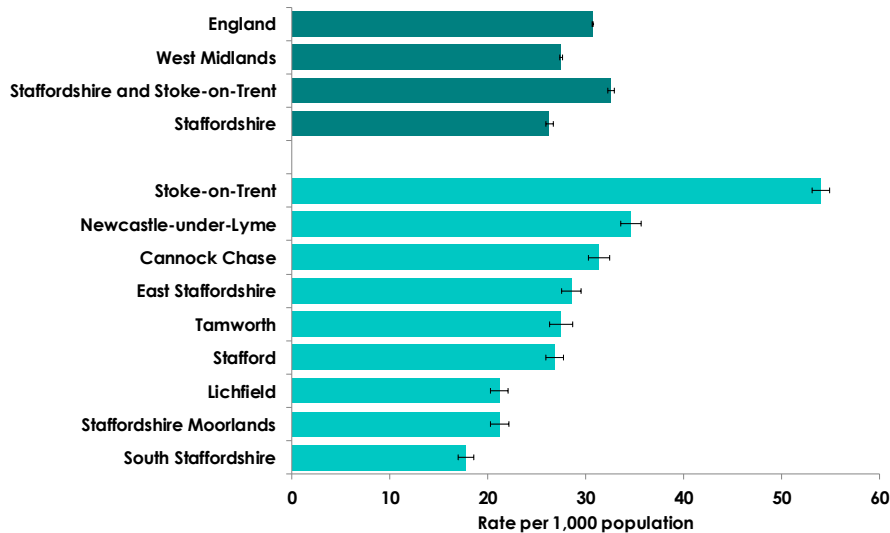
Source: Staffordshire Police

Figure 33: ASB annual trend (rates per 1000 population)



Source: Staffordshire Police, Office for National Statistics Mid-year estimates, Crown copyright.

Figure 32: ASB rates / 1,000 population by district, 2017/18



Source: Staffordshire Police, Office for National Statistics Mid-year estimates, Crown copyright

Based on the October 2017 BRFC dataset around 180 households in Staffordshire Moorlands were involved in crime or ASB, this equates to 6% of households with any identified indicator.

The most prevalent factors associated with households involved in crime and ASB were:

- 33% contained an adult on out of work benefits or children who are risk of financial exclusion
- 28% were also affected by domestic violence and abuse
- 28% have children who are identified as in need or are subject to a Child Protection Plan

Some households also contained higher proportions of families involved in crime and ASB: 10% of households that have children who are identified as in need or are subject to a Child Protection Plan are also families involved in crime and ASB and 10% of households affected by domestic violence and abuse are also families involved in crime and ASB.

Recommendations

- Working closely with other agencies will help to improve our knowledge of the scale of ASB in the area and lead to a greater understanding of the localities and victims. Sharing information on offenders will allow a united intervention and disruption strategy to be developed.
- Working with other organisations especially those who work with young people to develop a range of approaches to reduce anti-social behaviour and future levels of offending to give economic and social benefits to young people and their communities.

Vulnerable children

Overview

The safeguarding of children is a priority for Staffordshire Moorlands CSP. Children are unable, in the majority of incidents, to ask for help or even recognise they are being abused. Given the risk of harm to the child, the CSP has ensured this is a focus for them.

Child abuse is defined as any form of maltreatment of a young person under the age of 18. Somebody may abuse or neglect a child by inflicting harm on them, or by failing to act to prevent harm. It can include physical, sexual or emotional abuse along with neglect of a child. Child abuse can also include offences relating to human trafficking and child sexual exploitation. In the majority of cases the perpetrator is likely to be known to the victim (i.e. family member or close friend) and in many cases the child may be unaware that they are the victim of abuse. There can be complex dynamics of abuse meaning that some victims can develop an attachment to the person harming them, making it difficult to identify abuse and in certain cases victims can down play and / or deny the abuse is occurring.

Characteristics of those affected and the wider influences

Child abuse can occur in all ethnic, religious, social and economic groups. There are many issues that may contribute to an increased risk of a child becoming subject to abuse. They can be found in the background of the parents, or the environmental situation in which they live. Some issues include, but are not limited to, family lack of understanding of children's needs, family history of child abuse, substance abuse and / or mental health issues within the family, non-biological transient caregivers and family disorganisation. In Staffordshire Moorlands, areas where child abuse is seen, often correlate with other criminality, such as domestic abuse and in some instances substance abuse, suggesting these may be aggravating factors.

