

# CURV Strategic Needs Assessment

December 2022



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# Executive Summary

# Strategic Needs Assessment on a page

## 1. Scale

The scale of the challenge presented by serious violence in Cleveland is one of the most significant in England and Wales - this will require CURV to prioritise.

Despite the scale of serious violence, fewer than 300 individuals were convicted of serious violence in the most recent year of data.

Serious violence has a profound impact on victims and the wider community - for example, there are areas in Middlesbrough where people will not go.

**1 in 20**  
crimes in Cleveland are serious violence offences

**289**  
Convictions in 2020 in context of over 7.5k serious violence offences

**59%**  
children and young people had changed their behaviour to feel safer

## 2. Nature

Serious violence is concentrated in hotspots, which are closely associated with deprivation. The majority of serious violence occurs in these areas.

These offences were most commonly linked to domestic abuse, drugs and/or alcohol and weapons, accounting for 24%, 22% and 18% respectively.

Small numbers of suspects and victims account for large proportions of serious violence offences - breaking these trajectories could have a significant impact on overall volumes of violence.

**16%**  
of serious violence happens in just two wards in Middlesbrough (Central and Newport)

**24%**  
of serious violence offences were flagged as domestic abuse-related

**25%**  
of offenders committed half of serious violence offences

## 3. Drivers

As a community, Cleveland experiences high levels of deprivation. Both Hartlepool and Middlesbrough rank within the top 10 most deprived local authority areas in England according to the Indices of Multiple Deprivation

There are high levels of domestic violence in Cleveland - not only is this representative of the scale of the current challenge in the area, the number children and young people exposed to domestic violence impacts their general risk to being exposed to serious violence.

Given the extent of violence in Cleveland and reported exposure to violence, there is a question around the extent to which violence is normalised in the community.

**1st**  
Ranking for Middlesbrough local authority for income deprivation

**39%**  
of young people known to the YOT had experiences of DA

**41%**  
of children and young people have seen fights involving children or young people on social media

# Strategic Needs Assessment: so what?

Based on this assessment of serious violence and its drivers, the Cleveland Unit for the Reduction of Violence should:

## Knowledge, best practice and evidence

Ensure all partners understand expectations around information and data sharing (priority 1) and support partners to take an evidence-led approach to serious violence prevention (priority 2)

## Focus of funding

Identify populations most at risk and apply primary, secondary and tertiary prevention within target populations (priority 3), including hyper-localised commissioning (priority 4). Funding should also be used to leverage systemic change (priority 5) and partners should draft individual action plans that align with the CURV strategy (priority 6).

## Governance and partnerships

Align partners to the CURV strategy and drive commitments to aligned delivery (priority 7), in particular ensuring schools and prisons are represented within governance arrangements (priority 8).

## Communications and engagement

Bring the community into the process of developing the response to serious violence (priority 9)

# Introduction

# 18 initial Violence Reduction Units were set up in 2018 in response to increasing serious violence nationally. Cleveland has now been awarded funding over the next three years to reduce violence

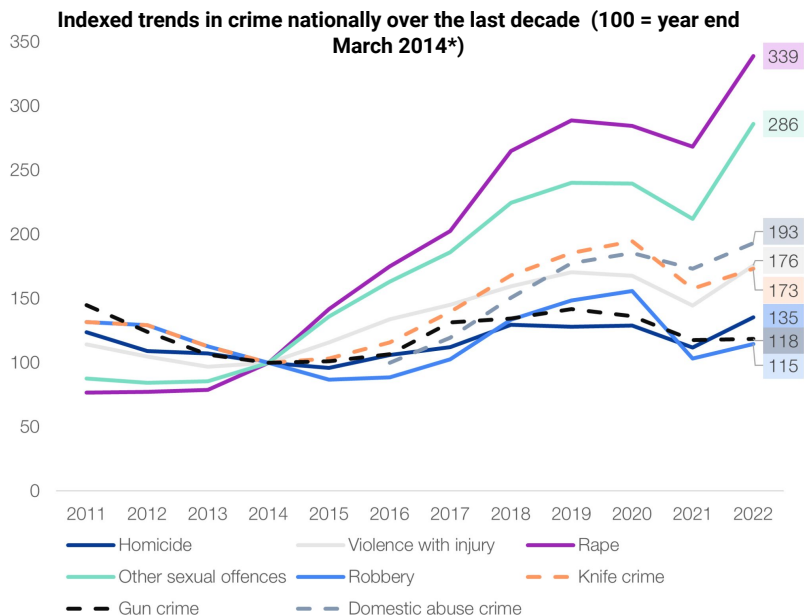
Sexual offences, knife crime, and domestic abuse have all significantly increased since 2014

In response the government funded 18 Violence Reduction Units (VRUs) initially, then a further 2 this year - CURV being one

In April 2018 the government published its [Serious Violence Strategy](#) in response to increases in knife crime, gun crime and homicide across England. The strategy called for a public health approach, with VRUs playing a key role in the strategic coordination of all relevant agencies, to tackle serious violence and its root causes.

The Serious Violence Duty was legislated for as part of the [Police, Crime, Sentencing, and Courts Act 2022](#). The duty requires specified authorities, the police, local authorities, fire and rescue authorities, youth offending teams, Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs) in England, Local Health Boards in Wales and probation services, to work together to formulate an evidence-based analysis of serious violence in a local area and then formulate and implement a strategy detailing how they will respond to those issues.

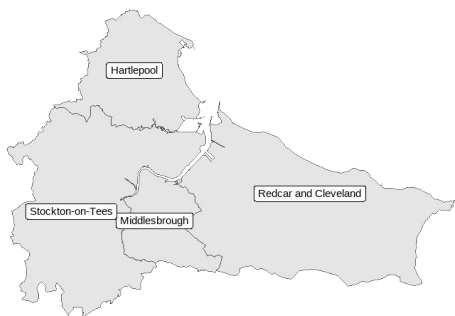
Draft guidance on the duty has been consulted on and is currently being reviewed by government.



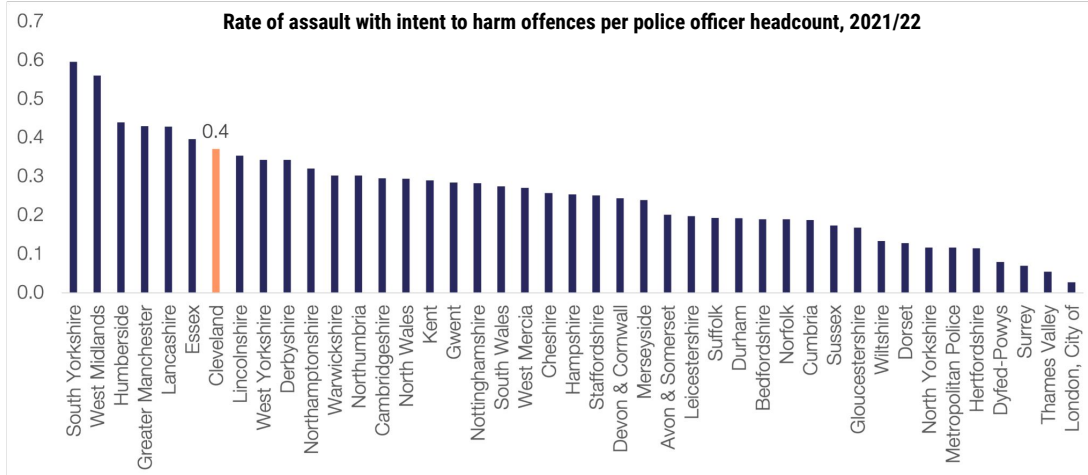
## Trends seen nationally are especially pronounced in Cleveland. The area has high rates of crime and economic deprivation, and limited resources

Cleveland has the highest crime rate in England and Wales, and above average rates of serious violence

Cleveland has the highest crime rate in England and Wales with 134.9 offences per 1,000 population in the year ending 2022. Cleveland's rate of serious violence is higher than the national average, with rates of weapon-enabled violence, domestic abuse and sexual offences higher than most of Cleveland's comparator areas. It also has high rates of deprivation, with Middlesbrough ranking as the most deprived local authority according to the IMD rank of average score for income deprivation.



The rate of serious violence per police officer (using proxy indicator of assault with intent to harm) in Cleveland is also one of the highest in the country





# In this report, '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

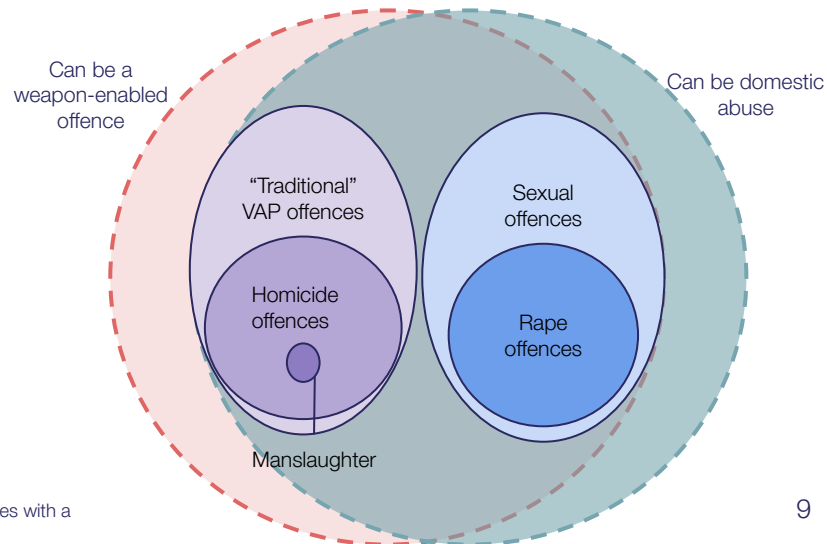
The CURV Governance Group have agreed **the local definition of serious violence:**

- 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
- Domestic Abuse (DA)
- 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)

Some of these include high volumes of lower-level offences which would not commonly be considered to constitute serious violence.

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.

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



\*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.

## We used a mixed methods approach to build on the existing evidence base and develop the first iteration of a strategic needs assessment for Cleveland

<b>Evidence review</b>	Review of existing insight	13 documents
<b>Data</b>	Review of public data	At least 15 datasets
	Analysis of local data	11 datasets from 7 sources
<b>Engagement with young people</b>	Survey	851 respondents
	Interviews	2 depth interviews, one child deemed 'at risk' and one child at 'high risk' based on previous offending
<b>Lived experience</b>	Interviews with victims	4 depth interviews involving victims of armed robbery, sexual assault and serious injury by dangerous driving
	Interviews with offenders	3 depth interviews involving offenders, including armed robbery and assault offences, sexual offences and domestic violence.
<b>Education</b>	Focus groups	2 focus groups involving 8 stakeholders, including teachers, an educational psychologist and school liaison/ early intervention officers
<b>Specified authorities (Duty partners)</b>		1 focus group with 4 probation officers

# Scale

**Crime known to agencies: The scale of the challenge presented by serious violence in Cleveland is one of the most significant in England and Wales - this will require CURV to prioritise.**

- **Police data:** The scale and nature of serious violence in Cleveland suggests that the CURV must prioritise how it responds to the problem - 15,014 serious violence crimes were committed between October 2017 and October 2022 (roughly one in every twenty crimes).
  - In terms of Home Office metrics, Cleveland ranks among the top five Police Force Areas for police recorded knife crime.
  - The rate of assault with intent to cause serious harm in Cleveland is well above the national average, with the rate in Middlesbrough more than twice as high. This crime type has increased significantly since 2015/16.
  - Rates of weapon-enabled violence, domestic abuse and sexual violence are all above national average and similar force areas.
  - The rate of arson endangering life in Cleveland is over twice as high as the national average.
  - The rate of death or serious injury caused by dangerous driving in Cleveland as a whole is in line with the national average, however this varies between the local authorities- with the rate in Hartlepool currently twice as high.
- **Health data:** Cleveland has the 7th highest rate of hospital admissions as a result of assault with a sharp object - this is not as high as some similar local areas but broadly aligns with the high rates of police recorded crime.
- **Fire data:** Data from the Cleveland Fire Brigade shows that there were 2,181 deliberate primary fires in Cleveland between October 2017 and September 2022. 19% of these were fires in dwellings, while 54% involved road vehicles. While not always endangering life, deliberate arson attacks on road vehicles could be viewed as indicative of wider violence.
- **Prison data:** Violence is evident within the prison estate and was rising in HMP Holme House and HMP/YOI Deerbolt before the pandemic - but the rates of violence are different from prison to prison and is often dependent on a range of drivers such as age and/or drugs/illicit economy. The connection between violence in prison and the community in Cleveland is not well-understood.

## **Outcomes for violent crimes: in terms of overall serious violence, only a small proportion of these offences end in a conviction for the offender**

- In 2020, just 289 individuals were convicted for serious violence. Over 600 of offences were given an out-of-court disposal
- 46% of these convictions resulted in a custodial sentence - a closer analysis of police and court outcomes would be interesting to understand how they are used to intervene and how effective the interventions are at these stages

## **Impact of serious violence: serious violence has significant impact, both on the individuals directly involved but also for the wider community**

- Serious violence in Cleveland cost the police and the criminal justice system £155 million in the last five years. 46% of these costs are caused by violence with injury offences
- The fear of violence is a significant consequence of local crime: the majority of young people who responded to the survey changed their behaviour to protect themselves and make themselves feel safer, including avoiding travelling alone or going out at certain times of the day
- Being a victim of serious violence has considerable, if not life-changing, consequences for individuals in Cleveland. Victims spoke about the impact on their mental health and their families (hidden victims of crime) as well as moving following the crime to make themselves feel safer

# Crime known to services



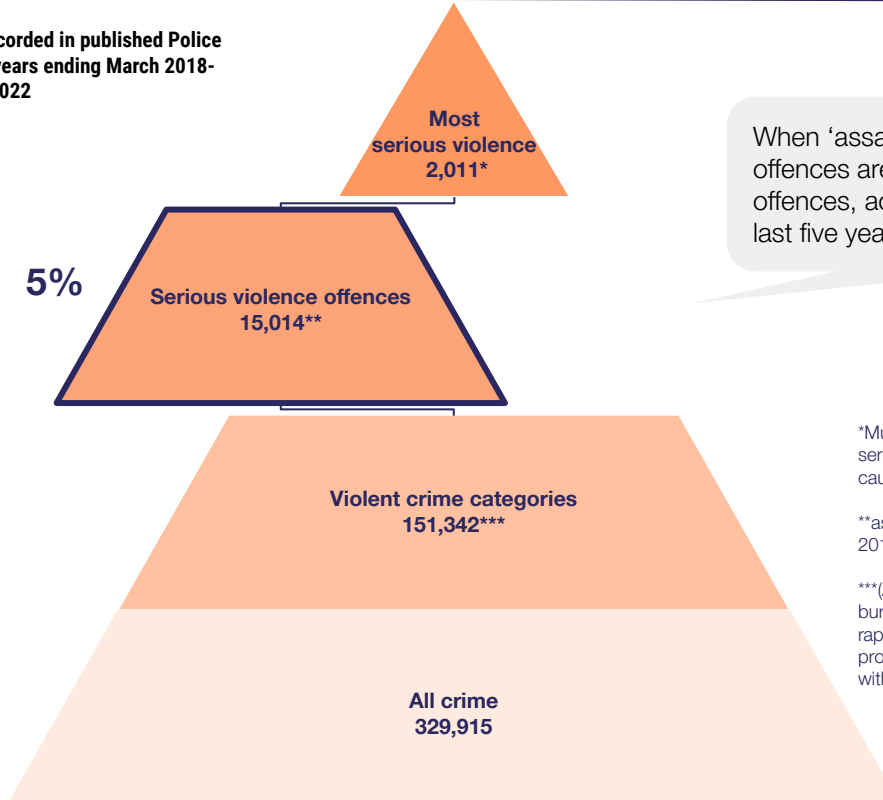
## In terms of Home Office metrics, Cleveland ranks among the top ten local areas for police recorded knife crime and hospital admissions for knife sharp object assault

“Three key success measures for the prevention and reduction of serious violence are homicide rates, hospital admissions for knife/sharp object assault, and police-recorded knife crime.” - *Serious Violence Duty Guidance, Chapter Five: Monitoring and Compliance*.

