Cleveland Unit for the Reduction of Violence (CURV)

Serious Violence Strategic Needs Assessment

Contents

Key terminology (1/2)

Term	Definition for use in this document
Serious violence	The CURV definition of serious violence includes any offences within the offence groups: violence against the person; robbery; burglary; sexual offences; and criminal damage and arson which have a Cambridge Crime Harm Index score of 182 or above, with the addition of 'threats to kill' and 'attempted- threats to kill'. For more detail on the definition please see slide 36 and for all included offences please see slide 139. Unless otherwise stated, all references in this SNA to total offences refer to serious violence offences. This differs from the definition used by Cleveland Police.
Youth related serious violence	Youth related serious violence refers to any offences that meet the definition of serious violence set out above, which also involve at least one suspect aged under 25 at the time of the offence. It is worth noting that this is not the same definition as the police use of the term 'youth-related' which refers to offences involving a suspect and/or a victim aged between 14 and 24.
Homicide and near miss offences	Homicide and near miss homicide offences refer to a collection of serious violence offences associated with homicide or a high risk of homicide. For the full list of offences included under this category, please see slide 87.
Night time economy (also referred to as NTE)	Offences are referred to as being associated with the night time economy (NTE)if they take place between 6pm and 6am, within particular geographic zones that have been identified as being night time economy areas. For further details, please see page 121 of this report. In depth analysis of NTE related offences in Cleveland can be found in our report: Crest's report: Problem Profile: Defining and understanding violence in the night time economy in Cleveland.
Locations	Throughout this SNA, unless otherwise stated 'Cleveland' refers to the police force area and 'Hartlepool', 'Middlesbrough', 'Redcar and Cleveland' and 'Stockton-on-Tees' refer to the local authorities by those names. Some analysis is also by lower-super output areas (LSOA), which are small areas used for analysis typically consisting of a residential population between 1,000 and 3,000 individuals. Where there is reference to a victim or suspect's home address, this is based on their most recent recorded address in the police data and may not be the same address they had at the time of the offence.

Key terminology (2/2)

Term	Definition for use in this document
Harm score	Harm scores refer to the Cambridge Crime Harm Index, which provides each offence type with a numeric value of harm, calculated using sentencing guidelines.
High harm	Where particular LSOAs or suspects have been identified as 'high harm', this means they have been calculated to be outliers with particularly high total harm scores associated with them, using the Tukey fence method for determining outliers. For more detail on the Tukey fence method please see slides 137 to 138.
High count	Where particular LSOAs or suspects have been identified as 'high count', this means they have been calculated to be outliers with particularly high count of serious violence offences associated with them, using the Tukey fence method for determining outliers. For more detail on the Tukey fence method please see slides 137 to 138.
Repeat suspect/victim	Repeat suspects are those who have allegedly committed more than one serious violence offence in the analysed time period, while repeat victims are those who have been a victim of serious violence more than once in the analysed time period. It does not include individuals who may have committed or been a victim of other non-serious offences, or those who have committed or been a victim of serious violence offences outside of the analysed time period.
DA	Domestic Abuse
GBH	Grievous Bodily Harm
CYP	Children and young people
Qualifiers	Qualifiers refer to additional information about a crime that is recorded by the police, for example if a crime involves a firearm it should be marked with a 'firearm' qualifier.

Executive Summary

Crest

Despite indications of serious violence reducing slightly in Cleveland, population based rates still remain high with some of the most serious types of violence seeing increasing trends

Based on the most recently available data from Cleveland Police:
- Serious violence* in Cleveland saw a slight decreasing trend between September 2022 and August 2023, but this has not been enough to reverse or level out the overall uptick that has continued between September 2018 and August 2023.
- Based on the Operation Deterrence evaluation report, this decline can partially be attributed to police micro-hotspot patrols. Whilst direct links to Cleveland Unit for the Reduction of Violence (CURV) cannot be confirmed, this may also reflect early impact of prevention based interventions.
- During year ending August 2023, reducing trends were seen for violence without injury, robbery, rape, and residential burglary offences. Increasing trends were seen for arson endangering life, violence with injury, other sexual offences, and stalking and harassment. Between September 2018 and August 2023, the most common offences were violence with injury, robbery, and rape; accounting for two thirds of all offences.
- Over a quarter (26%) of serious violence in Cleveland were homicide and near miss offences.

Using published police recorded crime to allow comparisons between police forces, in the year ending March 2023:
- Cleveland had 11 homicides (slightly above the median number (9) for forces in England and Wales), however, Cleveland's number of offences based on population size was higher compared to other forces in the North East, and England and Wales, with this being particularly apparent since the year ending March 2019. This coincided with increasing numbers of assault with intent recorded crimes, which may indicate that the increasing levels of such violence are more frequently resulting in homicide.
- Cleveland's overall rates of serious violence based on population size continued to be higher than the England and Wales average and most comparator areas, with rates of weapon-enabled violence, rape, assault with intent to cause serious harm, arson endangering life, causing death or serious injury by dangerous driving and attempted murder increasing during this time period.

Serious violence in Cleveland cost the police and the criminal justice system £97 million in the five years to September 2023, which has increased from £81 million in the five years to October 2022

CURV definition of serious violence can be found on page 20

Domestic abuse, night time economy, and youth related offending continue to be key areas of focus for serious violence offences in Cleveland, however, offences outside of these categories still make up 43% of offences and warrant further attention. Additionally, the involvement of drugs and alcohol, and use of weapons is common in many offences

- Nearly a quarter of the 16,885 serious violence crimes recorded by Cleveland Police between September 2022 and August 2023 had qualifiers indicating that they were youth related (24%), domestic abuse (DA) (23%), and/or weapon enabled (22%), with one in five offences being night-time economy (NTE) related (20%).
- Offences that are *not* related to NTE or DA, made up 59% (10,017) of crimes between September 2018 and August 2023. Removing youth related offending the proportion falls further to 43% (7,226). With these exclusions, the most common offences were still violence with injury, robbery, and rape, however for youth offending, the rates of other sexual offences increased as a proportion of overall offences.
- Nearly 1 in 10 serious violence crimes involved qualifiers for more than one of: domestic abuse; drugs and/or alcohol; or weapons. Domestic abuse and drugs/ alcohol was the most frequent combination, suggesting this could be a targeted prevention area.

Peak times for all serious violence offences are between the hours of 6pm and 3am, particularly on weekends, but removing DA and NTE offences highlights another clear peak at the end of the school/working day

- For crimes recorded by the police between September 2022 and August 2023, rates of all types of serious violence offending were highest on the weekend, particularly between the hours of 6pm and 3am.
- Domestic abuse offences are spread more evenly across the week with a small increase at weekends, and NTE related offences occur most frequently during the early hours of Saturday and Sunday.
- When only considering serious violence offences not associated with the NTE or DA, there is a clearer peak between 3pm and 6pm, potentially connected to the end of the school and working day, but the early hours remain the most prevalent times for offending, particularly on the weekends.

Fifty percent of serious violence occurs in 15 of the 79 wards in Cleveland, and over a third is in Middlesbrough

- Over a third (35%) of serious violence takes place in Middlesbrough local authority, and 50% takes place within just 15 of the 79 wards in Cleveland. Rates in all local authorities increased compared to analysis completed for October 2017 to October 2022.
- There are 26 LSOAs that are both high harm and high count for non-youth related offences, compared to 10 which are both high harm and high count for youth offences, which are more geographically concentrated.
- Analysis of deliberate arson (fires where the cause of the fire is believed to be deliberate and which have harmed people or caused damage to non-derelict property) and serious violence data between September 2018 and August 2023, shows that 6 of the top 10 wards for deliberate arson are also in the top 10 wards for serious violence (Central, Longlands and Beechwood, Stockton Town Centre, Newport, Berwick Hills and Pallister, and Brambles and Thorntree).

Based on police data available with location type details, almost a third took place in a public outdoor space (only 75% of police data included this information, therefore <u>caution</u> needs to be taken with interpreting this finding)

- Over half (51%) of serious violence crimes in Cleveland between September 2018 and August 2023 took place within a private dwelling, while just under a third (32%) took place in a public outdoor space.
- Wards (Central, Newport, Parkfield & Oxbridge, and Stockton Town Centre) with the highest proportion of serious violence taking place in public outdoor locations, tended to have high overall volumes of serious violence.
- Young people surveyed most frequently identified outdoor spaces as being places they do not feel safe, particularly being near pubs and nightclubs, public transport, and in parks/open spaces.

The vast majority of victims and suspects are involved in serious violence that occurs in their home local authority

- The majority of individuals are victims (83%) or perpetrators (79%) of serious violence in the local authority area they live in, this trend is the same for victims and suspects aged under 25.

Just over a quarter of suspects accounted for 51% of serious violence offences between September 2018 and August 2023. Suspects of serious violence were predominantly male, with an average age of 30

- There were 9,918 individuals involved in serious violence offences as suspects between September 2018 and August 2023:
  - o   Males made up the majority (84%) of suspects of all serious violence, with an average (median) age of 30.
  - o   A quarter (26%) of suspects committed half (51%) of the recorded serious violence offences, suggesting that tackling repeat offending could have a significant impact on reducing overall rates of violence.
  - o   People under 25 were overrepresented as suspects (33%), despite only making up 29% of Cleveland's total population.

Victims of serious violence were almost equally male and female, but with considerable differences between the most common offence types experienced, with an average age of 31

- There were 12,991 individuals involved in serious violence offences as victims between September 2018 and August 2023:
  - o   The gender split of victims of serious violence was almost equal, however men were more likely than women to be victims of robbery (73%) and weapon-enabled offences (76%), and women were considerably more likely than men to be victims of sexual violence (88%) and domestic abuse (84%).
  - o   The median age of victims for all serious violence was 31, with rape having the youngest average age of 27.
  - o   People under 25 were overrepresented as victims (34%), despite only making up 29% of Cleveland's total population.

There is considerable overlap between serious violence offending and victimisation, this is also apparent for young people

- Of the police recorded crime between September 2018 and August 2023, 20% of suspects had also been victims and 9% had been witnesses, with some overlap between the two categories.
- 30% of young people surveyed said that they had committed a violent offence (438 of 1,638), and 66% of these (330 of 498) also reported being a victim of violence

Hospital admissions for assault indicate that over 25s are generally more at risk from serious violent victimisation, however, under 25s may are more likely to be admitted for assaults with a sharp object

- In year ending March 2023, the rate of emergency hospital admissions for assaults for people over 25 were higher across Cleveland, except for in Redcar and Cleveland where people aged 24 and under had a higher rate.
- When considering only assaults with a sharp object in the same period, people under 25 in Cleveland had a higher rate of admissions - this was particularly pronounced in Redcar and Cleveland, with a rate five times higher than for people over 25.

Under 25s make up a considerable number of suspects (31%) in homicide and near miss offences, all suspects are predominantly males, and over half of all offences involve more than 1 suspect

- Homicide and near miss offences made up 4,375 of the 16,885 police recorded serious violence crimes in Cleveland between September 2018 and August 2023.
- Nearly a third (31% of 3,432) of suspects of homicide and near miss offences were aged under 25.
- Suspects were predominantly male (2,774 of 3,432). In just over half of all homicide and near miss incidents there was more than one suspect involved in the offence (2,191).
- 876 suspects had also been victims in other incidents.
- Almost a quarter (24%) of suspects for DA related cases were female, higher than the proportion for non-DA offences (16%).
- The majority of homicide and near miss offences were GBH offences (78%), and 41% involved the use of a weapon.
- Victims of non-domestic abuse offences were predominantly male (2,730 of 3,349) whereas domestic abuse offence victims were more often female (556 of 875).
- Cleveland Police conducted analysis of data covering financial years 2019-2020 to 2021-2022, finding:
  - Drugs are a prominent factor in homicide and near miss offences, with some links to the drugs market and organised criminality.
  - There was an increasing trend in alcohol/drugs being a factor in near miss DA offences, with an increase in the number of male victims.

Suspects of serious violence aged under 25 are predominantly male, with similar numbers across individual ages – indicating interventions are required across age all ages in this cohort

- Of the 3,320 suspects of serious violence under 25 in Cleveland between September 2018 and August 2023:
    - The majority were aged 15 to 24, and predominantly male (2,849) - with similar numbers generally across individual ages.
    - The majority were from a White ethnic background. Ethnicity was unknown in 831 cases, which may mask any potential trends in disproportionality.
    - The most common offenceswere violence with injury (1,383), robbery (868), rape (694), and violence without injury (422).

A small number (34) of under 25s reached the threshold to be considered high harm and/or high count suspects

- Based on police recorded crime, between September 2018 and August 2023, 34 suspects under the age of 25 committed serious violence amounting to a total Cambridge Crime Harm Index score of 8,030 or more.
- The most common ages for suspects within the high harm youth cohort to commit their first serious violence offence were 16 and 21 - all suspects were male. Of these, 24 had committed more than 9 serious violence offences in this time period.

Proportions of CYP surveyed who said they had committed a violent offence were similar across ethnic groups, but with differences in the types of offences being committed, providing additional insight to police data

- 30% of CYP surveyed said that they had committed a violent offence (438 of 1,638). Proportions per ethnic group were generally similar across offences types, but CYP from a white ethnic background were more likely to report they had perpetrated general physical violence (28%) and used violence to steal (6%), compared to CYP from an ethnic minority background (22% and 1%, respectively). Those from an ethnic minority group were more likely to say they had threatened or hurt someone with a weapon (7%), compared to those from a white background (4%).

For all serious violence victims under 25, the most common offences for those aged 10 and over were rape, violence with injury and robbery, with under 10s being predominantly victims of other sexual offences

- There were 4,473 victims of all serious violence aged under 25 in Cleveland recorded by the police between September 2018 and August 2023, 57% of victims were female, and 43% were male.
  - o   Victimisation appears to steadily increase until the age of 12 (322), then generally levels out up until the age of 24.
  - o   For victims aged 10 and over, the most common offences were rape (1,307), violence with injury (1,011), robbery (926), other sexual offences (832), and violence without injury (425). With males most often being victims of robbery (745) and violence with injury (736); and females more frequently being victims of rape (1,230) and other sexual offences (679).
  - o   For victims under the age of 10 (496), the majority of victimisations were sexual offences (384; excluding rape).
  - o   The majority of victims under 25 were from a white ethnic background. There were 2,329 cases where ethnicity was not recorded for all serious violence offences and 1,144 for youth related offences. This could mask trends in disproportionality.
- CYP surveyed who reported they been victimised were considerably more likely to say they had changed their behaviours to make themselves feel safer - including avoiding social events, using other types of transport, or being absent from school.

41% of CYP surveyed said they had been a victim of violence, survey results suggest that young males may be victimised more often than identified in police recorded data

- Of the 2,716 young people surveyed, 1,119 (41%) said they had been a victim of violence.
  - o   Overall, higher proportions of males (45%; 583 of 1309) and those who identified as non-binary or "other" (68%; 55 of 81) reported being a victim, compared to females (35%; 436 of 1238). In contrast to the police data, young males surveyed were more likely to report being victimised, which may reflect a lack of reporting, or young females may not always recognise they have been a victim. However, survey and police data may not be directly comparable, as survey respondents could have included offences that fall outside of the serious violence definition.

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Females under 25 make up 62% of victims of youth perpetrated serious violence (where at least 1 suspect is under 25)

- 62% of victims of youth related serious violence aged under 25 were female, and 38% were male.
- Victimisation, for youth related offences, is shown to increase as children age, particularly picking up at the age of 12 (175), peaking at 15 (196). Victimisation rates then steadily decline as individuals get older.
- For victims aged over 10, the most common offences were rape (715), other sexual offences (404), violence with injury (371), and robbery (310). Females aged 10 and over were most often victims of rape (683) and sexual offences (316), and males of violence with injury (273) and robbery (250).

Survey results indicate that children and young people involved in violence are more often known by social services and are more likely to receive school meals, suggesting potential cohorts to target for intervention activity

- Young people surveyed who shared that they had been a victim and or perpetrator of violence were more likely to have had support from and social worker (27% and 26%, respectively), compared to those who did not report involvement in serious violence (14% for both those who had not be a victim or perpetrated violence).
- A higher proportion of young people surveyed who reported being a victim of and/or committing violence had received free school meals (32% and 29%, respectively), indicating that they may experience higher levels of deprivation compared to those not involved in violence (21% for both those who had not been a victim or perpetrated violence).
- Redcar and Cleveland have a considerably higher proportion (40%) of children known to children's services with a domestic abuse qualifier, compared to the other local authorities, which may indicate a particular vulnerability for children in this area or could indicate a variation in recording practices and quality between areas.

Robust evaluation* of what works to reduce serious violence in Cleveland

1. Evaluation and monitoring of current interventions that may have contributed to recent serious violence reductions; particularly robbery and rape.
2. Evaluation and monitoring of incoming interventions for homicide and 'near miss' offences.
3. Review and evaluate current interventions on preventing weapon/sharp object-based violence (particularly for CYP).
4. Review and evaluate current interventions for suspects and victims under 25, in line with current findings.
5. Review and evaluate current interventions for suspects aged over 25, in line with current findings - due to the majority of offenders being older.
   All evaluation, where possible, should include cost-benefit analysis to identify effective ways to reduce the cost of serious violence.

Addressing knowledge gaps on serious violence to support targeted interventions

1. Further analysis to develop a better understanding of the suspect and victim cohorts (and overlap) involved in DA offences; NTE offences; youth related offences; offences that are not DA, NTE, or youth related; and attempted murder and 'near miss' offences. Building on the Cleveland Police homicide and near miss analysis, further understanding of the nature of offences involving more than one suspect would be beneficial.
2. Address police data recording quality issues, particularly relating to ethnicity, victim-suspect relationships, crime location, and modus operandi.
3. Examine non-DA offences occurring in a private dwelling, to understand the nature of these offences and cohorts involved.
4. Further analysis to understand the nature of offences with multiple qualifiers including at least two or more of DA, drugs/alcohol, and/or weapons.

Strategic approaches to serious violence to support further developing local knowledge and targeting interventions

1. Work with partners to develop a multi-agency strategic approach to manage high harm/volume offenders.
2. Enhance multi-agency approaches to support filling in current gaps in knowledge on cohorts due to police data quality issues. Strengthened partnership working and data triangulation would be particularly useful for DA related and sexual offences, building on current strategies.
3. Work with schools to provide young people with education and awareness of violence victimisation and how to report.
4. Work with partners to examine the overlap in locations of serious violence and arson offences and the cohorts involved, and develop an aligned approach with Cleveland Fire Brigade's arson reduction strategy to tackle high count locations and repeat suspects.

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Full recommendations can be found on pages 112-114

Introduction

Crest

Building on the Strategic Needs Assessment produced in 2022, this SNA has updated and further developed analysis completed previously, particularly in key areas of interest identified through the first iteration and by CURV

Evidence review	Review of existing insight	4 strategic documents provided by Cleveland Police
Data	Review of public data	At least 10 datasets (please see annex for more details)
	Analysis of local data	20 datasets, from 9 sources (please see annex for more details)
Engagement with young people	Survey	2,716 children and young people completed the survey, including: • 1,309 male, 1,238 female, 29 non-binary, 52 other gender. • 1893 aged 10-13, 803 aged 14-17, and 20 aged 18-24. • 1,952 young people from a White ethnic background,, 47 from an Asian ethnic background, 127 from multiple/mixed ethnic groups, and 59 from a Black ethnic background. (please see annex for more details)

It is important to note that police recorded crime does not include all serious violence that occurs within an area

Police recorded crime data is an incredibly useful source of information on crimes in an area and has provided the basis of much of the analysis presented in this Strategic Needs Assessment. It should be noted, however, that many crimes are not reported to the police and so may not be included in police recorded crime data. This can be for a variety of reasons, such as a distrust of the police, victims not seeing the point of reporting, or victims not wanting to get other people into trouble. The serious violence crimes recorded by the police should therefore be considered as a subset of all serious violence that takes place.

Similarly, changes in public perceptions about reporting crimes can have a significant impact on police recorded crime figures. For example, it is difficult to determine what proportion of the national increase in police recorded rape offences over the last decade has been due to an increase in the absolute volumes of rapes, and how much has been due to an increased likelihood that victims will report offences, as well as changes to how the police record and manage such crimes.

In particular, a large proportion of domestic abuse goes unreported and so will not be present in police recorded crime data. Data provided by the EVA IDVA service shows that, **out of the 109 individuals** supported by the service between April 2022 and September 2022, **only 30 had reported the crime(s) to the police prior to engagement with the service, and 9 during or after engagement**.

In addition to general considerations on the use of police data, there are other general caveats to keep in mind whilst interpreting data and analyses presented in this SNA

Interpreting trends over time	Violence offences and offences associated with violence show clear seasonal patterns, with summer months seeing significantly higher offending rates when compared with winter. Any short-term changes in levels of offending should therefore be interpreted within the context of normal seasonal variation.
Interpreting rates per population	Using rates per population is a common method for comparing values for different areas. Rates per population are calculated by dividing the value being measured by the population of the sample area, then multiplying by the rate being used. For example, if an area has a population of 55,000 and recorded 4 murders in a year, the murder rate per 100,000 population would be (4 ÷ 55,000) x 100,000 = 7.3 murders per 100,000.
Interpreting indexing	Indexing is a method used to show the rates of change for different variables against a single benchmark. This means that variables with very different values can be compared easily in the same chart. Indexed charts do not give you the actual figures or rates for any variable. For example, the indexed chart on the next slide shows that police recorded rape offences have increased at a higher rate than other serious violence offences, but it cannot be used to tell how many rape offences were recorded.
Interpreting qualifiers	The accuracy of analysis of the qualifiers used in police recorded crime data depends on how well those qualifiers were recorded in the police data. In some cases, it may not be clear to a police officer if a qualifier is present (for example, if a victim has mental health issues). In other cases, the police officer may be aware of a qualifier but not record it, for example due to lack of time. All analysis of qualifiers should therefore be treated a potential under-estimates of the actual prevalence of these issues and contexts.

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In England and Wales, there has been a continued increase in police recorded violence. Cleveland Unit for the Reduction of Violence (CURV) was established in 2022 to tackle Cleveland's rate of serious violence, which is higher than the England and Wales average

England and Wales, year ending March 2011 to year ending March 2023 (Indexed (all offences = 100) to year 2014)*

Legend:
- Homicide
- Robbery
- Assault with intent to cause serious harm
- Rape
- Violence with injury
- Weapon enabled
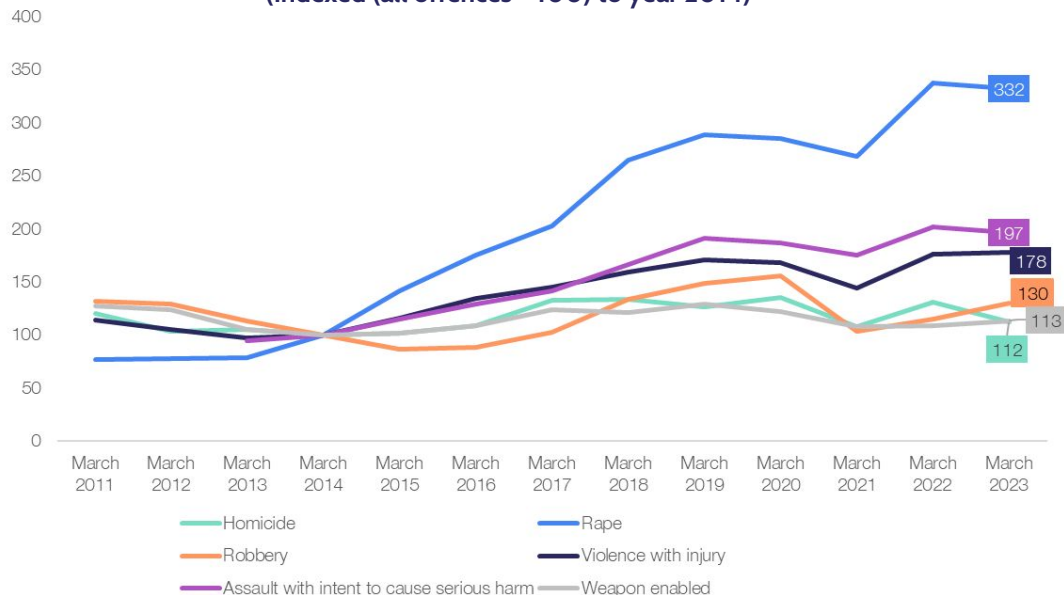
Serious violence offences recorded by the police in England and Wales have seen an increase in recent years, as demonstrated by the indexed offences chart. Using year ending March 2014 as a baseline year, the indexed chart shows the differences in increases between offence types. In terms of volume of offences, in the year ending March 2023, when combining rape, robbery, violence resulting in injury, and possession of weapons there were **775,818** offences in England and Wales, compared to **421,564** in year ending March 2014.

The increases in police recorded violent crime are largely considered to be due to better police crime recording practices. However, this may also be reflective of genuine increases in incidences of crimes and/or reporting of crime.

*Homicide values might vary from the Homicide Index reported by the ONS given that police recorded offences represents the recording decision of the police. Weapon enabled offences (March 2023) excludes Devon and Cornwall Police

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In this report, 'serious violence' refers to the use of force, or risk of force, recorded by the police and other partners, including traditional forms of serious violence, sexual violence, weapon-enabled offences and violence against emergency workers

The CURV Governance Group have agreed **the local definition of serious violence:**

- Homicide, attempted murder and manslaughter
- Assault/Assault with intent to cause serious harm
- Malicious wounding - wounding or inflicting GBH
- Arson with intent to endanger life
- Aggravated burglary
- Death or serious injury caused by unlawful driving
- Causing death by aggravated vehicle taking
- Kidnap
- Sexual Violence offences
- Knife crime and/or firearms enabled/threatened offences (including robbery, threats to kill, assault with injury, assault with injury on a Constable and racially or religiously aggravated assault with injury)

The CURV definition of serious violence has been adapted since the previous SNA and no longer explicitly includes domestic abuse. Any domestic abuse offences that meet the threshold for serious violence (see below) will be included

In order ensure this SNA is focused on serious violence, wherever possible only those offences under the offence groups violence against the person; robbery; burglary; sexual offences; and criminal damage and arson, which have a **Cambridge Crime Harm Index of 182* or above**, with the addition of 'Threats to kill' and 'Attempted- threats to kill' have been included. This means, for example, that not all sexual offences have been included in the analysis, but only those that have a CCHI score of 182 or above.

It is worth noting that the definition of serious violence can be hard to reflect exactly in a data profile as some components are crime characteristics - such as domestic abuse or weapon-enabled crime - rather than distinct offence categories.

Can be a weapon-enabled offence

Can be domestic abuse

"Traditional" VAP offences

Sexual offences

Homicide offences

Rape offences

Manslaughter

*This threshold was chosen as it encompasses those offences specifically named in the CURV definition of serious violence. Offences with a CCHI of less than 182 were seen as less likely to have caused severe physical or emotional impacts on victims.

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Cleveland is the smallest police force area in England and Wales (except for the City of London)
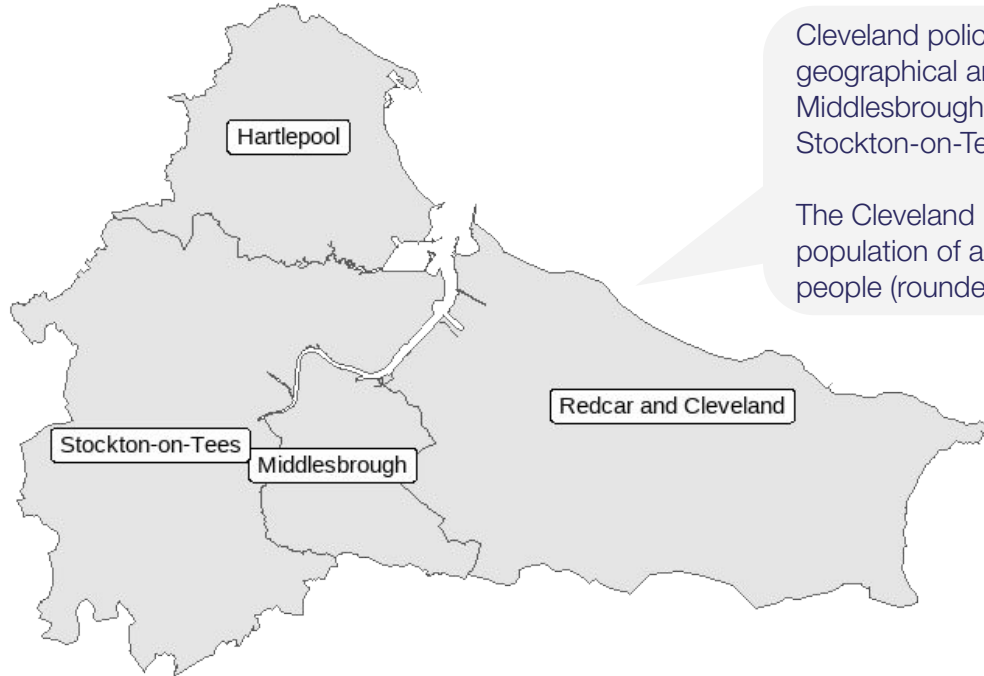
Cleveland police force covers the geographical area of Hartlepool, Middlesbrough, Redcar & Cleveland and Stockton-on-Tees.

The Cleveland police force area covers a population of approximately 570,000 people (rounded to the nearest 1000).

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Impact of serious violence
Cleveland

Crest

Serious violence in Cleveland cost the police and the criminal justice system £97 million in the five years to September 2023 – homicide and rape account for most of these costs. This has increased from £81 million in the five years to October 2022

	Average police costs in response to crime	Average other CJS costs in response to crime	Count of serious violence crimes 09/18 – 09/23	Total costs to police and CJS 09/18 – 09/23
Homicide	£11,960	£800,980	47	£38,208,180
Violence with injury	£1,130	£1,370	4,713	£11,782,500
Violence without injury	£810	£1,250	1,881	£3,874,860
Rape	£6,360	£580	3,037	£21,076,780
Other sexual offences	£570	£580	1,520	£1,748,000
Robbery	£1,010	£3,670	3,564	£16,679,520
Domestic burglary	£530	£1,270	686	£1,234,800
Commercial burglary	£530	£2,240	36	£99,720
Arson	£1,080	£3,900	424	£2,111,520
Total	£23,450	£813,600	15,908*	£96,815,880

Methods note: The costs provided by the Home Office are an average for each offence type and are not tailored to the specific offences under the CURV definition of serious violence. The counts provided in the third column are for those offences under each offence category that meet the CURV definition of serious violence.

The Economic and Social Costs of Crime, Second Edition, Home Office, July 2018

*Stalking and harassment offences, criminal damage and death or serious injury caused by dangerous driving are not included in this total as they did not have associated costs provided in the Home Office report.

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Children and young people surveyed who reported being victims of violence were more likely to take action to make themselves feel safer – including avoiding social events, using other types of transport, or being absent from school

Proportions* of CYP who identified as victims compared to non-victims who had taken the selected action to make themselves feel safer, CYP survey October 2023
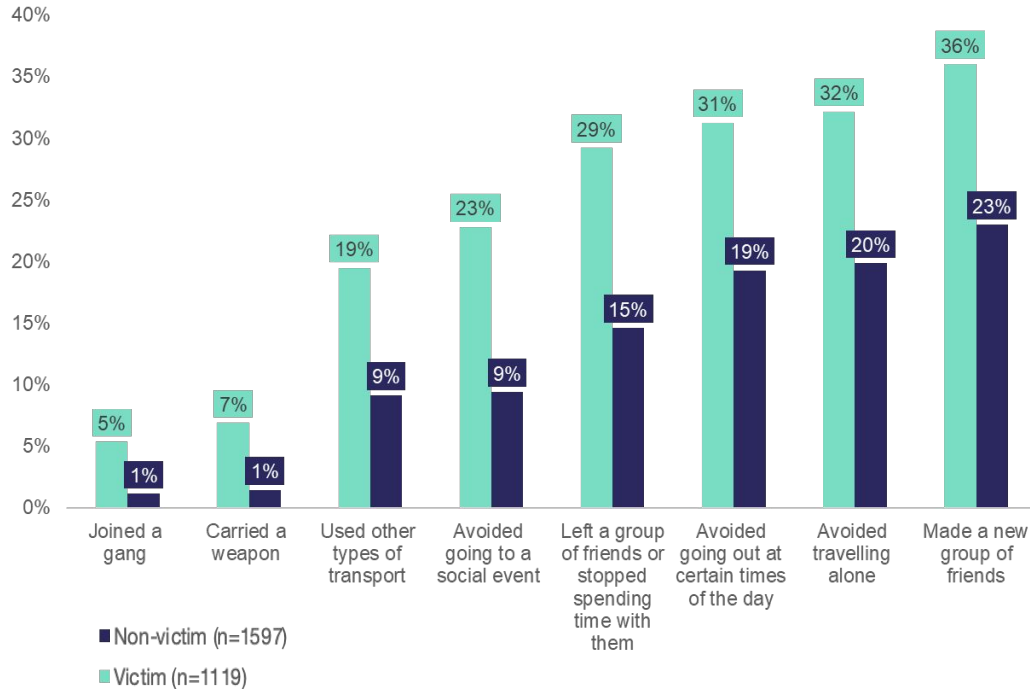
Proportions** of CYP who identified as victims compared to non-victims who had been absent from school because they felt unsafe in school or on the way to or from school, CYP survey October 2023

Chart 1 data — Non-victim (n=1597) and Victim (n=1119):

Action	Victim	Non-victim
Joined a gang	5%	1%
Carried a weapon	7%	1%
Used other types of transport	19%	9%
Avoided going to a social event	23%	9%
Left a group of friends or stopped spending time with them	29%	15%
Avoided going out at certain times of the day	31%	19%
Avoided travelling alone	32%	20%
Made a new group of friends	36%	23%

■ Non-victim (n=1597)
■ Victim (n=1119)

Chart 2 data:

	Non-victim (n=1577)	Victim (n=1107)
	13%	36%

Note: It is not possible to tell from the data whether victimisation led to increased weapon carrying, gang membership and school absenteeism, or whether these factors led to increased victimisation.

*Base samples are the total number of CYP who identified as victims or did not identify as a victim
** Base samples are CYP who answered the question

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The scale and nature of serious violence
Cleveland

This section of the report considers serious violence across Cleveland as a whole. Specific analysis for each local authority area can be found in the local authority profiles

Crest

Levels of police recorded serious violence have been increasing in Cleveland over the last five years and are considerably higher than they were pre-pandemic, but have decreased overall since last year – this has been slower than across England and Wales

Serious violence* in Cleveland saw a slight decreasing trend between September 2022 and August 2023, but this has not been enough to reverse or level out the overall uptick that has continued between September 2018 and August 2023. Based on the Operation Deterrence evaluation report, this decline can partially be attributed to police micro-hotspot patrols. Additionally, whilst direct links to CURV cannot be confirmed, this may also be reflective of an early impact of investments in prevention based interventions.

During year ending August 2023, reducing trends were seen for violence without injury, robbery, rape, and residential burglary offences. Increasing trends were seen for arson endangering life, violence with injury, other sexual offences, and stalking and harassment.

Serious violence offences*, totals are an 8 week rolling-average, September 2018 to August 2023**

CURV funding start April 2022

Covid lockdown

**Each data point is the average of the 8 weeks up to that point in order to make the trends easier to identify and remove week-to-week "noise" and acute events that skew the data such as the week around the Christmas period, when reporting rates are significantly lower than those around them.