Staffordshire Moorlands has the highest number of children's care homes across Staffordshire and it is known that Looked After Children (LAC) will have greater vulnerabilities that may make them more susceptible to being a victim of crime, particularly when missing. In 2016 the proportion of young offenders who had a missing from home/care episode, was significantly higher amongst those currently or previously looked after (59%) compared with those who had not been looked after (20%).

Although some missing persons are local to Staffordshire Moorlands, often victims from outside the area can be placed within care homes, and we have seen children trafficked to elsewhere in the county and cross border. A missing episode is likely to be an indicator that there may be problems in a child's life which require immediate intervention; early engagement will help identify such issues and prevent further abuse occurring.

LAC in Staffordshire Moorlands aged between 10 and 17 accounted for just under a fifth (18%) of all LAC accused of offences in 2017-18. This was the highest proportion of any locality in Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent; although this is slightly lower than the proportion seen in 2016-17 (21%).

A further risk is the exchanging of inappropriate images through social media and mobile phone applications. This cyber enabled trend sees school pupils potentially at risk of becoming vulnerable.

Priority locations

Abuse and neglect of children is most evident in the Leek North and Biddulph South and East wards of Staffordshire Moorlands, although it is recognised that reported crime and incidents will not portray the true scale of the threat and risk. Leek North and Biddulph East experience higher levels of deprivation, children under 16 in low-income families, poor educational attainment, higher numbers of children in need rates amongst other factors, which add to the vulnerability of these locations, particularly so within Leek North.

Recommendations

- Education and support to be reviewed to ensure effective practice is present in schools and care homes to support and identify possible instances of child abuse.
- Be aware of possible links between domestic violence and child protection issues and keep this in view when dealing with cases.
- Secondary schools to have inputs to students about the dangers of sexting and on how to spot / respond to signs of abuse and how to report it.
- Be aware of other agencies and their role to provide support around domestic and child abuse.

Public place violence including youth violence

Overview

Violent crime covers a wide range of offences including minor assaults (such as pushing and shoving), harassment and abuse (that result in no physical harm), through to wounding and murder. Violent offences in police recorded data are referred to as “violence against the person” and include homicide, violence with injury and violence without injury.

In the twelve months to March 2017 violence against the person offences recorded by the police increased nationally by 18% compared with the previous year. However, recent changes in recording practice make interpreting trends in police recorded violence against the person offences difficult and in addition it is estimated that around a third of reports of violence should have been recorded as a violent crime but weren't.

In contrast to police recorded violent crime, the Crime Survey of England and Wales (CSEW) suggests that there was no change from the previous year in incidents of violence experienced by adults aged 16 and over and that the sub-categories of “violence with injury” and “violence without injury” both showed no significant change.

Most violent crime occurs in the public place and here we use non-domestic violent crime as a proxy indicator for public place violence.

Characteristics of those affected and the wider influences and impacts

There are certain risk factors that increase the likelihood that a person will develop violent behaviour. They may be found in the individual, the environment, or the individual's ability to respond to the demands or requirements of the environment. Some involve the family, others the neighbourhood in which they live or the people they associate with.

Violence in public places is commonly associated with the geographic characteristics of an area; alcohol-related violence in the evening, early hours and weekends focused on town centre locations, bars and clubs or violence centred upon specific pockets of housing which often have characteristics including low employment levels and low educational achievement.

Looked After Children (LAC) are around seven times more likely to offend than children who are not looked after. Almost all (90%) offences committed by LAC were either violent (53%) or destructive (37% Criminal Damage and Arson).

Twenty per cent of violence against the person in Staffordshire Moorlands is recorded as being alcohol-related which is higher than Staffordshire and Stoke overall (16%) and the highest of all of the areas within Staffordshire and Stoke.