Homicide rates (year end June 2022)		Hospital admissions for knife/ sharp object assault (2019)		Police recorded knife crime (year end June 2022)	
1.2 per 100,000	17th	11.4 per 100,000	7th	154 offences per 100,000	2nd

# Serious violence, according to the CURV definition, represented one in every twenty crimes in the last five years

Volumes of offences recorded in published Police Recorded Crime data, years ending March 2018-2022



When 'assault occasioning actual bodily harm' offences are included, the total rises to 40,248 offences, accounting for 12% of all crimes over the last five years.

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

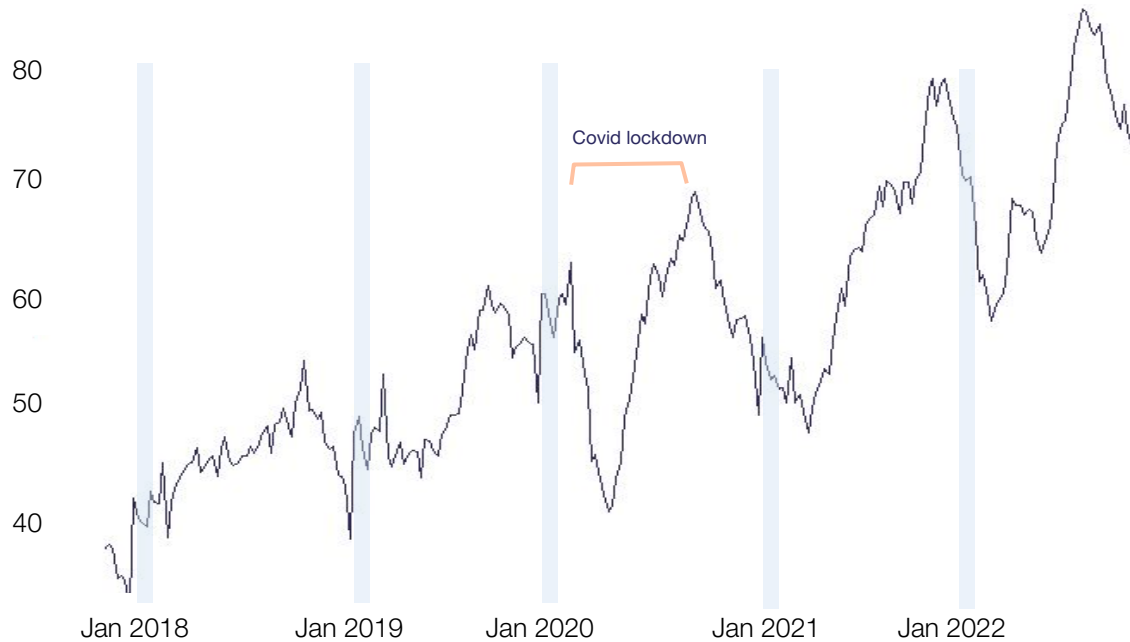
\*\*as per CURV definition using local police data (October 2017-October 2022)

\*\*\*(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)



# Levels of serious violence offending have been increasing in Cleveland over the last five years and are considerably higher than they were pre-pandemic

Serious violence offences\*, totals are an 8 week rolling-average\*\*, October 2017 to October 2022



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

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

Substantial academic research supports the “Temperature aggression theory” - that warmer temperatures lead to greater aggression and violence including increased homicide rates (Michel et al. 2016), robbery (Tompson and Bowers, 2013) and the broader range of violent crimes (Cruz et al. 2020).

\*\*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.

Michel, S. J., Wang, H., Selvarajah, S., Canner, J. K., Murrill, M., Chi, A., Efron, D. T., Schneider, E. B. (2016). Investigating the relationship between weather and violence in Baltimore, Maryland, USA. *Injury*, 47, 272-277  
 Tompson, L., Bowers, K. (2013). A stab in the dark? A research note on temporal patterns of street robbery. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 50, 616-631  
 Cruz E, D'Alessio SJ, Stolzenberg L. The Effect of Maximum Daily Temperature on Outdoor Violence. *Crime & Delinquency*. June 2020

# Cleveland's rate of serious violence is higher than the national average, with rates of weapon-enabled violence, domestic abuse and rape higher than most of Cleveland's comparator areas (these areas have existing or new Violence Reduction Units)

Rates of serious violence offences per 100,000 population\*, 2021/22

Cleveland National Greater Manchester Humberside Merseyside Northumbria West Yorkshire

All non-sexual forms of serious violence\*\*

187.3

121.4

185.5

169.7

140.1

120.7

156.8

Weapon-enabled violence

172

92

145

90

124

71

119

Domestic abuse\*\*\*

2,267

1,529

2,243

1,737

2,315

1,728

2,573

Rape

168

118

148

113

110

127

156

Murder

1.8

1.2

2.0

1.0

1.2

0.8

1.2

Attempted murder

1.1

1.7

2.8

0.6

2.2

0.6

2.2

Wounding with intent to do GBH

998

848

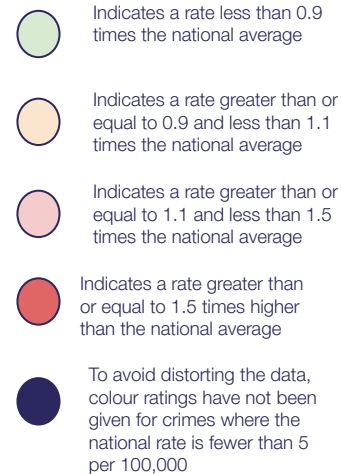
924

1,032

1,001

1,025

1,089



\*Population sizes taken from 2021 census data

\*\*Combined total of: homicide, aggravated burglary, assault with intent to cause serious harm, assault with injury on a constable, assault on emergency workers (other than constables), racially or religiously motivated assault with injury, arson endangering life, death or serious injury caused by dangerous driving, causing death by unlawful driving or aggravated vehicle taking, attempted murder, kidnapping.

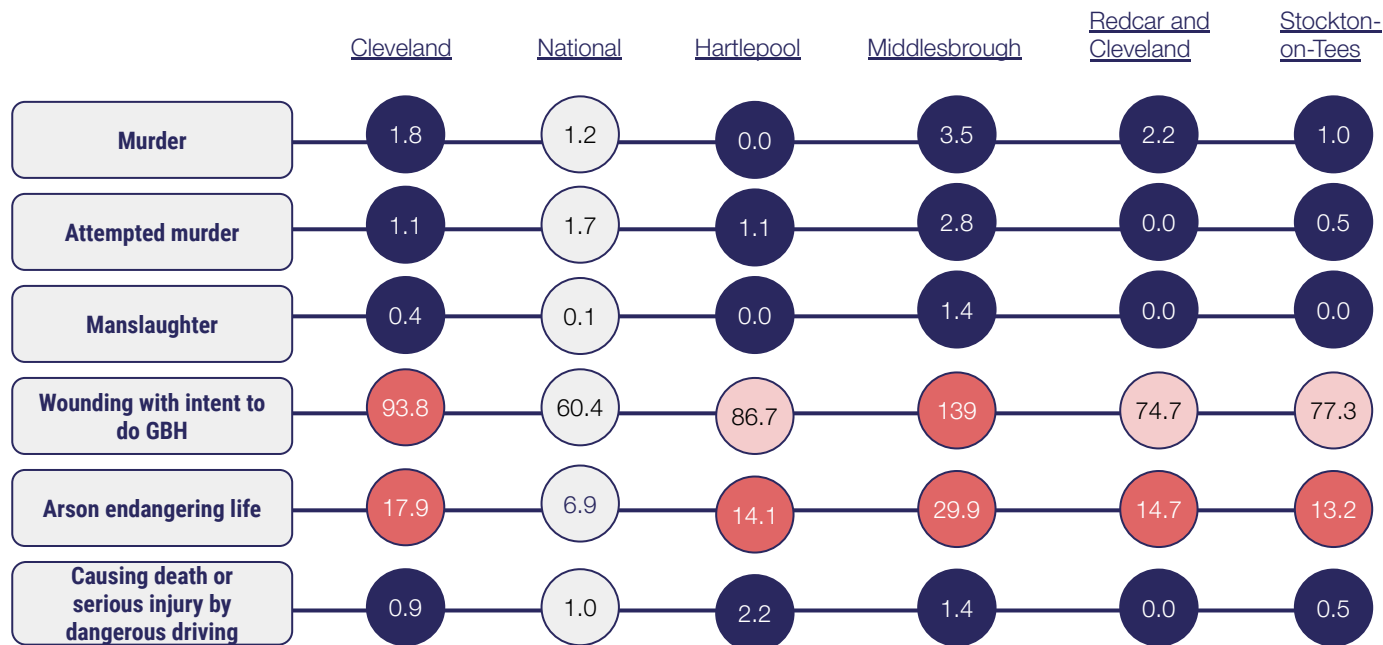
\*\*\*This measure includes all crimes flagged as domestic abuse related, not just those that fall within the serious violence crime types.

[Published police recorded crime data](#)

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# Rates of the most serious violence offences vary between the local authorities in Cleveland, however rates of assault with intent to cause serious harm and arson endangering life are higher than the national average across all Cleveland's local authority areas

Rates of the most serious violence offences per 100,000 population\*, 2021/22



'Arson endangering life' is more than 1.5 times higher than the national average in all Local Authorities in Cleveland

With the exception of 'causing death or serious injury by dangerous driving', Middlesbrough consistently has a higher rate of most serious violence than the other Local Authorities in Cleveland.

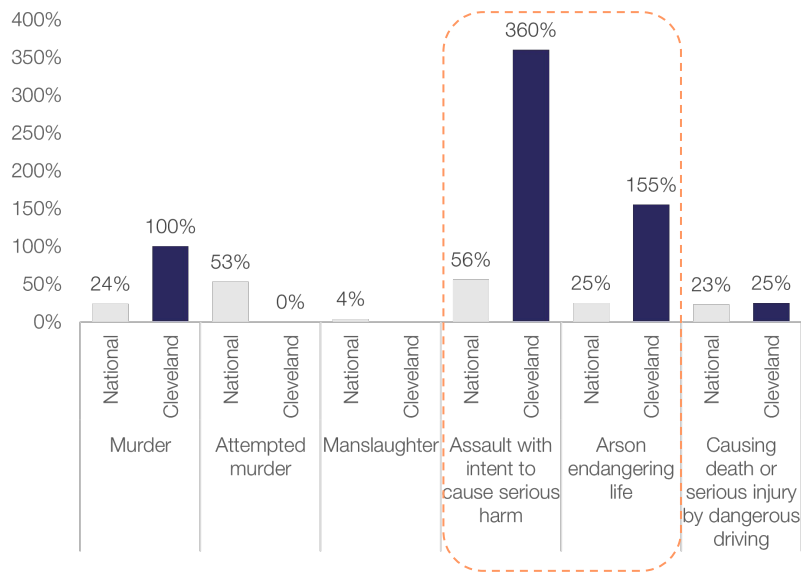
Indicates a rate greater than or equal to 1.1 and less than 1.5 times the national average

Indicates a rate greater than or equal to 1.5 times higher than the national average

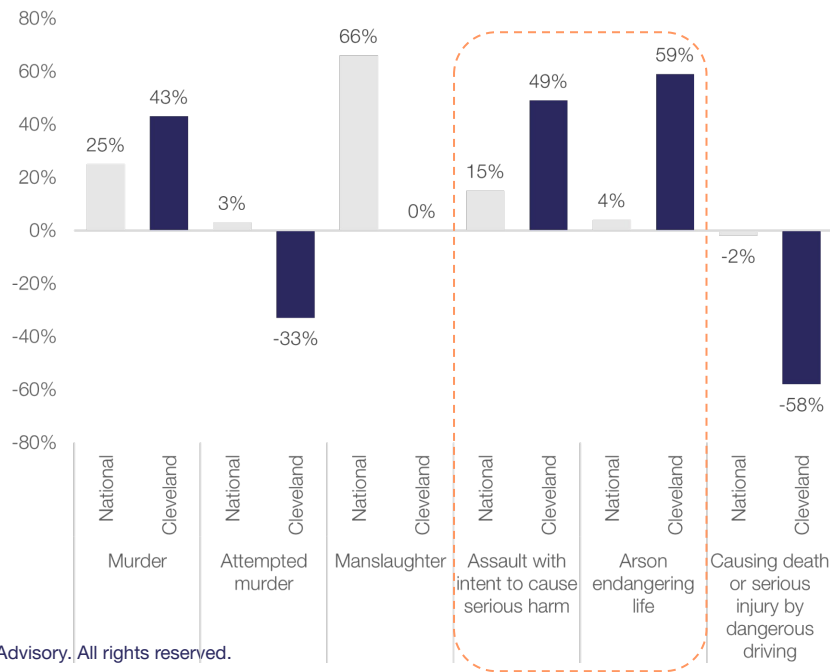
To avoid distorting the data, colour ratings have not been given for crimes where the national rate is fewer than 5 per 100,000

# Rates of assault with intent to cause serious harm and arson endangering life have seen significantly higher increases in Cleveland than nationally, both compared to 2020/21 (the first year of the pandemic when crime nationally fell) and 2015/16

Percentage change in rates of most serious violence offences from 2015/16 to 2021/22



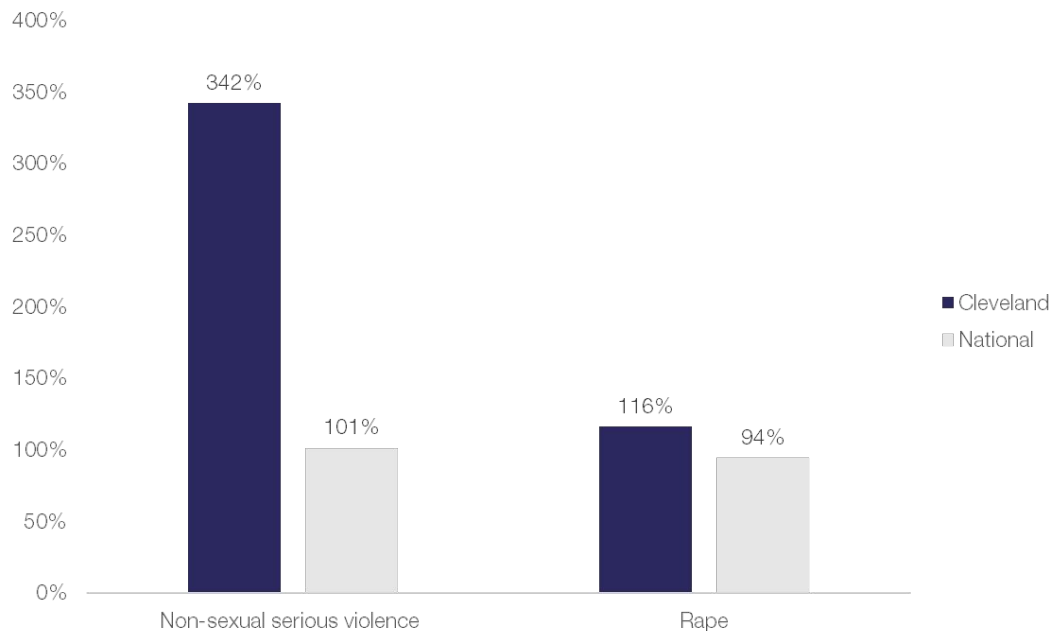
Percentage change in rates of most serious violence offences from 2020/21 to 2021/22



It is important to note that rates of murder, attempted murder, manslaughter and causing death or serious injury by dangerous driving are all below 5 per 100,000 people, and percentage changes between years are therefore strongly affected by minor changes in absolute volumes.