Police data, locally provided

*A breakdown of offences in the CURV definition of serious violence is included in the annex

In the year ending March 2023, 48% of all police recorded crime was violence related, with 5% of all crimes falling into serious violence offence categories

Volumes of offences recorded in published Police Recorded Crime data, Cleveland, year ending March 2023

In the year ending March 2023, there were 84,186 crimes recorded by the police in Cleveland.

Of these recorded crimes, 40,770 were violent crimes*.

Of these violent crimes, 4,027 met the CURV definition of serious violence**. This makes up 5% of the total recorded crimes in Cleveland that year.

Of these serious violence offences, 869 can be considered the most serious forms of violence***. This makes up 1% of total recorded crimes.

The proportion of all recorded offences that were serious violence was the same in the year ending March 2023 for the five year period of years ending March 2018 to March 2022

*(Arson; death or serious injury - unlawful driving; domestic burglary; homicide; non-domestic burglary; other sexual offences; rape offences; robbery of business property; robbery of personal property; stalking and harassment; violence with injury; violence without injury)

**as per CURV definition using local police data (September 2022 - August 2023)

***Murder, attempted murder, manslaughter, assault with intent to do serious harm, arson endangering life, death or serious injury caused by dangerous driving

Of the 2716 CYP surveyed in November 2023, 68% reported that they or someone they know had been affected by violence, an increase from 57% in November 2022, which may indicate increases in the perception or prevalence of violence

Proportion of respondents who indicated that they or someone they know had been affected by serious violence crime types, CYP survey October 2023

Someone kicked, hit, pushed/shoved, or was physically violent in some way towards another person (n=2619): 27%, 36%

Someone intentionally touched another person in a sexual way (n=1403): 9%, 17%

Someone used force or threats to steal or take something from another person (n=2612): 9%, 22%

Someone used or threatened to use a weapon on another person (n=2614): 9%, 22%

Someone tried to sell drugs to another person (n=2614): 5%, 18%

Any other type of crime which happened to another person. (n=2478): 5%, 26%

Someone intentionally lit something on fire to harm or scare someone (n=2564): 4%, 16%

0% 5% 10% 15% 20% 25% 30% 35% 40%

■ Happened to someone they know   ■ Happened to them

Experiences of physical violence were most commonly reported for CYP as victims or witnesses, as well as for people they know

68% of survey respondents (1855 of 2716) reported that they or someone they knew had been affected* by violence at some stage, an increase from 57% (of 851) surveyed in November 2022.

*Here, 'affected by serious violence' means they or a member of their family has been a victim or witness of serious violence.
*The baseline for questions relating to sexual assault do not include under 13s

Survey commissioned by CURV, please see annex for further details

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In year ending March 2023, Cleveland's rates of weapon-enabled violence, rape, and robbery all increased. Cleveland's rate of serious violence also continues to be higher than the England and Wales average and most comparator areas

Rates of serious violence offences per 100,000 population*, year ending March 2023

	Cleveland	E&W**	Greater Manchester	Humberside	Merseyside	Northumbria	West Yorkshire
All non-sexual forms of serious violence**	1624	1223	1445	1427	1239	1378	1641
Weapon enabled violence	192	98	126	95	103	80	117
Rape offences	185.3	115.5	145.5	129.9	101.5	126.5	154.6
Murder	1.8	0.9	0.9	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.1
Robbery	169	123	178	91	88	66	130
Assault with the intent to cause serious harm	124.6	59.1	108.2	111.2	58.3	77	84

Legend:
- Indicates a rate less than 0.9 times the national average
- Indicates a rate greater than or equal to 0.9 and less than 1.1 times the national average
- Indicates a rate greater than or equal to 1.1 and less than 1.5 times the national average
- Indicates a rate greater than or equal to 1.5 times higher than the national average
- To avoid distorting the data, colour ratings have not been given for crimes where the national rate is fewer than 5 per 100,000

*Population sizes taken from 2021 census data
**Offenses range from racially or religiously aggravated assault with injury, arson endangering life, and endangering life to modern slavery, threats to kill, and assault on emergency workers. The list extends to serious charges such as causing death or serious injury by dangerous driving, manslaughter, infanticide, robbery, and attempted murder. This is not comparable to the figure published in the 2022 SNA, due to an increase in offence types included.
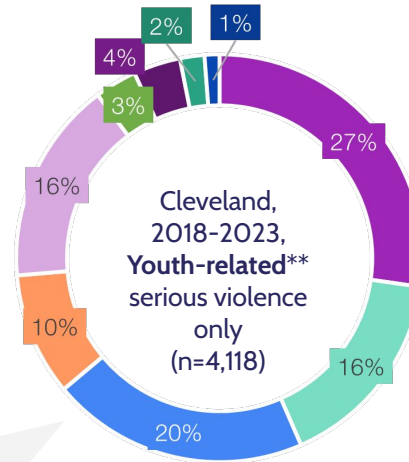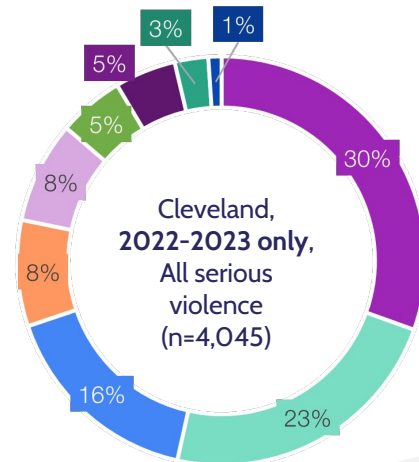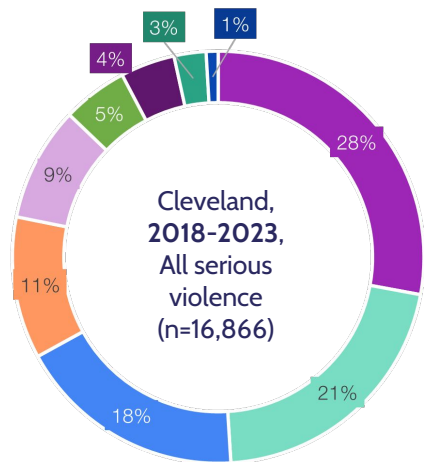
Source: Police recorded crime Police Force Area Open Data tables, from year ending March 2013 to year ending March 2023 (Released in October 2023)

Cleveland's rates of weapon-enabled violence, rape, and robbery have all increased over the last year, with year ending March 2022 rates being 172, 167, and 124, respectively.

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The most common types of serious violence in Cleveland continue to be violence with injury, robbery, and rape offences, which together accounted for two thirds of serious violence in Cleveland between September 2018 and August 2023

There were 16,885 serious violence* crimes recorded by Cleveland Police between September 2018 and August 2023

Cleveland, **2018-2023,** All serious violence (n=16,866)

28% — Violence With Injury
21% — Robbery
18% — Rape
11% — Violence Without Injury
9% — Other Sexual Offences
5% — Stalking causing serious distress
4% — Aggravated and distraction burglary
3% — Arson endangering life
1% — Other serious violence

Cleveland, **2022-2023 only,** All serious violence (n=4,045)

30%, 23%, 16%, 8%, 8%, 5%, 5%, 3%, 1%

Cleveland, **2018-2023, Youth-related**** serious violence only (n=4,118)

27%, 16%, 20%, 10%, 16%, 3%, 4%, 2%, 1%

Legend:
- Violence With Injury
- Robbery
- Rape
- Violence Without Injury
- Other Sexual Offences
- Stalking causing serious distress
- Aggravated and distraction burglary
- Arson endangering life
- Other serious violence

When only looking at offences involving at least one suspect under 25, there was a **lower proportion of robbery offences** and a **higher proportion of rape and sexual offences** than for Cleveland overall.

Police recorded crime data, locally provided

*A breakdown of offences in the CURV definition of serious violence is included in the annex
** Crimes are referred to as 'youth-related' if at least one suspect had a recorded age under 25

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Nearly a quarter of the 16,885* serious violence offences in Cleveland between September 2018 and August 2023 were recorded as youth related (24%), domestic abuse (23%), and/or weapon enabled (22%), with one in five offences being NTE related (20%)

24% **24%**
Youth related (involving at least one suspect under 25)

23% **22%**
Domestic abuse

22% **22%**
Weapon-enabled

20% **24%** **21%**
NTE

17% **17%**
Drugs and/or alcohol

11% **9%**
Vulnerable child/ young person

6% **7%**
Vulnerable adult

Analysis by Cleveland Police indicates links between weapon enabled offences and the drug market.

% = proportion for year ending August 2023

It is worth noting that some qualifiers will be more visible than others to the officers recording the crime and therefore are more likely to be included in the qualifier information.

Analysis by Cleveland Police indicates that young people are increasingly involved in organised criminality and being exploited.
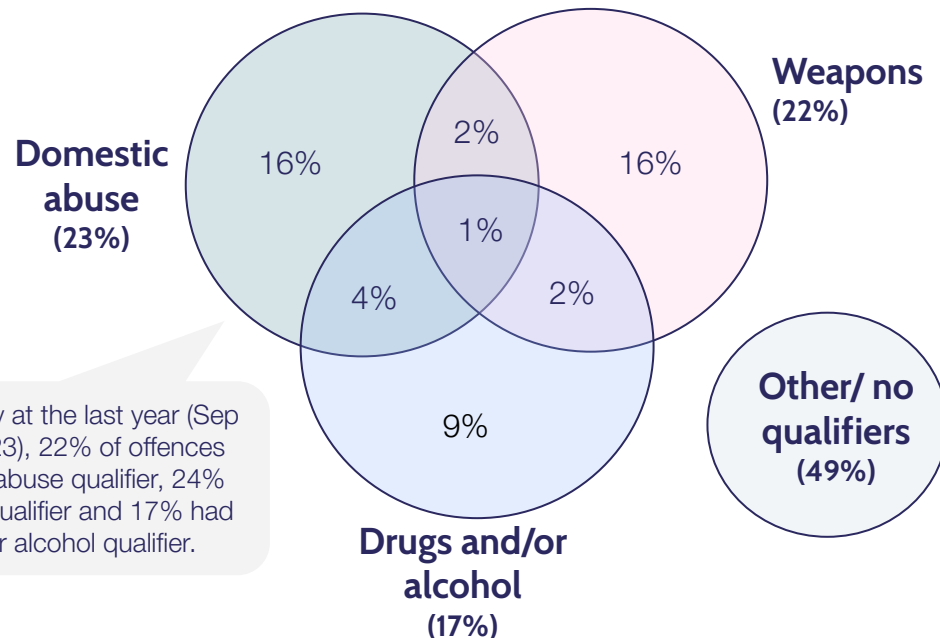
*Using n=16,885 (All crimes, including those with no qualifiers provided- N.B 655 crimes did not have qualifier details) Methods note: The proportions shown cannot be added together to create combined totals due to the high rate of overlap between the categories.

Police data, locally provided

Nearly 1 in 10 of the 16,885 serious violence crimes involved qualifiers for more than one of: domestic abuse; drugs and/or alcohol; or weapons. Domestic abuse and drugs/ alcohol was the most frequent combination, suggesting this could be a targeted prevention area

Overlap between qualifiers for serious violence offences*
absolute volumes, September 2018 to August 2023
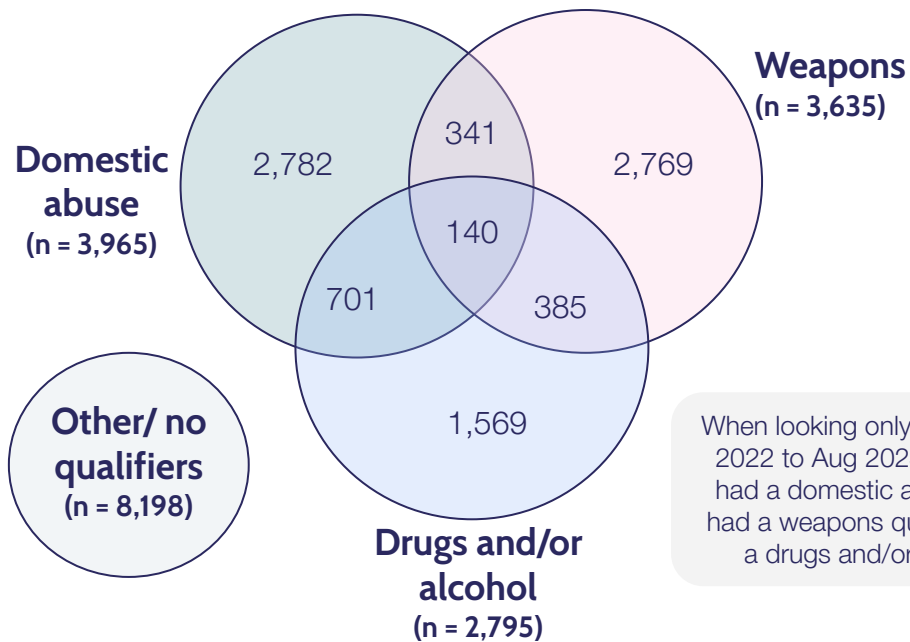
Overlap between qualifiers for serious violence offences*
proportion of all serious violence offences, September 2018 to August 2023

Weapons
(n = 3,635)

Domestic abuse
(n = 3,965)

2,782   341   2,769

140

701   385

Other/ no qualifiers
(n = 8,198)

1,569

Drugs and/or alcohol
(n = 2,795)

When looking only at the last year (Sep 2022 to Aug 2023), 22% of offences had a domestic abuse qualifier, 24% had a weapons qualifier and 17% had a drugs and/or alcohol qualifier.

Weapons
(22%)

Domestic abuse
(23%)

16%   2%   16%

1%

4%   2%

Other/ no qualifiers
(49%)

9%

Drugs and/or alcohol
(17%)

*A breakdown of offences in the CURV definition of serious violence is included in the annex
**Using n = 16,885 (all crimes, including those with no qualifiers)

Across all local authorities in Cleveland, the vast majority of most serious offence types increased in the year ending March 2023, compared to the previous year, with Middlesbrough maintaining the highest rates for most categories

Rates of the most serious violence offences per 100,000 population*, year ending March 2022 and 2023

|	Cleveland		England and Wales		Hartlepool		Middlesbrough		Redcar and Cleveland		Stockton-on-Tees	
Murder	1.8	1.8	1.2	0.9	0.0	3.3	3.5	0.7	2.2	2.2	1.0	1.5
Robbery	124	169	109	123	100	115	248	288	64	121	88	141
Rape	167	185	117	115	158	153	237	253	127	151	146	176
Assault with intent to cause serious harm	93.8	125	60.4	59.1	86.7	117	139	180	74.7	104	77.3	101
Arson endangering life	17.9	19.1	6.9	7.0	14.1	18.4	29.9	30.6	14.7	11.7	13.2	16.3
Causing death or serious injury by dangerous driving	0.9	3.2	1.0	1.2	2.2	2.2	1.4	5.6	0.0	2.2	0.5	2.5

Across all local authorities in Cleveland, the rates of assault with intent to cause harm and arson endangering life per 100,000 population are 1.5 times higher than the England and Wales average.

Middlesbrough maintains a higher incidence of the most serious violence offences compared to other local authorities in Cleveland, except for murder, which has reduced compared to 2021-22.

Rate greater than or equal to 0.9 and less than 1.1 times the national average

Rate greater than or equal to 1.1 and less than 1.5 times the national average

Rate greater than or equal to 1.5 times higher than the national average

Colour ratings have not been given for crimes where the national rate is fewer than 5 per 100,000

Year ending March 2022 rates

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*Population sizes taken from 2021 census data

Since year ending March 2019, year on year percentage changes for assault with intent to cause serious harm, rape, and robbery offences in Cleveland have typically increased. Assault and rape offences saw a derease in 2022/23

Percentage change in rates of assault with intent to cause serious harm, rape, and robbery offences from year ending March 2018 to year ending March 2023

Legend: Cleveland; England and Wales Average
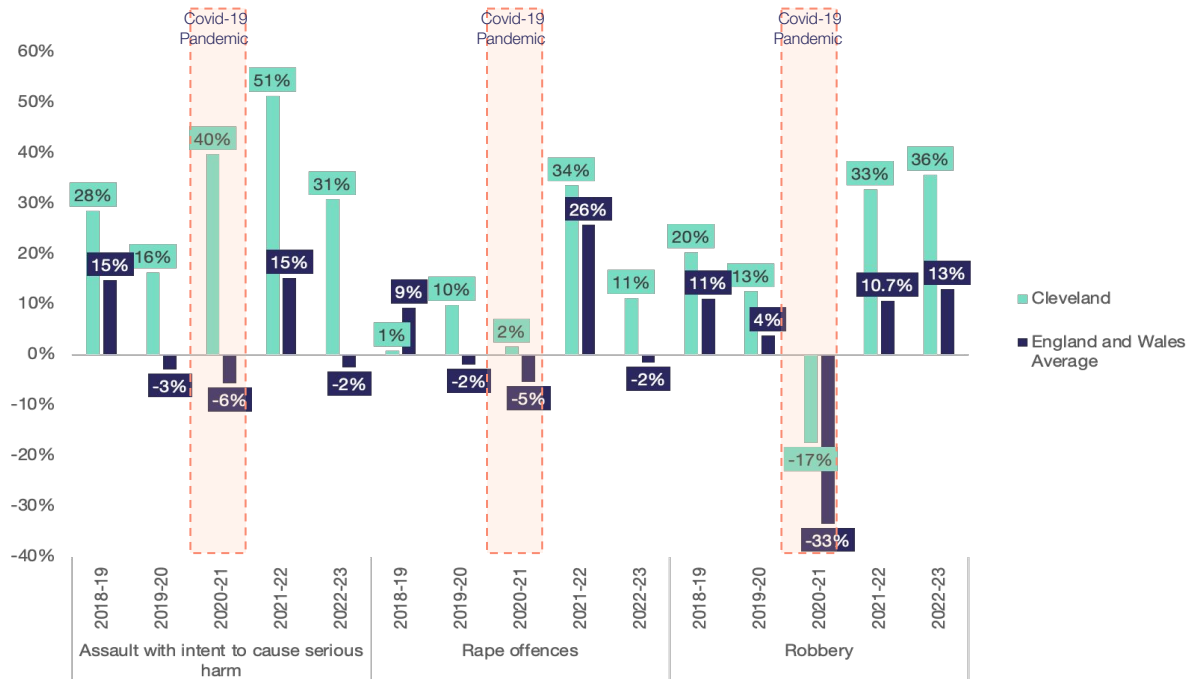
In the year ending March 2023, assault with intent to cause serious harm increased by 31%, with 710 offences recorded. Although a smaller increase than in the previous two years (51%, 40%), the upwards trend since the year ending March 2018 (172) continues.

Rape offences in Cleveland have also continued on an upward trend, increasing by 11% in year ending March 2023, with 1056 offences recorded. This was just over three times lower than the increase in 2021/22. However, the number of offences in 2022/23 is over one and a half times the number recorded in year ending March 2019 (632).

There were 962 robbery offences recorded in Cleveland in year ending March 2023, almost double that recorded in 2018-19 (478), and an increased percentage change of 36% compared to the 709 offences in 2021/22.

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When adjusting for population size, Cleveland has a higher rate of recorded homicide offences compared to other police force areas in the North East, and England and Wales, this has been particularly apparent since year ending March 2019

Offences recorded as homicide per 1 million population, in Cleveland, the North East, and England and Wales, year ending March 2012 to year ending March 2022
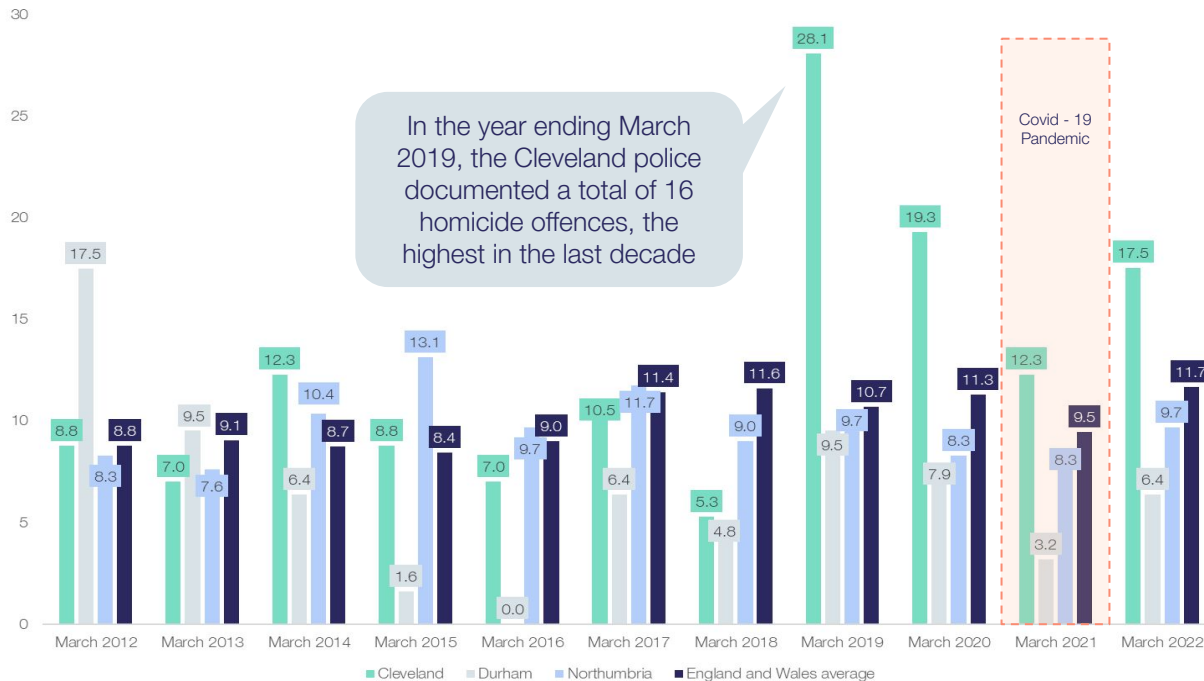
In the year ending March 2019, the Cleveland police documented a total of 16 homicide offences, the highest in the last decade

Covid - 19 Pandemic

Legend: Cleveland, Durham, Northumbria, England and Wales average

Police recorded homicide offences in Cleveland peaked at 16 homicides in year ending March 2019.

Since 2019, rates (per population) have remained high, with 11 homicides in 2022/23 (slightly above the median number (9) for forces in England and Wales). The only exception to this was 2020/21, where 7 homicides were recorded, which may reflect the Covid-19 pandemic.

The upward trend in homicide offences has coincided with increasing numbers of assault with intent recorded crimes, which may indicate that the increasing levels of such violence are more frequently resulting in homicide.

Between 2011/12 and 2017/18, the number of annual homicides in Cleveland ranged from 3 to 7.

Three police force areas with more established VRUs have seen a reduction in hospital admissions for assault with a sharp object, despite having had higher rates than Cleveland in 2019 – this suggests that Cleveland may also see a reduction given more time

Rates of Finished Admissions Episodes for Assault* with sharp object per 100,000 population, Cleveland and comparable areas, year ending August 2023)

Cleveland's rate has increased from 11.4 in year ending March 2019, and is now higher than West Yorkshire, Greater Manchester, and Merseyside who have all seen a reduction and were included in the initial 18 VRUs funded in 2019.

Chart values:
- Cleveland: 13.2
- Merseyside: 8.8
- West Yorkshire: 8.3
- Greater Manchester: 8.0
- Northumbria: 7.9
- Humberside: 6.4
- England average: 6.1
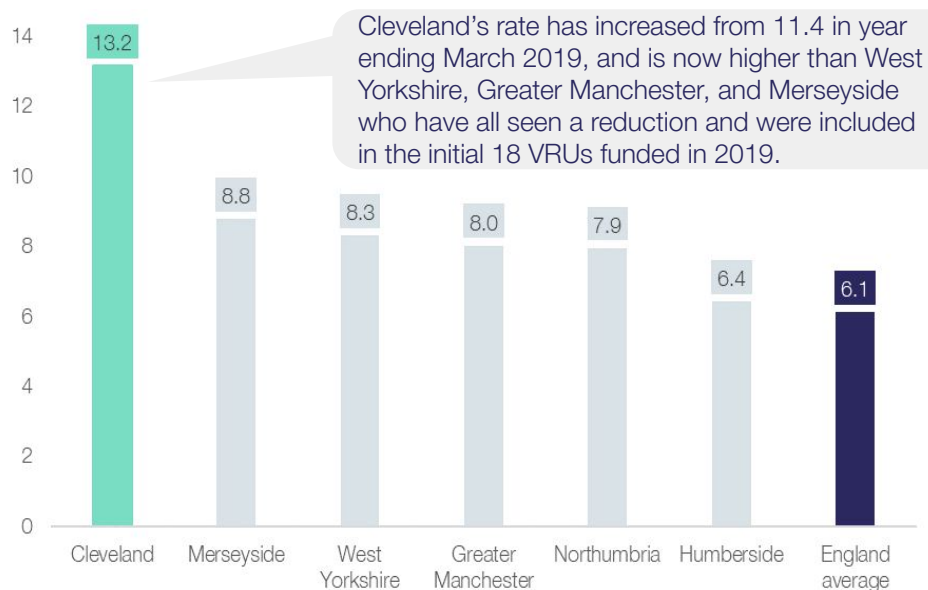
In year ending August 2023, Cleveland had the highest rate of admissions for assault with a sharp object per 100,000 population, compared to similar police force areas, and is over double the average for England.

Cleveland has seen a small reduction since CURV has been established, with the number of hospital admissions for assault with a sharp object falling to 75 in year ending March 2023, compared to 85 in year ending March 2022.

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*A finished admission episode (FAE) is the first period of admitted patient care under one consultant within one healthcare provider.

The rate of emergency hospital admissions for assaults for people over 25 are higher than for people under 24 in all local authority areas, except for in Redcar and Cleveland where people aged 24 and under have a higher rate

Rate of hospital admissions for assaults in Cleveland per 100,000 population, by local authority, year ending March 2023

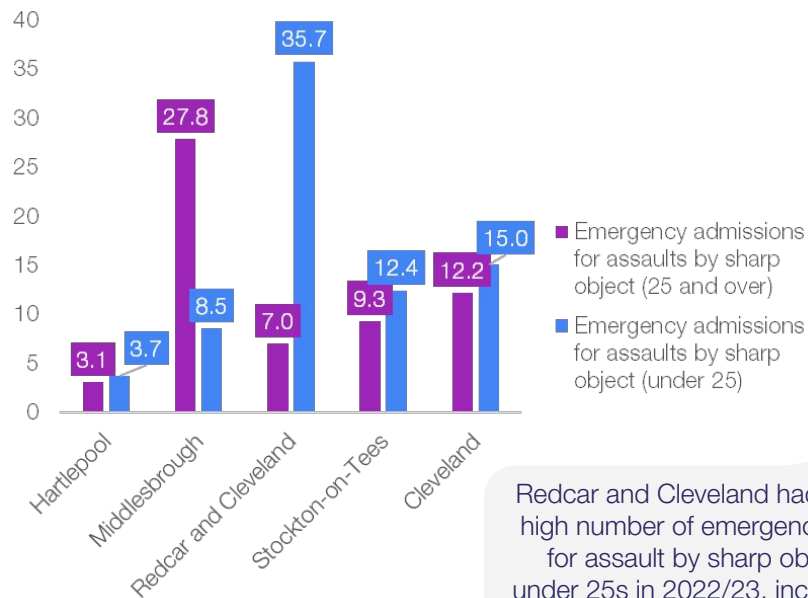**Number of hospital admissions for assaults in Cleveland, by local authority, year ending March 2023**

Local Authority	Number of emergency admissions for assault (25 and over)	Number of emergency admissions for assault (under 25)
Hartlepool	36	10
Middlesbrough	94	18
Redcar and Cleveland	57	31
Stockton-on-Tees	77	21
Cleveland total	264	80

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Overall, young people in Cleveland had a higher rate of admissions for such assaults in 2022/23 – this was particularly significant in Redcar and Cleveland where the rate of admissions for under 25s was five times higher than for people aged 25 and over

Rate of hospital admissions for assaults by a sharp object in Cleveland 2022/23, broken down by local authority, per 100,000 population

Bar chart legend:
- Emergency admissions for assaults by sharp object (25 and over)
- Emergency admissions for assaults by sharp object (under 25)

Values shown:
- Hartlepool: 3.1, 3.7
- Middlesbrough: 27.8, 8.5
- Redcar and Cleveland: 7.0, 35.7
- Stockton-on-Tees: 9.3, 12.4
- Cleveland: 12.2, 15.0

Redcar and Cleveland had an unusually high number of emergency admissions for assault by sharp object among under 25s in 2022/23, increasing from 5 in 2021/22.

Counts* of hospital admissions for assaults by a sharp object in Cleveland 2022/23, broken down by local authority

Local Authority	Count of emergency admissions for assaults by sharp object (25 and over)	Count of emergency admissions for assault by sharp object (under 25)
Hartlepool	*	*
Middlesbrough	27	*
Redcar and Cleveland	7	13
Stockton-on-Tees	13	7

*Values between 1 and 5 have been suppressed due to low numbers

Assaults in prisons have seen a reduction since peaks experienced in years 2018 and 2019, which is likely to have been influenced by the pandemic, with these rising again for Holme House in year ending June 2023

Assault incidents (including fights) in HMP Holme House and HMP/YOI Deerbolt from year ending June 2011 until year ending June 2023*

The reduction in Deerbolt could be related to the refurbishment of the wings rather than an underlying trend.

Note: in May 2017, HMP Holme House changed from a local to a Category C prison

Note: Covid - 19 Pandemic

Holme House   Deerbolt
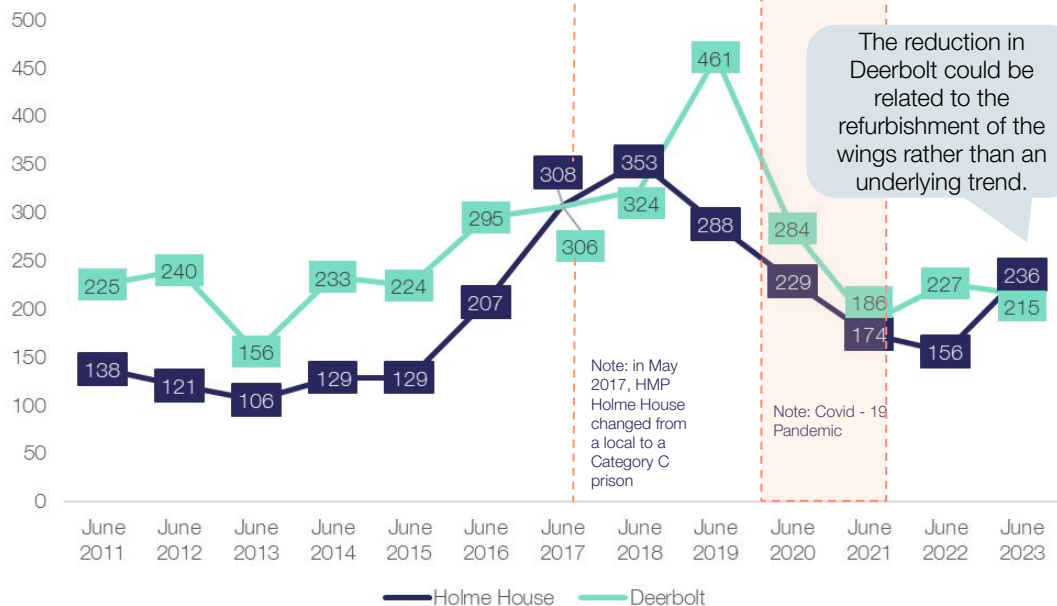
In 2019, the HM Inspectorate of Prisons launched Independent Reviews of Progress to assess how far prisons have implemented recommendations to improve conditions and treatment.

In March 2022, the Inspectorate released its report on the conditions at **HMP/YOI Deerbolt,** noting that despite accommodating only 270 young men, a diminished capacity, inspectors observed vacant workshops and a sparse presence of prisoners in classrooms. Furthermore, individuals not participating in work or education were confined to their cells for up to 23 hours. Despite advancements in safety, the incidence of violence between prisoners remains high.

The Inspectorate released its March 2023 report on **HMP Holme House,** determining that the education curriculum still lacks depth, with low attendance and minimal qualifications. While some assistance is provided for post-release employment preparation and additional efforts have been made to address reoffending, these were considered to be low level. Despite improvements to make prisoners feel safer, there continues to be areas of improvement. Whilst numbers of assaults and instances of disorder have been rising since mid-2022, fewer incidents are being categorised as serious.
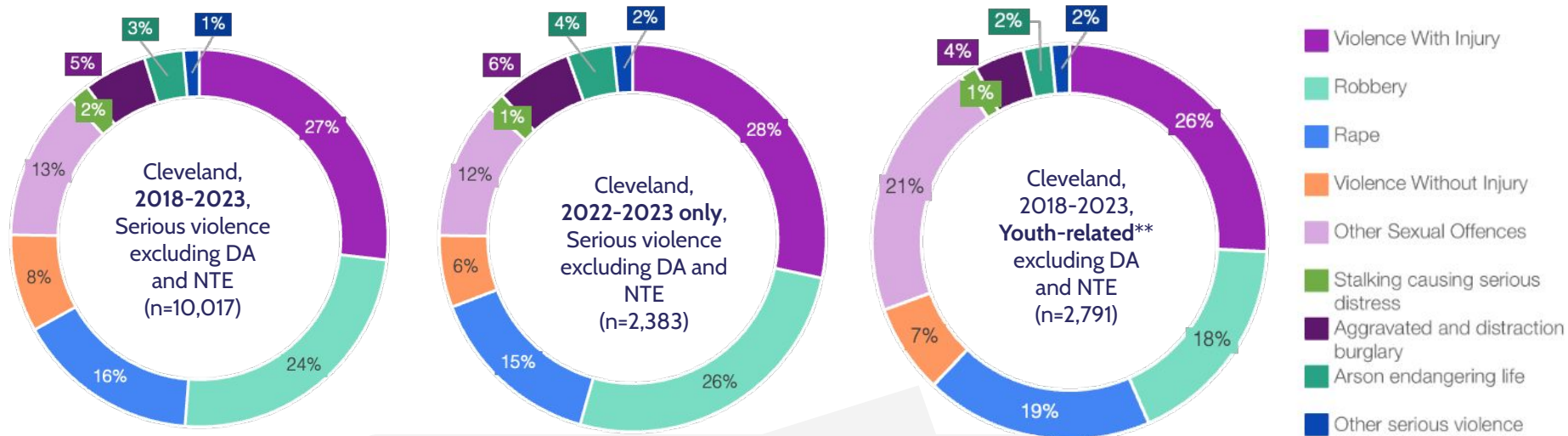
* The years are delineated from July to June, considering the availability of the data.