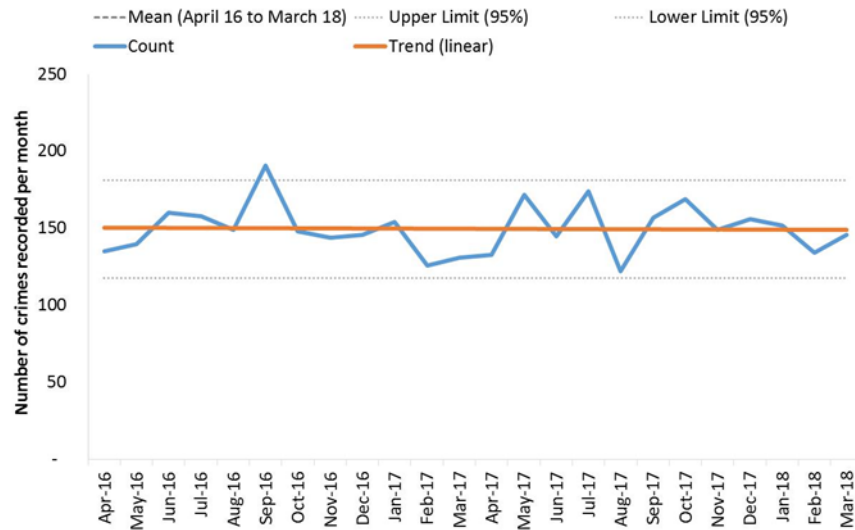
It is recognised that the high rates of public place violence has a detrimental impact on the community in which it occurs, including the business community and night-time economy.

Latest activity, trend and comparisons with benchmarks

In the twelve months to the end of March 2018, there were 1,850 violent crimes reported to the police in Staffordshire Moorlands. 730 or 40% of these were 'violence with injury' offences and 1,120 or 60% 'violence without injury'.

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Figure 34: Trends in monthly violent crimes reported – April 2016 to March 2018 – Staffordshire Moorlands



Source: Staffordshire Police

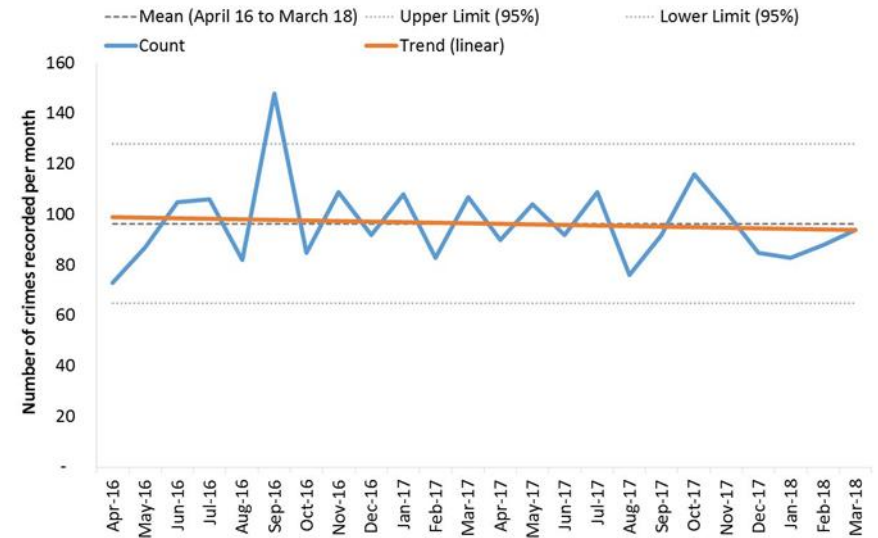
Of the violent crimes 61% (1,130) were non-domestic and likely to have occurred in a public place. In the last twelve months non-domestic violent crime fell by five per cent in Staffordshire Moorlands, whereas violent crime in Staffordshire Moorlands overall remained static and non-domestic violent crime in Staffordshire increased by 9%.

Figure 34 shows monthly reported violent crimes from April 2016 to March 2018. Violent crimes remained at a similar level during this period and the number of reported crimes went outside the limit of what is statistically 'normal' once.

Figure 35 shows monthly reported public place violence crimes from April 2016 to March 2018. Public place violence crimes remained at a similar level during this period and the number of reported crimes went outside the limit of what is statistically 'normal' once.