## Rates of serious violence have increased more significantly in Cleveland since 2015/16 than they have done nationally - this is true for both non-sexual and sexual violence

Percentage change in overall rates serious violence offences\* from 2015/16 to 2021/22

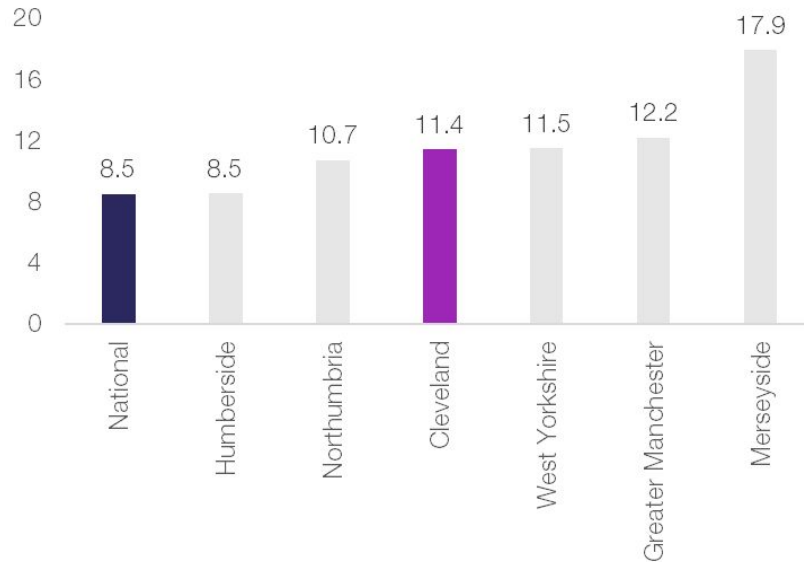


Serious violence in Cleveland has increased at a significantly faster rate in Cleveland since 2015/16 than it has nationally. This difference is most pronounced in non-sexual serious violence, however rates of rape have also increased faster in Cleveland than nationally. It is worth noting that this stark difference is only seen when looking specifically at serious violence offences. When 'assault occasioning actual bodily harm' is included, national rates of violence are seen to have increased 32%, compared to 31% in Cleveland.

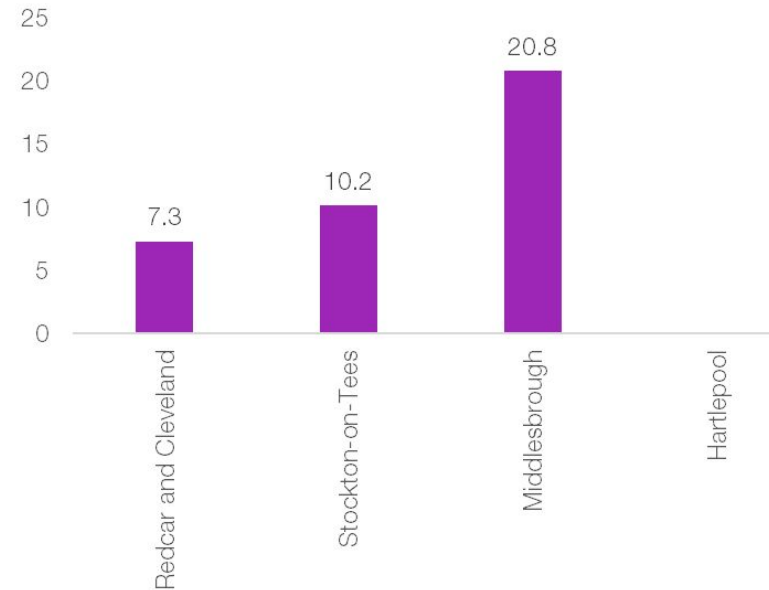
A more detailed look at rates and trends is available in the annex

# Cleveland has the 7th highest rate of hospital admissions as a result of assault with a sharp object - this is not as high as some similar local areas, however Middlesbrough has a similar rate to Merseyside which is the highest area in the country

Rates of Finished Admissions Episodes for Assault with sharp object per 100,000 population in Cleveland and comparable areas (2018/19)



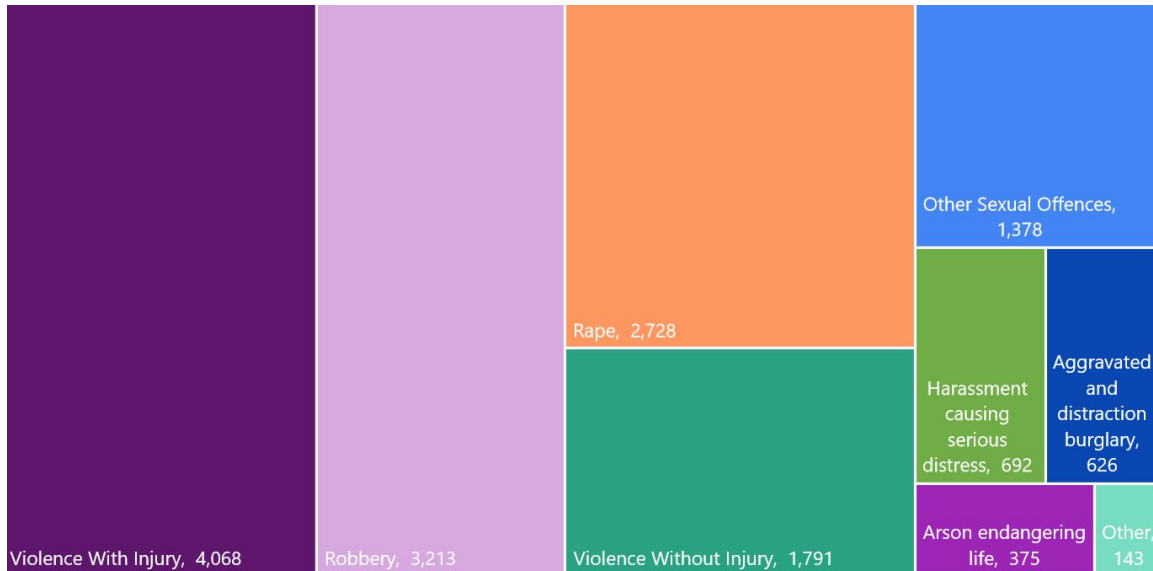
Rates of Finished Admissions Episodes for Assault with sharp object per 100,000 population in local authority areas in Cleveland (2018/19)



\*Data from Hartlepool was missing from the dataset

# The most common types of serious violence offence were violence with injury offences, robbery and rape offences, which together account for two thirds of serious violence in Cleveland

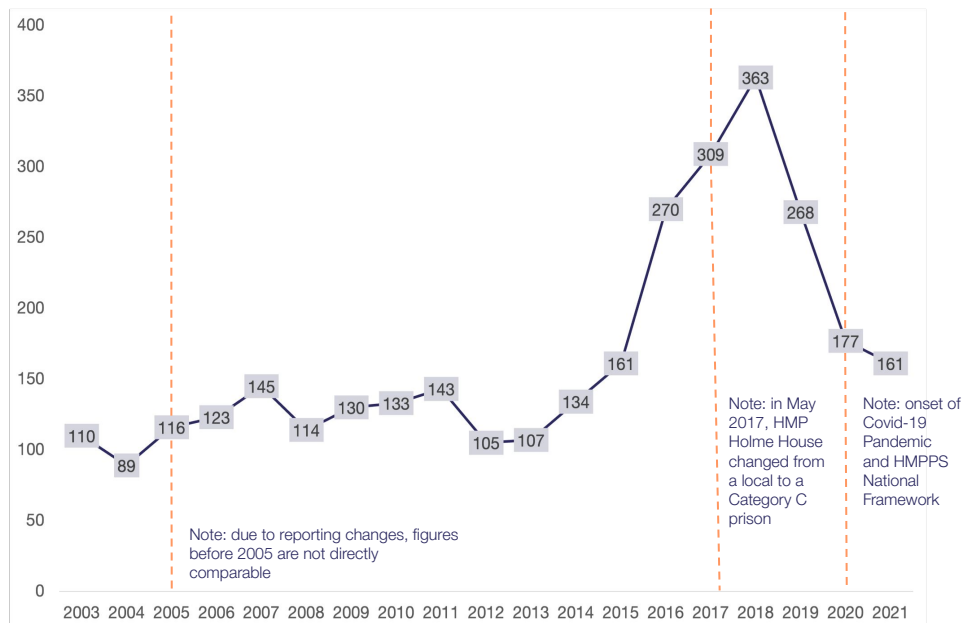
15,014 serious violence\* crimes committed between October 2017 and October 2022



The 'other' category can be broken down into:  
 375 arson endangering life offences;  
 57 criminal damage endangering life offences;  
 47 homicide offences; and  
 39 death or serious injury caused by dangerous driving offences

# Holme House is a Category C prison in Stockton - it saw an uptick in violence before the pandemic, with one in five prisoners saying they felt unsafe. There is a suggestion this is mainly linked to drugs and the illicit economy

Assault incidents (including fights) in HMP Holme House 2003 to 2022



While there may still be a degree of underreporting (by prisoners), violence in the local category C prison HMP Holme House appeared to have increased before the Covid-19 pandemic. However, levels of violence in Holme House are considered comparable to similar prisons.

In a survey run by HM Inspector of Prisons in their latest inspection of HMP Holme House, one in five prisoners said they currently felt unsafe - nearly half had experienced some form of victimisation by their peers. The inspection revealed that the approach to violence reduction was not sufficiently strategic, for example there was no action plan to track progress.

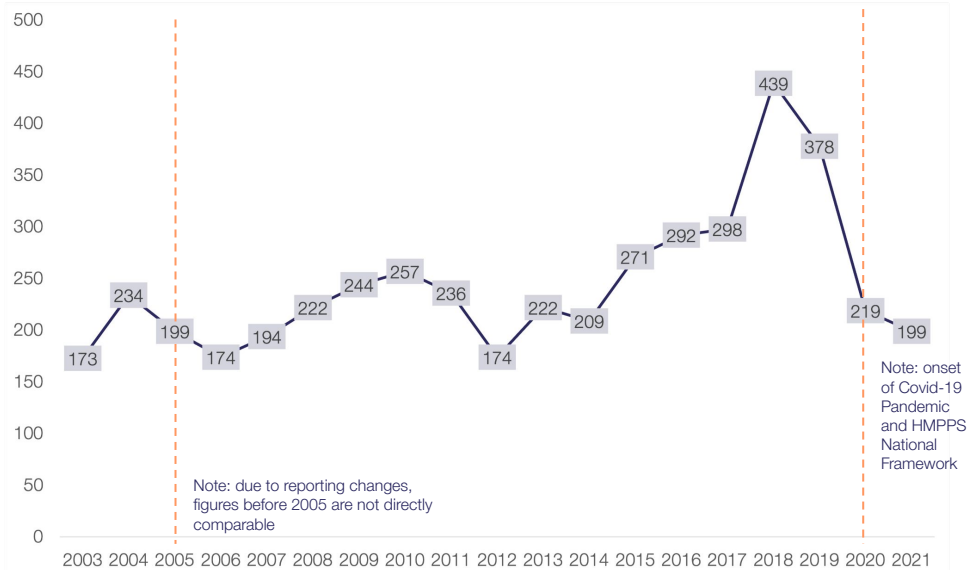
In response to this recommendation, HMP Holme House held its first violence summit on 7th November 2022 which will inform a violence reduction plan. At this summit, violence and its causes - including at HMP Holme House specifically - were discussed among prisoners and prison staff. Detail on this discussion can be found on slide 121.



# Deerbolt is prison and young offender institution for young adult prisoners aged 18 to 23 and has a higher rate of violence than Holme House - this is potentially attributable to age

While assaults at HMP/YOI Deerbolt also follow a similar trend, Deerbolt has a much higher rate of violence compared to Holme House - one of the highest for any prison in England and Wales.

**Assault incidents (including fights) in HMP/YOI Deerbolt 2003 to 2022**



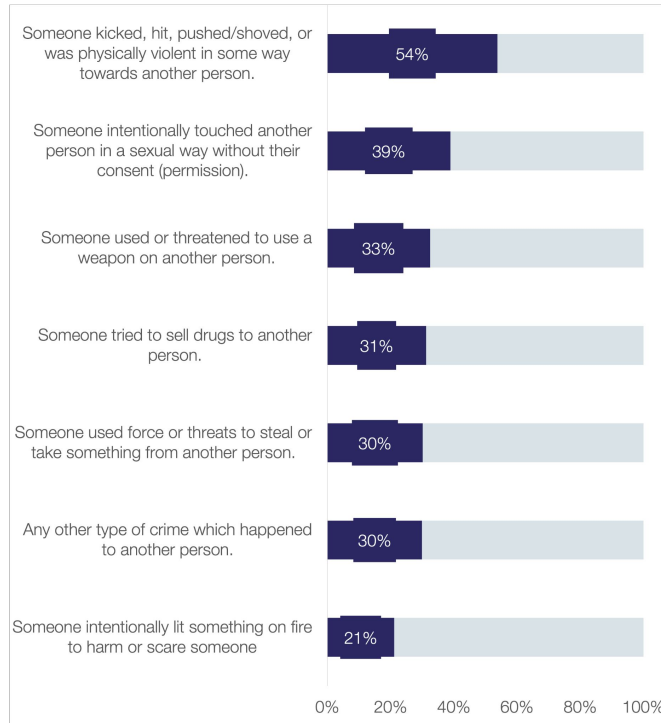
In their latest inspection of HMP/YOI Deerbolt, HM Inspector of Prisons said their response to violence was in 'disarray'. Investigations into violence were either started or incomplete, with frontline staff unsure which prisoners were managed under the challenge, support and intervention plan (CSIP) scheme. The main solution to violence has been separating prisoners.