Spotlight: Serious violence that is not domestic abuse, night-time economy, or youth related

Cleveland

Crest

Non-DA and non-NTE offences account for 59% of serious violence in Cleveland. The most common offences in this group are still violence with injury, robbery, and rape, however for youth offending, the rates of other sexual offences are more pronounced

When removing DA and NTE related offences, there were 10,017 serious violence* crimes recorded by Cleveland Police between September 2018 and August 2023. When removing youth related offending, this falls further to 7,226 offences (43%)

Cleveland, **2018-2023**, Serious violence excluding DA and NTE (n=10,017)

27%, 24%, 16%, 8%, 13%, 2%, 5%, 3%, 1%

Cleveland, **2022-2023 only**, Serious violence excluding DA and NTE (n=2,383)

28%, 26%, 15%, 6%, 12%, 1%, 6%, 4%, 2%

Cleveland, 2018-2023, **Youth-related**** excluding DA and NTE (n=2,791)

26%, 18%, 19%, 7%, 21%, 1%, 4%, 2%, 2%

Legend:
- Violence With Injury
- Robbery
- Rape
- Violence Without Injury
- Other Sexual Offences
- Stalking causing serious distress
- Aggravated and distraction burglary
- Arson endangering life
- Other serious violence

The proportion of other sexual offences for youth related serious violence is higher when non-DA and non-NTE offences are removed (21% compared to 16%), suggesting that sexual offences outside of these contexts may be a target area for this cohort
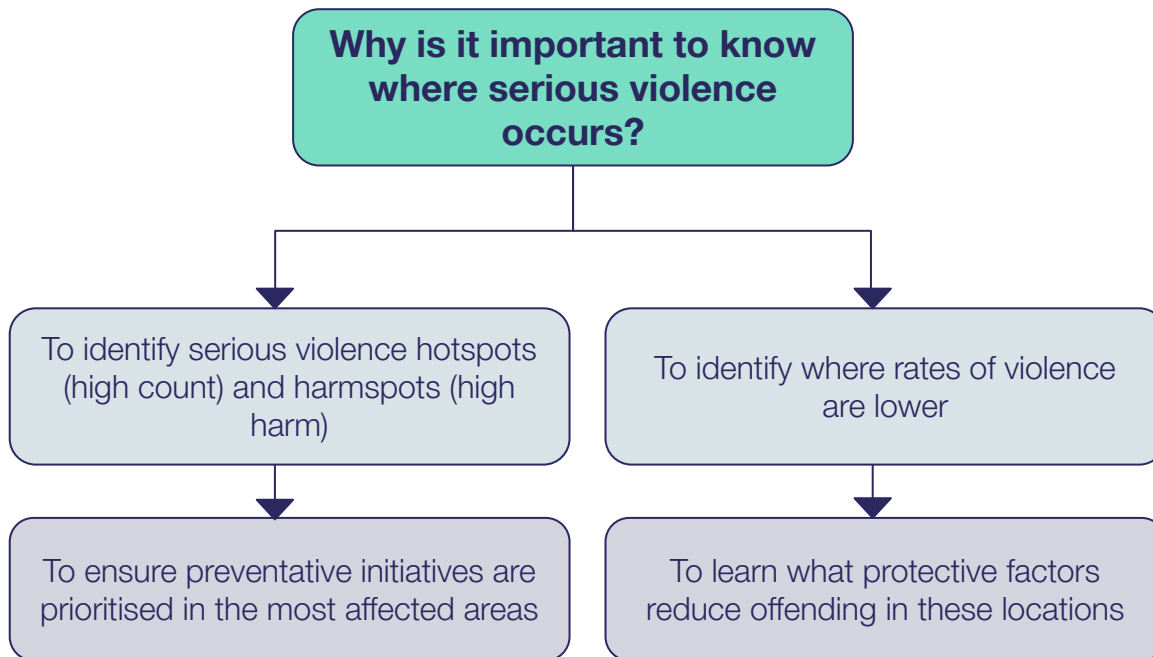
Police recorded crime data, locally provided

*A breakdown of offences in the CURV definition of serious violence is included in the annex
** Crimes are referred to as 'youth-related' if at least one suspect had a recorded age under 25

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Where serious violence occurs
Cleveland

Crest

Knowing where serious violence occurs is important for the effective allocation of resources and also helps to inform understanding about the drivers and deterrents of violence

Why is it important to know where serious violence occurs?

To identify serious violence hotspots (high count) and harmspots (high harm)

To identify where rates of violence are lower

To ensure preventative initiatives are prioritised in the most affected areas

To learn what protective factors reduce offending in these locations
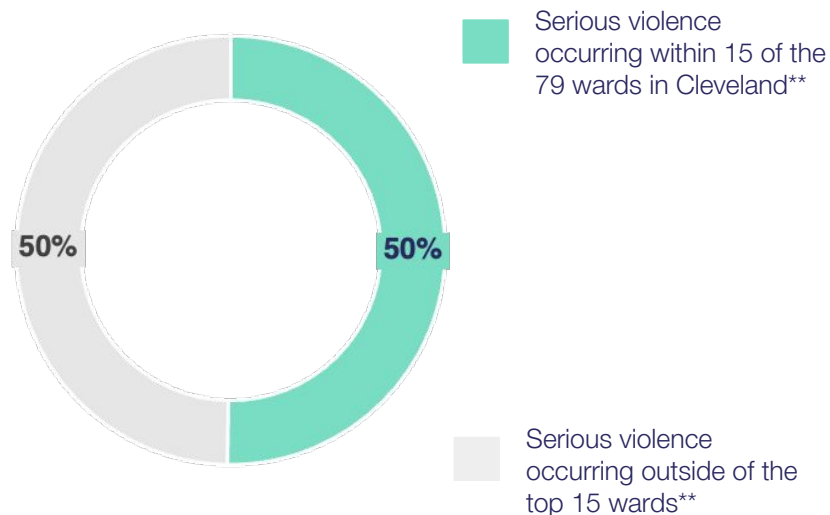
43

Serious violence is not spread equally across Cleveland. Over a third (35%) of serious violence takes place in Middlesbrough local authority, and 50% takes place within just 15 of the 79 wards in Cleveland

Counts, rates and proportion of all serious violence per local authority, September 2018 to August 2023

Local authority	Count	Rate per 1,000	% of total serious violence
Hartlepool	2,726	30	16%
Middlesbrough	5,913	41	35%
Redcar and Cleveland	2,981	22	18%
Stockton-on-Tees	4,890	25	29%
Cleveland	16,885*	30	100%

*Counts do not add up exactly as 375 crimes had no recorded local authority

Proportion of serious violence in Cleveland that occurred in the top 15 wards (total = 79), September 2018 to August 2023

50%   50%

Serious violence occurring within 15 of the 79 wards in Cleveland**

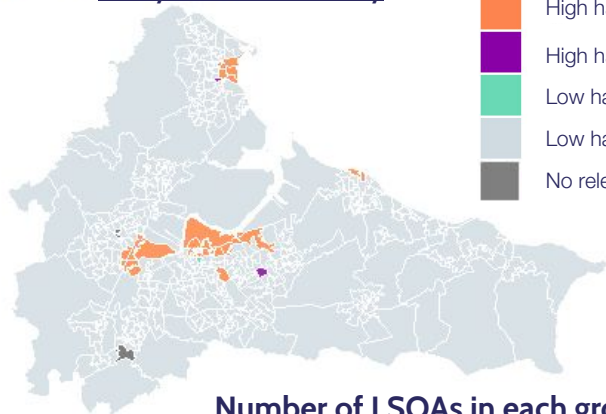Serious violence occurring outside of the top 15 wards**

**The 15 wards that account for 50% of serious violence in Cleveland are: Central; Newport; Ropner Ward (formerly Parkfield and Oxbridge); Stockton Town Centre; Longlands & Beechwood; Burn Valley; Mandale & Victoria; Headland & Harbour; Brambles & Thorntree; Berwick Hills & Pallister; Manor House, Coatham, Park, Victoria; Newtown

There are 26 LSOAs that are both high harm* and high count* for non-youth related offences, compared to 10 which are both high harm and high count for youth offences, which are more geographically concentrated

LSOAs by high harm and high count, <u>non-youth offences only</u>

Harm/ count group

- High harm - high count
- High harm - low count
- Low harm - high count
- Low harm - low count
- No relevant offences

LSOAs by high harm and high count, <u>youth offences only</u>

Harm/ count group

- High harm - high count
- High harm - low count
- Low harm - high count
- Low harm - low count
- No youth related offences

Number of LSOAs in each group

Group	Number of LSOAs
high harm - high count	26
high harm - low count	2
low harm - high count	1
low harm - low count	321
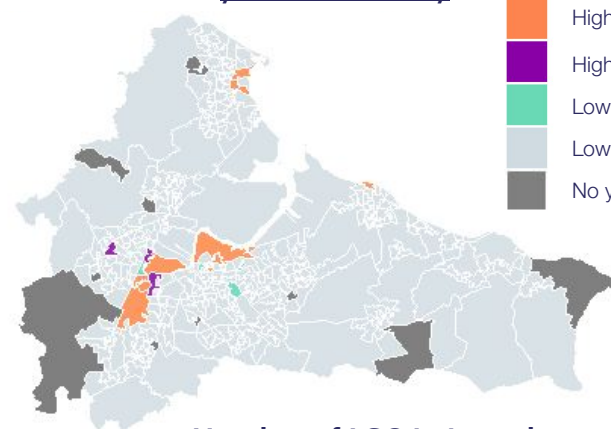
Number of LSOAs in each group

Group	Number of LSOAs
high harm - high count	10
high harm - low count	3
low harm - high count	4
low harm - low count	325

*For definitions and thresholds of high harm and high count areas, please refer to the annex slides 137 to 138

Source: Locally provided police data

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Over half (51%) of serious violence crimes in Cleveland with a recorded location type* took place within a private dwelling, while just under a third (32%) took place in a public outdoor space

Serious violence by location, September 2018 to August 2023

Within the public/ commercial property category, **157 crimes (1% of the total) took place in an educational building**, while **454 (4% of the total) took place in a shop**.

Public/ commercial property (1,009) 8%

Hospitality (561) 4%

Within the hospitality category, **404 crimes (3% of the total) took place in a NTE venue.**

Other location (587) 5%

Of offences recorded in a private dwelling (6,420), the most common offence type was rape (1,601) followed by violence with injury (1,392). For offences occurring in a public outdoor space (4,080), the most common offence type was robbery (1,804) followed by violence with injury (1,618).

Public outdoor space (4,080) 32%

Private dwelling (6,420) 51%

Within the public outdoor space category, **3,676 crimes (29% of the total) took place on a street or road.**

Methodology note: only offences with recorded location details have been included in the analysis here (n=12,657). ***A quarter (25%) of recorded serious violence offences did not have recorded location details.**

For offences between September 2018 to August 2023, wards with the highest proportion of serious violence taking place in public outdoor locations, such as streets or parks, tended to have high overall volumes of serious violence

Serious violence in the top and bottom five wards ordered by the proportion of crimes with a public outdoor location, September 2018 to August 2023

Ward	Local authority	Count	% public outdoor	Overall rank (out of 79 wards)
Newport	Middlesbrough	1,121	37%	2
Ropner (formerly Parkfield & Oxbridge)	Stockton-on-Tees	768	35%	3
Central	Middlesbrough	1,530	33%	1
Hartburn	Stockton-on-Tees	38	32%	71
Stockton Town Centre	Stockton-on-Tees	678	30%	4
Ingleby Barwick West	Stockton-on-Tees	85	11%	51
Brotton	Redcar and Cleveland	131	10%	42
Longbeck	Redcar and Cleveland	49	8%	68
Nunthorpe	Middlesbrough	20	5%	78
Hart	Hartlepool	47	4%	69

Four of the five areas with the highest proportion of public outdoor violence are ranked within the top five wards for serious violence overall (out of 79).

Additional analysis by Cleveland Police for four of the top five wards (excluding Hartburn) for public outdoor violence identified in this SNA, indicates several recurrent risk factors in these areas, such as NTE, domestic abuse, exploitation, and organised criminality

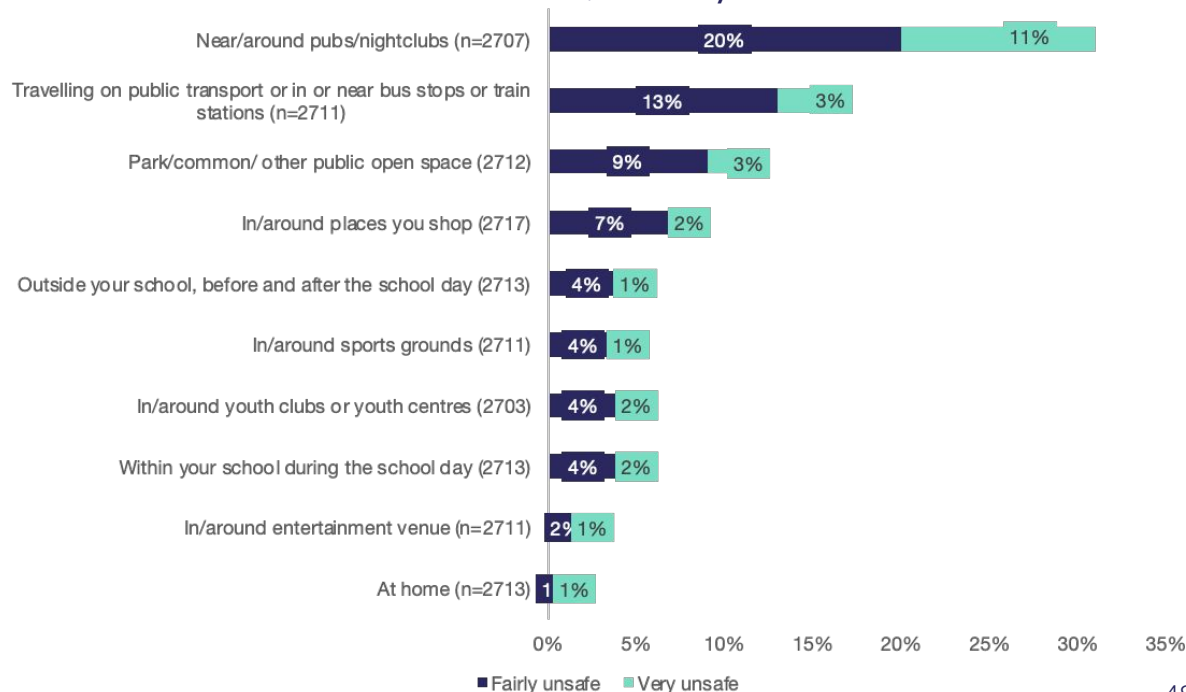Methodology note: only offences with recorded location details have been included in the analysis here (n=12,657). **A quarter (25%) of recorded serious violence offences did not have recorded location details.**

Police data, locally provided

Young people responding to our survey most frequently identified outdoor spaces as being places they do not feel safe, which is in line with the high levels of public outdoor violence across Cleveland

From our youth survey, there were over 1,000 places mentioned in comments either by type or specific locations where young people said they did not feel safe. **The vast majority of these were outside and public places,** which is also reflected in the quantitative survey data presented in the opposite graph. Many comments additionally mentioned alleyways and around the streets as places young people felt unsafe.
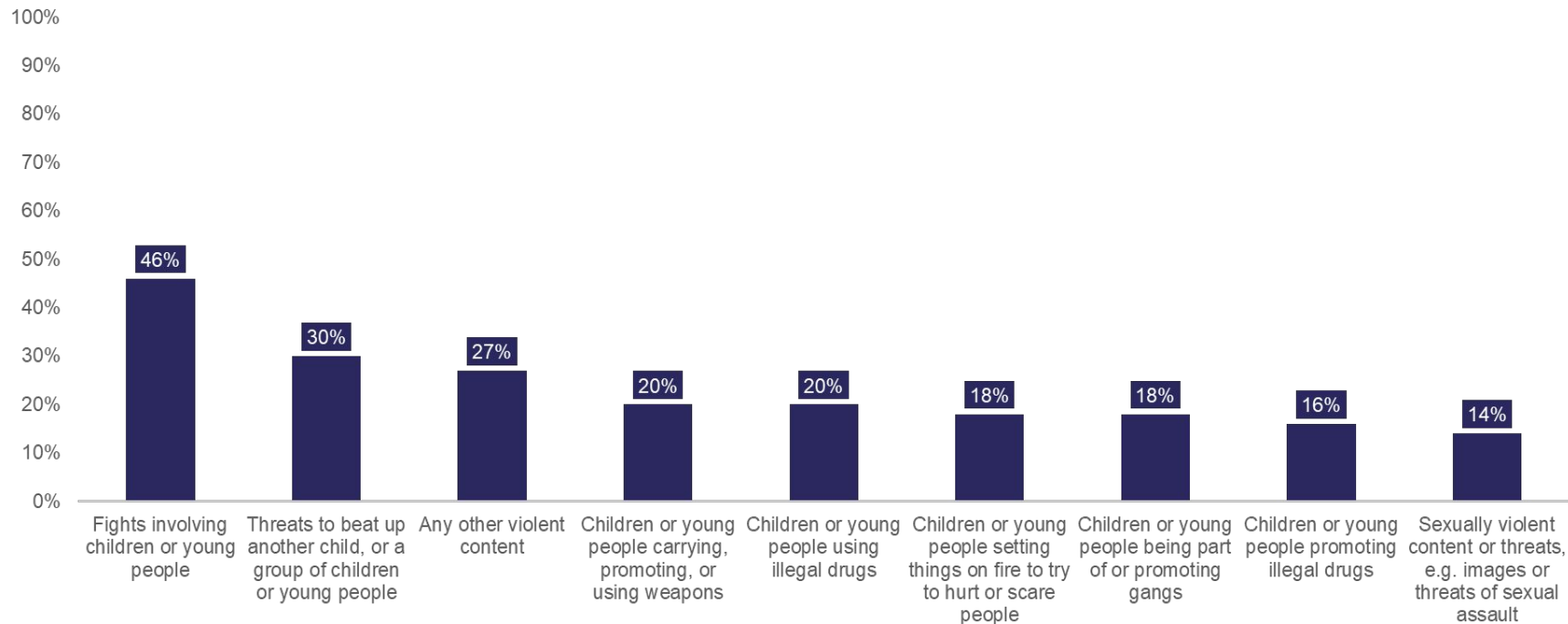
People being under the influence of drugs or alcohol, being alone, it being dark, other people (including groups of other young people), it being crowded, and awareness of criminal/violent activity were often mentioned as contributing to not feeling safe in certain locations.

Proportion of respondents who indicated that they felt fairly or very unsafe in these locations in their local area, CYP survey October 2023

Location	Fairly unsafe	Very unsafe
Near/around pubs/nightclubs (n=2707)	20%	11%
Travelling on public transport or in or near bus stops or train stations (n=2711)	13%	3%
Park/common/ other public open space (2712)	9%	3%
In/around places you shop (2717)	7%	2%
Outside your school, before and after the school day (2713)	4%	1%
In/around sports grounds (2711)	4%	1%
In/around youth clubs or youth centres (2703)	4%	2%
Within your school during the school day (2713)	4%	2%
In/around entertainment venue (n=2711)	2%	1%
At home (n=2713)	1	1%

■ Fairly unsafe ■ Very unsafe

Of CYP surveyed who chose to answer, 46% had seen fights involving young people on social media, followed by threats to harm young people (30%), which may factor into young people not feeling safe in their area

Proportion of CYP who chose to respond that had seen different types of violence or related activities on social media, CYP survey November 2022 (n=c.2,500 for all options, except sexually violent content was only seen by 13+; c. 1400)

Bar chart values:
- Fights involving children or young people: 46%
- Threats to beat up another child, or a group of children or young people: 30%
- Any other violent content: 27%
- Children or young people carrying, promoting, or using weapons: 20%
- Children or young people using illegal drugs: 20%
- Children or young people setting things on fire to try to hurt or scare people: 18%
- Children or young people being part of or promoting gangs: 18%
- Children or young people promoting illegal drugs: 16%
- Sexually violent content or threats, e.g. images or threats of sexual assault: 14%

Between September 2018 to August 2023, wards with lower volumes of all serious violence typically had higher proportions of domestic abuse crimes, whereas wards with higher volumes of all serious violence had higher rates of other serious violence

Serious violence in the top five and bottom five wards ordered by the proportion of crimes with a domestic abuse qualifier, September 2018 to August 2023

Ward	Local authority	Count	% DA	Overall rank
Nunthorpe	Middlesbrough	20	45%	78
Trimdon	Middlesbrough	52	42%	65
Billingham West	Stockton-on-Tees	37	41%	73
Billingham North	Stockton-on-Tees	82	40%	53
Hutton	Redcar and Cleveland	50	40%	66
Ropner (formerly Parkfield & Oxbridge)	Stockton-on-Tees	768	17%	3
Coatham	Redcar and Cleveland	354	16%	12
Newport	Middlesbrough	1,121	15%	2
Central	Middlesbrough	1,531	11%	1
Lockwood	Redcar and Cleveland	25	8%	77

Three of the five areas with the lowest proportion of domestic violence ranked in the top three wards for overall serious violence.

50

Where data are available on where victims and suspects reside, it is indicated that the majority of individuals are victims or perpetrators of serious violence in the local authority area they live in

Proportion of serious violence offences in Cleveland, where the victim's recorded address and the crime location is in the same local authority, September 2021 to August 2023

Proportion of serious violence offences in Cleveland, where the suspect's recorded address and the crime location is in the same local authority, September 2021 to August 2023

17%

(n=6,464)

83%
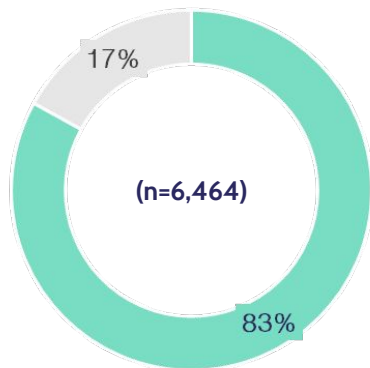
- Victim lives in the local authority where the crime occurred

- Victim does not live in the local authority where the crime occurred

21%

(n=4,416)

79%
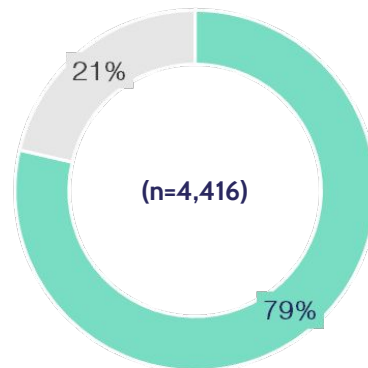
- Suspect lives in the local authority where the crime occurred

- Suspect does not live in the local authority where the crime occurred

For offences between September 2021 and August 2023 in Cleveland, the vast majority of victims (83%) and suspects (79%) resided in the local authority where the crime occurred. **It is important to note that the address recorded by the police for victims and suspects is their most recently known address and not necessarily the address they were in at the time of the offence.** It is also important to note that even if the offence happened within the home local authority of a suspect or victim, this may have been a different ward to where they live. **This trend is the same for victims (84%) and suspects (80%) under the age of 25.**

Police data, locally provided

To reduce the impact of victims and suspects having moved address, data from the last two years has been used for this analysis.

Mapping shows a strong correlation between areas of high deprivation and higher levels of serious violence. As with the previous year, Middlesbrough has the highest rates of serious violence and the highest rates of deprivation, identified by the darkest shaded areas

Serious violence in Cleveland (**September 2018 – August 2023**) mapped against deprivation per LSOA (using Indices of multiple deprivation 2019)

Serious violence in Cleveland (**October 2017 – October 2022**) mapped against deprivation per LSOA (using Indices of multiple deprivation 2019)

The blue shaded areas have lower rates of deprivation, but higher rates of violent crime

Higher deprivation (IMD) →
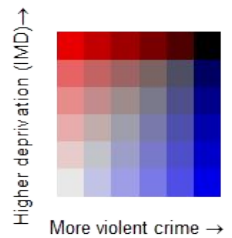
More violent crime →

The lighter shaded areas have relatively low levels of both deprivation and violent crime

The dark and black shaded areas have both high rates of deprivation and high rates of violent crime

The red shaded areas have high levels of deprivation but lower levels of violent crime

Please see the annex for more information on the LSOAs with the largest percentage changes
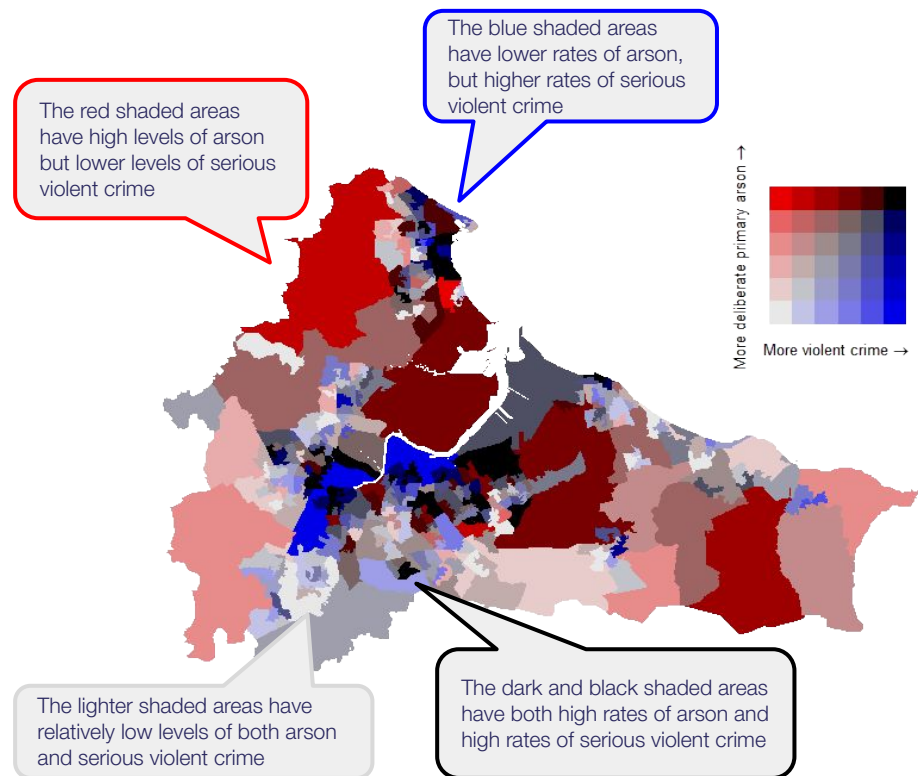
52

Spotlight: arson and serious violence overlap
Cleveland

Cleveland has a considerably higher rate of arson endangering life compared to the England and Wales average

Crest

Recorded instances of deliberate primary arson* compared with serious violence between September 2018 and August 2023, shows that 6 of the top 10 wards for deliberate primary arson are also in the top 10 wards for serious violence

The red shaded areas have high levels of arson but lower levels of serious violent crime

The blue shaded areas have lower rates of arson, but higher rates of serious violent crime

The lighter shaded areas have relatively low levels of both arson and serious violent crime

The dark and black shaded areas have both high rates of arson and high rates of serious violent crime

More deliberate primary arson →
More violent crime →

Ward	Count of deliberate primary arson	Arson rank	Overall serious violence rank
Hemlington	107	1	24
Longlands and Beechwood	97	2	5
Stockton Town Centre	80	3	4
Grangetown	79	4	26
Newport	71	5	2
Central	71	6	1
Berwick Hills and Pallister	65	7	10
Brambles and Thorntree	65	8	9
South Bank	61	9	15
Eston	55	10	23

*fires where the cause of the fire is believed to be deliberate and which have harmed people or caused damage to non-derelict property

54

Police recorded crime data, locally provided; Cleveland Fire Brigade data, locally provided

When serious violence happens
Cleveland

Violence offences and offences associated with violence typically show clear seasonal patterns, with summer months seeing significantly higher offending rates when compared with winter.

Crest

For crimes recorded by the police between September 2022 and August 2023, rates of all types of serious violence offending were highest on the weekend, particularly between the hours of 18:00 and 03:00

All serious violence incidents, by day and time of offence, September 2022 to August 2023

Time	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Total
00:00-02:59*	111	97	99	118	86	182	155	848
03:00-05:59	30	32	30	50	30	50	61	283
06:00-08:59	25	27	29	27	25	32	29	194
09:00-11:59	44	42	47	51	48	45	46	323
12:00-14:59	61	74	59	68	58	69	62	451
15:00-17:59	82	84	78	106	90	74	81	595
18:00-20:59	85	83	98	106	107	128	81	688
21:00-23:59	80	91	84	92	111	126	79	663
Total	518	530	524	618	555	706	594	4,045

The observed trend in times and days of peak rates of offending over the last year are similar to data covering the full five year period between September 2018 and August 2023.

Data provided by the North East Ambulance Service for ambulance dispatches to assault incidents (08/18 - 09/23) similarly shows that the most common timeframe for callouts was 18:00-11:59 (218 dispatches out of 559), followed by 00:00-05:59 (146 dispatches)

*For many offences in the 00:00-02:59 time bracket, the recorded time of the offence is 00:00- suggesting this is used as a default when the exact time is unknown.

56

When looking only at domestic abuse, offences are spread more evenly across the week with a small increase at weekends

Serious violence incidents with domestic abuse qualifiers, by day and time of offence, September 2018 to August 2023

Time	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Total
00:00-02:59	147	149	136	130	135	169	167	1,033
03:00-05:59	24	16	19	22	26	52	47	206
06:00-08:59	21	34	30	30	35	30	43	223
09:00-11:59	52	49	63	57	48	68	60	397
12:00-14:59	83	67	76	75	82	65	90	538
15:00-17:59	79	62	65	72	71	71	62	482
18:00-20:59	80	73	66	76	75	75	79	524
21:00-23:59	66	64	77	91	86	114	64	562
Total	552	514	532	553	558	644	612	3,965

*For many offences in the 00:00-02:59 time bracket, the recorded time of the offence is 00:00- suggesting this is used as a default when the exact time is unknown.

When looking only at Night Time Economy related offending, there are clear peak times during the early hours of Saturday and Sunday, with lower upticks during the Friday and Saturday evenings

Serious violence incidents, **Night Time Economy related offences only**, by day and time of offence, September 2018 to August 2023

Time	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Total
00:00-02:59	113	99	91	88	114	220	217	942
03:00-05:59	47	51	64	59	64	120	117	522
06:00-08:59								
09:00-11:59								
12:00-14:59								
15:00-17:59								
18:00-20:59	105	108	121	119	130	176	128	887
21:00-23:59	118	111	127	126	167	188	113	950
Total	383	369	403	392	475	704	575	3,301

Offences occurring during these times do not fall within the definition of NTE related offending.

For more detail on the geographical hot-spots and times within the CURV definition of the night-time economy, please see slide 121 in the annex.

*For many offences in the 00:00-02:59 time bracket, the recorded time of the offence is 00:00- suggesting this is used as a default when the exact time is unknown.

Police data, locally provided

When serious violence offences associated with the night time economy or domestic abuse are excluded from the dataset, there is a clearer peak between 3pm and 6pm, potentially connected to the end of the school and working day

Serious violence incidents, excluding domestic abuse and offences identified as related to the night time economy, by day and time of offence, September 2018 to August 2023

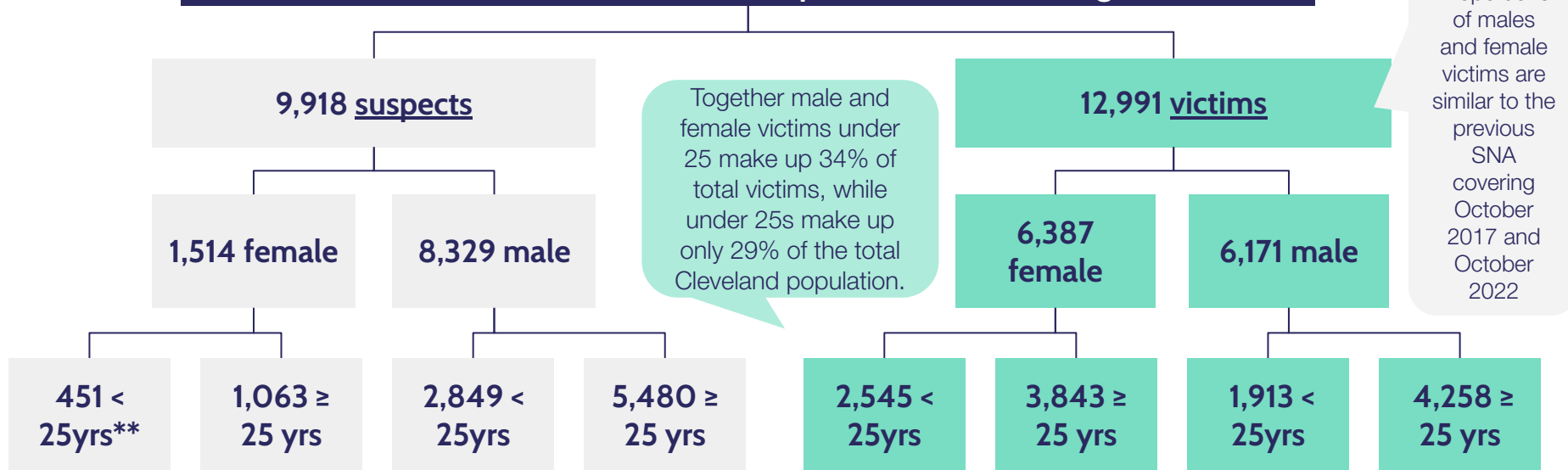| Time	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Total
00:00-02:59	238	282	258	218	262	313	297	1,868
03:00-05:59	37	54	58	67	67	94	93	470
06:00-08:59	71	84	96	79	89	106	98	623
09:00-11:59	146	169	144	159	152	158	135	1,063
12:00-14:59	189	224	198	211	216	206	209	1,453
15:00-17:59	251	252	256	270	290	243	242	1,804
18:00-20:59	206	198	204	233	216	226	187	1,470
21:00-23:59	153	163	173	180	208	230	160	1,267
Total	1,291	1,426	1,387	1,417	1,500	1,576	1,421	10,018

When night time economy offending and domestic abuse are removed, the late afternoon/ early evening becomes more prominent, suggesting a connection between offending and the end of the school and working day. The early hours remain peak times for offending, particularly on the weekends.

*For many offences in the 00:00-02:59 time bracket, the recorded time of the offence is 00:00- suggesting this is used as a default when the exact time is unknown.

Police data, locally provided

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Victims and suspects of serious violence
Cleveland

Crest

For the serious violence offences recorded between September 2018 and August 2023, the gender split of victims of serious violence was almost equal, however men made up the majority (84%) of suspects of serious violence

20,884 individuals were involved in serious violence offences* as suspects and/or victims in Cleveland between September 2018 and August 2023

9,918 suspects

1,514 female

8,329 male

451 < 25yrs**

1,063 ≥ 25 yrs

2,849 < 25yrs

5,480 ≥ 25 yrs

Together male and female victims under 25 make up 34% of total victims, while under 25s make up only 29% of the total Cleveland population.

12,991 victims

6,387 female

6,171 male

2,545 < 25yrs

3,843 ≥ 25 yrs

1,913 < 25yrs

4,258 ≥ 25 yrs

Proportions of males and female victims are similar to the previous SNA covering October 2017 and October 2022

Together male and female suspects under 25 make up 33% of total suspects, while under 25s make up only 29% of the total Cleveland population.

*A breakdown of offences in the CURV definition of serious violence is included in the annex
** Suspects and victims have been recorded here as being under 25 if they were under 25 for at least one of the offences during the time period. Therefore, if a suspect was under 25 at the time of one offence, but over 25 at the time of another, they would only be noted here as under 25 to avoid double counting.