Analysis of 15-24 year olds who were accused of offences in 2017-18 shows that while the age group are disproportionately responsible for offending (27% of offenders, compared to 10% of the population) they are no more or less likely to be responsible for place-based violent offending than they are offending overall (27% of non-domestic violent offences).

Figure 35: Trends in monthly non-domestic violent crimes reported – April 2016 to March 2018– Staffordshire Moorlands



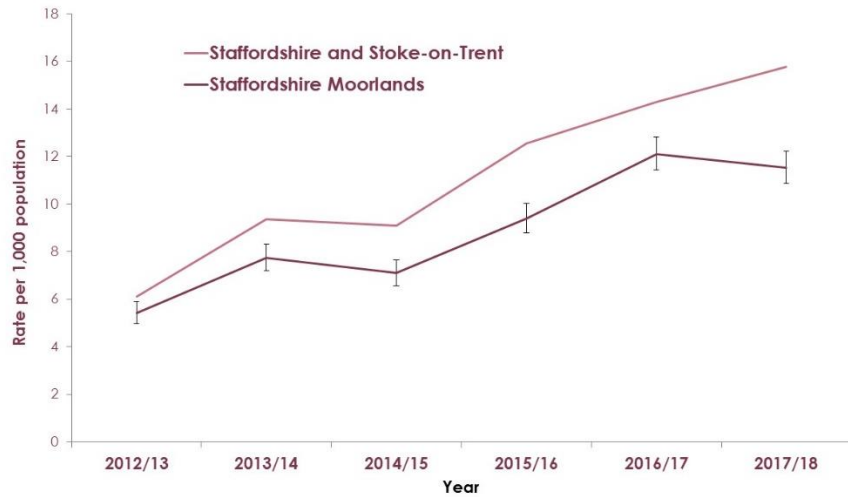
Source: Staffordshire Police

The rate of non-domestic violent crime in 2017/18 in Staffordshire Moorlands (11.5 per 1,000 population) is below the Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent average (15.8) and ranks third lowest out of the nine CSP areas within Staffordshire and Stoke. It has fallen slightly since last year although the current rate is statistically higher than five years ago. (Figure 36 and Figure 37).

Priority wards

There are three wards with rates above the Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent average of which two are priority wards. These wards are as follows: Cheadle North East, Leek East (P) and Leek North (P)

Figure 36: Non-domestic violent crime annual trend (rates /1,000 population)

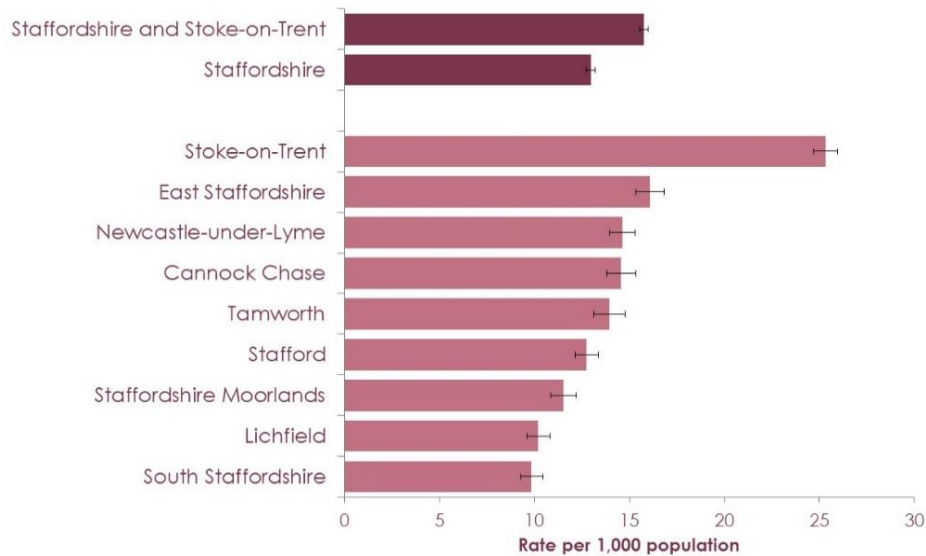


Source: Staffordshire Police, Office for National Statistics Mid-year estimates, Crown copyright

Recommendations

- The recommendations made in the 2016 Full Strategic Assessment be carried forward and should be considered alongside recommendations aimed at reducing the impact of alcohol and mental health, domestic abuse and gang activity across the district.