## Case study: Mark - armed robbery

Mark's early stints in prisons were in young offender institutions – he noted these institutions were extremely violent compared to his current prison. Mark said he felt unsafe in these prisons, whereas he did not feel unsafe now. He said the threshold for violence in these prisons was fairly trivial matters such as fighting over the TV remote. Young people from other areas, including Manchester, were sent to this prison. In Mark's words, these young people had 'shot people', and he perceived them to be more violent than young people from his area.

# The high rates of serious violence in Cleveland are reflected in responses to the children and young people's survey - at least a fifth of respondents indicated that they or someone they knew had been affected by each type of violence asked about

Proportion of respondents who indicated that they or someone they know had been affected by serious violence crime types, CYP survey November 2022 (n. 851)



57% of respondents reported that they or someone they knew had been affected\* by serious violence at some stage.

Reported rates of victimisation were particularly high when it came to sexual assault, with 14% of respondents aged 13+ indicating they had been touched in a sexual way without their consent.\*\* When conducted nationally, 6% of respondents in the same age bracket reported experiencing this.

\*Here, 'affected by serious violence' means they or a member of their family has been a victim or witness of serious violence.

\*\*Note that the base size for questions relating to sexual assault do not include under 13s, who were not asked this question (n = 660).

# Spotlight: arson



## The most commonly recorded form of deliberate primary fires by the Fire Brigade involve road vehicles. While not necessarily endangering life, understanding these fires contributes to understanding the wider picture of serious violence

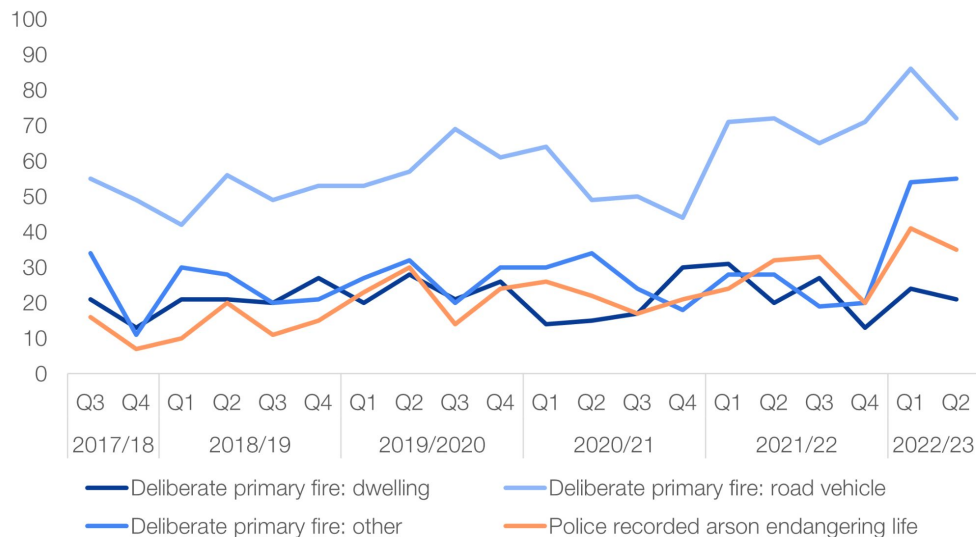
Arson was identified in our gaps analysis as an area in need of further investigation.

Data from the Cleveland Fire Brigade (in blue), shows higher recorded volumes of deliberate primary fires (considered to risk serious harm to people or property) than police recorded volumes of arson endangering life (in orange).

The difference is likely largely due to the high volumes of deliberate primary fires that involve road vehicles. While these offences may not be counted as serious violence in the police data if they are not seen to have intent to endanger life, awareness of these fires contributes to the wider picture of serious violence as they could be interpreted as a significant threat or as a sign of escalating violence. Further analysis would help to understand the proportion of these fires likely to be intended as violence, compared to acts of vandalism.

Collaboration between the Fire Brigade and the police could help to identify emerging threats and patterns of escalation.

Volumes of deliberate primary fires recorded by the Cleveland Fire Brigade and police recorded arson endangering life, Q3 2017/18 - Q2 2022/23



# Rates of reoffending are significantly higher for suspects of arson endangering life than for serious violence offences as a whole - potentially suggesting these offenders have higher than average levels of need

Arson was identified in our gaps analysis as an area in need of further investigation.

**Police data** shows there were **376 offences of arson endangering life** in Cleveland between October 2017 and October 2022. The data contained **219 recorded suspects**. Of these, **118 were listed as suspects in multiple offences**, **12 as suspects in more than one arson offence**.

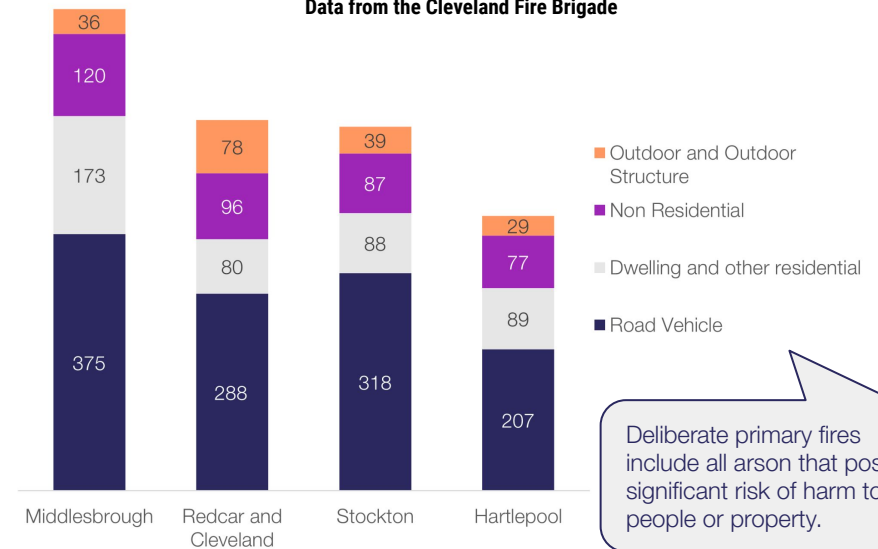
The high rates of multiple offences among arson offenders suggests there may be missed opportunities for intervention in their offending journeys.

*"It's the only way he finds he can get attention, by setting fires or something. He had about eight fires before, he's actually inside for life now because he set fire to someone's house [...] with a man inside it. But at the time he was off his head with cocaine and all different types of drugs. [...] He's actually set another 12 fires away in the prison."*

- Probation worker speaking about one of their clients

Property category of deliberate primary fires October 2017 to September 2022

Data from the Cleveland Fire Brigade



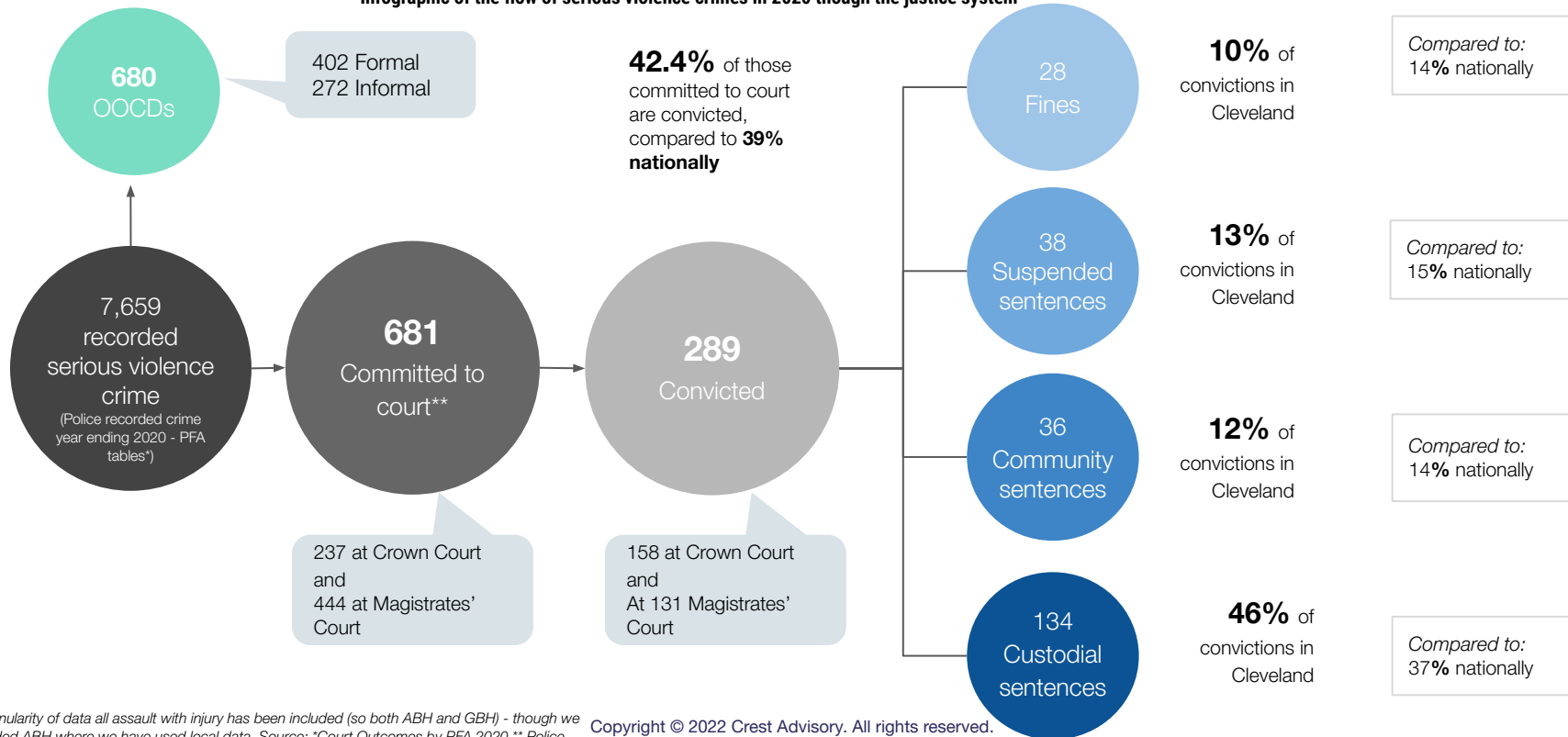
N.B fires included here are all deliberate primary fires, so does not match police recorded crime figures for arson endangering life

# Outcomes



# In 2020, just 289 individuals were convicted for serious violence\* - most of these convictions resulted in custodial sentences. More offences were given an out-of-court disposal than convicted- it would be interesting to conduct closer analysis of this cohort and any interventions

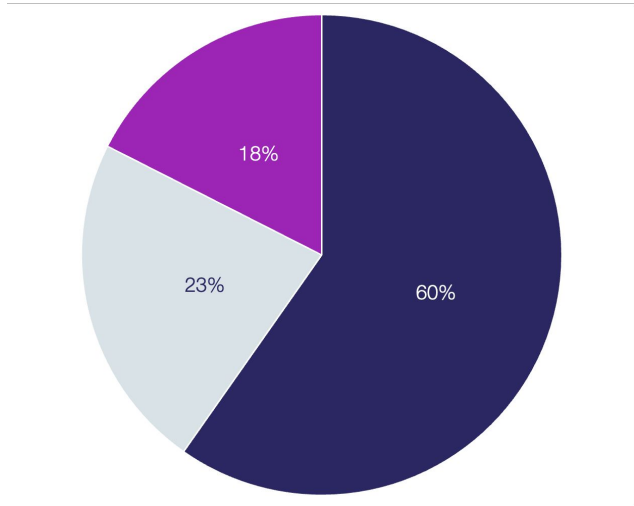
Infographic of the flow of serious violence crimes in 2020 through the justice system



\*Due to granularity of data all assault with injury has been included (so both ABH and GBH) - though we have excluded ABH where we have used local data. Source: \*Court Outcomes by PFA 2020 \*\* Police recorded crime 2020 \* note - codes for sources are different.

# Over half of children and young people told someone about their experience of violent crime. Out of those children and young people, at least a third told either their parents/carers or a friend

Proportion of CYP who had been a victim of violence or related activities who indicated whether they had told one or more of those listed, CYP survey November 2022 (n. 517)



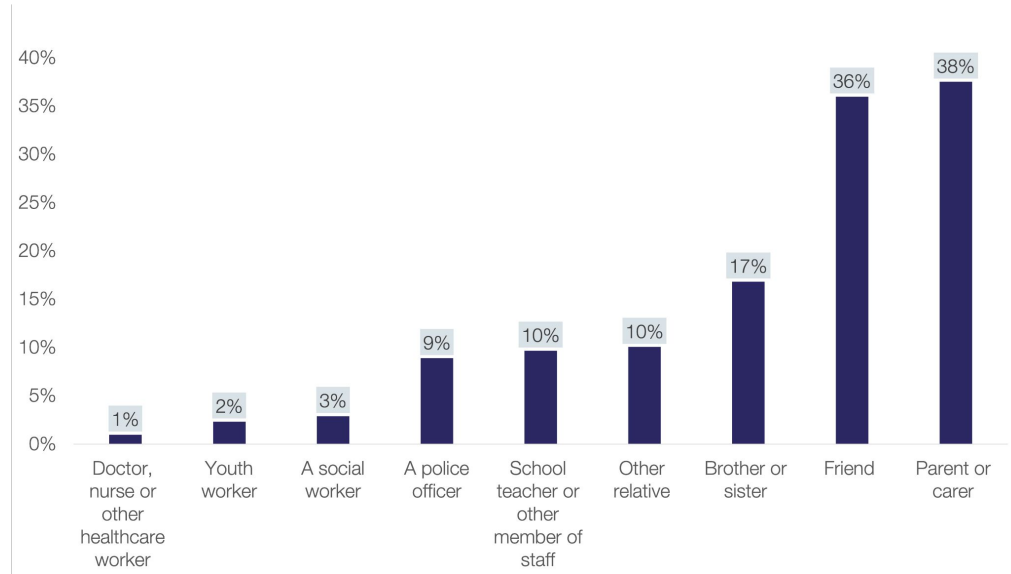
At least one of those listed
  None of the above
  Not sure

Note that figure for the proportion of CYP who told someone about what happened do not equal 100% due to rounding.