Men make up over 80% of suspects of serious violence across offence types. Burglary, robbery and arson offences had younger suspects on average than other serious violence offence types

Gender breakdown of suspects of serious violence* by offence type, Cleveland September 2018 – August 2023 , (where gender provided)
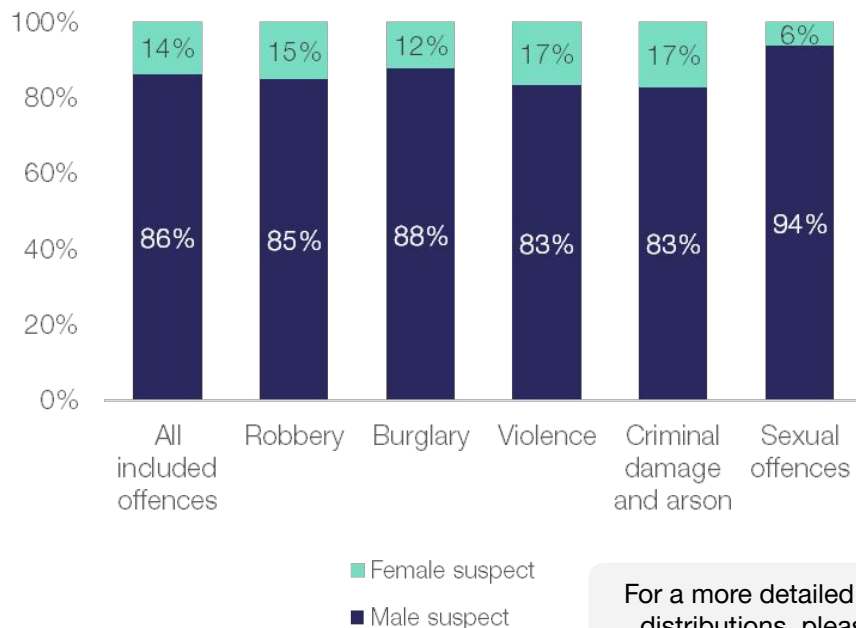
Average ages of suspects of serious violence* by offence type, Cleveland September 2018 – August 2023 , (where age provided)

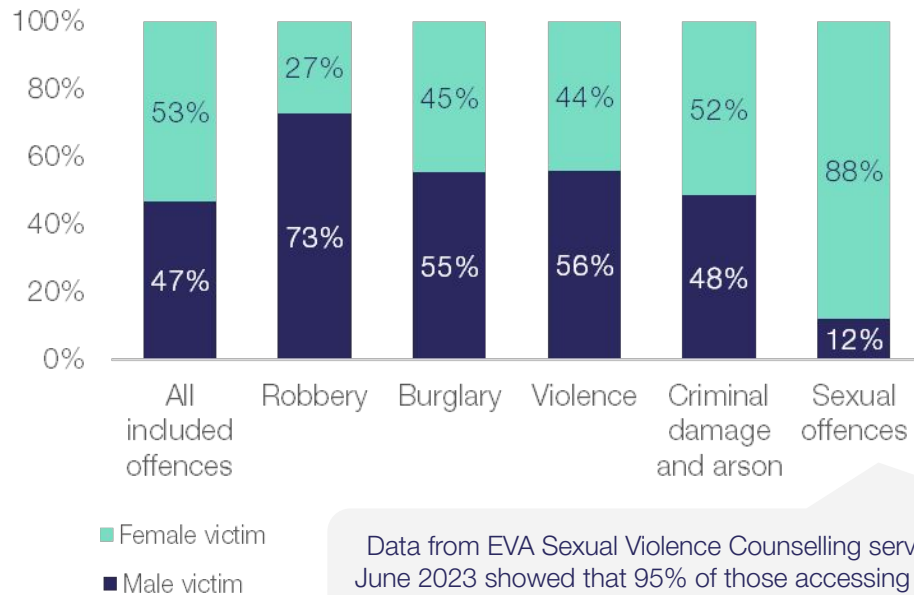|	**Mean age**	**Median age**
All included offences	31	30
Violence	32	31
Burglary	28	27
Robbery	29	29
Criminal damage and arson	29	28
Rape**	32	30

For a more detailed breakdown of age distributions, please see the annex.

*A breakdown of offences in the CURV definition of serious violence is included in the annex
**Rape has been used here in place of sexual offences to avoid skewing the result, as some sexual offences are included or excluded in the CURV definition of serious violence based on the age of the victim

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Police data, locally provided

Serious violence offences involving weapons or taking place in a public outdoor space tended to involve younger suspects on average, by contrast domestic abuse offences had the highest mean and median age for suspects

Gender breakdown of suspects of serious violence* by offence qualities Cleveland September 2018 – August 2023 , (where gender provided)
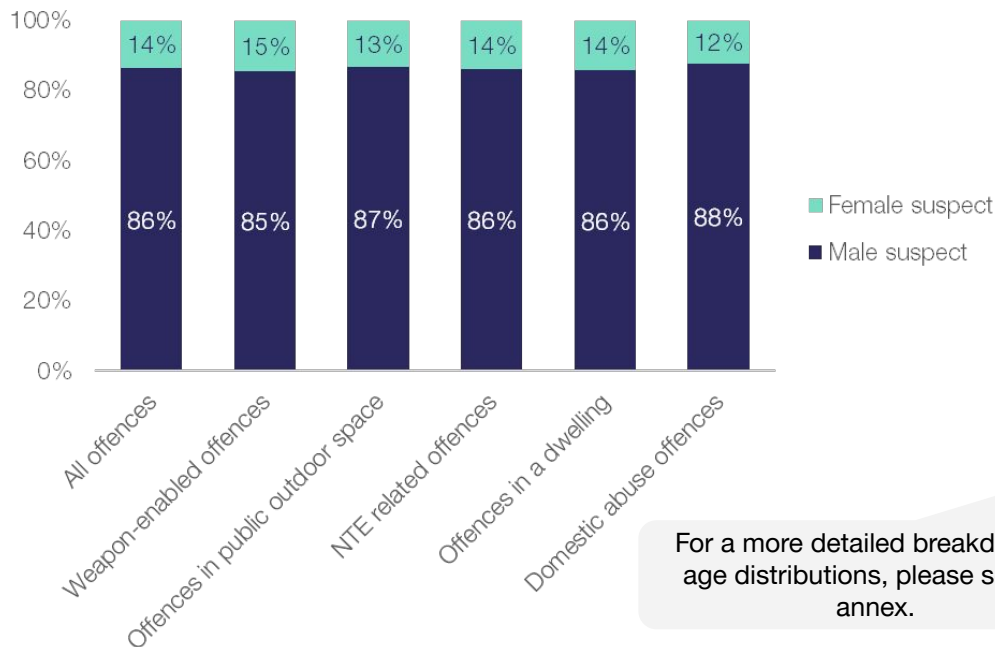
Average ages of suspects of serious violence* by offence qualities Cleveland September 2018 – August 2023 , (where age provided)

	Mean age	Median age
All included offences	31	30
Weapon-enabled	29	28
In a public outdoor space	28	27
In a dwelling	32	31
Domestic abuse	35	33
NTE related**	31	30

Chart — Male suspect / Female suspect:
- All offences: 86% Male, 14% Female
- Weapon-enabled offences: 85% Male, 15% Female
- Offences in public outdoor space: 87% Male, 13% Female
- NTE related offences: 86% Male, 14% Female
- Offences in a dwelling: 86% Male, 14% Female
- Domestic abuse offences: 88% Male, 12% Female

For a more detailed breakdown of age distributions, please see the annex.

*A breakdown of offences in the CURV definition of serious violence is included in the annex
**NTE related includes offences in the identified NTE zones and buffer areas

Police data, locally provided

63

While the gender split for victims of all serious violence was nearly equal, men were more likely than women to be victims of robbery and women were considerably more likely than men to be victims of sexual violence

Victims of serious violence*, by gender and offence type, Cleveland September 2018 to August 2023, (where gender was recorded)

**Serious violence*, by average age and offence type, Cleveland September 2018 to August 2023 (where age was recorded)**

	Mean age	Median age
All included offences	32	31
Violence	34	33
Burglary	44	39
Robbery	34	33
Criminal damage and arson	42	40
Rape**	28	27

Chart: Victims of serious violence, by gender (Female victim / Male victim):
- All included offences: Female 53%, Male 47%
- Robbery: Female 27%, Male 73%
- Burglary: Female 45%, Male 55%
- Violence: Female 44%, Male 56%
- Criminal damage and arson: Female 52%, Male 48%
- Sexual offences: Female 88%, Male 12%

For a more detailed breakdown of age distributions, please see the annex.

Data from EVA Sexual Violence Counselling services from April to June 2023 showed that 95% of those accessing the service during that time (39 out of 42) were women (where gender was recorded).

*A breakdown of offences in the CURV definition of serious violence is included in the annex
**Rape has been used here in place of sexual offences to avoid skewing the result, as some sexual offences are included or excluded in the CURV definition of serious violence based on the age of the victim

Police data, locally provided

Men were significantly more likely than women to be victims of weapon-enabled offences or serious violence occurring in a public outdoor space (such as the street), whereas women were more likely to be victims of offences in the home and related to domestic abuse

Gender breakdown of victims of serious violence* by offence qualities Cleveland September 2018 – August 2023 , (where gender provided)
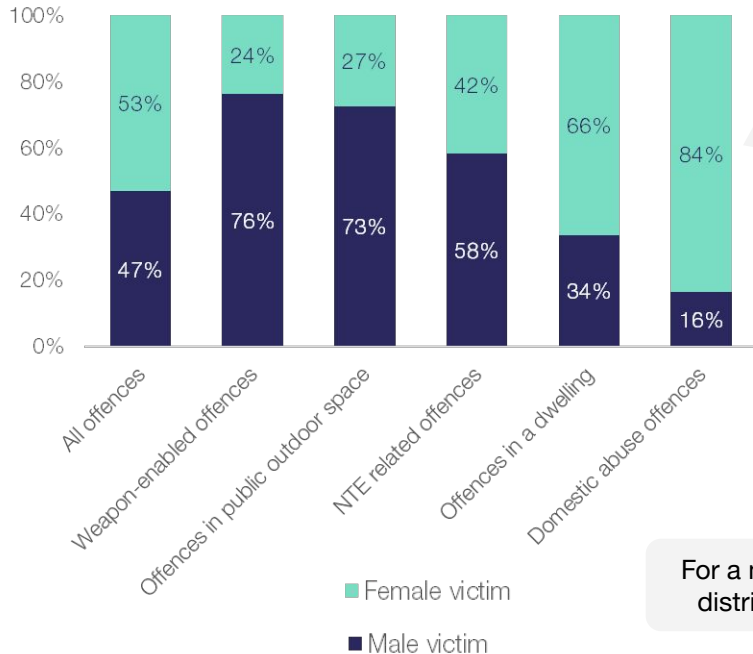
Female victims make up 84% of recorded victims of serious violence that is recorded as domestic abuse, but 66% of victims of serious violence recorded as taking place in a dwelling. Further research may determine whether males are more likely to be victims of non-DA offences in dwellings, or whether DA offences with male victims are less likely to be correctly recorded with a DA qualifier in the data.

For a more detailed breakdown of age distributions, please see the annex.

Average ages of victims of serious violence* by offence qualities Cleveland September 2018 – August 2023, (where age provided)

	Mean age	Median age
All included offences	32	31
Weapon-enabled	34	32
In a public outdoor space	32	31
In a dwelling	33	32
Domestic abuse	35	33
NTE related**	33	32

*A breakdown of offences in the CURV definition of serious violence is included in the annex
**NTE related includes offences in the identified NTE zones and buffer areas

Police data, locally provided

65

Repeat involvement in serious violence
Cleveland

Crest

A quarter of suspects committed half of the recorded serious violence offences over the five years, suggesting that tackling repeat offending could have a significant impact on reducing overall rates of violence

Rates of repeat appearances for victims, suspects and witnesses for serious violence offences*, September 2018 to August 2023

Legend:
- Four or more
- Three offences
- Two offences
- One offence
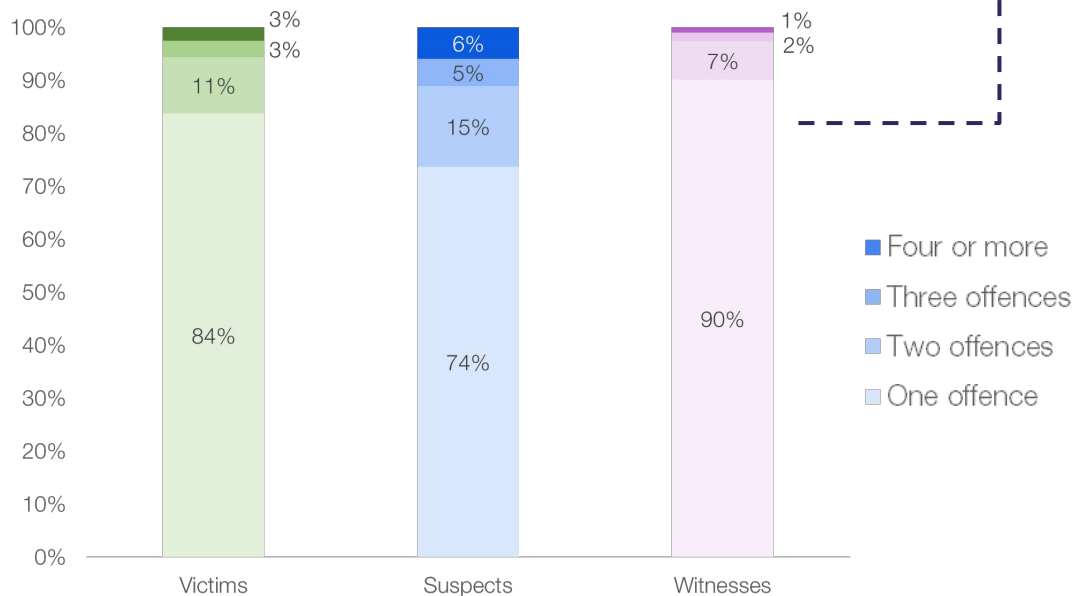
14,976 offences* had an identified suspect. Of these:

The top 26% most prolific suspects committed 51% of the offences.

The top 11% committed 31% of the offences.

The top 6% committed 21% of the offences.

Police data, locally provided

*A breakdown of offences in the CURV definition of serious violence is included in the annex

Women made up a greater proportion of repeat victims than men in police recorded crime between September 2018 and August 2023 – this proportion is higher than for victims overall (56% compared to 53%)

Gender breakdown for repeat victims of serious violence (where gender details provided), September 2018 – August 2023

44%

(n = 2,047)

56%

■ Female victim
■ Male victim
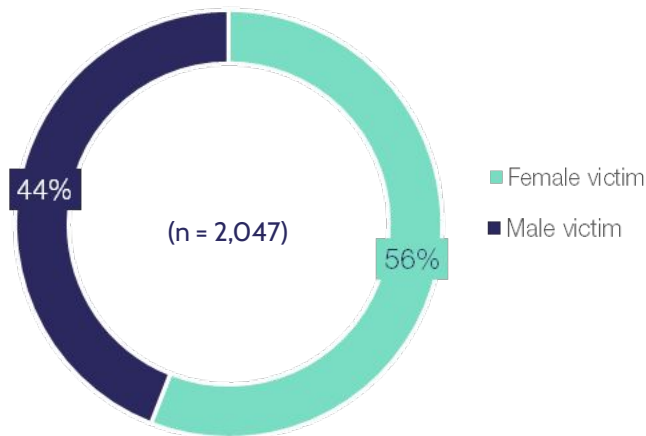
Age breakdown for repeat victims of serious violence (where age details recorded, n=1,899), September 2018 – August 2023

Where repeat victims have been victimised at different ages, only the oldest age has been used in this analysis.

Count of victims

Age of victim	Count
0-9	18
10-19	328
20-29	450
30-39	573
40-49	362
50-59	123
60-69	33
70-79	8
80+	*

*Counts under 5 have been suppressed
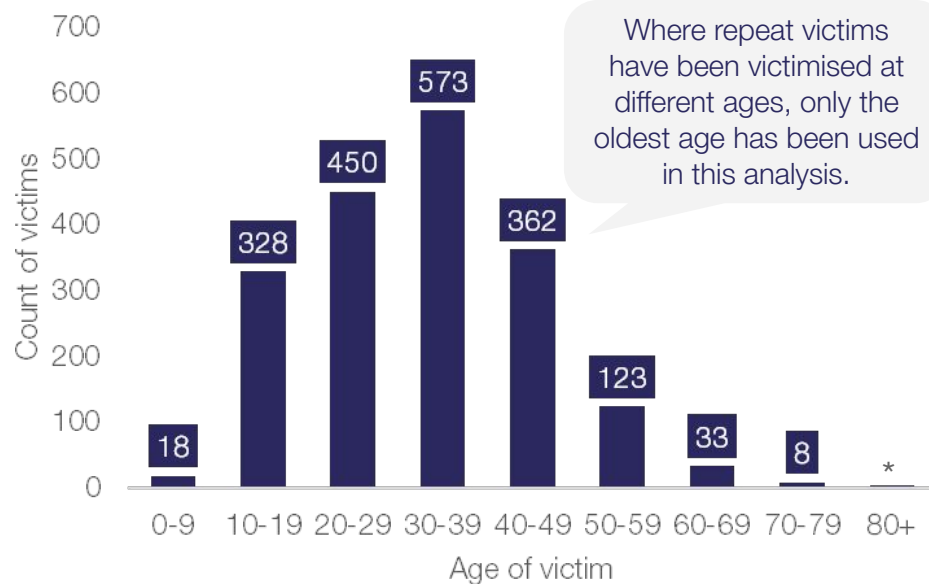
Men made up the vast majority of repeat suspects in police recorded crime between September 2018 and August 2023 – this proportion is higher than for suspects overall (88% compared to 86%)

**Gender breakdown for repeat suspects of serious violence (where gender details provided), September 2018 – August 2023**

12%

(n = 2,605)

88%

■ Female suspect
■ Male suspect
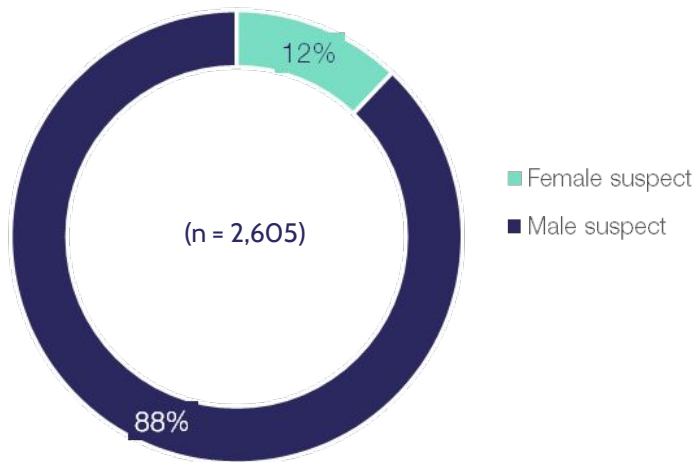
Age breakdown for repeat suspects of serious violence (where age details recorded, n=2,603), September 2018 – August 2023

Where repeat suspects have offended at different ages, only the oldest age has been used in this analysis.

Count of suspects

Oldest age of suspect	Count
0-9	12
10-19	487
20-29	734
30-39	816
40-49	380
50-59	135
60-69	34
70-79	*
80+	*
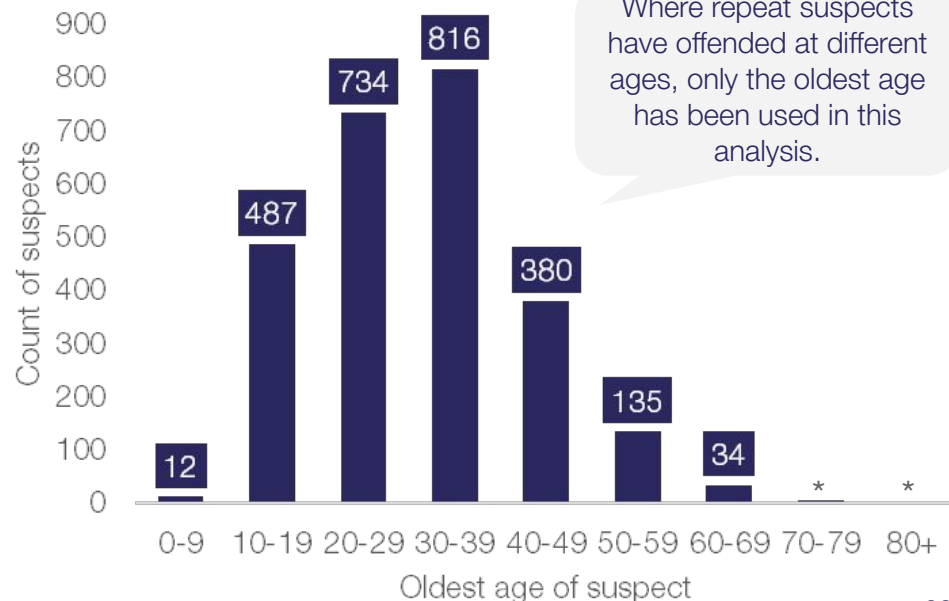
*Counts under 5 have been suppressed

There was notable overlap between victims, suspects and witnesses of serious violence, with a quarter (25%) of suspects also being recorded as victims and/or witnesses of serious violence, compared to 24% in last year's dataset

Overlap between victims, suspects and witnesses for serious violence offences*, absolute volumes September 2018 – August 2023

Victims (Unique IDs = 12,992)

9,746

1,219

9,945

451

1,576

446

Witnesses (Unique IDs = 12,061)
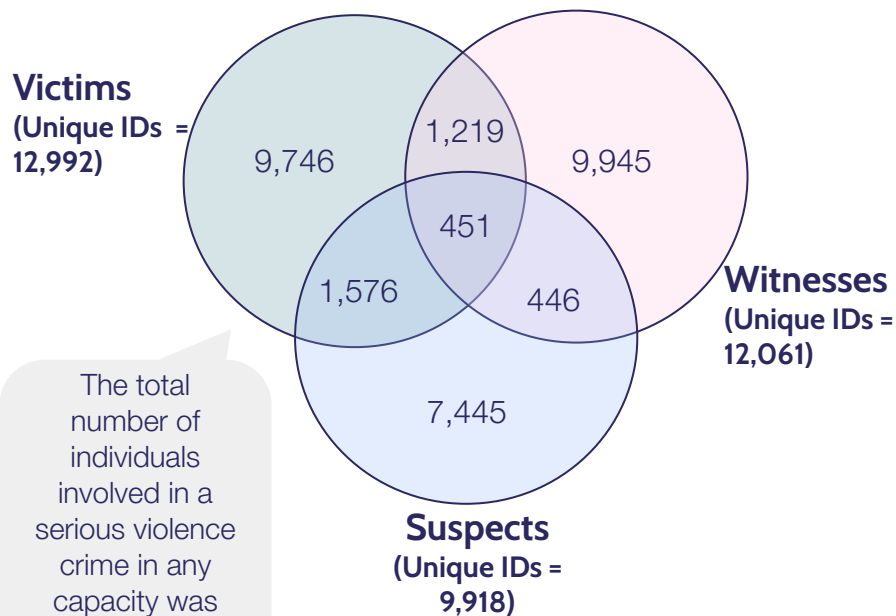
The total number of individuals involved in a serious violence crime in any capacity was 30,828

7,445

Suspects (Unique IDs = 9,918)

Overlap between victims, suspects and witnesses for serious violence offences*, as a proportion of all identified individuals September 2018 – August 2023

Victims (42%)

32%

4%

32%

Witnesses (39%)

1%

5%

1%

24%

Suspects (32%)

Police data, locally provided

*A breakdown of offences in the CURV definition of serious violence is included in the annex
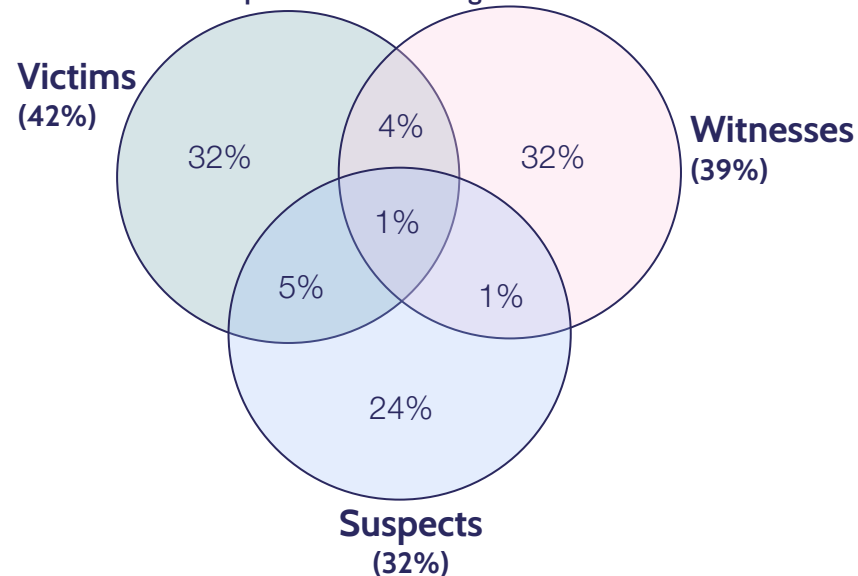
Spotlight: murder and near miss offence victims and suspects
Cleveland

Crest

Homicide and near miss offences make up a quarter (26%) of serious violence offences in Cleveland and are among the most harmful offences

Homicide and near miss offences made up 4,375 of the 16,885 police recorded serious violence crimes in Cleveland between September 2018 and August 2023. These offences are among the most harmful, with life-altering impacts on both victims and the wider community. The below list of offences included in the definition is taken from the College of Policing's definition of homicide and near miss.

Homicide offences include:
- Murder
- Manslaughter
- Corporate manslaughter
- Infanticide

Near-miss homicide offences include:
- Attempted murder
- Cause/allow death or serious physical harm to child or vulnerable person
- Conspiracy to murder
- Wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm (GBH)
- Malicious wounding or inflicting GBH (excluding sub category of minor wound without intent)
- Arson endangering life
- Administering poison to endanger life
- Possession of a firearm with intent to injure
- Use of noxious substances or things to cause harm and intimidate
- Endangering life (all sub-categories)

Cleveland Police conducted analysis of data covering financial years 2019-2020 to 2021-2022, finding:
- Drugs are a prominent factor in homicide and near miss offences, with some links to the drugs market and organised criminality.
- There was an increasing trend in alcohol/drugs being a factor in near miss DA offences, with an increase in the number of male victims.
- Near miss offences linked to the NTE saw an increase.
- Use of bladed weapons accounted for approximately half (50%) of all near miss offences. Use of bladed weapons, blunt objects and arson offences all saw an increasing trend (although data quality issues with recording of modus operandi may skew these findings).

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Nearly a third (31%) of suspects of homicide and near miss offences* were aged under 25, suspects were predominantly male. In just over half of all homicide and near miss incidents there was more than one suspect involved in the offence

There were 3,432 identified suspects of homicide or near miss crimes in Cleveland recorded between September 2018 and August 2023

1,057 were aged under 25

876 had also been victims in other incidents**

396 had also been witnesses in other incidents**

612 had also had a recorded missing episode**

**There was significant overlap between these categories.

In 2,135 out of 4,375 cases there was a single suspect

In 2,191 out of 4,375 cases there were multiple suspects

In some cases the number of suspects was unknown

2,694 suspects in non-DA related cases

878 suspects in DA related cases

Male and female totals will not always add up to the overall total as some offences do not have a recorded victim gender

2,232 male suspects

439 female suspects

660 male suspects

215 female suspects

*Homicide and near miss includes: murder; manslaughter; infanticide; attempted murder; cause/allow death or serious physical harm to a child or vulnerable person; conspiracy to murder; wounding with intent to do GBH; malicious wounding or inflicting GBH; arson endangering life; all offences with code 5E; endangering life (all subcategories)

The majority of homicide and near miss offences were GBH offences (78%), and 41% were recorded as involving the use of a weapon. Victims of non-domestic abuse offences were predominantly male, whereas domestic abuse offence victims were more often female

There were 4,375 homicide and near miss crimes recorded between September 2018 and August 2023

3,359 of these were GBH offences

There were 3,856 unique victims

894 were aged under 25

1,052 had also been suspects of serious violence*

569 had also been witnesses of serious violence*

581 had also had a recorded missing episode*

*There was significant overlap between these categories.

3,495 offences were non-DA related

880 offences were DA related

2,730 male victims	619 female victims

319 male victims	556 female victims

Male and female totals will not always add up to the overall total as some offences do not have a recorded victim gender

1,510 involved use of weapons	1,008 were associated with the NTE

271 involved use of weapons	130 were associated with the NTE

N.B The number of suspects is lower than the number of offences due to some suspects being involved in more than one homicide or near miss offence

Police data, locally provided

Homicide and near miss includes: murder; manslaughter; infanticide; attempted murder; cause/allow death or serious physical harm to a child or vulnerable person; conspiracy to murder; wounding with intent to do GBH; malicious wounding or inflicting GBH; arson endangering life; all offences with code 5E; endangering life (all subcategories)

Spotlight: Youth focus
Cleveland

Due to the trend of increasing youth offending seen in areas of Cleveland, the following section provides a more detailed analysis of victim and suspect demographics, common offences, and high harm/high count offending
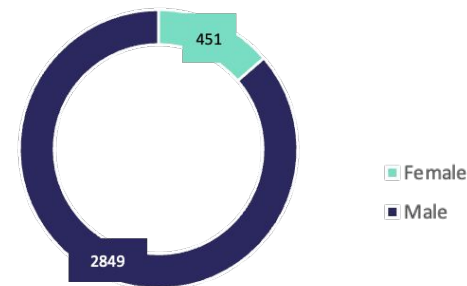
Crest

Of the 3,320 suspects of serious violence under 25 in Cleveland between September 2018 and August 2023, the majority were aged 15 to 24, and predominantly male

Serious violence suspects under 25 were predominantly between the ages of 15 and 24. The offences most commonly committed by this age cohort in this time period were violence with injury (1,383), robbery (868), rape (694), and violence without injury (422). Male suspects were most often involved in violence with injury (1,193), robbery (807), rape (680), and violence without injury (368). Whereas, female suspects were most likely to be involved in violence with injury (186), robbery (61), and violence without injury (52).

**Suspects of all serious violence aged under 25, by age, Cleveland September 2018 to August 2023**
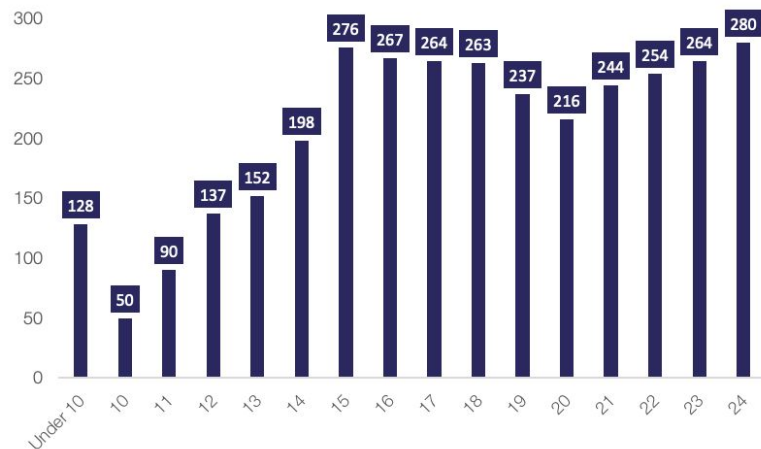
Suspects of all serious violence aged under 25, by gender, Cleveland September 2018 to August 2023

451 Female
2849 Male

Of the 3,320 suspects of serious violence under 25 in Cleveland between September 2018 and August 2023, the vast majority were from a white ethnic background, although ethnicity was unknown in 831 cases

Suspects of all serious violence aged under 25, by ethnicity, Cleveland September 2018 to August 2023
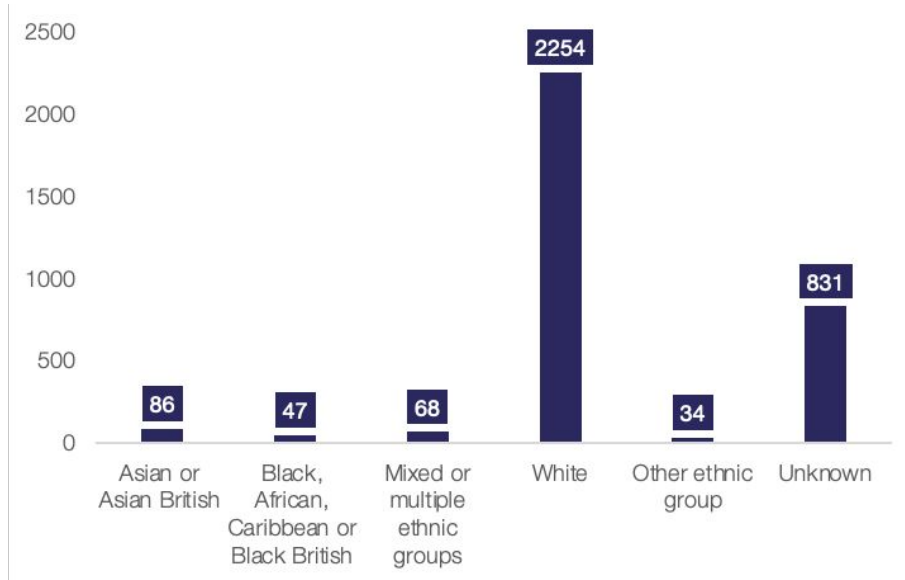
When looking only at the 2,489 suspects under 25 whose ethnicity is known, there is a disproportionate representation of Asian and White ethnicities compared to the total Cleveland under-25s population:

- 3.5% suspects are Asian or Asian British compared to 6.8% of the Cleveland under- 25s population
- 1.9% are Black, African, Caribbean or Black British compared to 1.7% of the Cleveland under-25s population
- 2.7% are from mixed or multiple ethnicity groups compared to 2.8% of the Cleveland under 25s population
- 90.6% are White compared to 87.1% of the Cleveland under 25s population
- 1.4% are from other ethnic groups compared to 1.6% of the Cleveland under 25s population

Police data, locally provided

Of the 1,638 young people surveyed who answered the question, 498 (30%) said that they had committed a violent offence. 66% of CYP who said they had perpetrated violence also reported being a victim of violence
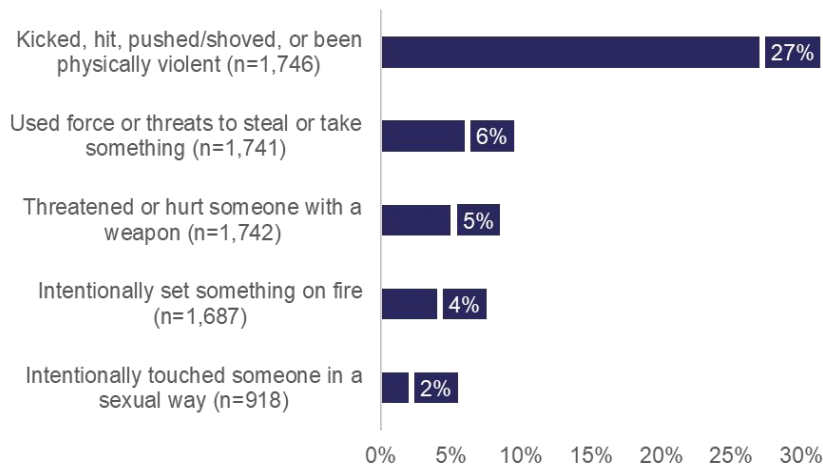
Of the 1638 survey respondents who chose to answer all questions definitively on whether they had committed any of the violence offences listed, 498 reported committing violent offences.