Figure 37: Non-domestic violent rates / 1,000 population by district, 2017/18



Source: Staffordshire Police, Office for National Statistics Mid-year estimates, Crown copyright

Cross cutting-themes – drugs and alcohol

Overview

Drugs and alcohol have been chosen as cross-cutting themes due to their impact across a wide spectrum of community safety problems. By identifying and addressing substance abuse at the earliest opportunity and in a co-ordinated way with partners will assist in managing each of the CSP priorities from both a victim and offender perspective.

Characteristics of those affected and the wider influences and impacts

Substance misuse is a complex problem that has far-ranging and harmful implications for both individuals, families and communities. Whether alcohol or drug related, it can result in risk-taking behaviour, social problems, and increased vulnerability to crime, contributing towards offending. Both alcohol and drugs are drivers for those involved in ASB, domestic abuse, violence and acquisitive crime, having a detrimental impact on communities, reputation and the environment, through discarded needles, etc. The misuse of alcohol and drugs is a threat that impacts across multiple partners, police, health, social services and other support services.

The towns within Staffordshire Moorlands see both parochial drug supply and, due to their geographical location, supply from areas of Stoke-on-Trent and cross border suppliers in areas of the North West, such as Liverpool, where influence is almost certainly provided by Organised Crime Groups.

The impact of drug supply can be seen across all of the CSPs current priorities with; instances of domestic abuse sometimes fuelled by drug use and its effects on users; the actions of suppliers controlling their markets leading to public place violence, often with the use of weapons, and where the threat of firearms is a realistic possibility, while; incidents of drug related ASB have seen small increases over the past 12 months (compared to the previous 12 months).

In addition the CSP also have vulnerable children as a priority and this is perhaps where drug supply in the area presents the greatest threat. Whilst not on the scales of other areas across the county and city Staffordshire

Moorlands does see the impact of County Line drug supply, which is the supply of drugs through the use of mobile phone 'lines' by organised groups in urban areas to extend their drug dealing business into new suburban locations. This enterprise involves the criminal exploitation of vulnerable people through violence, intimidation, and threats; to exploit; vulnerable adults (usually those dependant on drugs) for use of their home address as a base, referred to as 'cuckooing', and; the exploitation of others, often children and young people, to work as drug runners for them. There is a realistic possibility that this exploitation is taking place within the communities of Staffordshire Moorlands with a risk that vulnerable children, particularly in areas of higher deprivation, who may be in care or already involved in ASB, low level criminality or in urban street gangs; could be coerced or attracted by monies / a lifestyle that they see as offering more than they believe they can achieve through education and legitimate employment.

Nationally, secondary school children in England are now more likely to have tried illegal drugs than cigarettes, according to NHS Digital. One in five (24%) of 11-15-year-olds report having tried illegal recreational drugs at least once, a nine percentage point rise on the last survey, in 2014.

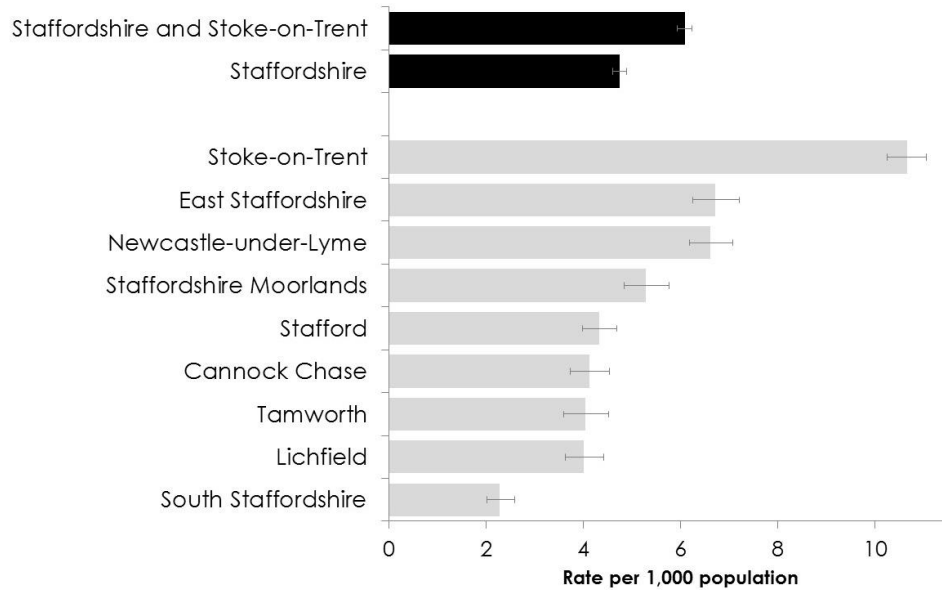
Staffordshire Moorlands has the highest proportion of alcohol-related violent crime against the person with injury in Staffordshire and Stoke – 28% compared with 22%. This is likely to significantly under-represent the number of alcohol-related violent crimes due to recording processes – both alcohol-related A&E attendances and the CSEW suggests levels are much higher.