\*Pseudonym

Survey commissioned by CURV, please see annex for further details

Proportion of CYP who had been a victim of violence or related activities who told at least one of those listed, by the person/people they told, CYP survey November 2022 (n. 517)



*"I felt like when I did open up to the teachers they wouldn't help. My parents were happier for me just to be isolated so I stopped opening up to them." - Richard\*, Serious Violence Offender*



# Impact of serious violence



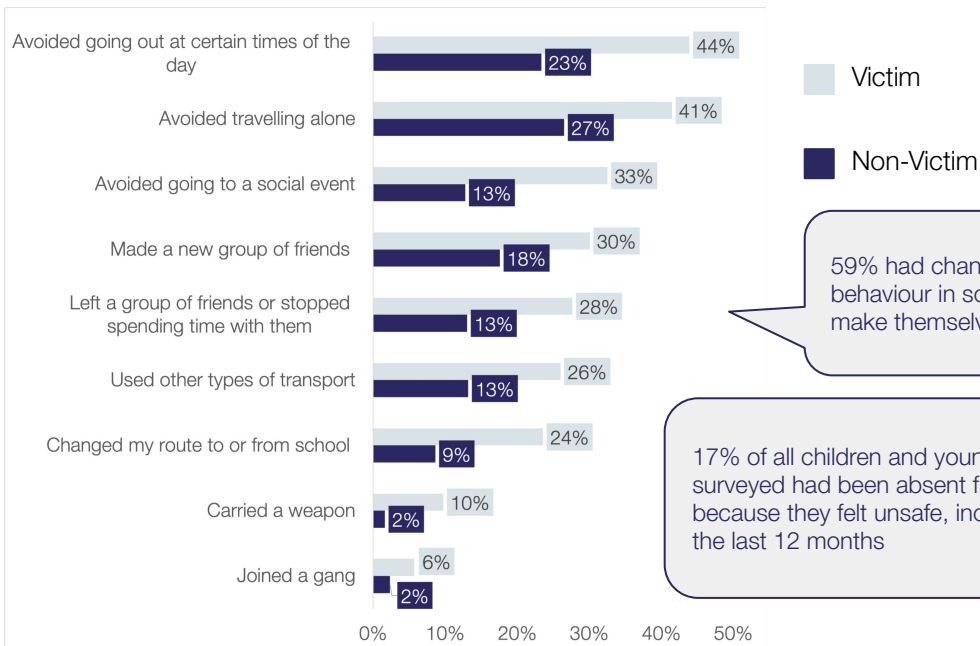
## Serious violence in Cleveland cost the police and the criminal justice system £81 million in the last five years - homicide and robbery account for most of these costs

	Average police costs in response to crime	Average other CJS costs in response to crime	Count of serious violence crimes 10/17-10/22	Total costs to police and CJS 10/17-10/22
<b>Homicide</b>	£11,960	£800,980	47	£38,208,180
<b>Violence with injury</b>	£1,130	£1,370	4,068	£10,170,000
<b>Violence without injury</b>	£810	£1,250	1,791	£3,689,460
<b>Rape</b>	£6,360	£580	2,728	£18,932,320
<b>Other sexual offences</b>	£570	£580	1,378	£1,584,700
<b>Robbery</b>	£1,010	£3,670	3,213	£15,036,840
<b>Domestic burglary</b>	£530	£1,270	597	£1,074,600
<b>Commercial burglary</b>	£530	£2,240	29	£80,330
<b>Arson</b>	£1,080	£3,900	375	£1,867,500
<b>Total</b>	£23,450	£813,600	14,226*	£81,643,930

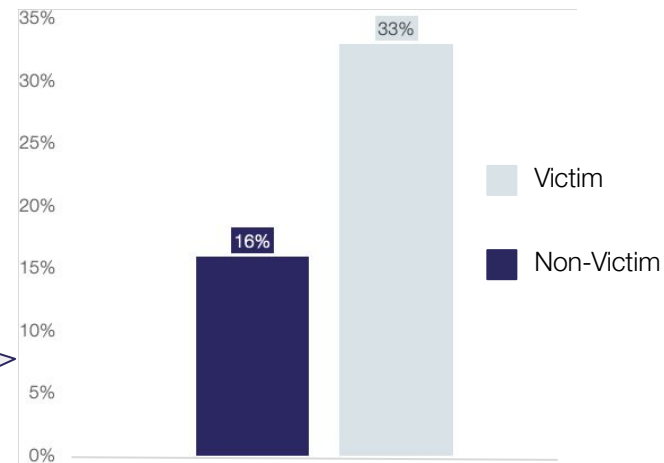
Methods note: The costs provided by the Home Office are an average for each offence type and are not tailored to the specific offences under the CURV definition of serious violence. The counts provided in the third column are for those offences under each offence category that meet the CURV definition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

# Children and young people who had been victims of serious violence were more likely to take action to make themselves feel safer - including avoiding social events or being absent from school

Proportion of CYP who had taken the selected action to make themselves feel safer by victimisation, CYP survey November 2022 (n. 851)



Proportion of CYP who had been absent from school because they felt unsafe in school or on the way to or from school by victimisation, CYP survey November 2022 (n. 851)



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.

## The impact of violence on victims is significant, with all four of our interviewees noting the impact on their mental health, quality of life and families - three of our interviewees relocated to feel safer

### Perspectives from individuals with lived experience based on four depth interviews with victims

Alice, a victim of armed robbery, has been left suffering with severe mental health issues as a result and has constant concerns about her safety.

*"It then became a struggle to get better - flashbacks, sleep paralysis ... I don't know if you've ever had that before? Thinking he is on top of me in my bed. We had to get alarms fitted on the windows, [Victims Care Service] had to give them to me, personal alarms. My mates had to sleep over all the time or I had to sleep at theirs."*

Similarly, the impact on Bethany, a victim of sexual assault, left her unable to cope and needed support from Early Help, as well as support for her children.

*"I just wasn't functioning. It was like even getting the kids up and getting them to school, it wasn't happening. I was just in the depths of despair."*

Amy also struggled with her mental health and this impacted her wider family.

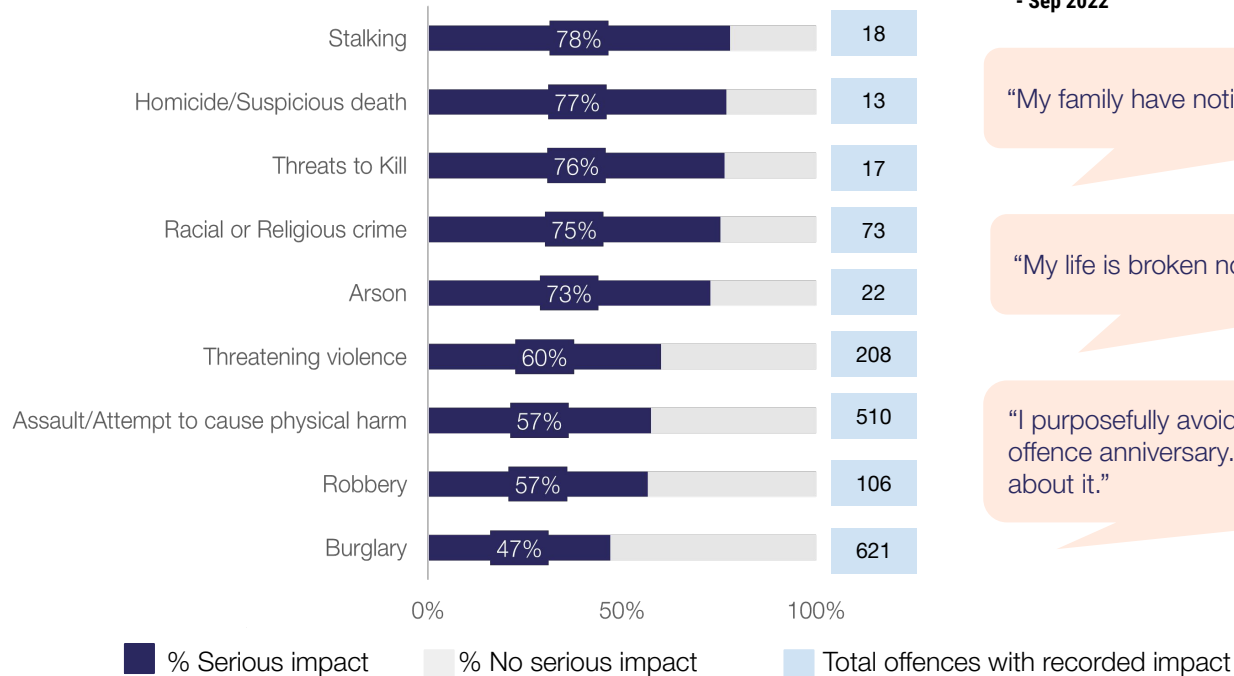
*"I realised that the kids were ending up missing out on stuff... I kind of said you gotta pull your head out of your ass and just get into life, get on with it. (...) It takes a lot for me to ask for help from somebody (...) But the fact that I wasn't sleeping, that was what started having a knock-on effect with the kids, because it was the short temper, the slightest little thing I'd fly off at."*

Alice, Bethany and Amy have moved out of the area for their safety, and are struggling to return to work. For Alice, relocating still hasn't made her feel safe.

*"At night time I still go to check every window, check all the cupboards, so he's not in there. The dogs sleep next to me because nobody would break in with two chihuahuas there. Luckily, all my neighbours have got CCTV - that was the main thing that struck me is that every neighbour has got CCTV, most of it faced onto my house ... high walled garden, high fenced garden, got all ivy grown over it now so nobody can climb over it."*

## Data from victims' support services shows that violent crimes can have a serious impact on victims, even in cases where there may not be any physical injury such as threats to kill

Recorded impact of various crimes, VCAS Sep 2017 - Sep 2022



Quotes from victims of armed robbery recorded in their RJ notes, VCAS Sep 2017 - Sep 2022

"My family have noticed the changes in me and my confidence"

"My life is broken now, I'm not the same person anymore."

"I purposefully avoid being in the country at the time of the offence anniversary. I book to go away, so I don't have to think about it."

# Nature

- **When and where? Temporal and geographical analysis**
- **Who?**

## Serious violence is highly concentrated in a number of wards in Middlesbrough. These wards are also the most deprived in the local area

- Middlesbrough has the highest rates of deprivation and serious violence - two thirds of serious violence is concentrated in deprived areas (namely Central and Newport wards in Middlesbrough and Stockton Town Centre). A number of areas in Middlesbrough made our interviewees feel unsafe - namely in and around Albert Park and Parliament Road
- Serious violence is concentrated in certain locations, with 41% of all serious violence occurring in just 10 of the 79 wards in Cleveland. If each of these top 10 wards had a 20% reduction in their levels of serious violence, there would be an 10% reduction across the police force area
- Central and Newport wards have particularly high volumes of violence and together account for:
  - 16% of serious violence in Cleveland
  - 17% of violence with injury offences in Cleveland
  - 17% of rape offences in Cleveland
  - 24% of robbery offences in Cleveland
  - 14% of arson endangering life offences in Cleveland
- A third of serious violence took place in public, whereas half took place in a dwelling - there appears to be less risk of serious violence in hospitality venues. Night time economy venues, public transport and parks or other public spaces were the most commonly indicated locations where children and young people feel unsafe - all spaces with reduced adult oversight
- Domestic abuse: Central has the second lowest proportion of offences with a domestic abuse qualifier - this is similar to seven of the other top ten wards, suggesting that a greater proportion of offences in these wards is non-domestic related. Manor House in Hartlepool is an interesting exception to this
- Substances: Coatham in Redcar and Cleveland and Yarm in Stockton-on-Tees were the two high volume areas with the highest proportion of serious violence linked to drugs and alcohol - these areas could be associated with the night-time economy or areas of high substance use
- Weapons: Areas with the lowest proportion of weapon enabled serious violence were areas with lower volumes of serious violence - Teesville in Redcar and Cleveland had the highest proportion of weapon serious violence, followed by Victoria in Hartlepool and Westworth in Redcar and Cleveland.

## Serious violence can be broken down according to qualifier flags. Domestic abuse drove close to a quarter of serious violence offences

- Domestic abuse offences account for a quarter (24%) of all serious violence in Cleveland, and nearly a third of homicides and attempted homicides (31%). Women are the primary victims of serious violence domestic abuse offences (84%), while men are the primary offenders (82%). The most common relationship between victim and offender for female victims of non-sexual serious violence was former partner.
- The second most common qualifier is weapons, which appear in 22% of serious violence offences. Men were both more likely to be suspects (88% of suspects were men, compared to 85% of all serious violence offences) and victims (77%, compared to 49% of all serious violence offences) in offences involving weapons.
- The third most common qualifier is drugs and/or alcohol, which appear in 18% of serious violence offences. There is also a noteworthy overlap between drugs and/or alcohol and domestic abuse, with over a fifth of domestic abuse crimes also involving drugs and/or alcohol.

## Small numbers of suspects and victims account for large proportions of serious violence offences - breaking these trajectories could have a significant impact on overall volumes of violence

- 25% of suspects had committed more than one serious violence offence, demonstrating that interventions following a first offence are not effective in many cases. The top 5% most prolific suspects were responsible for 19% of the serious violence offences recorded. Targeting these offenders and preventing them from reoffending would have a significant impact on overall violence rates.
- 15% of victims had been victimised multiple times. While in some cases this will be a matter of chance, it also suggests some people may need more support to be safe from harm.
- There is also a significant overlap between individuals known to the police as suspects, victims or witnesses. A quarter of suspects were also known to the police as either victims or witnesses of serious violence. 19 out of 85 victims of homicide or attempted homicide were also known as suspects of other serious violence crimes, while 46 out of 233 suspects of homicide or attempted homicide were also known as victims in other serious violence crimes. Contact with the police therefore represents a missed opportunity for intervention.