Of these, the proportion of individuals reporting they had committed violence was highest for males (261 of 727) and those who identified as non-binary or other (21 of 41; due to small numbers this should be taken with caution), compared to 200 of 824 females.

Most commonly, from those who answered the question, 22% of females and 31% of males reported being physically violent (e.g., pushing, kicking, punching) in some way.

A higher proportion of individuals aged 10 to 13 (370 of 1146) also report perpetrating a violent offence, compared to 14-17 year olds (127 of 479).

Proportion of CYP who chose to respond that had committed a violent offence, CYP survey October 2023

Offence	Percentage
Kicked, hit, pushed/shoved, or been physically violent (n=1,746)	27%
Used force or threats to steal or take something (n=1,741)	6%
Threatened or hurt someone with a weapon (n=1,742)	5%
Intentionally set something on fire (n=1,687)	4%
Intentionally touched someone in a sexual way (n=918)	2%

Of the 498 CYP who said they had committed violence, 66% also reported being a victim of violence, reflecting the high overlap generally found in the police data. This is over double the 30% of CYP who said they had not been a perpetrator, but had been a victim.

*Due to small numbers, those who chose non-binary and other gender categories have been grouped and have not been included in charting to avoid misinterpretation. In 16 cases, gender was also unknown

Survey commissioned by CURV, please see annex for further details

Of the young people who chose to answer, 10-13 year olds said they were more likely to be involved in general physical violence (e.g., pushing, kicking, punching) and using violence to steal, compared to 14-17 year olds

CYP who chose to respond that had committed a violent offence, by crime type and proportion per age group*, CYP survey October 2023
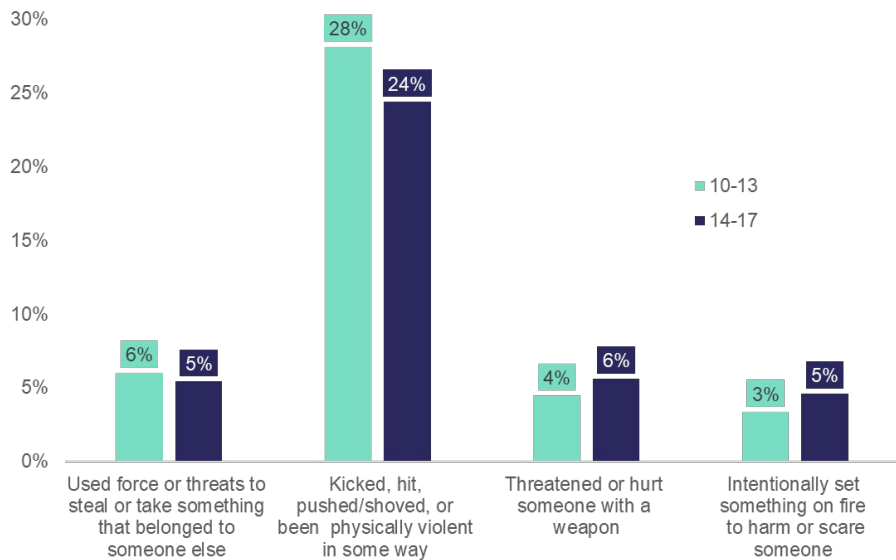
CYP who chose to respond that had committed a violent offence, by crime type and proportion per ethnic group, CYP survey October 2023**
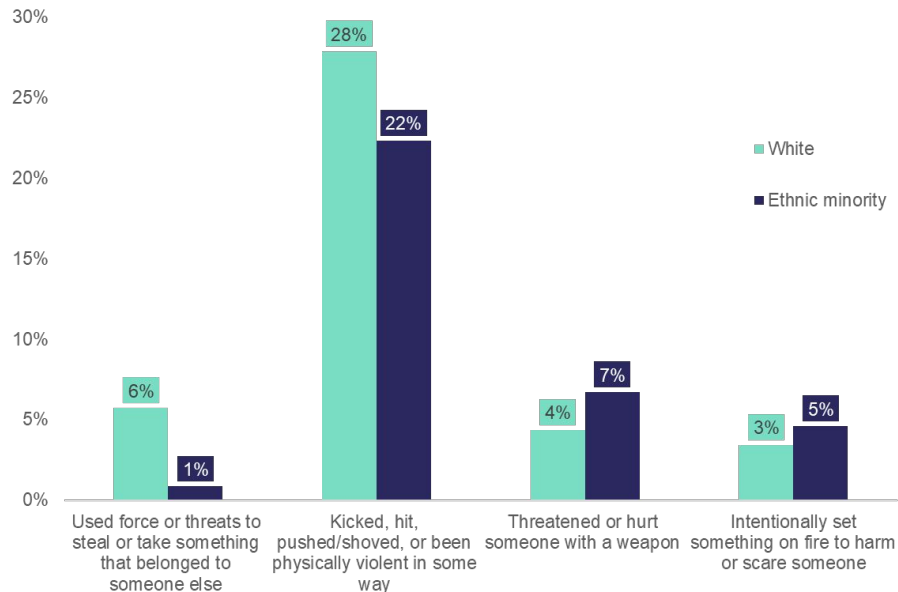
*Due to small numbers, those aged over 18 have not been included, and sexual offending has not been included as only over 13s were asked this question

**Due to small numbers for some individual categories, those from ethnic minority backgrounds have been grouped, and sexual offending has not been included

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Survey commissioned by CURV, please see annex for further details

Based on police recorded crime, between 2018 and 2023, 34 suspects under the age of 25 committed serious violence amounting to a total Cambridge Crime Harm Index score of 8,030 or more – accounting for 1% of all serious violence suspects under 25

This and the following slide focus on **high harm youth suspects.** This includes all suspects in the dataset who were aged **under 25** at any point between September 2018 and August 2023 and who have a **total Cambridge Crime Harm Index (CCHI) score of 8,030 or above**. This figure was calculated to be the cut-off point for determining outliers with high CCHI totals, using the Tukey fence method (for more detail please see slides 137 to 138). There were **34 unique suspects** who met this criteria for a high harm youth offender.

Number of high harm youth suspects, per number of offences committed, Cleveland September 2018 to August 2023

For example, three high harm youth suspects had committed 5 offences, while 1 had committed 19 offences.

The distribution of total harm per high harm youth suspect, Cleveland September 2018 to August 2023*
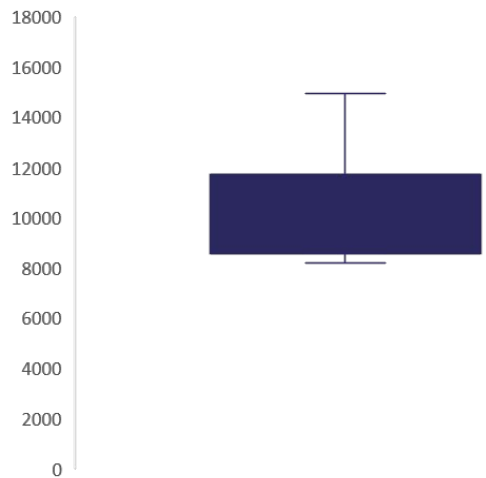
The mean total harm score per suspect in the cohort was 10,468 and the median was 9,946. For reference, one count of murder has a score of 5,475. The total sum of the harm score for all 34 suspects was 355,924.
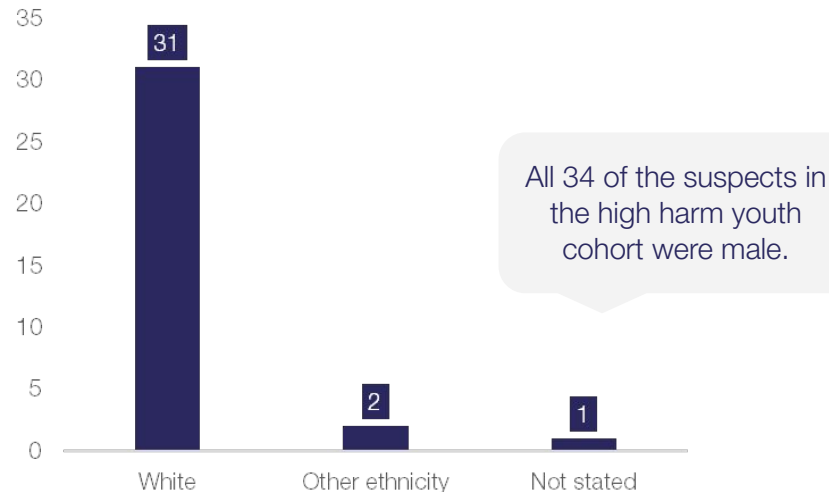
Police data, locally provided

*Due to small numbers, outliers have not been included in this chart

The most common ages for suspects within the high harm youth cohort to commit their first serious violence offence were 16 and 21 – all suspects within the cohort were male

Age distribution for suspects of high harm youth offences, Cleveland September 2018 to August 2023
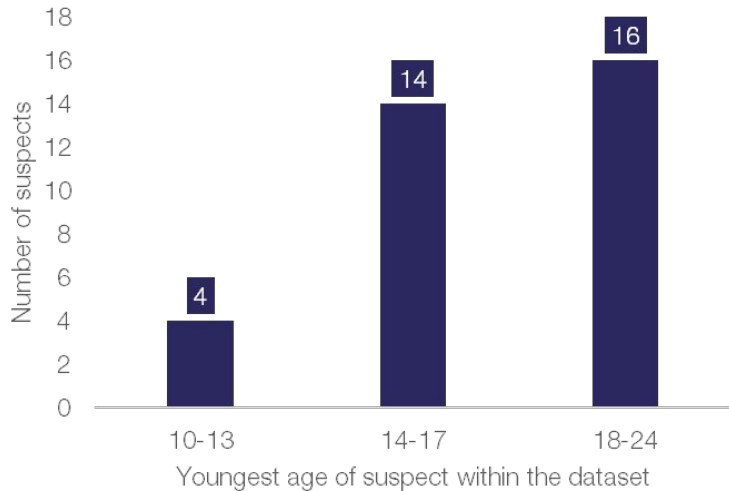
Number of suspects

Youngest age of suspect within the dataset

Ethnicity distribution for high harm youth suspects, Cleveland September 2018 to August 2023

All 34 of the suspects in the high harm youth cohort were male.

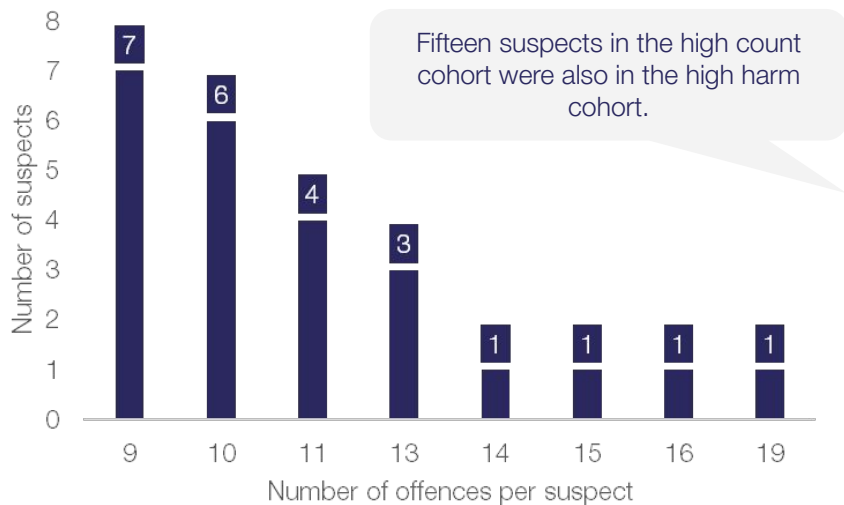Methodology note: Where suspects have appeared multiple times in the dataset at different ages, the lowest age has been used only.

Methodology note: For the ethnicity analysis, each suspect is only counted once, regardless of how many times they appear in the dataset.
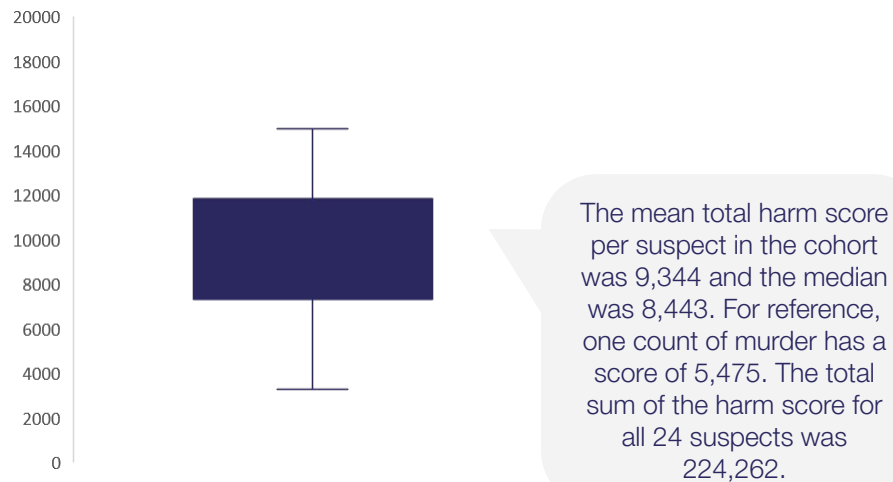
Police data, locally provided

Twenty-four suspects under the age of 25 had committed more than 9 serious violence offences in the five year period – all of whom also met the threshold for high harm youth suspects

This and the following slide focus on **high count youth suspects**. This includes all suspects in the dataset who are **aged under 25** and who have **committed 9 or more offences**. This figure was calculated to be the cut-off point for determining outliers with high total offences, using the Tukey fence method (for more detail please see slides 137 to 138). There were **24 unique suspects** who met this criteria for a high harm youth offender.

Number of high count youth suspects, per number of offences committed, Cleveland September 2018 to August 2023

Fifteen suspects in the high count cohort were also in the high harm cohort.

The distribution of total harm per high count youth suspect, Cleveland September 2018 to August 2023

The mean total harm score per suspect in the cohort was 9,344 and the median was 8,443. For reference, one count of murder has a score of 5,475. The total sum of the harm score for all 24 suspects was 224,262.

Police data, locally provided

*Due to small numbers, outliers have not been included in this chart

The most common age for a suspect within the high count youth cohort to commit their first offence was 16

Age distribution for suspects of high count youth offences, Cleveland September 2018 to August 2023
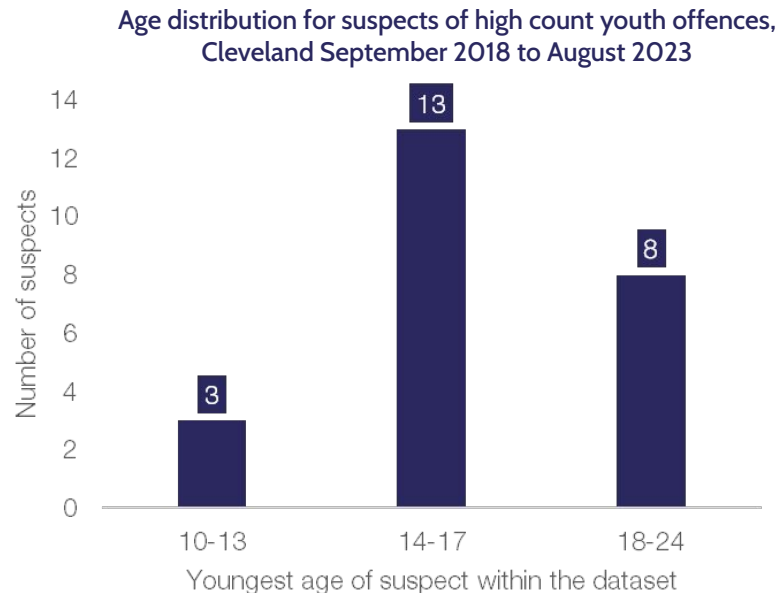
All 24 of the suspects in the high harm youth cohort were male, and the vast majority were from a White ethnic background (due to small numbers, we are unable to report on the ethnicity breakdown).

Methodology note: Where suspects have appeared multiple times in the dataset at different ages, the lowest age has been used only.

Methodology note: For the ethnicity analysis, each suspect is only counted once, regardless of how many times they appear in the dataset.

Police data, locally provided

Victims of serious violence under 25 in Cleveland recorded in police data are more frequently female, with male victims being most often victims of robbery and females most frequently victims of rape

Victims of all serious violence aged under 25, by age, Cleveland September 2018 to August 2023
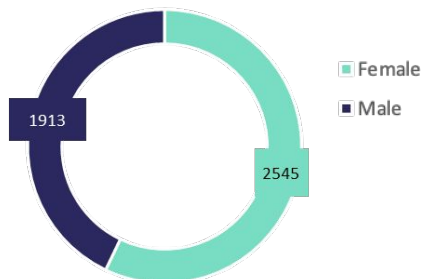
57% of victims of youth related serious violence aged under between September 2018 and August 2023 were female, and 43% were male

There were 4,473 victims of all serious violence aged under 25 in Cleveland between September 2018 and August 2023. Victimisation appears to steadily increase until the age of 12 (322), then largely level out up until the age of 24. For victims aged 10 and over, the most common offences were rape (1307), violence with injury (1011), robbery (926), other sexual offences (832), and violence without injury (425). With male victims most often being victims of robbery (745) and violence with injury (736); and females more frequently being victims of rape (1230) and other sexual offences (679).

For victims under the age of 10 (496), the majority of victimisations were sexual offences (384; excluding rape), which was most common for both male (136) and female victims (247). However, male victims under 10 had a higher incidence of rape offences (29) compared to 20 for females.

Methodology note: There are several sexual violence offences which are included within CURV's definition of serious violence when the victim is under 13 but not when the victim is 13 or over. This may explain the higher figure for 12 year olds and then lower figure for 13 year olds.

Police data, locally provided

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When considering victims under 25 of only youth perpetrated serious violence, females being more frequently victimised is more apparent, and the age groups most affected are between 12 and 16

**Victims of youth related serious violence aged under 25, by age
Cleveland, September 2018 to August 2023**
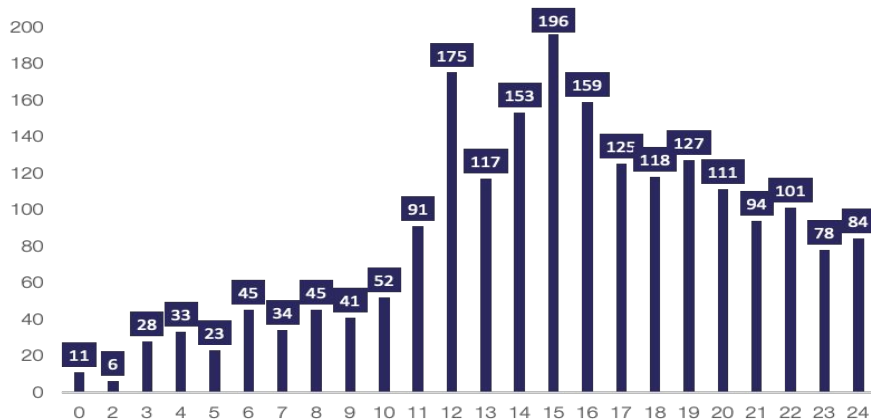
62% of victims of youth related serious violence aged under 25 were female, and 38% were male (September 2018 and August 2023)
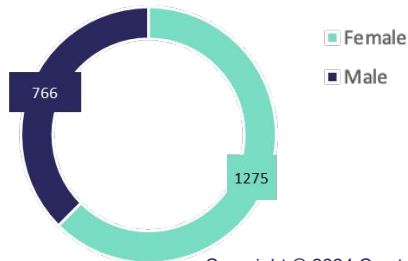
Victimisation is shown to increase as children age, particularly picking up at the age of 12 (175), peaking at 15 (196). Victimisation rates then steadily decline as individuals get older. For victims aged over 10, the most common offences were rape (715), other sexual offences (404), violence with injury (371), and robbery (310). Females aged 10 and over were more likely to be victims of rape (683) and sexual offences (316), and males of violence with injury (273) and robbery (250).

Whilst there is a focus on peer to peer violence in the age group of 10 to 24 years, collectively 266 under 10s were victims of youth related violence in this time period. Suggesting younger victims may also require further consideration. Most victimisations were sexual offences (223; excluding rape), which was most common for both male (91) and female victims (131). However, male victims under 10 had a higher incidence of rape offences (23) compared to 10 for females.

The vast majority of victims under 25 in Cleveland are from a white ethnic background. However, due to the large number of cases without ethnicity data, this may mask trends in disproportionality

There were 2329 cases where the victim's self-defined ethnicity was not recorded for all serious violence offences and 1144 for youth related offences, which suggests that police officers may not being asking this question. The lack of data could mask trends, particularly for victims from ethnic minorities, making it hard to identify any disproportionality in youth serious violence victimisation.

Victims of all serious violence aged under 25, by ethnicity, Cleveland September 2018 to August 2023

Asian or Asian British	Black, African, Caribbean or Black British	Mixed or multiple ethnic groups	White	Other ethnic group	Unknown
56	16	33	2020	19	2329

Victims of youth related serious violence aged under 25, by ethnicity, Cleveland September 2018 to August 2023

Asian or Asian British	Black, African, Caribbean or Black British	Mixed or multiple ethnic groups	White	Other ethnic group	Unknown
19	6	13	861	4	1144
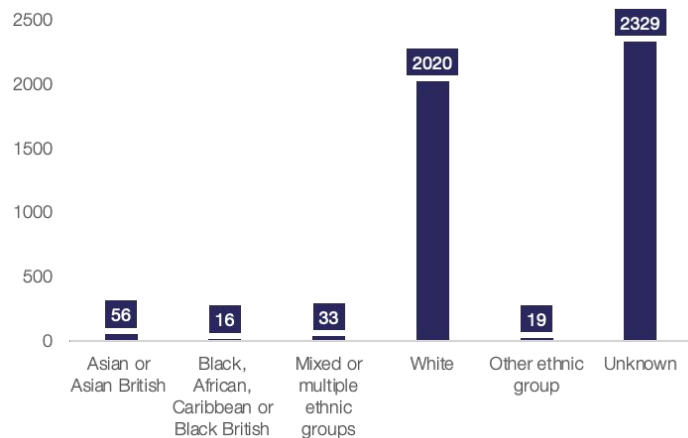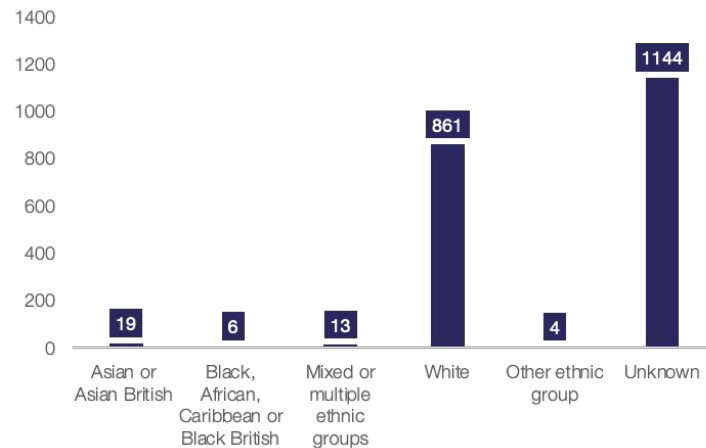
A higher proportion of young males surveyed indicated that they had been victims of violence compared to females. Young people who identify as non-binary or other may also be disproportionately affected by violent victimisation

Of the 2716 young people surveyed, 1119 said they had been a victim of violence. Overall, higher proportions of males (45%; 583 of 1309) and those who identified as non-binary or "other" (68%; 55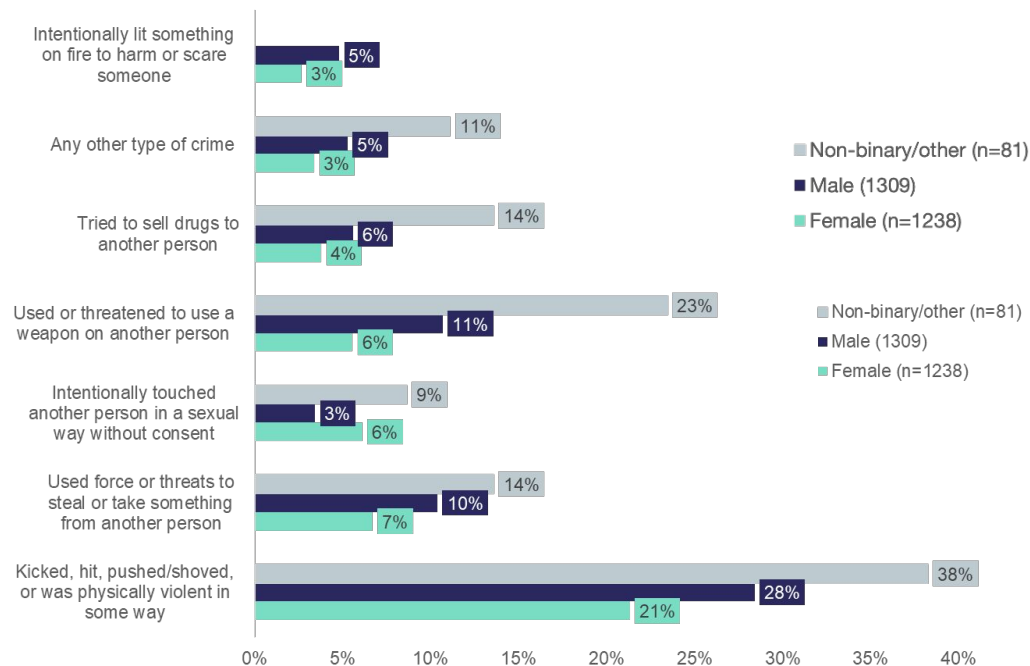 of 81) reported being a victim, compared to females (35%; 436 of 1238); this was also the trend for nearly all types of crime listed. In line with the police data, a higher proportion of females said they have been touched sexually without their consent.

In contrast to the police data, males in the survey were more likely to report being victimised, which may reflect a lack of reporting from young male victims, or young females may not always recognise they have been a victim. However, survey data and police data may not be directly comparable, as survey respondents could have included offences that fall outside of the serious violence definition.

The high proportions of CYP who identified as non-binary or "other" who said they had been a victim, suggests that these groups may be disproportionately affected by violence.

CYP who chose to respond that had been a victim of violence, by crime type and proportion per gender group*, CYP survey October 2023

Legend:
- Non-binary/other (n=81)
- Male (1309)
- Female (n=1238)

Intentionally lit something on fire to harm or scare someone: 5% (Male), 3% (Female)
Any other type of crime: 11% (Non-binary/other), 5% (Male), 3% (Female)
Tried to sell drugs to another person: 14% (Non-binary/other), 6% (Male), 4% (Female)
Used or threatened to use a weapon on another person: 23% (Non-binary/other), 11% (Male), 6% (Female)
Intentionally touched another person in a sexual way without consent: 9% (Non-binary/other), 3% (Male), 6% (Female)
Used force or threats to steal or take something from another person: 14% (Non-binary/other), 10% (Male), 7% (Female)
Kicked, hit, pushed/shoved, or was physically violent in some way: 38% (Non-binary/other), 28% (Male), 21% (Female)

Of CYP surveyed, 10-13 year olds also reported experiencing more general physical violence, compared to 14-17 year olds

CYP who chose to respond that had been a victim of violence offence, by crime type and proportion per age group*, CYP survey October 2023

| Crime type	14-17 (n=802)	10-13 (n=1893)
Any other type of crime	4%	4%
Intentionally lit something on fire to harm or scare someone	3%	4%
Tried to sell drugs to another person	7%	4%
Used or threatened to use a weapon on another person	8%	8%
Intentionally touched another person in a sexual way without consent	9%	7%
Kicked, hit, pushed/shoved, or was physically violent in some way	21%	27%
Used force or threats to steal or take something from another person	8%	9%

CYP who chose to respond that had been a victim of violence offence, by crime type and proportion per ethnic group**, CYP survey October 2023

Crime type	Ethnic minority (361)	White (n=1952)
Any other type of crime	4%	4%
Intentionally lit something on fire to harm or scare someone	3%	4%
Tried to sell drugs to another person	4%	5%
Used or threatened to use a weapon on another person	6%	8%
Intentionally touched another person in a sexual way without consent	5%	5%
Kicked, hit, pushed/shoved, or was physically violent in some way	25%	25%
Used force or threats to steal or take something from another person	7%	8%

*Sexual offence question was only asked of 13+,; the 10-13 age group for this question has a baseline of 763 13 year olds

*Survey commissioned by CURV, please see annex for further details*
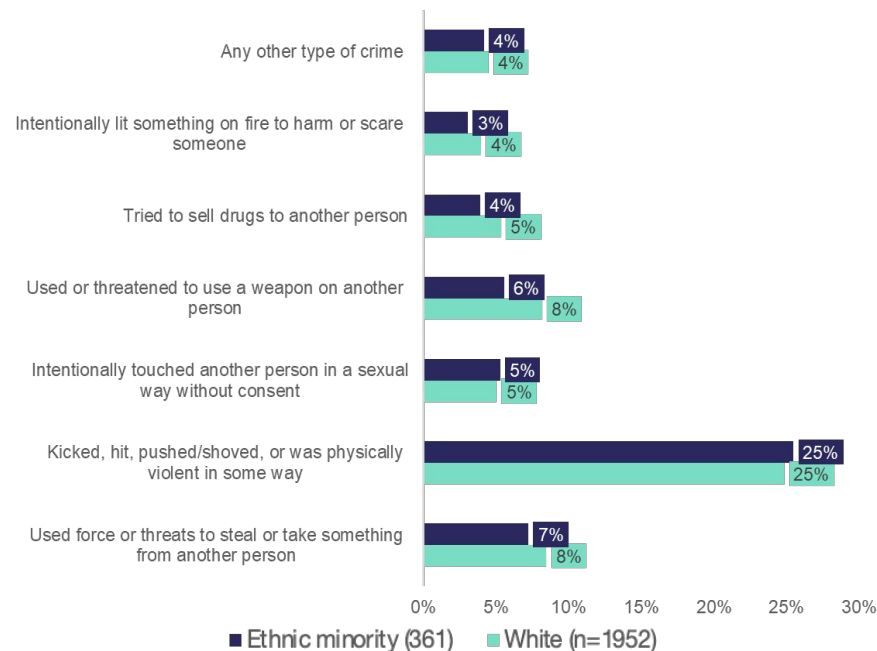
*Due to small numbers, granular ethnicity categories have been grouped for this analysis

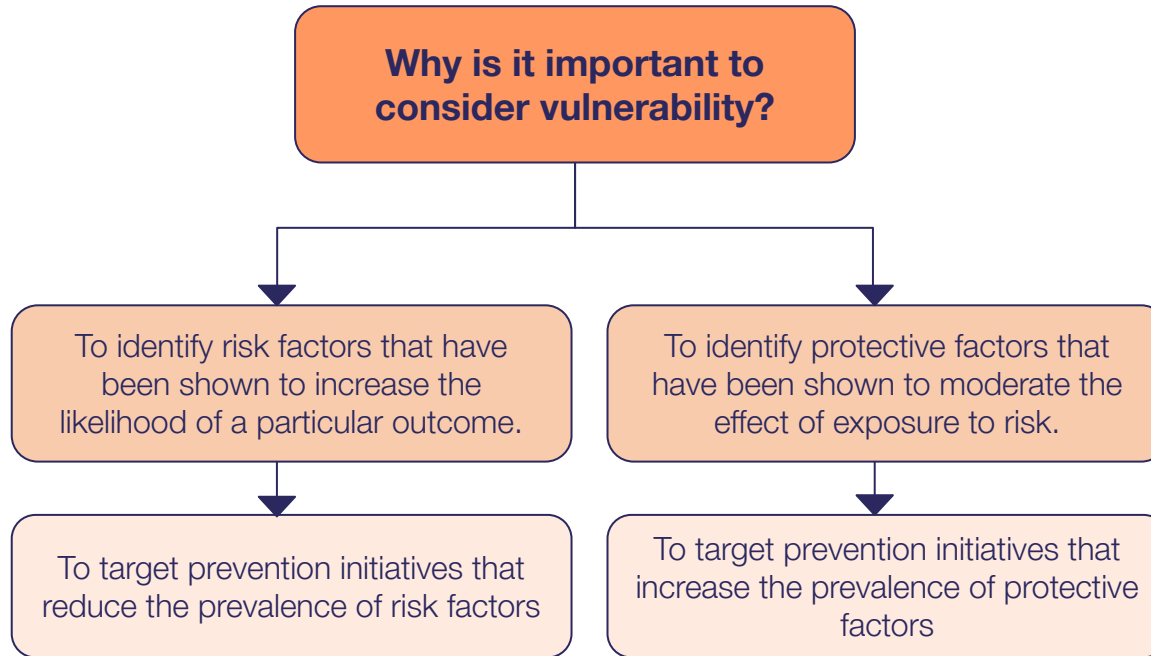# Young people surveyed who had been a victim of violence most often said that the perpetrator was someone of a similar age to them, this was particularly the case for physical assault (64%) and sexual assault (51%)

CYP who chose to respond that had been a victim of violence, by who they said perpetrated the offence, CYP survey October 2023
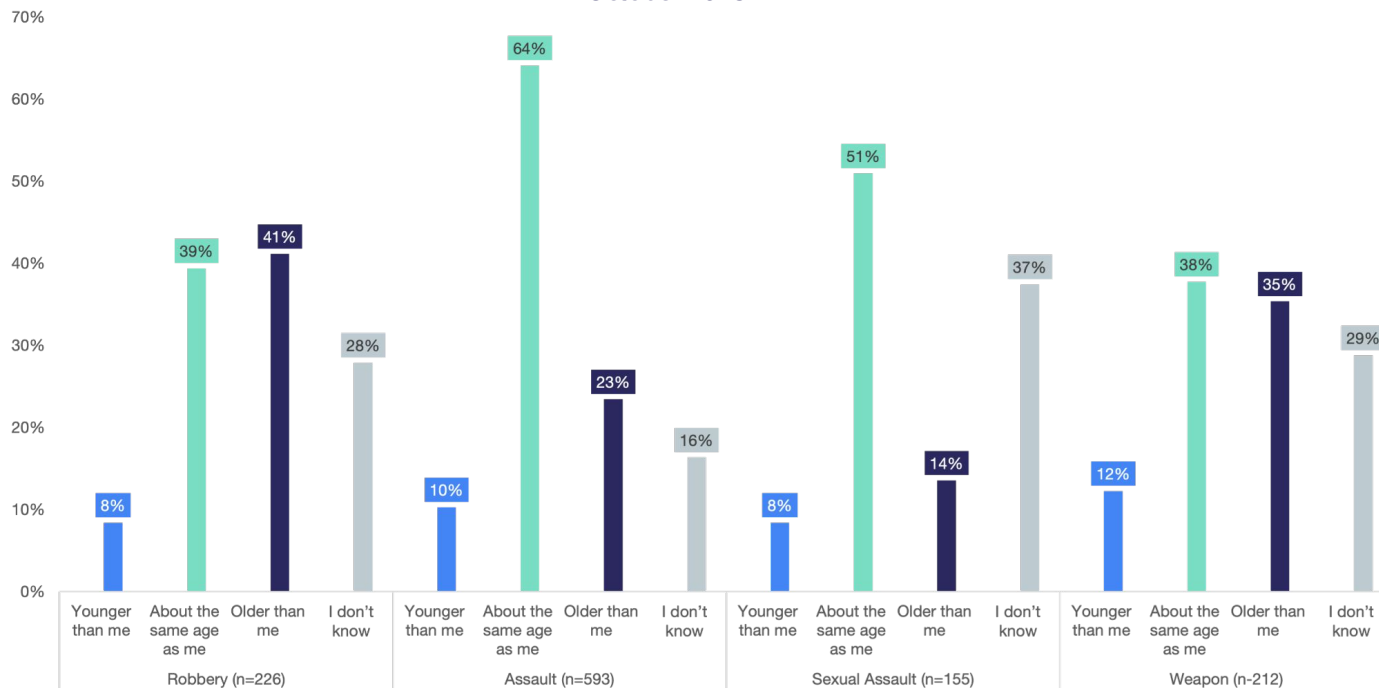
Vulnerability factors for violence
Cleveland

Crest

Vulnerability is the accumulation of risk factors, and lack of protective factors, that increases the likelihood of being a victim or offender of serious violence

Why is it important to consider vulnerability?