Nationally, around 17% of children aged between eight and 15 admitted to ever drinking alcohol, a fall of two-thirds, according to an annual survey of health trends⁴.

The rate of alcohol-specific mortality for women in Staffordshire Moorlands (14.1) is statistically higher than England (6.8) and is the highest across the partnership areas in Staffordshire and Stoke (2014-16) which suggests that there are issues with long-term alcohol use.

⁴ NHS Digital, 2017

Figure 38: Alcohol-related crime rates /1,000 population, 2017/18



Source: Staffordshire Police, Office for National Statistics Mid-year estimates, Crown copyright

Recommendations

- Continued and increased education and awareness around drugs. Programmes to be continually updated and refreshed to remain in line with current threats, such as County Lines. Liaison with local drugs charities who may be able to offer support.
- Promote and encourage use of crimestoppers to allow residents to anonymously report suspicious incidents or information concerning drugs.
- Work with young offenders of drug offences to deter prolonged or increased use and recognise forms of criminal exploitation.
- Offer information to parents via the schools and health networks to improve awareness of the effects of drug and alcohol misuse in children, as well as recognising the signs of criminal exploitation.
- Increase education in secondary schools around the effects of drugs and alcohol, specifically explaining the effect that the use of substances can have on long-term mental health.

Working in partnership

Collaborative working and commissioning arrangements will help deliver local Community Safety Plans and the Commissioner's strategy. With an emphasis on prevention and early intervention, this approach will ensure provision of best value services and provide where possible, the necessary efficiencies required.

Such collaboration and efficiencies will over coming months, also incorporate even closer work with Staffordshire Fire and Rescue Service following the transfer of responsibility for this service to the Commissioner in August 2018.

Activities led and / or supported by the Staffordshire Commissioner's office include:

Early intervention and prevention

- Through partnership working, ensure key agencies are fully trained to recognise and respond to Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) and after securing national funding, measuring the impact of the ACEs work;
- Continued funding for the Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) Co-ordinator to March 2019 and to enable implementation of the CSE Strategy;
- Effective implementation and delivery of CSE services following joint commissioning arrangements with Staffordshire County and Stoke-on-Trent City Councils;
- Embedding use of a Staffordshire Commissioner funded video resource as part of a bespoke resource pack to highlight to schools, the risks of CSE;
- Support development of a revised website to highlight the risks of CSE (knowaboutcse.co.uk);
- Support review of the PHSE agenda with stakeholders and schools, with a view to developing and embedding a consistent approach across Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent;
- Continued funding for, monitoring and evaluation of Princes Trust services;

- Following a review, the Prevention and Early Intervention services within the Youth Offending Services in Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent, considering the recommendations made by Cordis Bright (commissioned by the Staffordshire Commissioner's Office) and implement necessary actions once determined;
- Monitor performance of the Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) service provided across the area by Barnardo's, secured from funding awarded by the Home Office Violence Against Women and Girls Service Transformation Fund;
- Development of a Partnership Strategy and Action Plan for Harmful Sexual Behaviour (HSB);
- Development of targeted school activity through Stoke City Community Trust to support targeted local young people at three schools in North Staffordshire;
- Development of a join offer for Staffordshire young people incorporating the Space programme, the National Citizen Service and the Commissioner's Police Cadet programme.