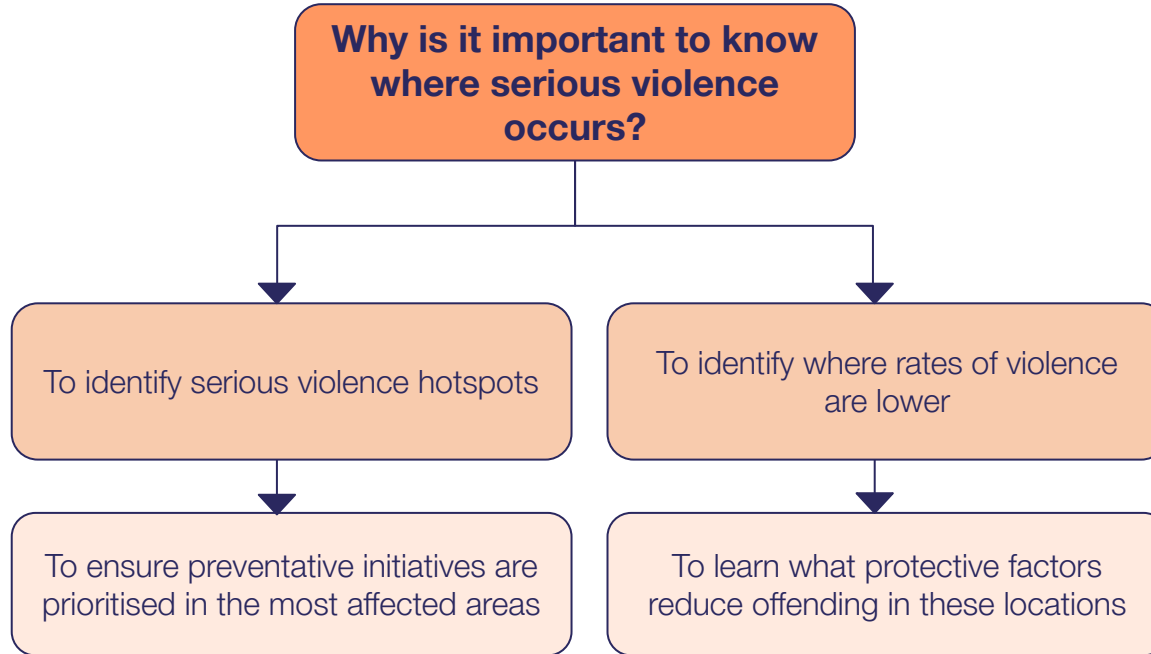


# Where?



# 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

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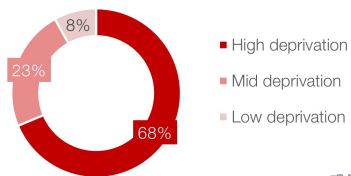


# Middlesbrough has the highest rates of deprivation and serious violence. Over two thirds of serious violence is concentrated in deprived areas (namely Central and Newport wards in Middlesbrough and Stockton Town Centre)

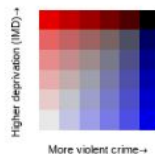
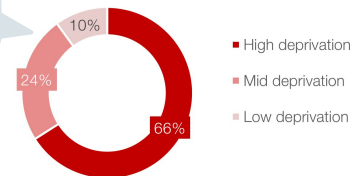
**Serious Violence (not including ABH)**

**Serious Violence (including ABH)**

**Proportion of serious violence occurring per level of deprivation in the ward (no ABH)**



**Proportion of serious violence occurring per level of deprivation in the ward (+ABH)**



Excluding ABH from serious violence has the effect of further concentrating violence in the most deprived areas

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

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

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

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

## Central and Newport wards together account for 16% of serious violence in the whole police force area. A 20% reduction in the top 10 wards would see an overall reduction in serious violence of 10% across the police force area

Table showing rates of serious violence in Cleveland by local authority, October 2017 - October 2022

Local authority	Count	Rate per 1,000	Rate per 1,000 if 20% reduction in top 10 wards
Hartlepool	2,424	26	24
Middlesbrough	5,297	37	32
Redcar and Cleveland	2,581	19	19
Stockton-on-Tees	4,397	22	21
Cleveland	15,014*	26	24

Table showing volume of serious violence in the top 10 wards in Cleveland, October 2017 - October 2022

Ward	Local authority	Count
Central	Middlesbrough	1,352
Newport	Middlesbrough	1,038
Parkfield and Oxbridge	Stockton-on-Tees	716
Stockton Town Centre	Stockton-on-Tees	647
Longlands & Beechwood	Middlesbrough	465
Burn Valley	Hartlepool	455
Mandale and Victoria	Stockton-on-Tees	415
Headland and Harbour	Hartlepool	378
Brambles & Thorntree	Middlesbrough	349
Berwick Hills & Pallister	Middlesbrough	322

# A number of areas in Middlesbrough make people feel unsafe - namely in and around Albert Park and Parliament Road. Many of these were also identified in the PCC's consultation\* with women and girls on feelings of safety in local areas

## Perspectives from young people 'at risk' and 'high risk' of serious violence based on two depth interviews with young people

Sean does not like where he lives in Middlesbrough because of bullies. In particular, he feels unsafe in **Albert Park** and **Stewart Park**.

*Interviewer: What don't you like about (where you live)?*

*Sean: Because there's a bunch of bullies down there.*

*Interviewer: Bullies? Are they older than you?*

*Sean: Yeah.*

*Interviewer: Yeah? And what do they do?*

*Sean: They just fight you. When you go somewhere and you go and try and play somewhere [they're] just starting with you.*

Flamur, who also lives in Middlesbrough, does not like where he lives. He also feels unsafe in and around **Albert Park** as well as **Ayresome Gardens, Pallister Park, Parliament Road, Linthorpe Cemetery** and **the park near Crescent Road**.

*Everywhere you go you are a target to some people. Depends what you've done in your past and that but people will just see you and want to rob you for no reason. It's no good around here you know.*

## Perspectives from individuals with lived experienced based on four depth interviews with victims

Bethany, a victim of sexual assault, also mentioned **Parliament Road** as an area where she felt unsafe and would not let her children go there by themselves.

*[Parliament Road] is awful - there's lots of drug dealers and rubbish. It just looks dirty. There's always men stood in doorways of shops and things, they're leering at you as you walk past. It's not like you feel it, you can actually visibly see it. It's just one of those no-go areas for me, for my kids.*

Alice, a victim of an armed robbery on **Parliament Road**, was warned about the area by one of her colleagues.

*Transient [population], very high crime rate. I was covering for a girl called Mary [not her real name] and she was on holiday. And prior to this, she found it that rough, it was horrible on a nighttime, like prostitutes come out at night, drug dealers come out at night after five o'clock. She'd actually asked her husband to work the round and they refused him. And so she did the round, and she was giving me all these do's and don'ts warning me not to go here, go there.*

# Over one in ten violence with injury offences take place in Central ward in Middlesbrough - 47% of all violence with injury offences take place in just ten wards (there are just under 80 wards in Cleveland)

Hotspot map of violence with injury offences within the CURV definition, October 2017 - October 2022

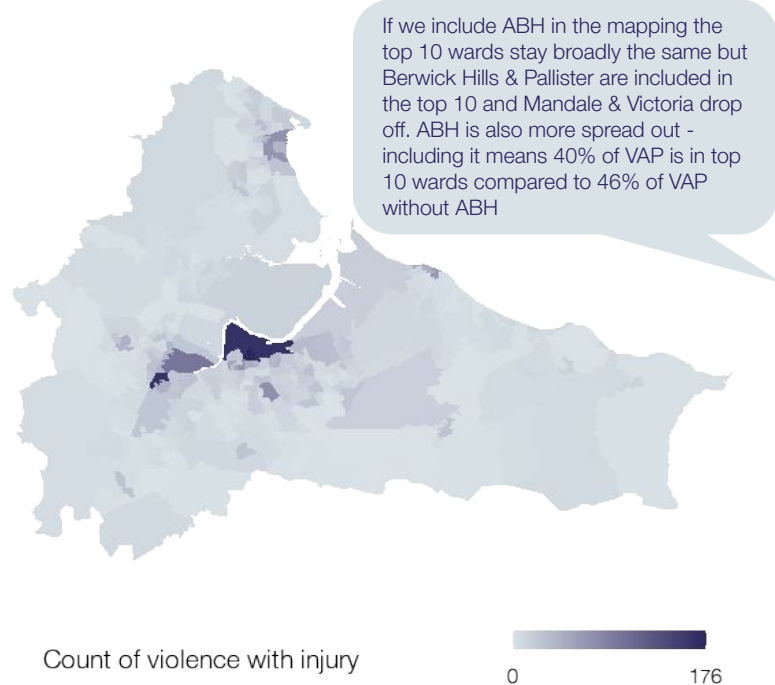


Table showing top 10 wards for these offences, October 2017 - October 2022

Ward	Local authority	Count
Central	Middlesbrough	436
Newport	Middlesbrough	251
Parkfield and Oxbridge	Stockton-on-Tees	216
Stockton Town Centre	Stockton-on-Tees	176
Longlands & Beechwood	Middlesbrough	158
Headland and Harbour	Hartlepool	147
Burn Valley	Hartlepool	120
Mandale and Victoria	Stockton-on-Tees	118
Coatham	Redcar and Cleveland	114
Brambles & Thorntree	Middlesbrough	100

## Nearly one in five rapes occur in Central and Newport wards in Middlesbrough

Hotspot map of rape offences, October 2017 - October 2022

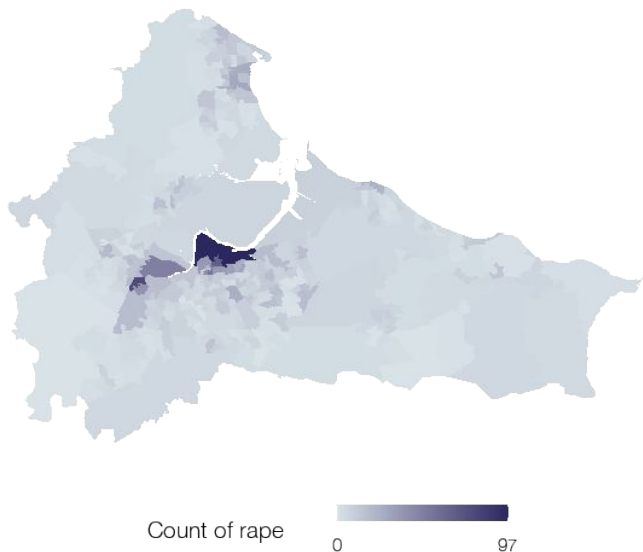
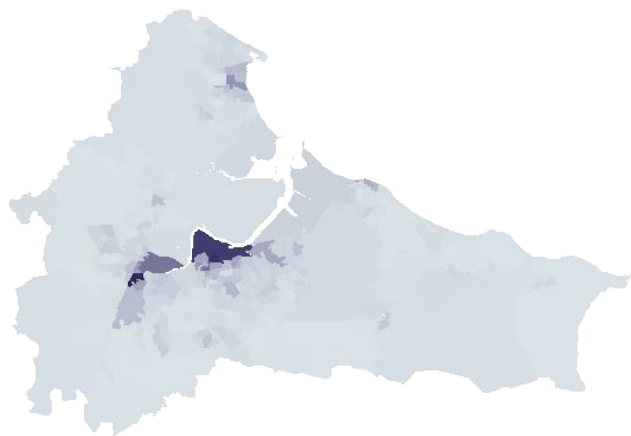


Table showing top 10 wards for these offences, October 2017 - October 2022

Ward	Local authority	Count
Central	Middlesbrough	263
Newport	Middlesbrough	205
Parkfield and Oxbridge	Stockton-on-Tees	117
Stockton Town Centre	Stockton-on-Tees	104
Burn Valley	Hartlepool	95
Mandale and Victoria	Stockton-on-Tees	74
Longlands & Beechwood	Middlesbrough	68
Manor House	Hartlepool	68
Headland and Harbour	Hartlepool	64
Brambles & Thorntree	Middlesbrough	63

# Nearly one quarter of all robbery offences take place in Central and Newport wards in Middlesbrough

Hotspot map of robbery offences within the CURV definition, October 2017 - October 2022



Count of robbery



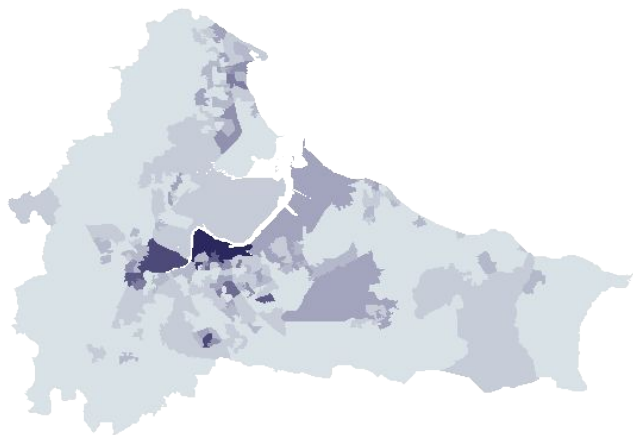
Table showing top 10 wards for these offences, October 2017 - October 2022

Ward	Local authority	Count
Central	Middlesbrough	417
Newport	Middlesbrough	357
Parkfield and Oxbridge	Stockton-on-Tees	213
Stockton Town Centre	Stockton-on-Tees	193
Burn Valley	Hartlepool	119
Park	Middlesbrough	106
Longlands & Beechwood	Middlesbrough	99
Mandale and Victoria	Stockton-on-Tees	83
North Ormesby	Middlesbrough	80
South Bank	Middlesbrough	78



# Nearly one quarter of all arson offences with intent to endanger life occur in just four wards in Middlesbrough - Central, Newport, Longlands & Beechwood and Hemlington

Hotspot map of arson offences within the CURV definition, October 2017 - October 2022



Count of arson



Table showing top 10 wards for these offences, October 2017 - October 2022

Ward	Local authority	Count
Central	Middlesbrough	27
Newport	Middlesbrough	26
Longlands & Beechwood	Middlesbrough	19
Hemlington	Middlesbrough	17
Parkfield and Oxbridge	Stockton-on-Tees	15
Stockton Town Centre	Stockton-on-Tees	15
Norton South	Stockton-on-Tees	12
Berwick Hills & Pallister	Middlesbrough	10
Headland and Harbour	Hartlepool	10
Victoria	Hartlepool	10

## Central has the second lowest proportion of offences with a domestic abuse qualifier out all Cleveland wards - this is similar to seven of the other top ten wards, suggesting that a greater proportion of offences in these wards are non-domestic related

Table showing serious violence in the top 10 wards by the proportion of crime qualifiers, coded by quartile - October 2017 - October 2022

Ward	Local authority	Count	Domestic abuse qualifier	Drugs qualifier	Drugs and alcohol qualifier	Weapons qualifier
Central	Middlesbrough	1,352	12%	9%	25%	19%
Newport	Middlesbrough	1,038	15%	8%	17%	25%
Parkfield and Oxbridge	Stockton-on-Tees	716	15%	8%	18%	26%
Stockton Town Centre	Stockton-on-Tees	647	17%	7%	17%	21%
Longlands & Beechwood	Middlesbrough	465	20%	5%	16%	22%
Burn Valley	Hartlepool	455	20%	7%	17%	21%
Mandale and Victoria	Stockton-on-Tees	415	22%	5%	14%	25%
Headland and Harbour	Hartlepool	378	19%	6%	23%	17%
Brambles & Thorntree	Middlesbrough	349	31%	4%	13%	17%
Berwick Hills & Pallister	Middlesbrough	322	30%	3%	13%	23%



## Areas with lower volumes of serious violence typically had higher proportions of domestic abuse—higher volume areas were more associated with non-domestic serious violence. Manor House is an interesting exception to this

Table showing serious violence in the top and bottom 10 wards ordered by the proportion of crimes with a domestic abuse qualifier

Ward	Local authority	Count	% DA	Overall rank
Northern Parishes	Stockton-on-Tees	6	50%	79
Trimdon	Middlesbrough	47	47%	66
Nunthorpe	Middlesbrough	18	44%	78
Billingham West	Stockton-on-Tees	34	44%	72
Manor House	Hartlepool	321	40%	11
Parkfield & Oxbridge	Stockton-on-Tees	716	15%	3
Newport	Middlesbrough	1,038	15%	2
Stainton & Thornton	Middlesbrough	48	15%	64
Central	Middlesbrough	1,352	12%	1
Lockwood	Redcar and Cleveland	22	9%	77

Manor House in Hartlepool is a higher volume area with a higher proportion of domestic violence.