To identify risk factors that have been shown to increase the likelihood of a particular outcome.

To identify protective factors that have been shown to moderate the effect of exposure to risk.

To target prevention initiatives that reduce the prevalence of risk factors

To target prevention initiatives that increase the prevalence of protective factors

Source: Crest Advisory (February 2021), Violence and Vulnerability.

Vulnerability exists across different levels, ranging from the individual to the community, and presents in different forms. Interventions must therefore account for a variety of experiences of vulnerability

Vulnerability Matrix

	Contextual factors and norms	Deprivation	Experience of services	Experience of crime	Domestic abuse	Experience of education
Individual	Individual mental and physical characteristics (including health)	Individual economic status	Individual experience of adversity	Previous anti-social behavior and offending	Experience of domestic abuse	Ability to access education
Family	Familial mental and physical characteristics (including health)	Familial socioeconomic status	Familial experience of adversity	Familial criminality	Experience of domestic abuse	
Peer group	Social norms and networks			Peer group criminality	Experience of domestic abuse	
School	Characteristics of school (location)		Extent and quality of education	Levels of bullying and violence		Levels of engagement and attainment
Community	Characteristics of community (e.g. urban area v rural)	Local deprivation	Extent and quality of service provision	Crime rate (especially serious violence)	Domestic violence rate	

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An understanding of how vulnerability affects people in Cleveland is essential to ensuring services can respond across the continuum of need with a range of targeted and universal interventions

'High risk' cohort
Individuals whose physical and mental wellbeing is <u>currently being affected</u> by harm, exploitation and/or violence. Their needs are often acute or complex.

'At risk' cohort
Individuals who have risk factors that <u>might lead to being affected by harm, exploitation and/or violence</u>. They often have additional or complex needs.

'Low risk' cohort
Individuals with no or few risk factors. However, they might come to the attention of services due to emerging needs.

Acute need	Complex need	Additional need	Emerging need

Tertiary prevention
Reduction (targeted services): focusing on reducing harm, violence and exploitation within known cohort.

Secondary prevention
Early intervention (targeted services): using interventions tailored to emerging risk factors and putting protective factors in place.

Primary prevention
Prevention (universal services): stopping risk factors emerging or ensuring protective factors are in place to mitigate against them.

Evidence shows that poverty increases crime, however the relationship is highly complex and often linked to other factors
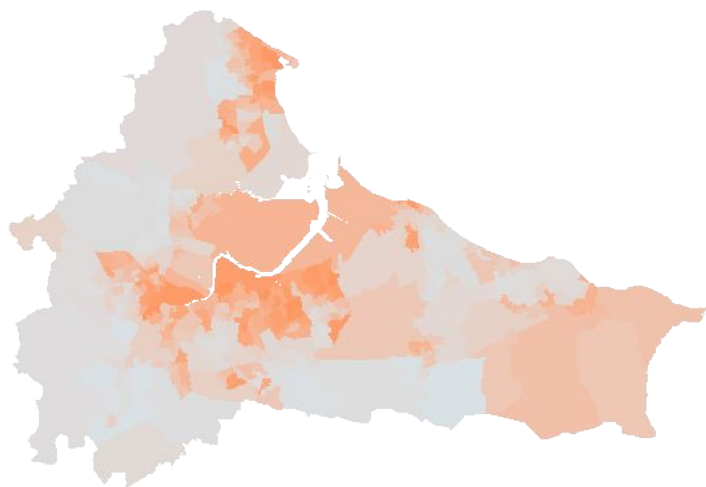
A 2014 review by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation analysed 173 academic articles released between 1980 and 2013 on the link between poverty and crime. They highlight several key factors that relate poverty to crime and ultimately conclude that:

"Most evidence shows a strong impact of poverty on violent crimes such as murder, assault, and domestic violence too. Poverty is the most consistent predictor of area homicide rates… When effects for poverty are included as well as for inequality there is a stronger poverty-homicide relationship, than a homicide-inequality one."[1]

Family	Poverty drives conflicts and emotional stresses as well as family disruption and dissolution which along with economic disadvantage **reduces the opportunities available to children** as well as their emotional security.
Unemployment/ Underemployment	**Quality of employment** has a significant impact on involvement in crime. **Emotional satisfaction** with a job was found to have more of an effect on reducing the likelihood of offending than income or job stability, though job security becomes a more significant factor as individuals reach adulthood.
Gender	Societal inequality and stresses that affect women more often than men highlight the need for **a gendered approach** to tackling poverty and crime. Women are **more likely to be affected by lone parenting, unemployment, wage inequality**, and unexpected events that impoverish them and lead them to engage in criminal activity.
Lifespans	The likelihood of childhood and early adult offending is often precipitated by **cumulative disadvantage and stress** such as Adverse Childhood Experiences, long-term low parental income, school exclusion, poor parenting or parental substance misuse
Neighbourhoods	People in deprived neighborhoods are more likely to be the victims of both property crime and violent crime, as well as the perpetrators. The most consistent finding in the review was that **"areas with high homicide rates are those with high levels of economic disadvantage".**

Sources: [1] Webster, CS and Kingston, S (2014) Anti-Poverty Strategies for the UK: Poverty and Crime Review. Project Report. Joseph Rowntree Foundation.

At a community level, there is a significant level of deprivation in Cleveland. Both Hartlepool and Middlesbrough rank within the top 10 most deprived local authority areas in England, making these areas highly vulnerable to increased crime rates

Map showing levels of Multiple Deprivation in Cleveland (darker areas indicate higher levels of deprivation)

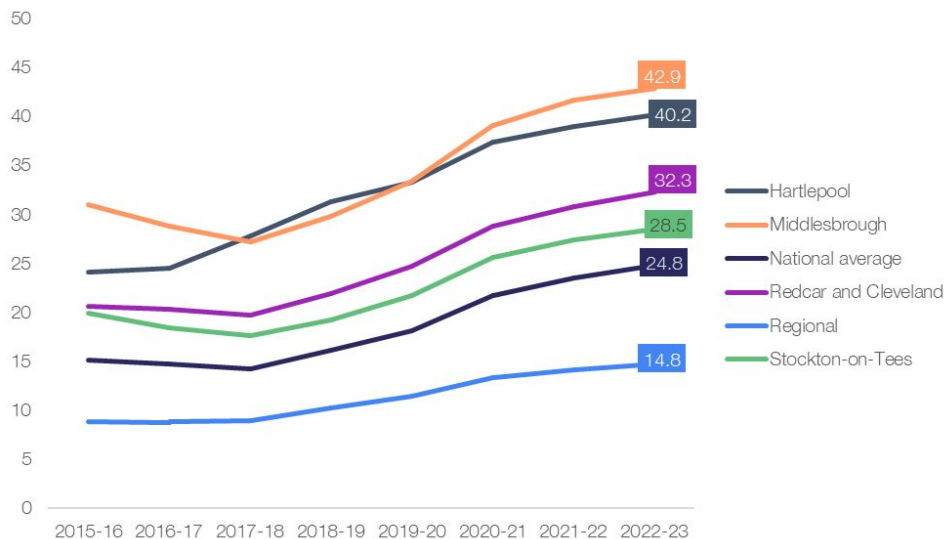**Average Indices of Multiple Deprivation score 2019 (higher scores indicate higher levels of deprivation) in local authorities in Cleveland**

IMD score 3.062   78.009

Rank in England (out of 152 local authorities)

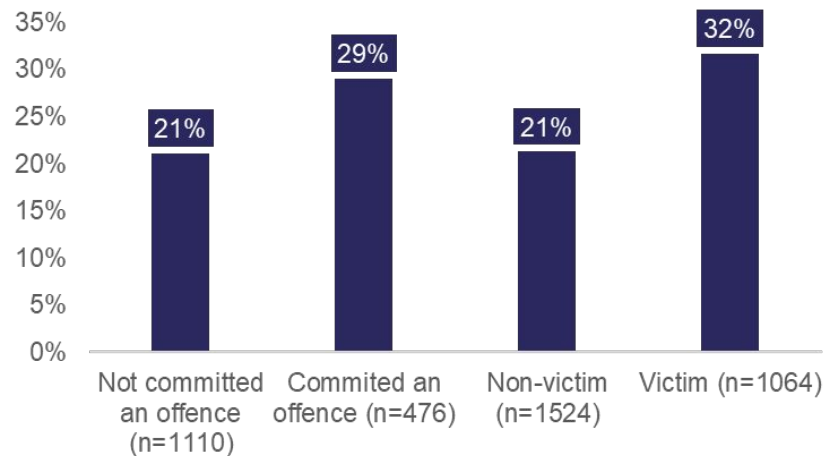| Stockton-on-Tees	Redcar and Cleveland	Hartlepool	Middlesbrough
25.8	29.8	35.0	40.5
56th	31st	9th	5th

A higher proportion of young people surveyed who reported being a victim of and/or committing violence, had received free school meals, indicating that they may experience higher levels of deprivation compared to those not involved in violence

Percentage of children eligible for free school meals in local areas in Cleveland (2015/14–2022/23)

Legend:
- Hartlepool
- Middlesbrough
- National average
- Redcar and Cleveland
- Regional
- Stockton-on-Tees

Values: 42.9, 40.2, 32.3, 28.5, 24.8, 14.8

X-axis: 2015-16 2016-17 2017-18 2018-19 2019-20 2020-21 2021-22 2022-23

Proportions of CYP that have received free school meals, by proportion per victim and perpetrator status categories*, CYP survey October 2023

- Not committed an offence (n=1110): 21%
- Committed an offence (n=476): 29%
- Non-victim (n=1524): 21%
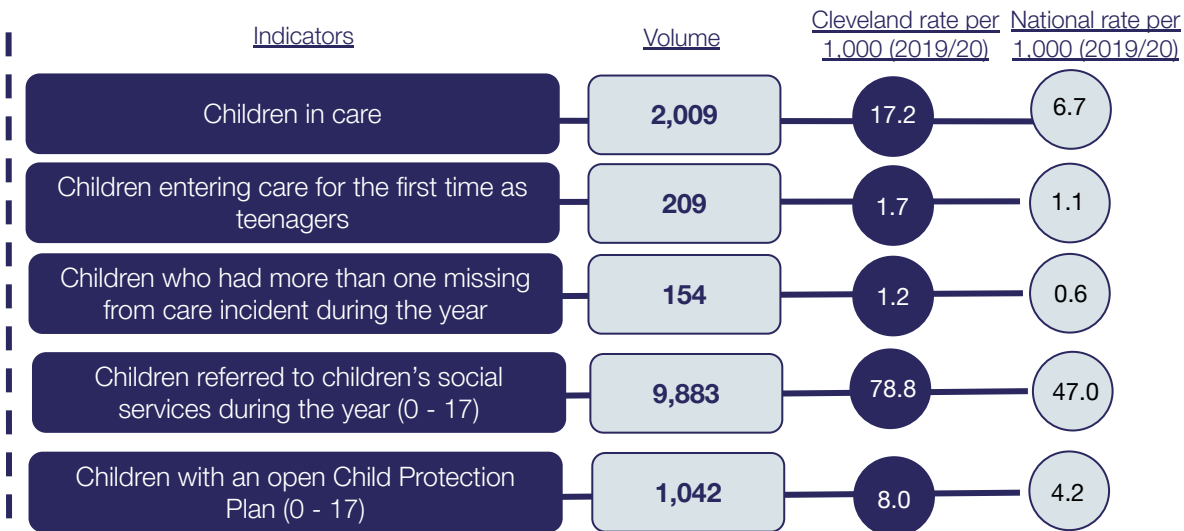- Victim (n=1064): 32%

The percentage of children eligible for free school meals some areas of Cleveland continues to be higher than the national and North Eastern regional averages

*330 CYP identified as both victims and perpetrators

Children who are in care or who are known to services are more likely to have experienced risk factors that increase their likelihood of being exposed to harm, violence and exploitation, through childhood and early adulthood

Children who come into contact with local services are vulnerable by virtue of the presenting factors that have brought them to the attention of the local authority. An assessment by the **Youth Justice Board** of the needs of English children sentenced in the youth justice system found that 45% had a history of care - at the time of the assessment or at some point in their lives, 56% were children in need, 34% had a child protection plan, 15% were eligible children, 15% were subject to a care order and 50% had siblings in care.

Crest Advisory's research on county lines and children in care found that these children are disproportionately represented in county lines - this has also been noticed elsewhere, including by **London Rescue and Response** (31% of individuals referred for support had looked after status).
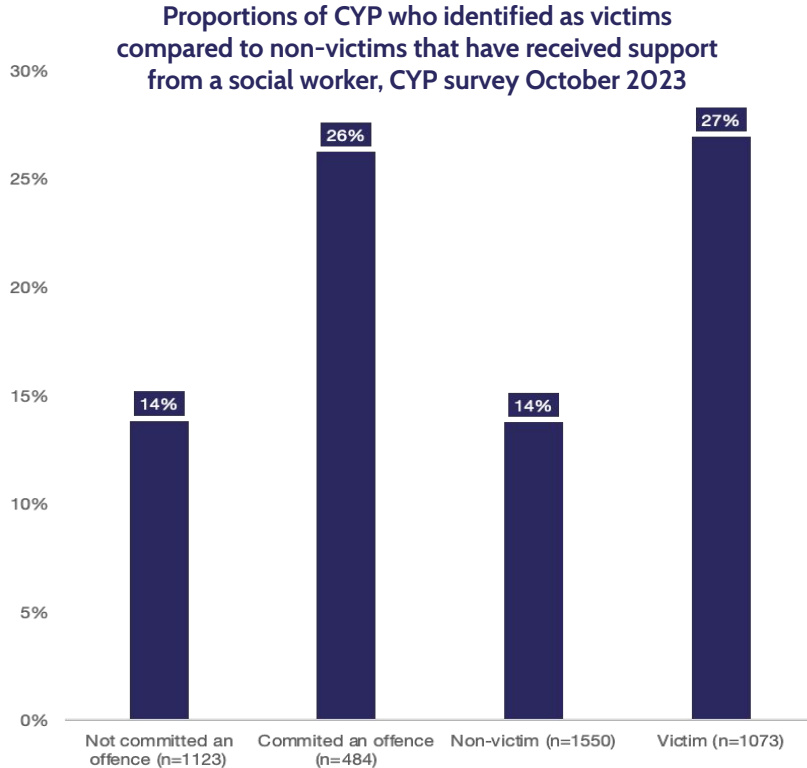
Indicators	Volume	Cleveland rate per 1,000 (2019/20)	National rate per 1,000 (2019/20)
Children in care	2,009	17.2	6.7
Children entering care for the first time as teenagers	209	1.7	1.1
Children who had more than one missing from care incident during the year	154	1.2	0.6
Children referred to children's social services during the year (0 - 17)	9,883	78.8	47.0
Children with an open Child Protection Plan (0 - 17)	1,042	8.0	4.2

74% of young people (n=73) known to the YOT in Stockton-on-Tees between **January and July 2023** had been or were currently classed as children in need, **55%** had been or were on a protection plan and **29%** had been or were in care.

Method notes: rates are as a proportion of children aged 0-17
Sources: Youth Justice Boards and the Ministry of Justice (28 May 2020), Assessing the needs of sentenced children in the Youth Justice System 2018/19; Crest Advisory (3 December 2020) County Lines and Looked After Children; London Rescue and Response (September 2020), Year 2 Strategic Assessment; Children's Commissioner (data updated on 15/03/2021), CHLDRN - local and national data on childhood vulnerability.

97

Young people surveyed who shared that they had been a victim and or perpetrator of violence, were also more likely to have had support from a social worker, compared to those who did not report involvement in serious violence

Proportions of CYP who identified as victims compared to non-victims that have received support from a social worker, CYP survey October 2023

Of the CYP surveyed who said they had been a victim, 27% had received support from a social worker, compared to 14% of those who did not report being a victim. The same trend was seen for young people who reported committing serious violence, with 26% also reporting being support by a social worker, compared to 14% that did not report offending. This suggests that CYP who have been involved in serious violence may often be those who are more vulnerable due to other factors.

*330 CYP identified as both victims and perpetrators

Survey commissioned by CURV, please see annex for further details

Involvement in gangs can be an important risk factor for committing or being a victim of serious violence. Data from local authorities show very low proportions of children known to services with a gangs flag, however this may reflect that many are not known to services

Proportion of children known to local authority services with a gangs need flag, September 2018 to August 2023*
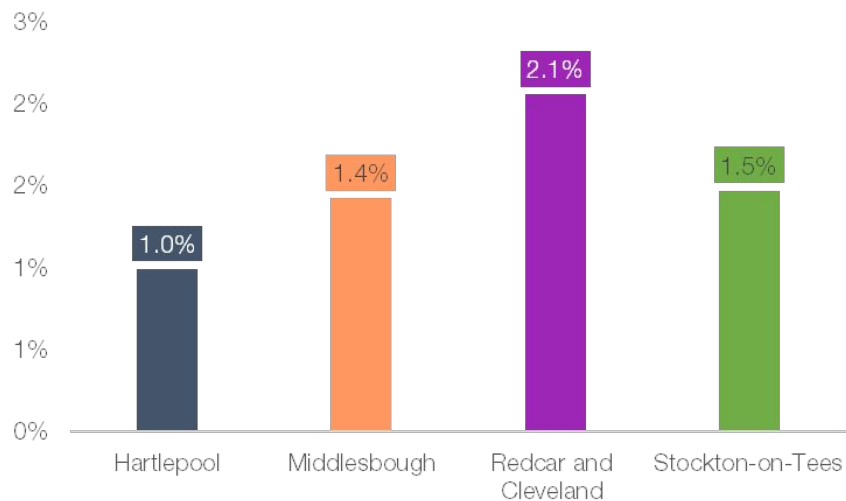
Count of children known to local authority services with a gangs need flag, September 2018 to August 2023*

Local Authority	Count of children known to services with a gangs flag
Hartlepool	28 (N.B this figure is for one year only)
Middlesbrough	165
Redcar and Cleveland	192
Stockton-on-Tees	78

From our CYP survey, of the 1671 young people who answered the question, 92 reported that they had carried a weapon, and 45 (of 1719) said that they had been part of a gang.

*Data for Hartlepool is for the time period 09/2022 - 08/2023

Of the 1714 CYP surveyed who answered the question, low proportions said that they had use any type of drug, with the highest type being cannabis (4%)
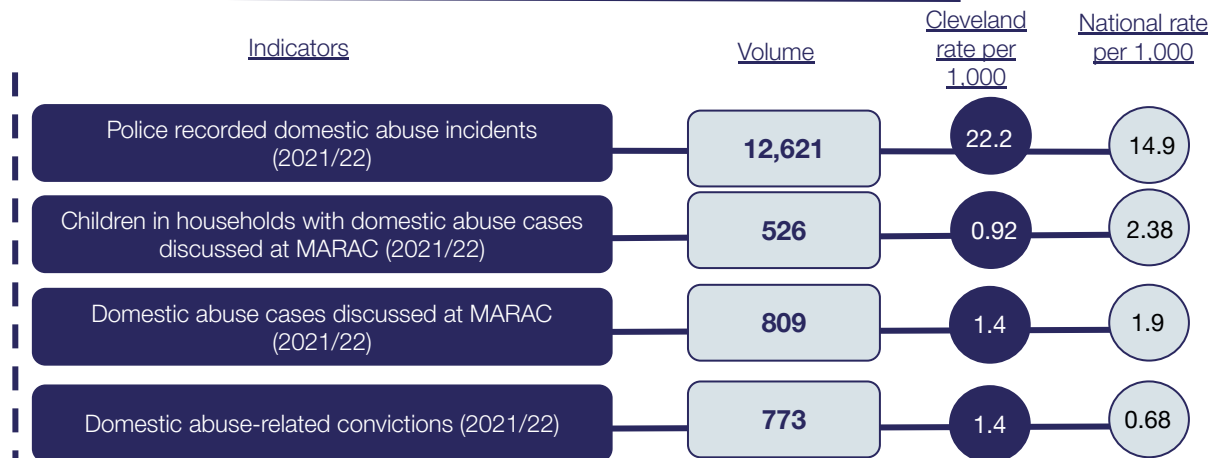
Proportion of CYP who chose to answer the question, who had used each type of illegal drug, CYP survey November 2022 (n. 851)
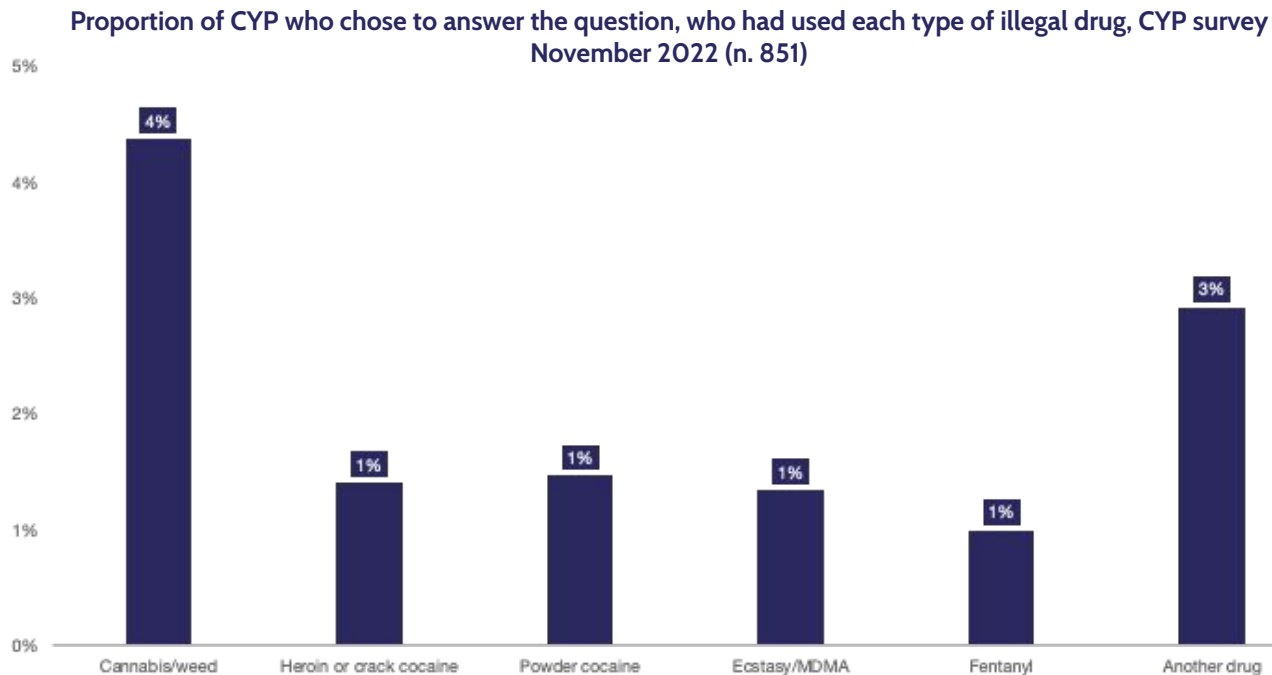
Cleveland has a high rate of domestic abuse incidents – nearly two thirds of MARAC cases involved households with children

The presence of Domestic Abuse in early years is a notable feature in many individuals who go on to perpetrate violent crimes.

A thematic review (2019) of 60 vulnerable adolescents in Croydon highlights the multitude of vulnerabilities: all 60 (100%) were known to Children's Social Care (CSC) from early life, 25 (42 per cent) were known to Police before the age of 9 for domestic violence incidents at home.

Analysis by Crest Advisory of Serious Case Reviews of young victims of serious violence found 75 per cent were known to CSC, 81 per cent had a multitude of parental problems and 69 per cent experienced ACEs in early years.

Indicators	Volume	Cleveland rate per 1,000	National rate per 1,000
Police recorded domestic abuse incidents (2021/22)	12,621	22.2	14.9
Children in households with domestic abuse cases discussed at MARAC (2021/22)	526	0.92	2.38
Domestic abuse cases discussed at MARAC (2021/22)	809	1.4	1.9
Domestic abuse-related convictions (2021/22)	773	1.4	0.68

62% of young people known to the YOT in Stockton-on-Tees between **January and July 2023** had experiences of DA (as either victim/offender/witness).

Method notes: rates are as a proportion of total population according to 2021 census data
Sources: Vulnerable Adolescents Thematic Review; Serious violence in context; Domestic Abuse Prevalence and Trends; Marac data 2021-2022 England and Wales | Safelives; Domestic Abuse in England and Wales Data Tool;

Redcar and Cleveland have a considerably higher proportion of children known to children's services with a domestic abuse flag, which may indicate a particular vulnerability for children in this area

Proportion of children known to local authority services with a domestic abuse need flag, September 2018 to August 2023*

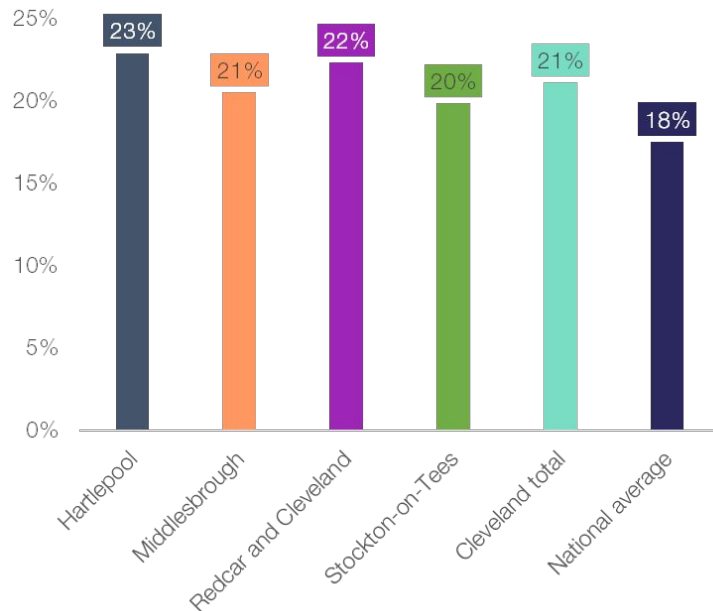| Hartlepool	Middlesbrough	Redcar and Cleveland	Stockton-on-Tees
22%	24%	40%	16%
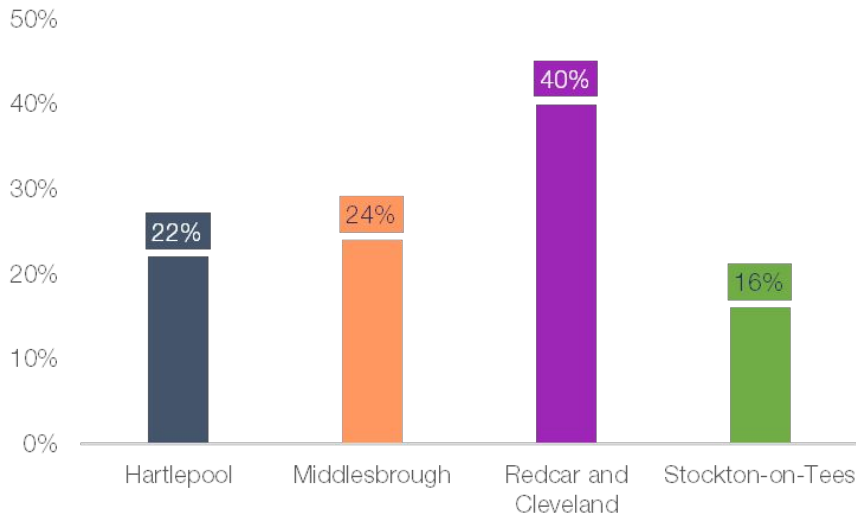
*Data for Hartlepool is for the time period 09/2022 - 08/2023

Count of children known to local authority services with a domestic abuse need flag, September 2018 to August 2023*

Local Authority	Count of children known to services with DA flag
Hartlepool	626 (N.B this figure is for one year only)
Middlesbrough	2,749
Redcar and Cleveland	3,691
Stockton-on-Tees	854

Having a disability can increase vulnerability to violence, particularly domestic abuse, as victims are more likely to be physically or financially dependent on the perpetrator. Census data shows Cleveland has a higher than average rate of disability

Proportion of the total population identified as having a disability under the Equalities Act, Census 2021

Location	Percentage
Hartlepool	23%
Middlesbrough	21%
Redcar and Cleveland	22%
Stockton-on-Tees	20%
Cleveland total	21%
National average	18%

Proportion of service users engaged with the EVA Sexual Violence Counselling Service during April – June 2023 with a disability

(n=45)

- Has a disability — 56%
- Does not have a disability — 16%
- Not stated — 29%
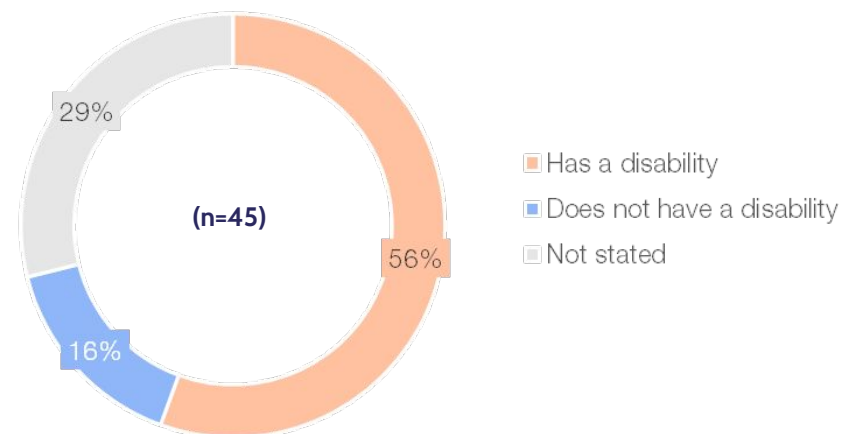
Educational disadvantage is also seen more widely in Cleveland – with almost three times as many fixed term exclusions and twice as many permanent exclusions than nationally

Low attainment, truancy, exclusions and leaving mainstream education can all be indicative of children having unmet needs which may result in increased vulnerability. Furthermore, children who are not in school are more at risk of being exposed to violence.

Analysis by the Ministry of Justice found that **85% of young people convicted of knife possession offences had experienced at least one fixed-term exclusion** and 21% had been permanently excluded.

79% of young people known to the YOT in Stockton-on-Tees between **January and July 2023** had had a fixed term exclusion at least once in their life. **41%** of the young people known to Stockton-on-Tees has a speech, language, communication concern.
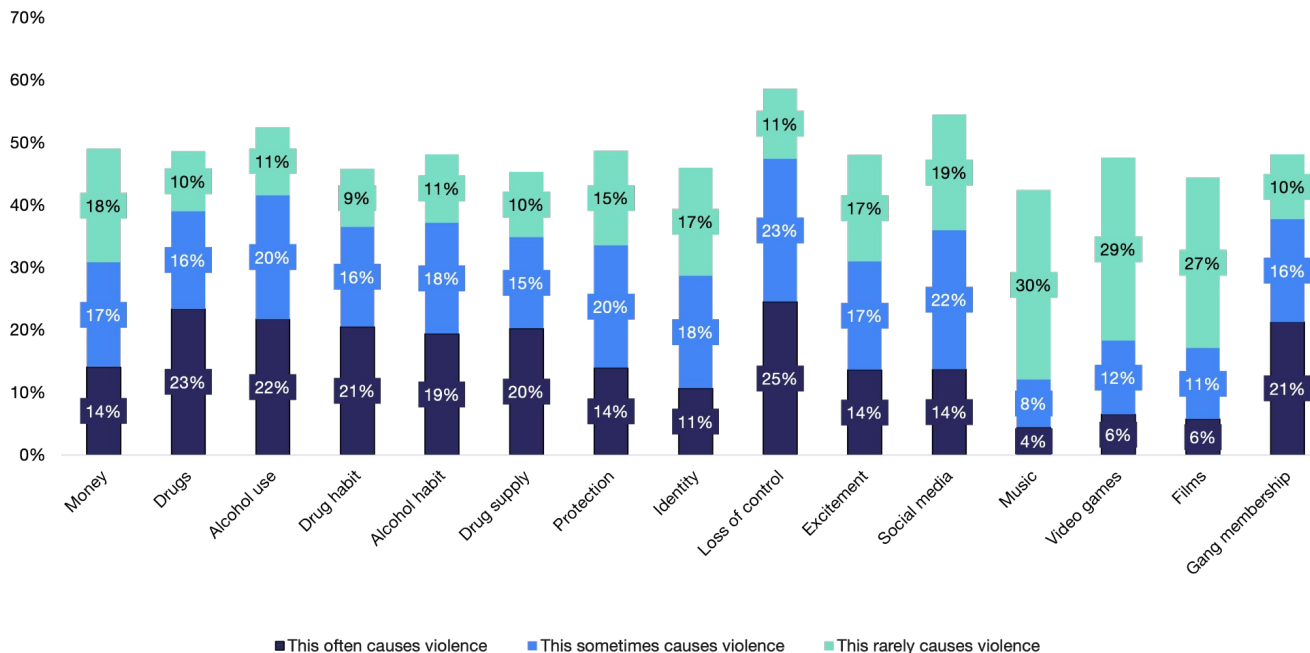
Indicators	Volume	Cleveland rate per 1,000	National rate per 1,000
Children with any CIN/SEN/FSM in last 6 years not achieving level 9-4 in English and Maths GCSE (exc. EHCPs) (2019)	277	46	28
Children persistently absent during the year (2018/19)	7125	118	65
Number of fixed term exclusions during the year (2018/19)	11,119	171	54
Number of children with at least one fixed term exclusion during the year (2018/19)	2840	43	24
Number of permanent exclusions during the year (2018/19)	152	2.3	1.0
Children withdrawn from school to be home educated (2017/18)	181	1.5	2.0
Children in alternative provision or pupil referral units (Jan 2020)	603	6.1	5.1

CYP surveyed thought the most common causes for violence in their local area were loss of control, alcohol, drugs, and gang membership

CYP responses the question "What, if anything, do you think causes some young people to be violent in your local area? Please rate the impact of the following options, CYP survey October 2023 (n=c.2,500)

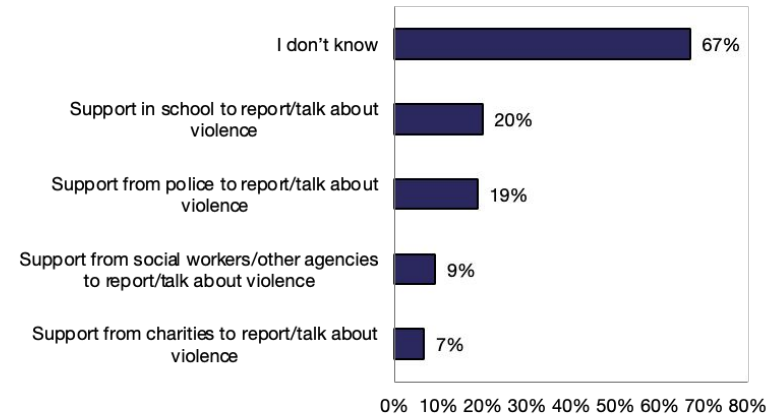|	This often causes violence	This sometimes causes violence	This rarely causes violence
Money	14%	17%	18%
Drugs	23%	16%	10%
Alcohol use	22%	20%	11%
Drug habit	21%	16%	9%
Alcohol habit	19%	18%	11%
Drug supply	20%	15%	10%
Protection	14%	20%	15%
Identity	11%	18%	17%
Loss of control	25%	23%	11%
Excitement	14%	17%	17%
Social media	14%	22%	19%
Music	4%	8%	30%
Video games	6%	12%	29%
Films	6%	11%	27%
Gang membership	21%	16%	10%

Young people in Cleveland most commonly identified tackling use and selling of drugs and alcohol, having more police, less weapons, more cameras and lighting to reduce violence and make them feel safer

Over 800 potential ways to change their local areas to reduce violence and make them feel safer were identified by respondents to our youth survey. Most commonly suggested were:

- **Managing drug and alcohol use/sales,** including access by young people, with several also identifying vaping/smoking as an issue
- **Having more police and police presence**
- **More cameras and lighting**
- Fewer weapons, particularly around knives and knife crime
- Changing people's behaviour, including young people, and educating people
- Having cleaner and safer environments, with general environmental changes, including having things for young people to do/places to go
- Having less gangs

Support that would make young people feel safer, CYP survey October 2023

Category	Percentage
I don't know	67%
Support in school to report/talk about violence	20%
Support from police to report/talk about violence	19%
Support from social workers/other agencies to report/talk about violence	9%
Support from charities to report/talk about violence	7%

0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80%

The majority (67%) of young people who responded were unsure what would make them feel safer in relation to support over selecting one of the options provided. This indicates that further exploration of what support young people think would be beneficial.