Supporting victims and witnesses

- Finalisation of the Victims and Witnesses Needs Assessment;
- Further embedding the Victim and Witness Commissioning and Development Board;
- Development and delivery of a Victim and Witness Strategy and Action Plan;
- Continued delivery of the Business Crime Advisor Service;
- Embedding of the 'New Era' domestic abuse service operating across Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent and incorporating the Domestic Abuse in the Workplace programme;
- Delivery of the Domestic Abuse Action Plan in support of the Domestic Abuse Strategy, owned by the Domestic Abuse Commissioning and Development Board;

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- Through partnership working support the development of the role of the Restorative Justice Hub and undertake a Staffordshire wide training audit;
- Work in partnership with Triangle and Thames Valley Police to support the development of an outcome measurement tool for local victim support services;
- Development of a multi-agency victim focus group, which will consider and review victim adverse experiences whilst navigating the criminal justice system;
- Re-commission the Staffordshire Victim Gateway Service;
- Work with key partners to identify and pilot a resolution to support adult slavery victims entering the National Referral Mechanism. Support the delivery of train the trainer sessions and to deliver two MDS breakfast mornings for businesses early in 2019.
- Following the outcome of the victim and witness needs assessment, undertake a commissioning exercise with regard to victim specialist services.
- Taking forward a review of Integrated Offender Management (IOM) arrangements in Staffordshire;
- Supporting the development of a range of initiatives to improve the availability of rehabilitation services for offenders;
- Supporting the re-establishment of the Staffordshire Forum for Offender Accommodation to understand and identify services to meet needs of offenders, including rough sleepers, with due regard to the Homelessness Reduction Act;
- Following mapping of employment advice / brokerage services for offenders, to identify opportunities for employment of offenders;
- Embedding the new Community Safety and Mental Health Strategic Board, taking forward the delivery of actions under Board workstreams to better understand local needs and to make recommendations to improve joint working and service delivery;
- Supporting the development of services for those with mental health and other complex needs within a custody and criminal justice environment;
- Reviewing the current distribution/use of Commissioner funding for criminal justice substance misuse interventions through a multi-agency Task and Finish Group;
- Embedding performance management arrangements across agencies.

Managing offenders

- Delivery of the refreshed Staffordshire Strategic Framework for Reducing Re-offending 2018-2021;
- Embedding new Delivery Group arrangements put in place to support implementation of actions under the two new strategic themes within the refreshed strategy - Prevention / Early Intervention and Offender Management, Rehabilitation and Resettlement – ensuring effective reporting on performance to the Offender Management Commissioning and Development Board;
- Following the review of statutory YOS services in Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent, working with YOS partners to take forward recommendations from the review;
- Contributing to the design of the future Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC) contracts in readiness for procurement process commencement in Spring 2019;
- Ongoing work with the National Probation Service (NPS) and CRC to improve joint working in service delivery;

Public confidence

- Ongoing support for the role of the Ethics Transparency and Audit Panel, scrutinising the activities of the Police and the Staffordshire Commissioner;
- Continued review and support for the Safer Neighbourhood Panel's operating across the geography to scrutinise local policing, holding to account, reviewing procedures and topics of local concern;
- Raising awareness of key issues including but not limited to Modern Day Slavery, Sexual Exploitation, Cyber Crime, Hate Crime, Female Genital Mutilation, Domestic Abuse and Mental Health;
- Development and embedding of the new Staffordshire Commissioner's website, www.staffordshire-pfcc.gov.uk;

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- Developing the approach to secure the Independent Custody Visitor Quality Assurance Framework Gold Quality Standard;
- Supporting the development of a pan Staffordshire approach to the production of Community Safety Strategic Assessments and Community Safety Plan development;
- Evaluation and monitoring of the Commissioner's funding streams.

Modern policing

This priority focuses on building a modern police service, fit for a changing future, able to address existing challenges and new threats and harm that can potentially impact from local, regional, national and international activity.

In delivering this priority, the Commissioner has set out a number of strands of activity:

- Enabling Staffordshire Police to introduce a new operating model through a local change programme linked to regional and national developments;
- Providing the right resources to ensure an effective police service;
- Exploiting the power of new technology and leading on the connecting of data / information across the statutory sector;
- Assurance through governance and accountability.