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

## Coatham in Redcar and Cleveland and Yarm in Stockton-on-Tees were the two high volume areas with the highest proportion of serious violence linked to drugs and alcohol - these areas could be associated with the night-time economy or areas of high use

Table showing serious violence in the top and bottom 10 wards ordered by the proportion of crimes with a drugs/alcohol qualifier, October 2017 - October 2022

Ward	Local authority	Count	% drugs/ alcohol	Overall rank
Marton West	Middlesbrough	28	29%	76
Coatham	Redcar and Cleveland	304	28%	14
Yarm	Stockton-on-Tees	109	27%	44
Billingham North	Stockton-on-Tees	83	27%	50
Longbeck	Redcar and Cleveland	44	25%	69
Trimdon	Middlesbrough	47	6%	66
Nunthorpe	Middlesbrough	18	6%	78
Fairfield	Stockton-on-Tees	41	5%	70
Billingham West	Stockton-on-Tees	34	3%	72
Northern Parishes	Stockton-on-Tees	6	0%	79

## Areas with the lowest proportion of weapon enabled serious violence were areas with low volume

### - Teesville in Redcar and Cleveland had the highest proportion of weapon serious violence, followed by Victoria in Hartlepool and Westworth in Redcar and Cleveland

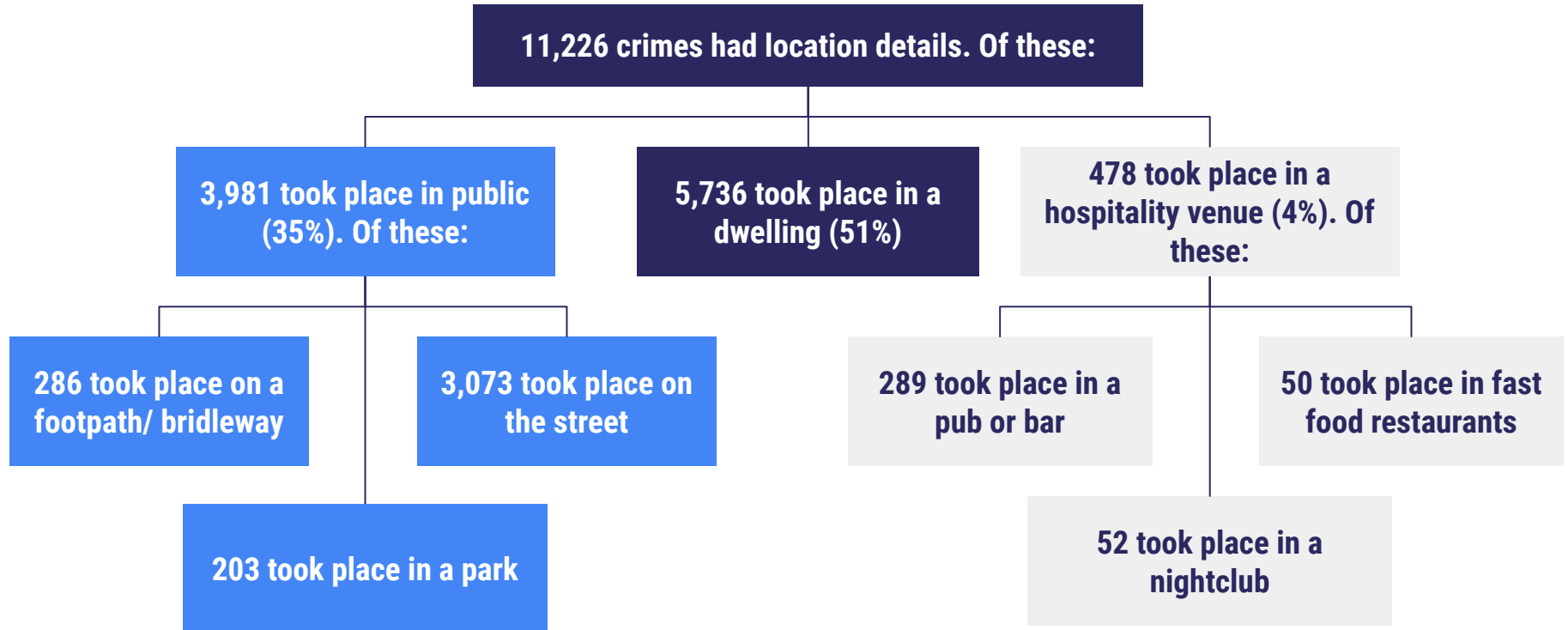
Table showing serious violence in the top and bottom 10 wards ordered by the proportion of crimes with a weapons qualifier, October 2017 - October 2022

Ward	Local authority	Overall count	% weapons	Overall rank
Teesville	Redcar and Cleveland	127	31%	40
Victoria	Hartlepool	311	29%	12
Westworth	Redcar and Cleveland	29	28%	75
Grangetown	Redcar and Cleveland	204	27%	24
Parkfield and Oxbridge	Stockton-on-Tees	716	26%	3
Ingleby Barwick West	Stockton-on-Tees	73	8%	52
Longbeck	Redcar and Cleveland	44	5%	69
Marton West	Middlesbrough	28	4%	76
Nunthorpe	Middlesbrough	18	0%	78
Northern Parishes	Stockton-on-Tees	6	0%	79

Westworth in Redcar and Cleveland had high proportions of weapon enabled serious violence despite being comparatively lower volume areas suggesting an area of further investigation.

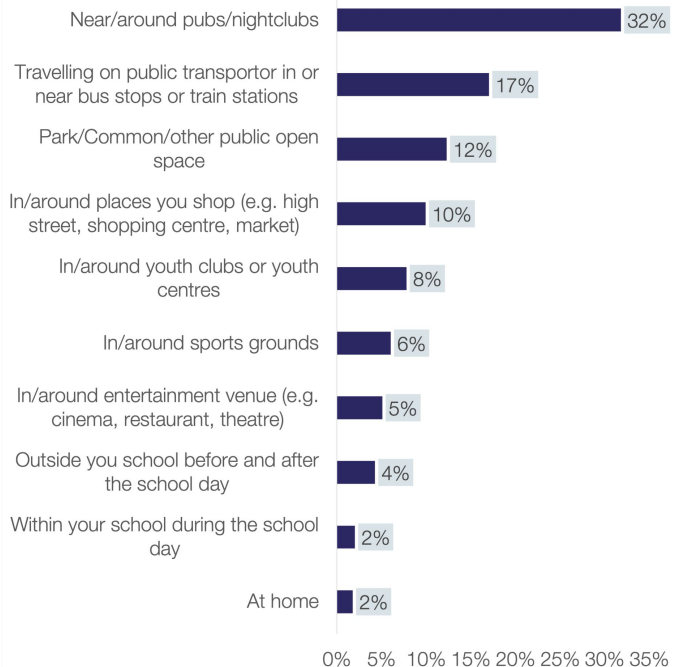
# A third of serious violence took place in public, whereas half took place in a dwelling. There appears to be less risk of serious violence in hospitality venues

Figure showing a breakdown of serious violence by location given, October 2017 - October 2022



# Night time economy venues, public transport and parks or other public spaces were the most commonly indicated locations where children and young people feel unsafe - all spaces with reduced adult oversight

Proportion of respondents who indicated that they felt fairly or very unsafe in these locations in their local area, CYP survey November 2022 (n. 846)



Wordcloud of specific locations where CYP feel unsafe in their local area, CYP survey November 2022 (n. 851)



“Middlesbrough, for us has the highest demand of the four local authority areas. [...] I think that probably goes with most things for Cleveland Police. Middlesbrough is the highest demand for anything.” - Education Practitioner in relation to serious violence

\*Note responses to the survey were not evenly distributed across the four local authority areas, with Stockton-on-Tees particularly overrepresented, so this may be more reflective of the views of CYP from this areas .  
 Survey commissioned by CURV, please see annex for further details

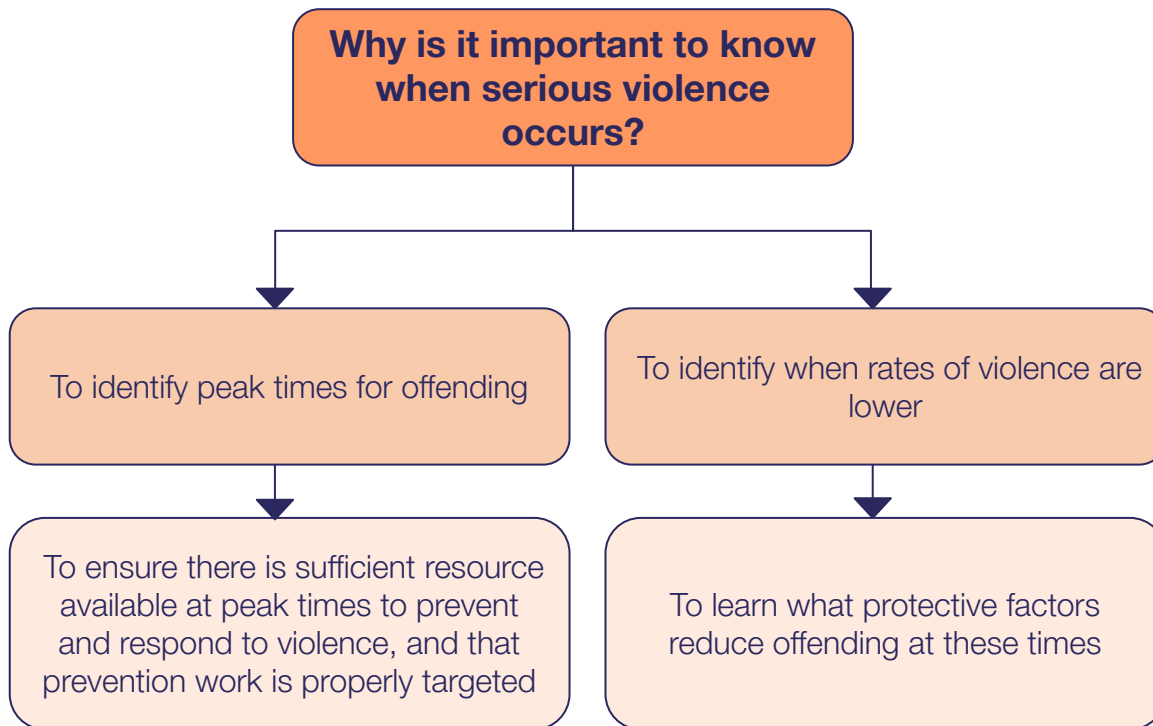
# When?





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

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## Rates of serious violence offending are highest on the weekend, particularly in the evening and early morning, potentially aligning with peaks in the night-time economy

Serious violence incidents, by time of offence, October 2017 - October 2022

Time	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Total
00:00-03:59	495	488	446	420	506	668	710	3,733
04:00-07:59	98	108	125	109	138	213	209	1,000
08:00-11:59	230	254	251	244	235	248	228	1,690
12:00-15:59	355	360	333	316	347	321	367	2,399
16:00-19:59	425	353	428	433	451	486	412	2,988
20:00-23:59	411	392	443	446	525	562	425	3,204
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,014</b>	<b>1,955</b>	<b>2,026</b>	<b>1,968</b>	<b>2,202</b>	<b>2,498</b>	<b>2,351</b>	<b>15,014</b>

For many offences in this time bracket the recorded time of the offence is exactly midnight- suggesting this is used as a default when the exact time is unknown.

Peak times for violent offending are Friday and Saturday evenings as well as the early hours of the following mornings. This correlates to times when people are more likely to be drinking or travelling to and from social events. The increase after 4pm also correlates with the end of the usual school and work day.

## Reflecting a similar pattern to overall serious violence, calls reporting serious arson peak in the late evening and early hours of the morning, though there is less of a clear seasonal trend

Deliberate primary fires monthly totals, October 2017 to September 2022



Deliberate primary fires, by time of call, 01/10/2017 - 30/09/2022

Time	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat	Sun
00:00-03:59	78	63	65	69	67	73	92
04:00-07:59	29	34	25	34	25	36	30
08:00-11:59	13	16	8	12	17	19	25
12:00-15:59	33	35	29	24	20	37	31
16:00-19:59	86	64	73	64	54	77	88
20:00-23:59	105	101	76	78	78	90	103

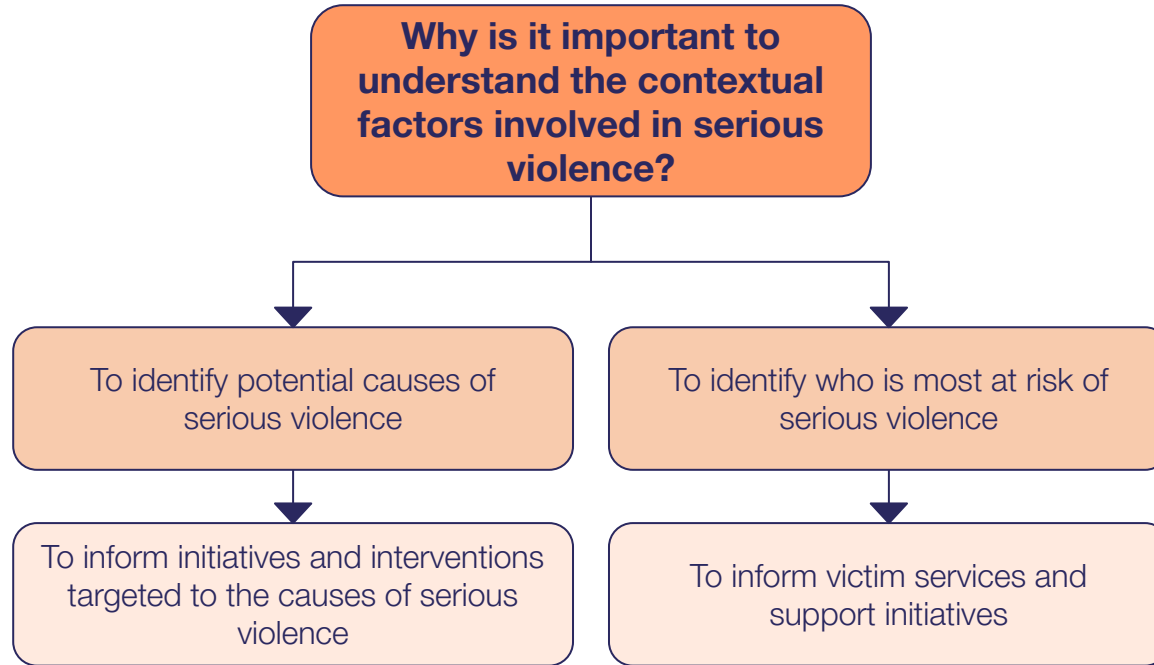
Arson was identified in our gaps analysis as an area in need of further investigation.