Current commissioning

Crest

CURV funded interventions (1/3)

Wide-ranging activity takes place across Cleveland which collectively contribute to the prevention of serious violence through the delivery of support, activities or formal interventions in specific locations, or for defined groups within the community. Between 2024 and 2025 delivery of the following interventions will be supported by CURV funding. For more information, or to notify CURV of ongoing interventions please contact curv@cleveland.police.uk

Custody navigators	Custody navigators are located in the primary custody suite in Middlesbrough and engage with young people who have been arrested to offer support. This support can include a safety and risk assessment and a tailored support plan to connect the young person to other services. The Custody Navigators will also provide follow-up support to the young person and their family, after their release from custody.
Point 7 Training: Educating Students on Weapon-enabled Crime	The Point 7 training programme is designed to teach children and young people about the consequences of using or carrying weapons. The training is predominantly delivered in educational settings or youth organisations and is delivered by staff with lived experience. Through the training children and young people are encouraged to think before they act, communicate effectively and manage emotions that may results in weapon-carrying.
DIVERT	CURV is continuing to match fund the DIVERT programme: supporting children and young people who have committed low level offences to be diverted away from the formal criminal justice system.

CURV funded interventions (2/3)

A&E Hospital Navigators Programme	The A&E Navigators Programme will place case workers into A&E departments to offer support to individuals presenting with injuries resulting from incidents involving knives or sharp objects. The support could include a holistic assessment of the individual's needs, designing a tailored service plan to connect them to services and following up with the individual and their family after they have been discharged.
Thrive at 5	Thrive at 5 is a collective impact initiative that helps to ensure that the views of parents and local communities are heard by decision makers to inform strategies for early years support.
The 'Ripple Effect' by YFNE	The Youth Focus North East's programme runs free sports-based activities for children and young people aged between 10-18. The activities help to develop teamwork skills and improve wellbeing, and also provide a platform for youth workers to deliver theme-based workshops on topics such as ASB, knife crime or sexual exploitation.
PROCLAIM Trauma Informed/ Attachment Aware Approach	Working across 30 school settings across Middlesbrough, the majority of which are in defined hotspot areas, PROCLAIM adopts a trauma informed/attachment aware approach across setting, and focuses on those young people in care or who have an assigned social worker and who are likely to have undergone traumatic experiences and/or to have had difficulty building positive relationships with adults
Middlesbrough FC: PL Kicks	Building on the success of the existing PL Kicks programme providing free football and diversionary activity for young people aged 8-24, the programme will be expanded to provide similar activity for 19-24 year olds.

CURV funded interventions (3/3)

A Way Out	An intensive 6-week education programme delivered in schools and communities to children and young people between the ages of 8 and 16 who have been identified as having key risk factors, such as likelihood of exclusion. The programme helps participants to develop their social skills and equips them to identify unhealthy relationships by considering issues such as respect, boundaries, and expressing emotions.
Cornerhouse	A twin track approach to tackling serious violence in public spaces. Firstly, youth workers will seek to engage with young people in hotspot areas identified in the SNA, to better understand their needs and concerns. Secondly, harm reduction activities for young people identified as being at greater risk of becoming involved in serious violence will be delivered; i.e. wound/bleeding first aid and healthy relationships.
Focused Deterrence	Get-Connected will develop previous preparatory work to begin delivering a 'focussed deterrence' model of violence prevention in Hemlington. This will include the provision of support, direct community engagement through the creation of community panels, leading to the establishment and delivery of community action plans, and multi-agency deterrence activities.
Kalma Life	This social skills training delivers yoga and mindfulness sessions to targeted groups of children in nursery and primary school settings. The sessions focus on the early development of recognising and understanding emotions, healthy relationships with one-self and others, goal setting, teamwork, and developing coping mechanisms.

Immediate, short-term, community-based activities are currently being delivered in areas of specific areas of Stockton and Hartlepool. Other activities will be developed and delivered as part of planned community engagement and problem-solving activity.

Recommendations

Crest

Robust evaluation* of what works to reduce serious violence in Cleveland

1. **Evaluation and monitoring of current interventions that may have contributed to recent reductions in serious violence, particularly for robbery and rape offences.** Police recorded serious violence has seen a slight downwards trend in the most recent police data, although this has not been enough to reverse or level out the overall the uptick seen in the past five years. The VRU and partners should ensure all recent intervention activity is evaluated to fully understand potential contributions to recent reductions in violence without injury, robbery, rape, and residential burglary offences that have driven the decreasing trend oberved.

2. **Evaluation and monitoring of incoming interventions for homicide and 'near miss' offences.** Based on the work conducted by Cleveland Police into homicides and near miss offences, and the introduction of new approaches to tackle this in Cleveland, work should commence now to ensure effective monitoring and evaluation of these initiatives.

3. **Review and evaluate current interventions on preventing weapon/sharp object-based violence (particularly for CYP)** - due to this cohort being more likely to be admitted to hospital for assaults where a sharp object has been used, and the identified rise in use of weapons in homicide and near miss offences.

4. **Review and evaluate current interventions for suspects and victims under 25, in line with current findings.** Given young people (under 25) are disproportionately represented as both victims and suspects, consider how effectively current interventions are tailored to this cohort based on current and additional analysis. This should consider the differences in males and female involvement in different crime types.

5. **Review and evaluate current interventions for suspects aged over 25, in line with current findings - due to the majority of offenders being older.** It remains striking that the majority of offenders in Cleveland are older - not under 25. This suggests that interventions should be catered to this cohort, and others which focus on young people should focus on long term desistance.

All evaluation, where possible, should include cost-benefit analysis to identify effective ways to reduce the cost of serious violence.

Addressing knowledge gaps on serious violence to support targeted interventions

1. **Further analysis to develop a better understanding of the suspect and victim cohorts involved in DA offences; NTE offences; youth related offences; offences that are not DA, NTE, or youth related; and attempted murder and 'near miss' offences.** Analysis should also consider the different profiles based on crime types; victim, suspect, and suspect-victim demographics; preferably mapping individuals across services to understand common vulnerabilities and risk factors. Cleveland Police have recently completed a profile on homicide and near miss offences, including review of effective interventions, with recommended approaches being implemented, work in this area should continue. Building on the Cleveland Police homicide and near miss analysis, further understanding of the nature of offences involving more than one suspect would also be beneficial.

2. **Address police data recording quality issues, particularly relating to ethnicity, victim-suspect relationships, crime locations, and modus operandi.** Work is already underway by Cleveland Police to address the under recording of ethnicity data for victims and suspects, however, this should be extended to relationships, crime location, and modus operandi data to allow for more accurate analysis and understanding of crime types and cohorts. This will further support targeted interventions.

3. **Examine non-DA offences occurring in a private dwelling, to understand the nature of these offences and cohorts involved.** Over half of serious violence occurs within a private dwelling*, and only 24% of all serious violence recorded as DA. We suggest reviewing non-DA violence which occurs in private spaces to identify whether the remaining 26% are indeed non-DA related (as DA is often under-recorded) and the cohorts involved.

4. **Further analysis to understand the nature of offences with multiple qualifiers including at least two or more of DA, drugs/alcohol, and or weapons**. Nearly 1 in 10 serious violence crimes involved qualifiers for more than one of: domestic abuse; drugs and/or alcohol; or weapons. Domestic abuse and drugs/ alcohol was the most frequent combination, suggesting this could be a targeted prevention area, but a deeper understanding of these crimes and the cohorts involved is required to support this.

*There are known data quality issues with crime location data

Strategic approaches to serious violence to support further developing local knowledge and targeting interventions

1. **Work with partners to develop a multi-agency strategic approach to manage high harm/volume offenders.** Such an approach could help to reduce a considerable amount of crime and be an efficient use of resource.

2. **Enhance multi-agency approaches to support filling in current gaps in knowledge on cohorts due to police data quality issues.** Strengthened partnership working and data triangulation would be particularly useful for DA related and other violence against women and girls (VAWG) offences, to:
   a. Conduct a deep-dive into DA and sexual serious violence to understand the victim-suspect relationships (for all genders) in these offences to inform service commissioning, particularly given police data quality issues.
   b. Further explore youth related and non-youth related serious sexual violence (including victims under 10). As quite a high number of sexual offences are perpetrated as part of youth related offending and involve victims under 25 (including victims under the age of 10), detailed understanding of this type of offending could be beneficial.
   c. Review sexual violence support services for victims - given the prevalence of these offences against young female victims.
   d. Conduct further analysis on male domestic abuse victimisation, particularly near miss related offences that have seen an increase in male victims.

3. **Work with schools to provide young people with education and awareness of violence victimisation and how to report**. As the survey indicated that males may experience violent victimisation more frequently, education on recognising and reporting victimisation may be required to ensure that males are encouraged to report, and females recognise when they have been a victim.

4. **Work with partners to examine the overlap in locations of serious violence and arson offences and the cohorts involved, and develop an aligned approach with Cleveland Fire Brigade's arson reduction strategy to tackle high count locations and repeat suspects.** Due to the considerable overlap in locations of serious violence and arson offences, a better understanding of the potential overlap in offending cohorts could be beneficial.

Annex

Methods and sources

Published datasets and supporting sources

- Appendix tables - year ending June 2023 (Released October 2023)
https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/crimeinenglandandwalesappendixtables
- Offences involving the use of weapons: data tables year ending March 2023 (Released November 2023)
https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/offencesinvolvingtheuseofweaponsdatatables
- Safety in Custody quarterly: update to October 2023 https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/safety-in-custody-statistics
- *Hospital admissions for assault by sharp objects August 2023 in England (Released October 2023)*
https://digital.nhs.uk/supplementary-information/2023/hospital-admissions-for-assault-by-sharp-objects-august-2023
- Appendix tables: Homicide in England and Wales (Released February 2023)
https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/appendixtableshomicideinenglandandwales/current
- *Police Force Area Open Data tables, from year ending March 2023 (Released October 2023)*
https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/police-recorded-crime-open-data-tables
- Police recorded crime Community Safety Partnership open data tables, from year ending March 2016 to year ending June 2023 (Released October 2023)
https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/recordedcrimedatabycommunitysafetypartnershiparea
- *Police recorded crime and outcomes open data tables (Released October 2023)- https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/police-recorded-crime-open-data-tables*
- *HM Chief Inspector of Prisons, Report on an unannounced inspection of HMP Holme House.*
https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmiprisons/wp-content/uploads/sites/4/2023/06/Holme-House-web-2023.pdf?20230628120000
- *HM Chief Inspector of Prisons, Report on an independent review of progress at HMP/YOI Deerbolt by HM Chief Inspector of Prisons.*
https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmiprisons/wp-content/uploads/sites/4/2022/04/Deerbolt-web-2022.pdf
- *Sexual offences prevalence and victim characteristics, England and Wales: year ending March 2022 (Released March 2023)*
https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/sexualoffencesinenglandandwalesoverview/march2022
- *Schools, pupils and their characteristics (last updated October) https://explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk/find-statistics/school-pupils-and-their-characteristics*
- *Crime in England and Wales: Police Force Area data tables (Released October 2023)*
https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/policeforceareadatatables

Locally received data

Source	Data sets
Ambulance data	• Results of an FOI request on ambulance dispatches to assault incidents
Fire Brigade	• Deliberate primary fires incident data, September 2018 to August 2023 inclusive • Attacks on firefighters data, September 2018 to August 2023 inclusive
Divert	• Aggregate data on Divert referrals year 3 and 4
ICB assault admissions	• Aggregate data on hospital admissions relating to assaults, April 2018 - June 2023
OPCC Commissioned services	• Victim service report from EVA Domestic Abuse Service April 2022 - September 2022 • Victim service report from EVA Sexual Violence Counselling Services April - June 2023
VCAS	• VCAS performance report 2023/24

*Not all data received is used in this report

Locally received data

Source	Data sets
Police data	• Anonymised victims and suspects of serious violence crime data, September 2018 to August 2023 inclusive • Anonymised witnesses of serious violence crime data, September 2018 to August 2023 inclusive • Anonymised missing persons data, September 2018 to August 2023 inclusive
RJ data	• Aggregate case data 2021/22 and January - March 2023
Strategic products	• Cleveland Police Homicide and near-miss problem profile • Cleveland Police Problem Solving Analysis - Serious Violence - Overview Document • Cleveland Police Serious and Organised Crime Local Profile 2023 • Domestic Abuse in Cleveland: Problem Profile
Youth offending data	• Anonymised or aggregated case data on children and young people known to Youth Offending Services in Hartlepool, Stockton-on-Tees and South Tees
Local authority data	• Anonymised or aggregated case on children and adults known to the local authority in Hartlepool, Middlesbrough, Redcar and Cleveland and Stockton-on-Tees

*Not all data received is used in this report

Methodology: Survey

To supplement published and local data, Crest conducted a survey of children and young people's experiences of serious violence in Cleveland. The questions in the survey were similar to those done in the last year, with small amendments, which is why survey data have typically not been compared to last year's survey results.

To make questions age appropriate for under 13s, references to sexual violence were removed from prompts about victimisation and witnessing violence for this group. They were also not asked directly if they had been a victim or offender of sexual assault.

The survey was distributed between 9 and 31 October 2023, to children and young people via schools. A link to the online survey and hard copy versions were shared with Schools through CURV. There was similar levels of uptake of the survey from Stockton-on-Tees, Middlesbrough, and Redcar and Cleveland, however, there was significantly lower representation from Hartlepool, which may affect the findings. There was also better uptake in certain age groups, with those aged 11-14 year making up the bulk of respondents.

In total 2,716 children and young people completed the survey, including:
- 1,309 male, 1,238 female, 29 non-binary, 52 other gender.
- 537 aged 10-11, 2,049 aged 12-15, 110 aged 16-18, and 20 aged 18-24.
- 1,952 white children and young people, 47 asian, 127 mixed ethnicity, 59 black.

Definition of the night-time economy in Cleveland (taken from the Night time economy problem profile*)

NTE hot-spots

Data from Cleveland Police, licensing teams from the four local authorities, open data on venues, and land use data were combined to create a holistic, evidence-based identification of the night time economy (NTE) areas across Cleveland. When analysing the pattern of incidents and offences in and around these areas, it was clear that a broader area should be used to understand and manage NTE violence, and a 'buffer' area was added to the definition. These are shown on the figure opposite.

Both the quantitative analysis of licensed and unlicensed venues as well as qualitative engagement with stakeholders clearly demonstrated that NTE challenges were not focussed solely in licensed premises; the issues must also be addressed in the streets and the wider locality, as incidents occur in nearby areas as people disperse late at night.

NTE hot-times

Both police incident (and offence) data and hospital admittance data show clear peaks in demand on Friday and Saturday evenings in particular, though there are a significant number of incidents throughout most afternoons. When focussing on incidents within the NTE areas identified, the evidence suggests that 6pm to 6am should be used as a broad definition of NTE 'hot-times' though in some instances it may be sensible to focus this even further on Friday and Saturday nights specifically.

Night-time economy areas - Cleveland
NTE areas with spatial buffers

Core NTE area
NTE buffer area
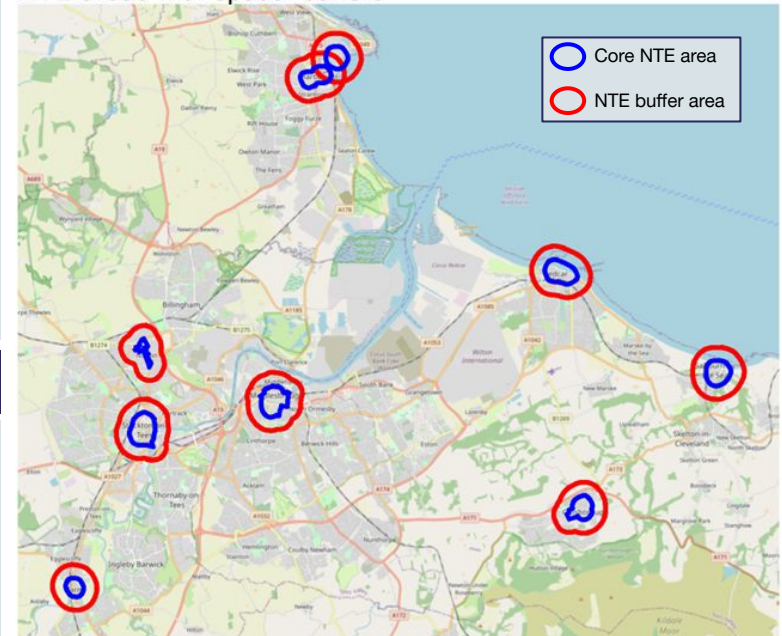
Defining "high harm" and "high count" LSOAs for <u>non-youth related offences</u>: focusing on outliers, which in this case represents 17 out of 342* or the top 5 per cent

To focus on the high harm areas, we need to identify LSOAs that have harm scores for youth related offending that are significantly higher than the general distribution of harm across LSOAs. One way to approach this is to focus on **outliers**.

In this case, any LSOA with a crime harm score higher than **76,233.12** we consider a high harm outlier.

In total, **28 LSOAs** are "high harm" by this measure.

LSOAs with a crime count greater than **89 incidents** is considered high count, which is **27 LSOAs**.

These are **not all the same LSOAs**; Hartlepool 007A and Middlesbrough 007B are high harm but not high count, while Middlesbrough 005A is high count but not high harm LSOAs.

For this analysis, a 'non youth related offence' is any serious violence crime in the dataset where none of the suspects were aged under 25 at the time of the offence.

An outlier in statistics is a data point that significantly deviates from the other observations in a dataset.

A popular method for determining outliers is known as **Tukey fences**, where values falling above or below the fence are defined as outliers.

To calculate the upper Tukey fence, multiply the interquartile range (IQR) by 1.5 and add this to the third quartile (Q3):

*Upper inner fence = Q3 + (1.5*IQR)*

*Only LSOAs with at least one non-youth related offence were included here

Defining "high harm" and "high count" LSOAs for <u>youth related offences</u>: focusing on outliers, which in this case represents 17 out of 342* or the top 5 per cent

To focus on the high harm areas, we need to identify LSOAs that have harm scores for youth related offending that are significantly higher than the general distribution of harm across LSOAs. One way to approach this is to focus on **outliers**.

In this case, any LSOA with a crime harm score higher than **32,346.25** we consider a high harm outlier.

In total, **13 LSOAs are "high harm"** by this measure.

LSOAs with a crime count greater than **33 incidents** is considered high count, which is **14 LSOAs**.

These are **not all the same LSOAs**; Stockton-on-Tees 009H, 010E and 017B are high harm but not high count, while Middlesbrough 002A, 005B, 011A and Stockton-on-Tees 014E are high count but not high harm LSOAs.

For this analysis, a 'youth related offence' is any serious violence crime in the dataset where at least one suspect was aged under 25 at the time of the offence.

An outlier in statistics is a data point that significantly deviates from the other observations in a dataset.

A popular method for determining outliers is known as **Tukey fences**, where values falling above or below the fence are defined as outliers.

To calculate the upper Tukey fence, multiply the interquartile range (IQR) by 1.5 and add this to the third quartile (Q3):

Upper inner fence = Q3 + (1.5*IQR)

*Only LSOAs with at least one youth related offence were included here

Offences included in our analysis when referencing aggregate serious violence

HO Code	Included offences
1	Murder
2	Attempted murder
3	Conspiracy to murder, threats to kill, attempted threats to kill
4	Manslaughter, causing death or serious injury by dangerous driving, causing or allowing a child or vulnerable adult to suffer serious physical harm
5	Endangering life, including assault with intent to cause serious harm, assault police (wounding with intent to resist/ prevent arrest), possession of a firearm with intent to endanger life
8	Assault with injury (inc attempted), harassment - stalking involving serious alarm/ distress
13	Child abduction
14	Procuring illegal abortion
17, 17B, 20, 20B	Assault on a child under 13 by penetration, assault on a male/ female by penetration, sexual assault on a child under 13 (inc attempted)
19	Rape
21, 22, 23	Sexual offences, including causing or inciting a child to engage in sexual activity, causing or inciting a person to engage in sexual activity without consent, sexual activity with a family member
28, 29, 31	Distraction burglary of residential property (inc attempted), aggravated burglary (inc attempted) both residential and non-residential
34	Robbery, attempted robbery, assault with intent to rob of personal property
36	Kidnapping (inc attempted)
37	Causing death by aggravated vehicle taking
56	Arson endangering life (inc attempted)
57	Criminal damage endangering life
70, 71, 73	Sexual activity with a person with a mental disorder impeding choice, sexual exploitation of a child offences and abuse of position of trust offences
88	Administering a substance with intent, trespass with intent to commit a sexual offence, meeting a child following sexual grooming (inc attempted)
99	Knowingly holding another person in slavery/ servitude, racially or religiously aggravated inflicting grievous bodily harm without intent (outcomes only)

The offences below were not categorised using the crime harm index (CHI) because the descriptions in the Cleveland Police data did not detail whether there was penetration or no penetration, which is required to generate a CHI score.

We therefore made a decision without using the CHI on what to include here.

Excluded
Sexual activity with a child under 16- offender under 18
Causing or inciting a child under 16 to engage in sexual activity- offender under 18

Included
Causing a person to engage in sexual activity without consent
Sexual activity with a child under 16
Causing or inciting a child under 16 to engage in sexual activity- offender over 18

Age distribution charts

Crest

All suspects, serious violence offences, September 2018 – August 2023

Distribution of suspect ages, all serious violence offence types

Count of suspects

Age	Count
0-9	128
10-19	1,900
20-29	2,531
30-39	2,626
40-49	1,448
50-59	715
60-69	234
70-79	67
80+	23

Oldest age per suspect in dataset
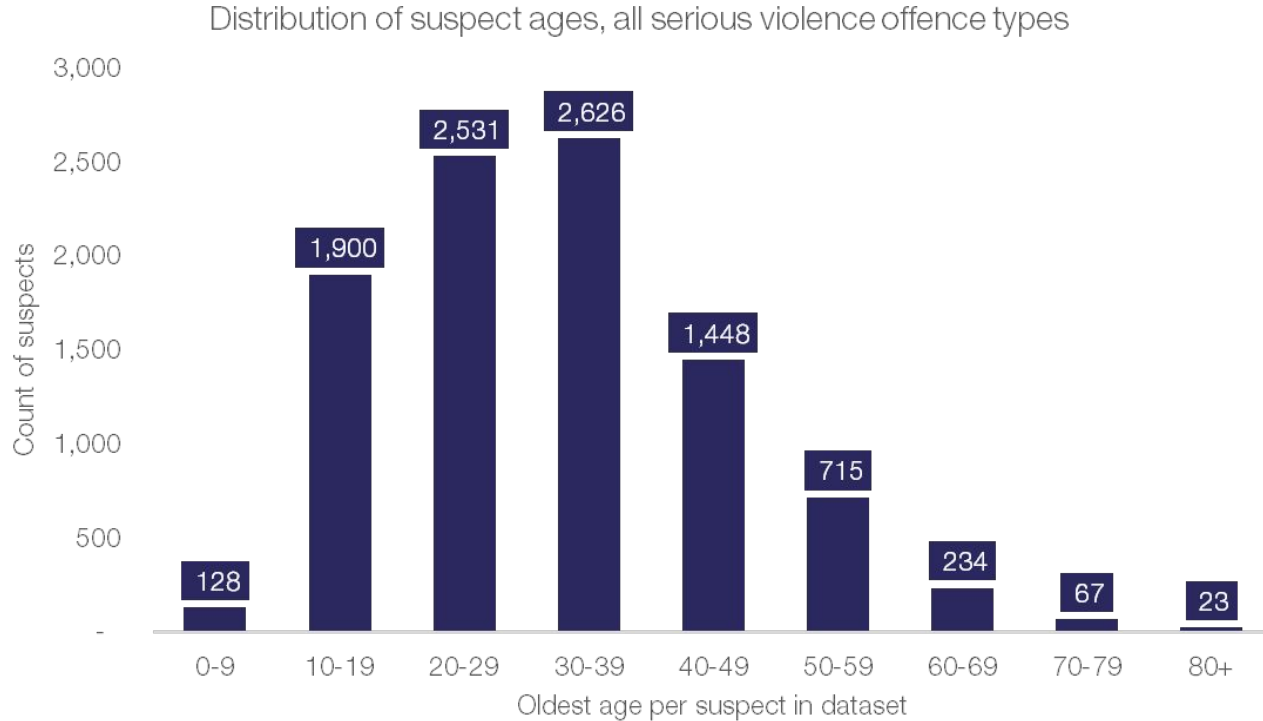
Violence against the person suspects, September 2018 – August 2023

Distribution of suspect ages, violence against the person offences

Count of suspects (y-axis):
- 0-9: 10
- 10-19: 757
- 20-29: 1,633
- 30-39: 1,699
- 40-49: 908
- 50-59: 440
- 60-69: 123
- 70-79: 29
- 80+: 9

Oldest age per suspect in dataset
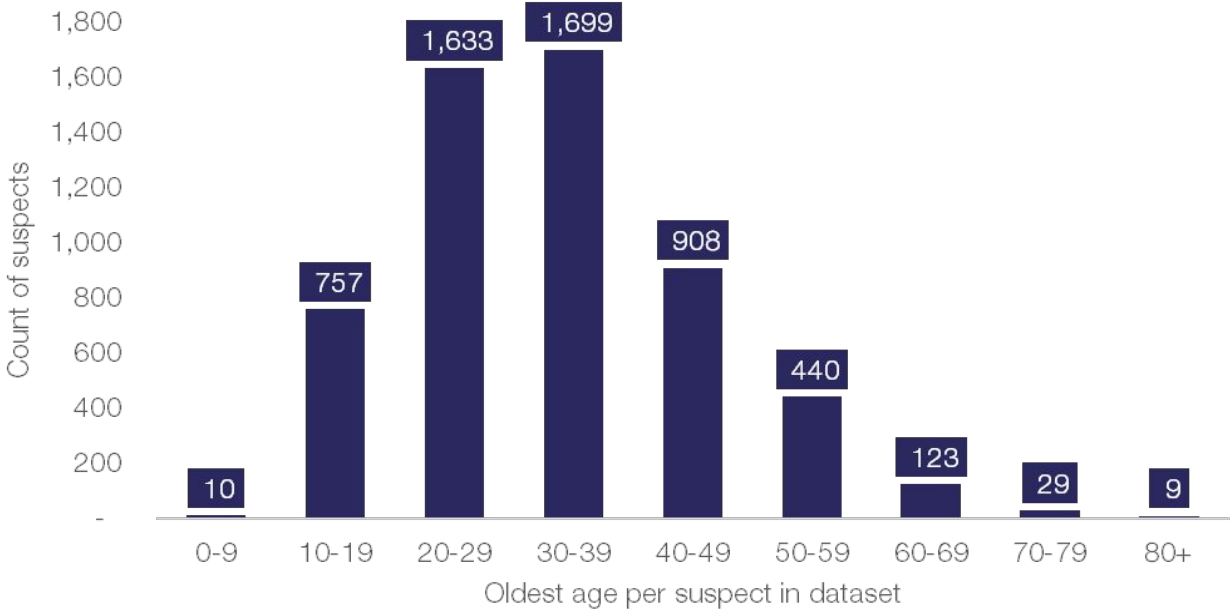
Burglary suspects, September 2018 – August 2023

Distribution of suspect ages, burglary offences

Count of suspects vs Oldest age per suspect in dataset

Age range	Count
0-9	0
10-19	99
20-29	189
30-39	149
40-49	53
50-59	12
60-69	0
70-79	0
80+	0

Robbery suspects, September 2018 – August 2023

Distribution of suspect ages, robbery offences

Count of suspects

Age	Count
0-9	*
10-19	419
20-29	505
30-39	530
40-49	272
50-59	51
60-69	8
70-79	*
80+	0

Oldest age per suspect in the dataset

*Counts under 5 have been suppressed

129
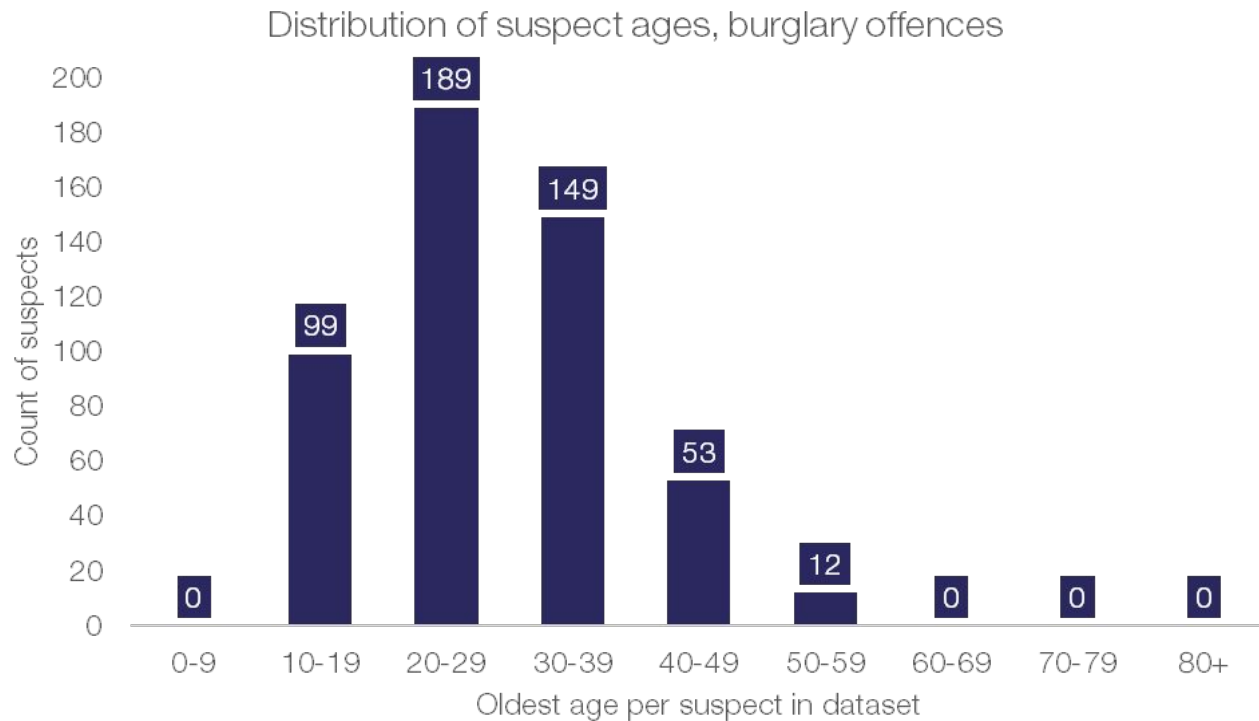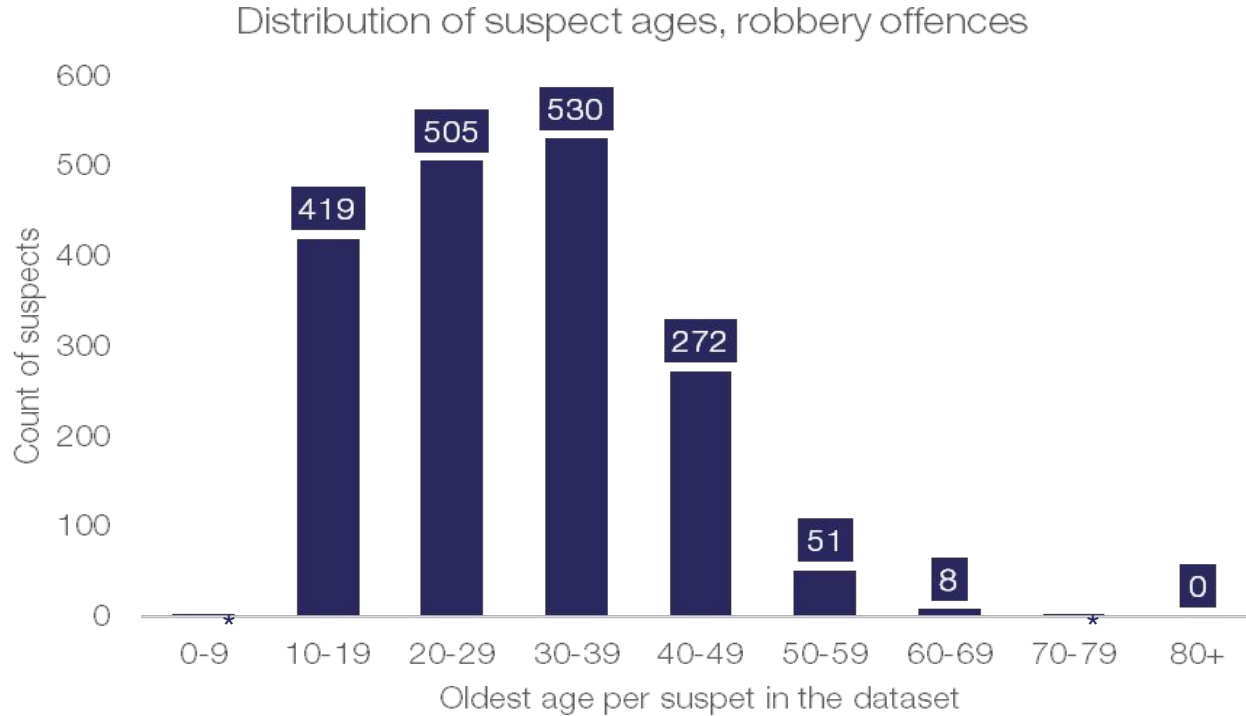
Criminal damage and arson suspects, September 2018 – August 2023