By 2021, the new model will deliver significant financial savings whilst enabling the force to deliver better outcomes for communities. The programme is overseen by a specialist programme team who are responsible for ensuring the programme delivers to schedule, delivering the service and financial benefits specified.

Changes to the force operating model include:

- Introduction of more efficient and effective force governance arrangements;
- The formation of a new directorate structure;
- New structures that provide for more effective local and neighbourhood policing, partnership working, customer contact and response policing, investigations; operational support and business support functions;

- Increased investment to provide more officers in place-based neighbourhood policing and partnership teams to increase visibility and improve prevention and early intervention;
- The development of resolution centres to deliver a more informed and streamlined response to non-emergency service requests, thereby reducing the demand on front line resources, so that they can be used more effectively;
- The introduction of centres of excellence to enhance capabilities in key areas of policing activity such as early intervention, crime prevention, offender/sex offender management, adult abuse, child abuse, economic, serious and organised and cyber-crime;
- The implementation of a new target information model, with technology that is fit for purpose;
- A rationalisation of the Commissioner-owned estate achieved through integration of services with partner agencies and new ways of working;
- Workforce planning to ensure the right people with the right skills are in the right place with the necessary development and wellbeing support;
- Leadership and cultural development programmes.

Appendix

Appendix 1: Indicator matrices

See Staffordshire Observatory:

<https://www.staffordshireobservatory.org.uk/homepage.aspx>

The indicator matrices are included in the new District Data Packs. The Data Pack can be used to help identify priorities at district and ward level to support targeting families and communities who most need attention. It should be used with this Community Safety Strategic Assessment, the Early Help Framework, Joint Strategic Needs Assessments and local intelligence and knowledge to create an enriched picture of residents, their families and their communities to underpin more effective evidence-based commissioning, support and place-based working.

The information in the matrices is mainly benchmarked against England and colour coded using a similar approach to that used in the Public Health Outcomes Framework tool. It is important to remember that even if an indicator is categorised as being 'better than England' it may still indicate an important problem so even if an area does not have a significantly high rate it could still mean that it is an important issue locally and should be considered alongside local knowledge.

Appendix 2: Notes on data sources and interpretation

There are two key data sources, and both have their uses when looking at crime levels and trends – The Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) and Police Recorded Crime (PRC) data:

- **The Crime Survey for England and Wales** provides a good measure of long-term trends for a selected range of crimes experienced by the public, including those not reported to the police – it does not provide absolute numbers of crimes being experienced locally.

- **Police Recorded Crime data (Official Statistics)** cannot provide a measure of all crime, many crimes are hidden or not reported, but this data can provide useful insights into long-term and emerging trends in crimes at a local level. They also provide a good picture of crime-related workload being handled by the police. PRC data can also reflect changes in recording practices and police activity rather than genuine changes in crime which is important to note when interpreting trends or when benchmarking and should be a consideration throughout this assessment.

This assessment is largely based on PRC data which reflects much of the demand placed on reactive services and Community Safety Partnerships or Safer City Partnerships. Please note that a more accurate methodology has been used this time to allocate crime data to wards and districts. This will affect the numbers for previous years.

Statistics from the Office for National Statistics are used in this assessment as comparators and to illustrate national trends. These are also based on PRC data.

There have been significant increases in police recorded crime in the last year in most areas. Part of this will be due to improvements made by police forces and this factor will affect the interpretation of data presented in this Strategic Assessment for some crime types but it is considered that there have been some genuine increases in crime levels (ONS, 2018).

“There have been increases in some lower-volume “high-harm” offences such as homicide and knife crime, consistent with rises over the past three years. However, the latest rise in gun crime is much smaller than previously seen.

*“We have also seen continued increases in some theft offences such as vehicle-related theft and burglary, while computer viruses have fallen.”
Office for National Statistics, July 2018*

National data sources used as comparators and to illustrate national trends have been sourced from the Office for National Statistics and can differ from the local dataset.

i Experian's Mosaic is a geo-demographic profiling tool that describes the likely characteristics of individuals and families based on where they live using a large range of data sources