Distribution of suspect ages, criminal damage and arson offences

Count of suspects (y-axis) vs Oldest age per suspect in the dataset (x-axis)

Age group	Count
0-9	*
10-19	66
20-29	77
30-39	70
40-49	34
50-59	9
60-69	12
70-79	0
80+	0

*Counts under 5 have been suppressed

Rape suspects, September 2018 – August 2023

Distribution of suspect ages, rape offences

Count of suspects

Age	Count
0-9	10
10-19	507
20-29	529
30-39	512
40-49	285
50-59	169
60-69	65
70-79	22
80+	5

Oldest age per suspect in the dataset

131

Police data, locally provided
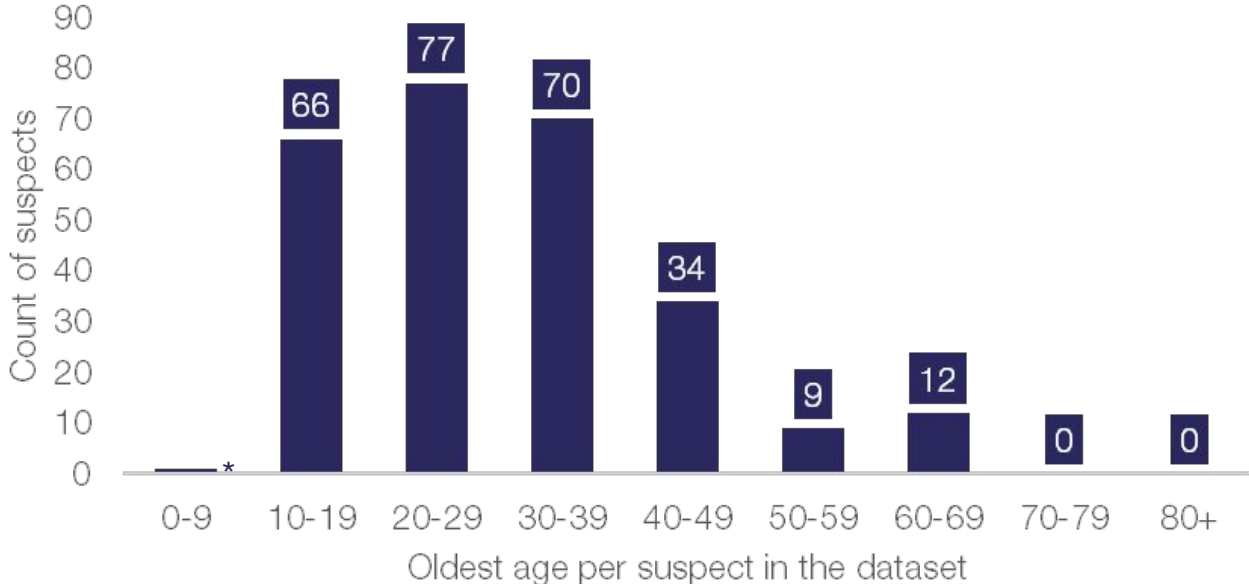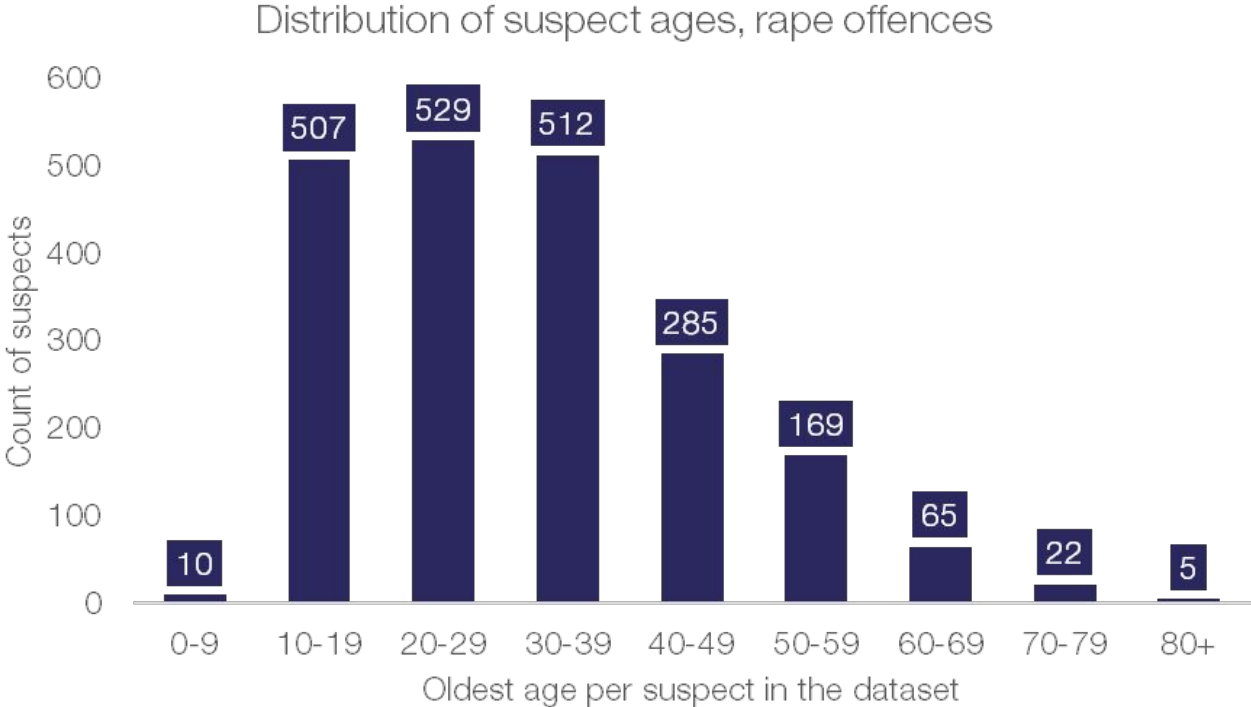
Suspects, weapon-enabled offences, September 2018 - August 2023

Distribution of suspect ages, weapon-enabled offences

Bar chart. X-axis: "Oldest age per suspect in the dataset". Y-axis: "Count of suspects" (0 to 900).

Age range	Count
0-9	*
10-19	484
20-29	839
30-39	781
40-49	387
50-59	128
60-69	24
70-79	*
80+	*

*Counts under 5 have been suppressed

Police data, locally provided

Distribution of suspect ages, offences in a public outdoor location

Count of suspects (y-axis), Oldest age per suspect in the dataset (x-axis)

Age	Count
0-9	14
10-19	606
20-29	714
30-39	676
40-49	308
50-59	93
60-69	34
70-79	*
80+	*

*Counts under 5 have been suppressed

133

Police data, locally provided

Suspects, offences in a dwelling, September 2018 – August 2023

Distribution of suspect ages, offences in a dwelling

Police data, locally provided
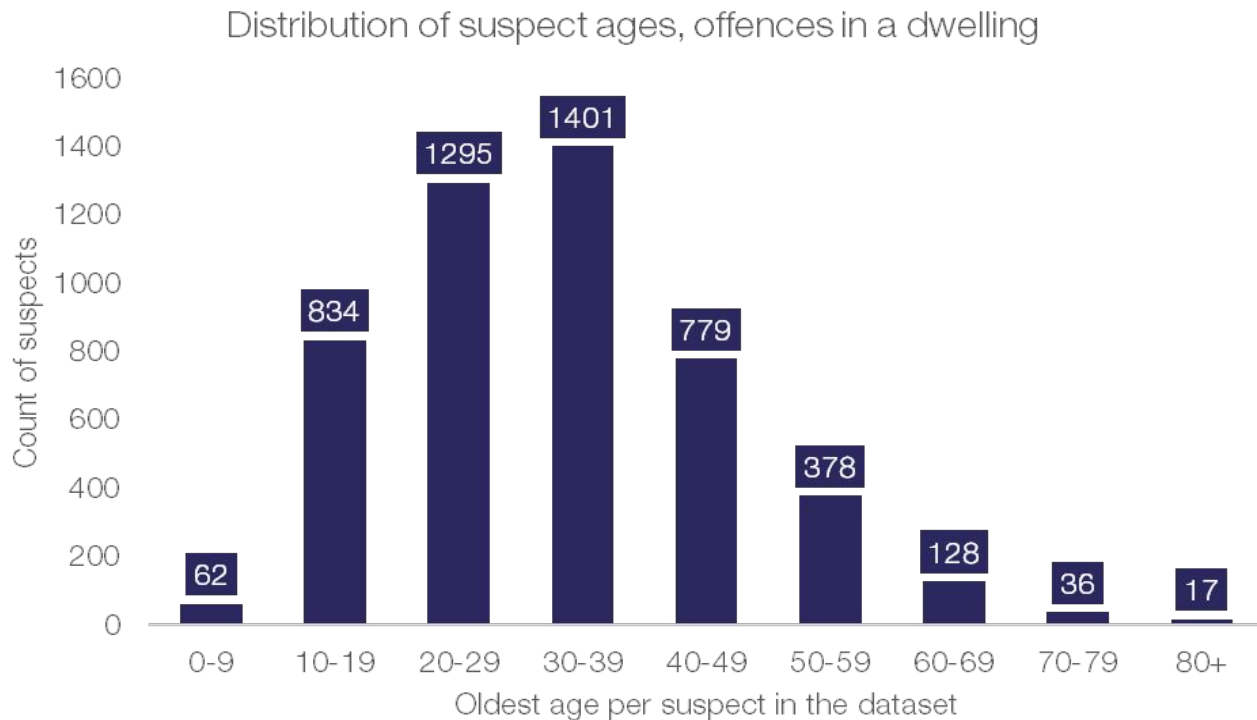
Suspects, domestic abuse offences, September 2018 – August 2023

Distribution of suspect ages, domestic abuse offences

Count of suspects

Oldest age per suspect in the dataset	Count
0-9	0
10-19	246
20-29	915
30-39	1111
40-49	597
50-59	317
60-69	93
70-79	30
80+	*

*Counts under 5 have been suppressed
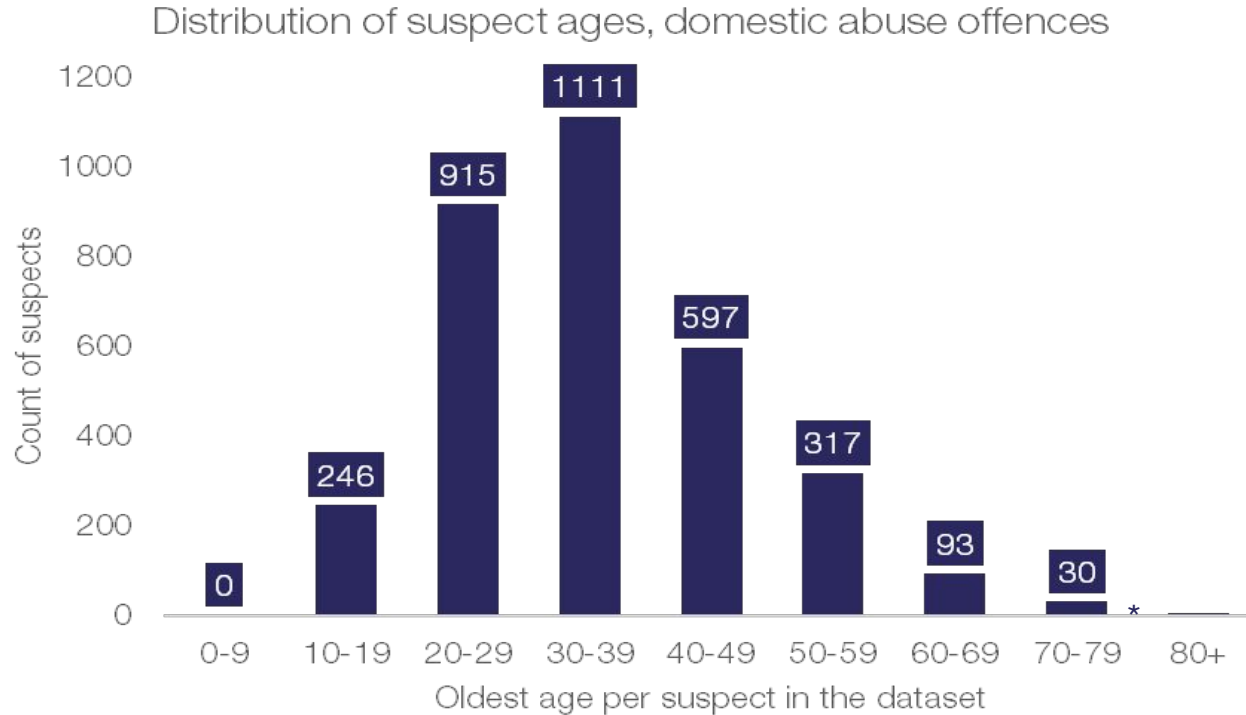
Suspects, NTE related offences, September 2018 – August 2023

Distribution of suspect ages, NTE related offences

Oldest age per suspect in the dataset	Count of suspects
0-9	*
10-19	358
20-29	689
30-39	602
40-49	312
50-59	105
60-69	31
70-79	8
80+	*

*Counts under 5 have been suppressed
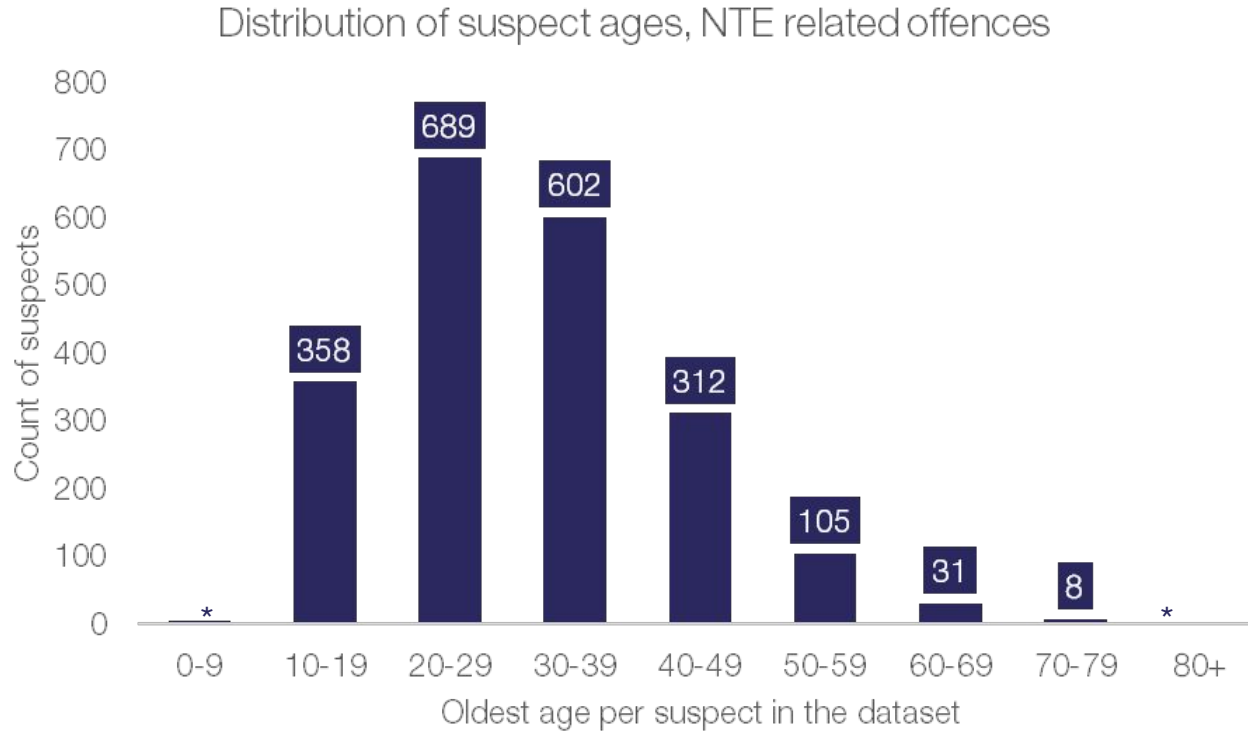
All victims, serious violence offences, September 2018 – August 2023

Distribution of victim ages, all serious violence offences

137
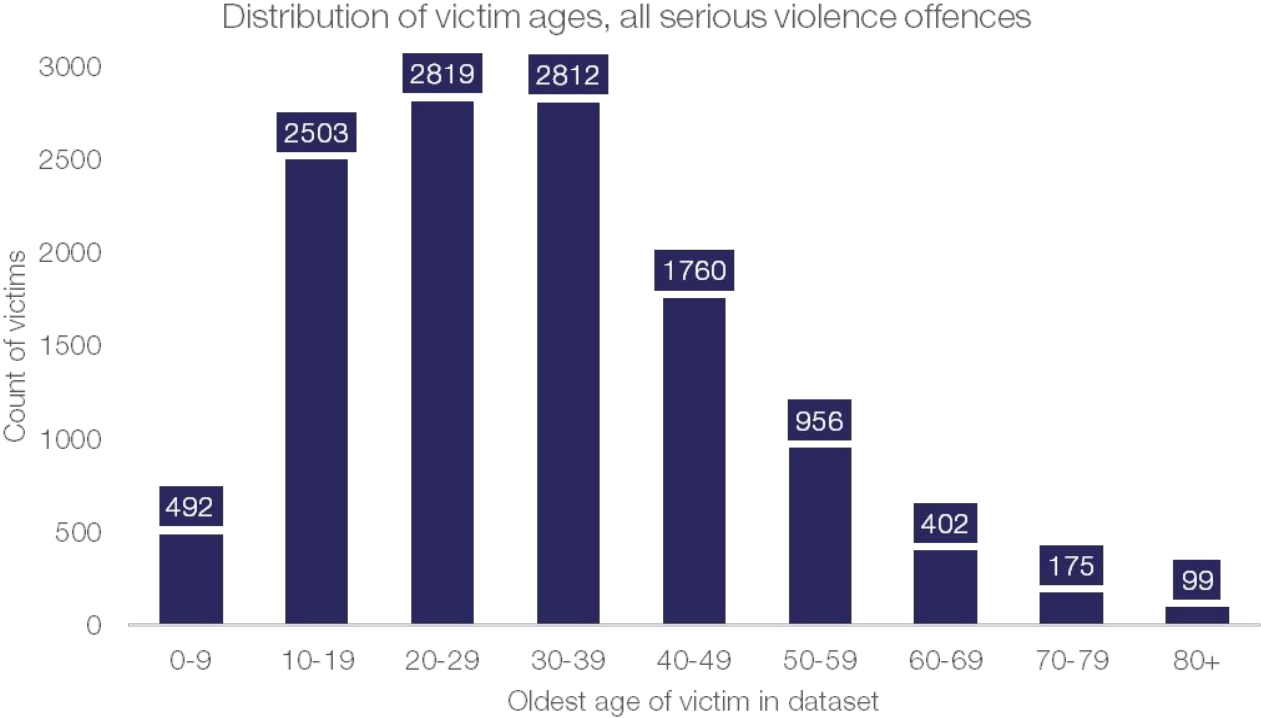
Victims, violence against the person offences, September 2018 – August 2023

Distribution of vicitm ages, violence against the person offences

Y-axis: Count of victims (0 – 2000)

X-axis: Oldest age per victim in dataset

- 0-9: 77
- 10-19: 666
- 20-29: 1624
- 30-39: 1749
- 40-49: 989
- 50-59: 537
- 60-69: 199
- 70-79: 53
- 80+: 17

Police data, locally provided
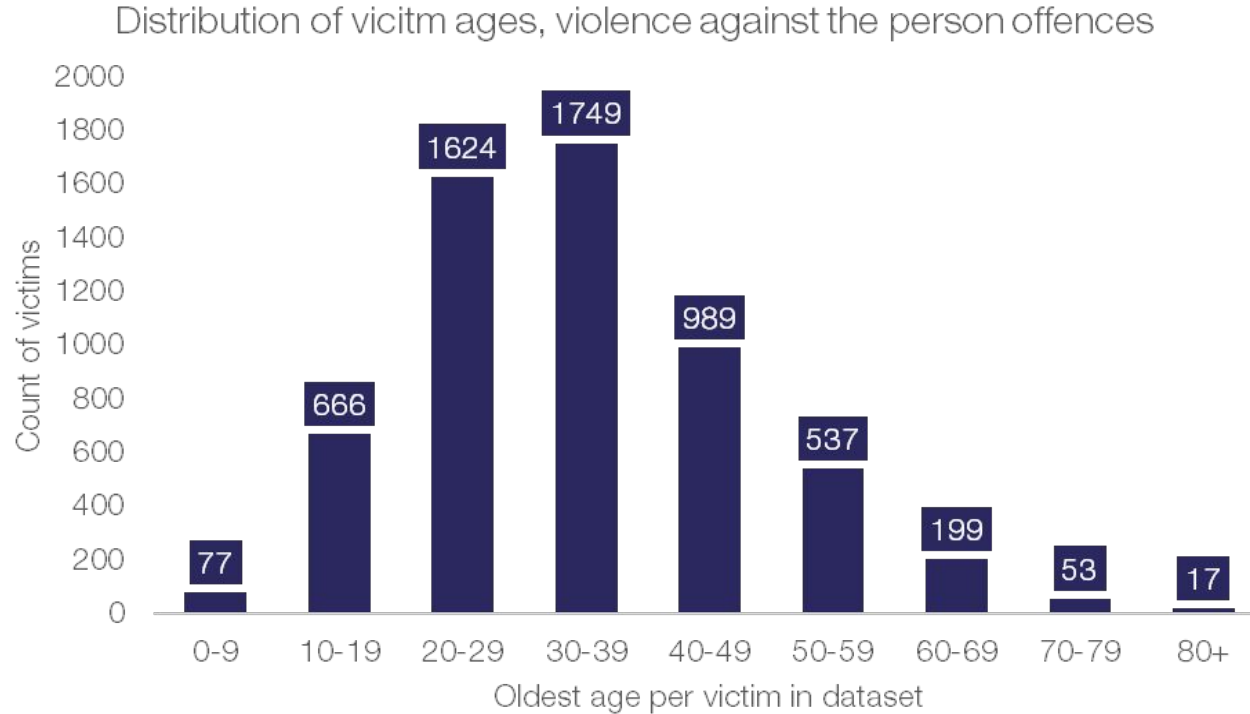
Victims, burglary offences, September 2018 – August 2023

Distribution of victim ages, burglary offences

Y-axis: Count of suspects

Oldest age of victim in dataset	Count
0-9	0
10-19	27
20-29	124
30-39	157
40-49	104
50-59	58
60-69	38
70-79	41
80+	44

Victims, robbery offences, September 2018 – August 2023

Distribution of victim ages, robbery offences

- 0-9: 13
- 10-19: 554
- 20-29: 642
- 30-39: 633
- 40-49: 477
- 50-59: 259
- 60-69: 121
- 70-79: 51
- 80+: 15

Count of victims

Oldest age of victim in the dataset

Police data, locally provided

Victims, criminal damage and arson, September 2018 – August 2023

Distribution of victim ages, criminal damage and arson offences

Count of victims

Oldest age of victim in dataset	Count
0-9	0
10-19	5
20-29	64
30-39	96
40-49	87
50-59	55
60-69	25
70-79	13*

*Counts under 5 have been suppressed
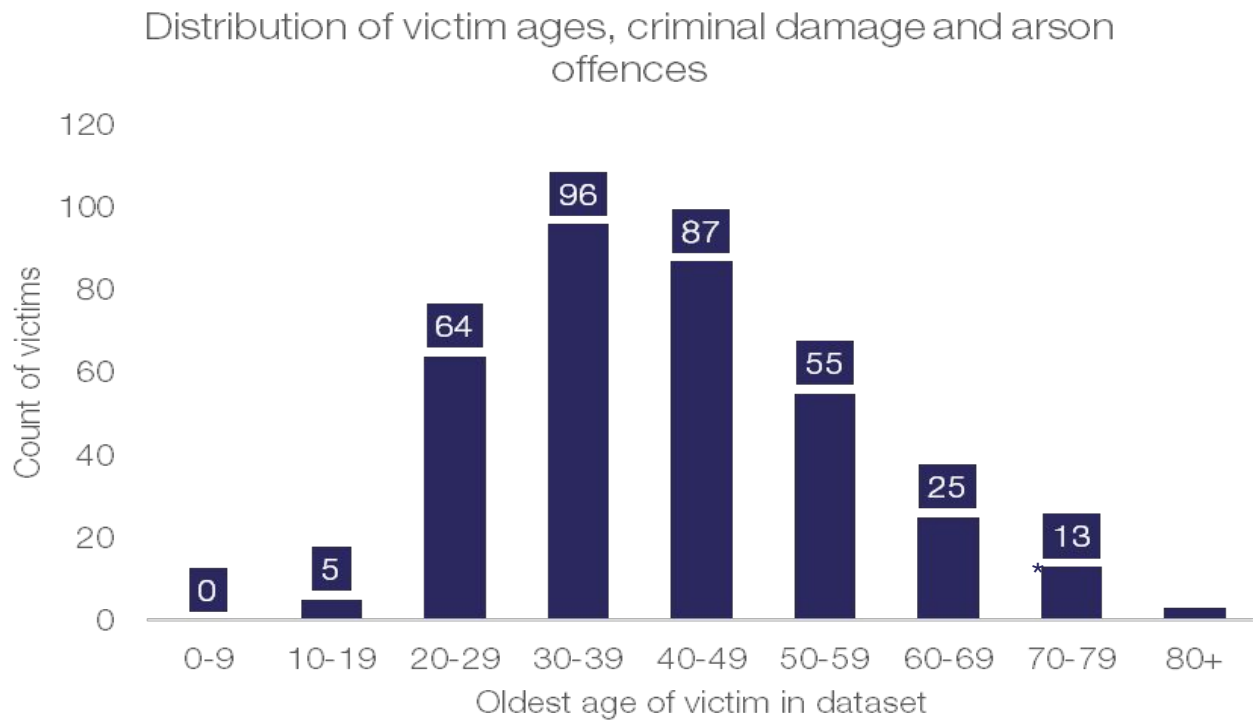
Victims, rape offences, September 2018 – August 2023

Distribution of victim ages, rape offences

Count of victims (y-axis) vs Oldest age of victim in dataset (x-axis)

- 0-9: 48
- 10-19: 747
- 20-29: 566
- 30-39: 506
- 40-49: 276
- 50-59: 78
- 60-69: 27
- 70-79: 9
- 80+: 9

Victims, weapon-enabled offences, September 2018 – August 2023

Distribution of victim ages, weapon enabled offences

Oldest age of victim in dataset	Count of victim
0-9	9
10-19	407
20-29	856
30-39	831
40-49	527
50-59	251
60-69	101
70-79	15 *
80+	

*Counts under 5 have been suppressed

Police data, locally provided
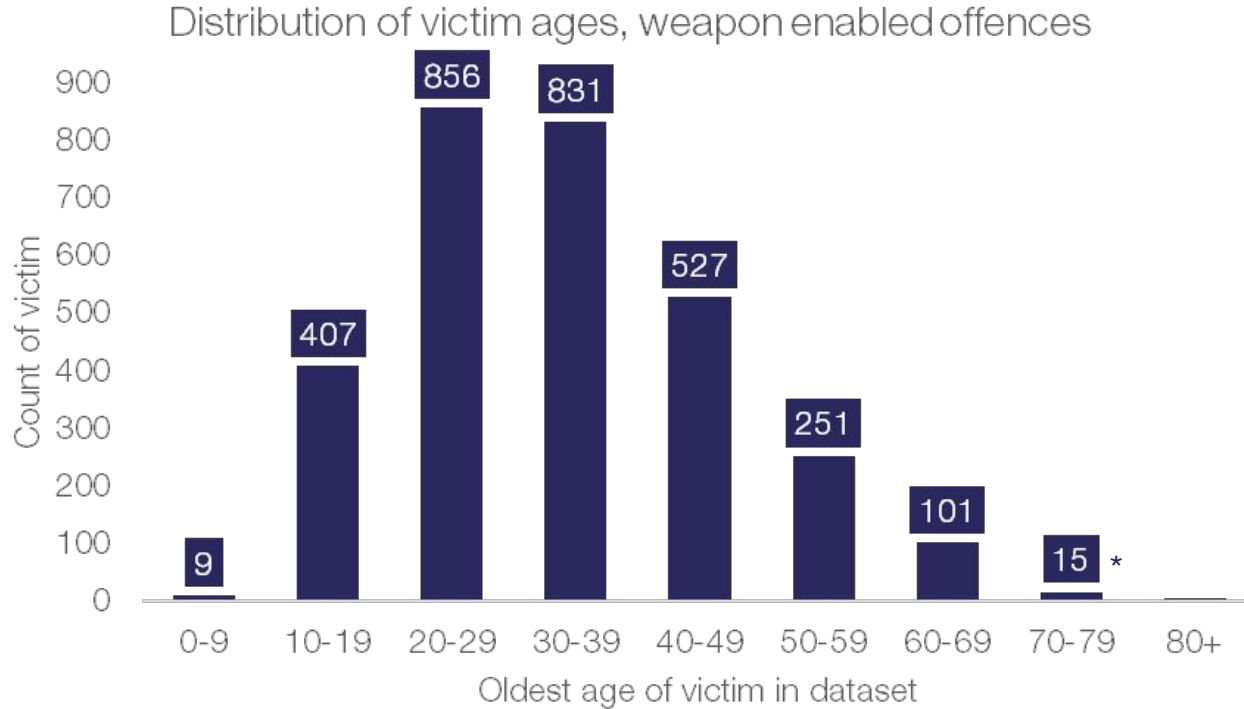
Victims, public outdoor offences, September 2018 – August 2023

Distribution of victim ages, offences in a public outdoor location

*Counts under 5 have been suppressed

Victims, offences in a dwelling, September 2018 – August 2023

Distribution of victim ages, offences in a dwelling

Police data, locally provided
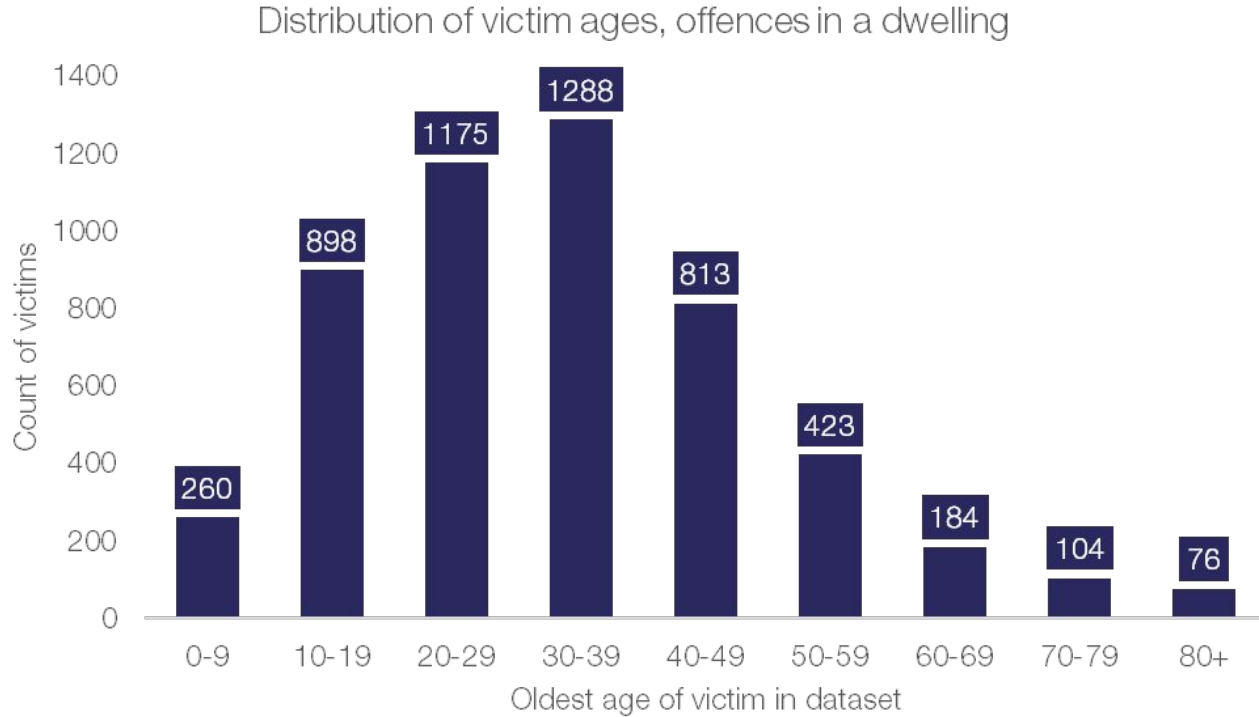
Victims, domestic abuse offences, September 2018 – August 2023

Distribution of victim ages, domestic abuse offences

Victims, NTE related offences, September 2018 – August 2023

Distribution of victim ages, NTE related offences

Count of victims

Oldest age of victim in dataset	Count
0-9	18
10-19	396
20-29	789
30-39	701
40-49	429
50-59	186
60-69	61
70-79	28
80+	

*Counts under 5 have been suppressed

LSOA percentage changes in servious violence offence counts

Crest

Although two thirds of LSOAs had a serious violence count for 2018-2023 that was within +/- 20% of their count for 2017-2022, some areas showed more considerable variation between the datasets, including a 100% increase in one LSOA

LSOAs with the largest positive and negative percentage changes in counts of serious violence between October 2017 to October 2022 and September 2018 to August 2023

LSOA	Total serious violence offences (October 2017- October 2022)	Total serious violence offences (September 2018- August 2023)	Percentage change between periods
Stockton-on-Tees 015E	5	10	100%
Redcar and Cleveland 004F	16	26	63%
Stockton-on-Tees 004D	33	52	58%
Hartlepool 012A	29	45	55%
Stockton-on-Tees 013A	11	17	55%
Stockton-on-Tees 010D	35	30	-14.%
Stockton-on-Tees 018C	39	33	-15%
Middlesbrough 019A	27	21	-22%
Stockton-on-Tees 001A	23	17	-26%
Hartlepool 002C	26	18	-31%

Methodology note: to avoid skewing towards areas with very small counts (and therefore bigger percentage changes) only areas with an actual count difference greater than five were included here.

Thank you

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Crest