# What?



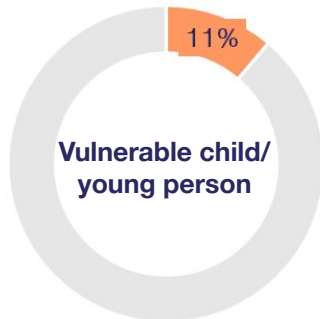
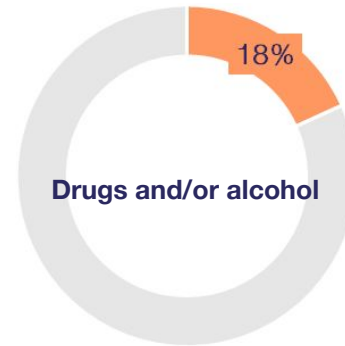
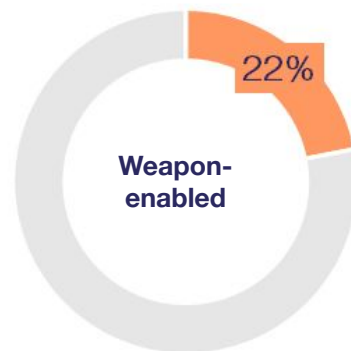
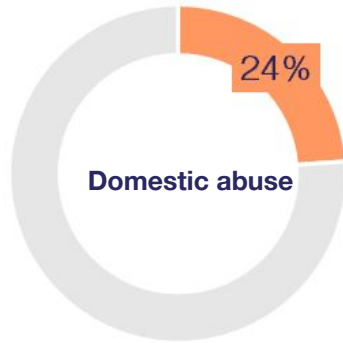
# An understanding of the factors associated with serious violence is essential to effectively target prevention initiatives and support services

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# The most common qualifiers recorded in the police data for serious violence offences are domestic abuse, weapons and drugs and/or alcohol, indicating these categories should be a priority for the CURV

Proportion of serious violence offences with qualifier flags\*,  
October 2017 - October 2022



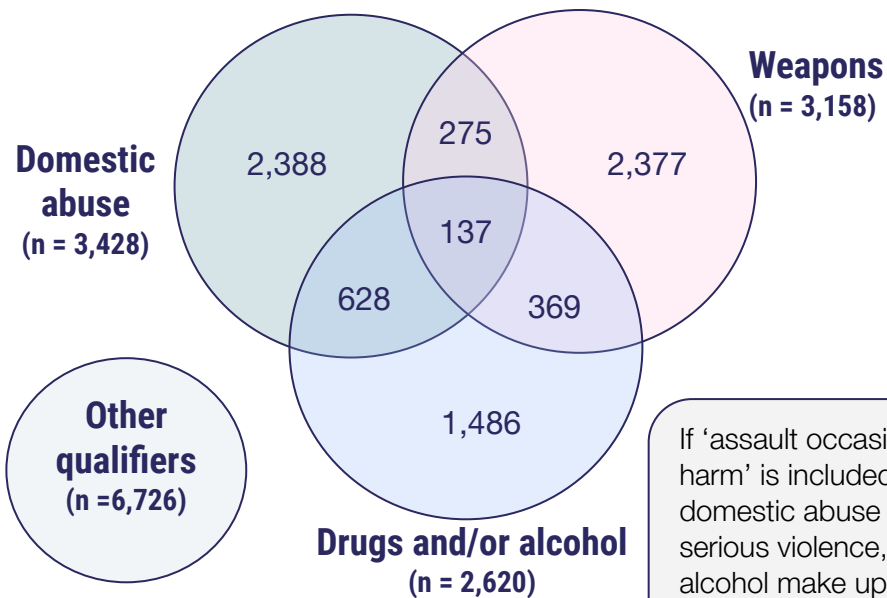
It is worth noting that some qualifiers will be more visible than others to the officers recording the crime and therefore are more likely to be included in the qualifier information. For example, it may not always be apparent that the victim or suspect has a mental health concern or is vulnerable.

Methods note: The proportions shown cannot be added together to create combined totals due to the high rate of overlap between the categories.

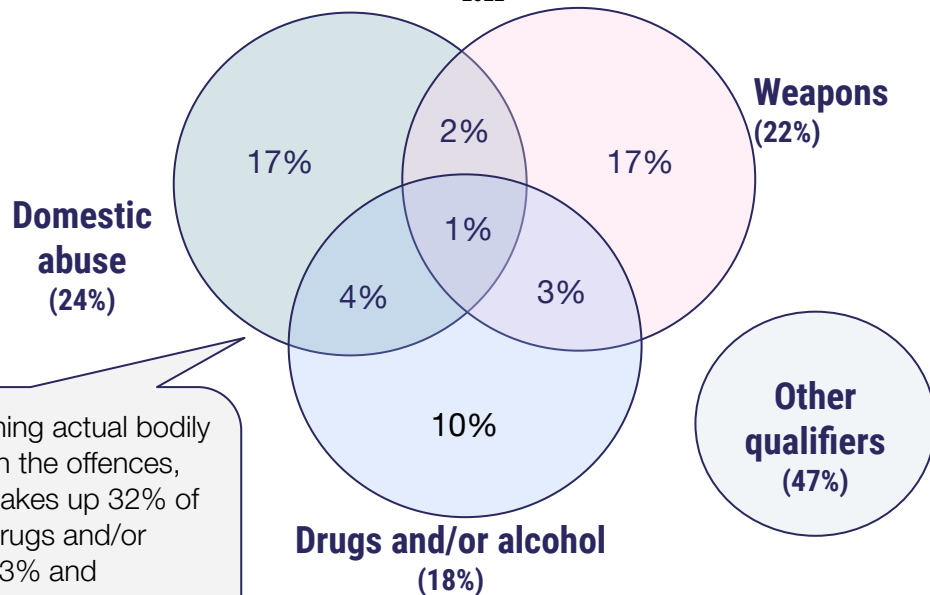
\*Using n = 14,386 (crimes with qualifier data complete)

# One in ten serious violence offences involve more than one of the top three qualifiers, suggesting an integrated approach could be taken that looks at the relationship between these qualifiers

Overlap between qualifiers for serious violence offences\*  
absolute volumes, October 2017 - October 2022



Overlap between qualifiers for serious violence offences\*  
proportion of all serious violence offences, October 2017 - October 2022



If 'assault occasioning actual bodily harm' is included in the offences, domestic abuse makes up 32% of serious violence, drugs and/or alcohol make up 23% and weapons make up 12%.

\*A breakdown of offences in the CURV definition of serious violence is included in the annex  
\*\*Using n = 14,386 (crimes with qualifier data complete)

# Probation officers regarded drugs as a key factor in violent crime. This can be due to feuds between dealers, violence as a retribution for drug debts or connected to acquisitive crime to fund drug habits

Drugs are seen to contribute to violence at every stage in the process of sale and use

"It's the fight for the street corner, who's peddling it [...] they're becoming embroiled in violence to try and keep their patches. [...] There's the violence that's happening between the people who are buying it and the violence that they're getting succumbed to as a result of being in debt."

"I've got quite a few [clients] who have committed violent offences just to be able to fund the lifestyle [...] because they've used all of their money on drugs or alcohol and they've got to go out and commit aggravated burglaries and things like that just to source funds."

While weapon use is a significant problem, weapons were not viewed as a cause of violence

"There is an awful lot of people using weapons now in the area."

"If there weren't the issues with the OCGs, the drug use, the stuff that's going on there, they wouldn't feel the need to go and get a weapon."

Personal factors such as seeking revenge or having to associate with others engaging in criminality were also flagged as key components of the serious violence picture

"We can also have significant serious violence stemming from someone who was committing an offence like that (acquisitive crime). So we've had examples where the family has been burgled or robbed and then other members of that family have dealt with it in their own way."

"It's been horrendous trying to find people housing within the local area and I've found that quite a few of my [clients on probation] go on to commit violent offences just because they haven't got anywhere to go and they end up staying with people that bring them back into the lifestyle and other risk factors like drug abuse."



# Who?



## An understanding of offender and victim cohorts helps to effectively target resources towards those most likely to be involved in serious violence

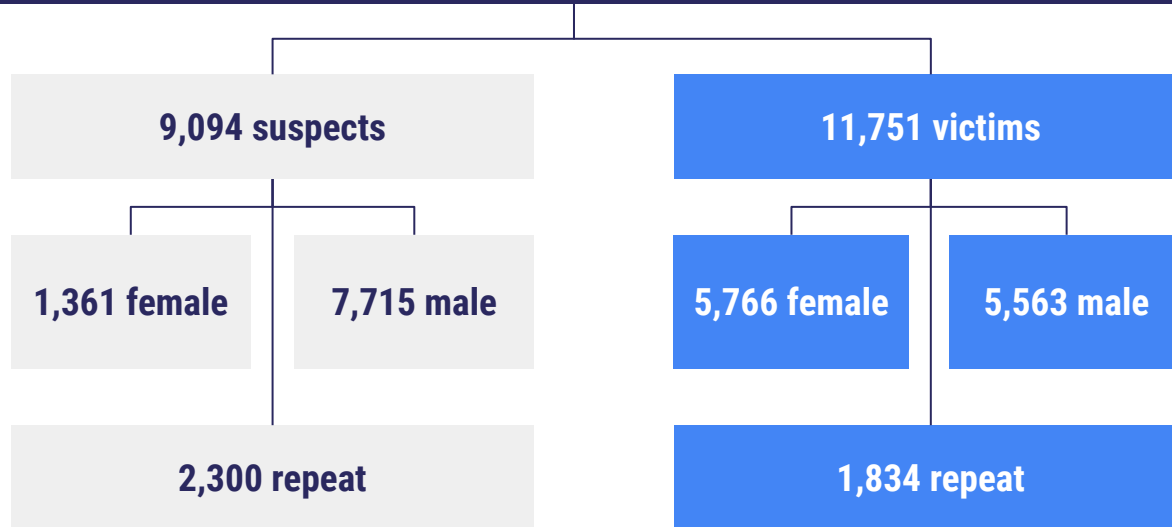
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**Men tended to make up the vast majority of suspects, whereas the gender split for victims was more even - there is a proportion of suspects and victims who have been repeatedly involved in serious violence in the last five years**

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**19,130 individuals were involved in serious violence offences as suspects and/or offenders between October 2017 and October 2022**

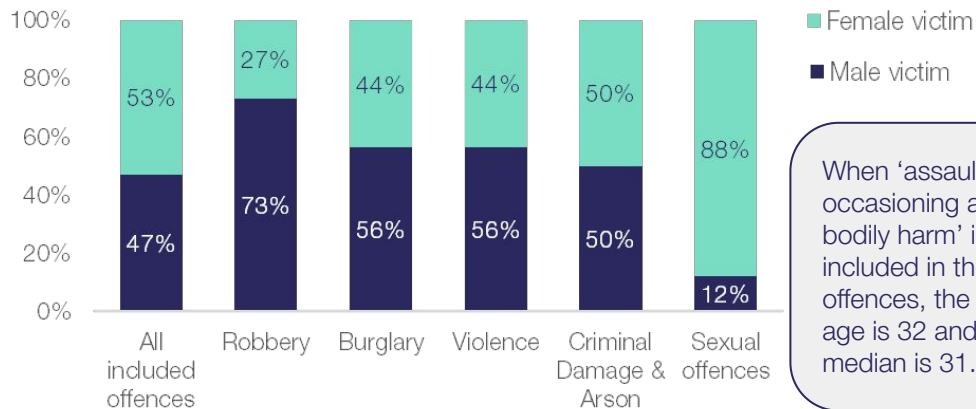


# Who are the victims?



# The gender split of victimisation was even when looking at serious violence altogether, however men were much more likely to be victims of robbery while women were much more likely to be victims of sexual violence

Gender breakdown for victims of serious violence offences\* 2017 - October 2022 (where gender provided)\*\*



When 'assault occasioning actual bodily harm' is included in the offences, the mean age is 32 and the median is 31.

Several sexual offences involving children were included in the CURV definition of serious violence which were not included when committed against over 16s. Looking only at non-rape sexual offences committed against under 16s, the average victim age was 11 and the most common age of a victim was 12.

Mean and median ages for victims of serious violence offences\* October 2017 - October 2022 (where age provided)\*\*

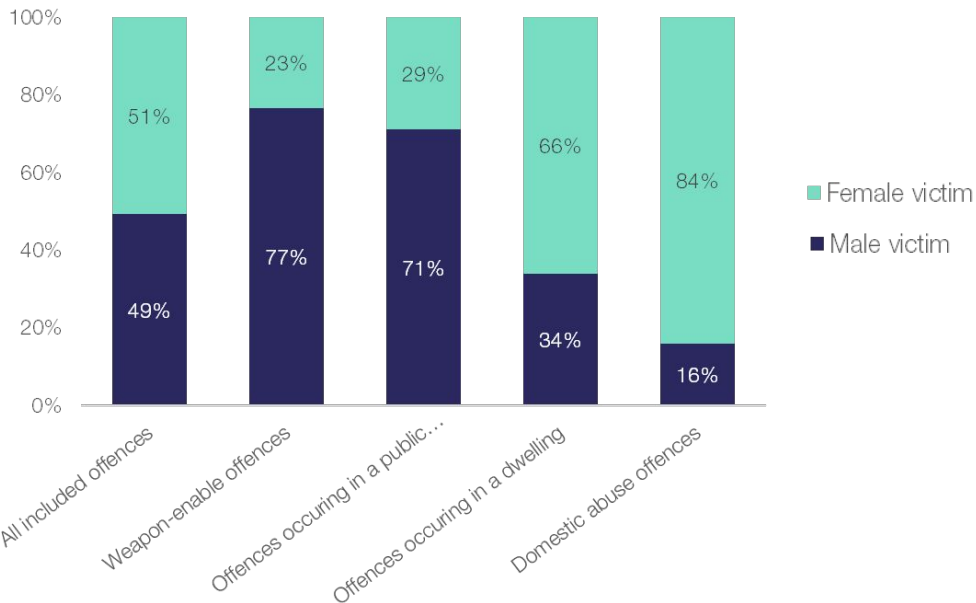
	Mean age	Median age
All included offences	32	30
Violence	34	32
Burglary	45	40
Robbery	34	33
Criminal damage and arson	41	40
Rape	28	26

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

\*\*Offences categorised as miscellaneous crimes against society have not been included due to low numbers

# As well as being significantly more likely to offend using weapons, men are much more likely than women to be the victim of serious violence using weapons. This may be due to a significant overlap between the two groups

Gender breakdown for victims of serious violence offences\* October 2017 - October 2022 (where gender provided)



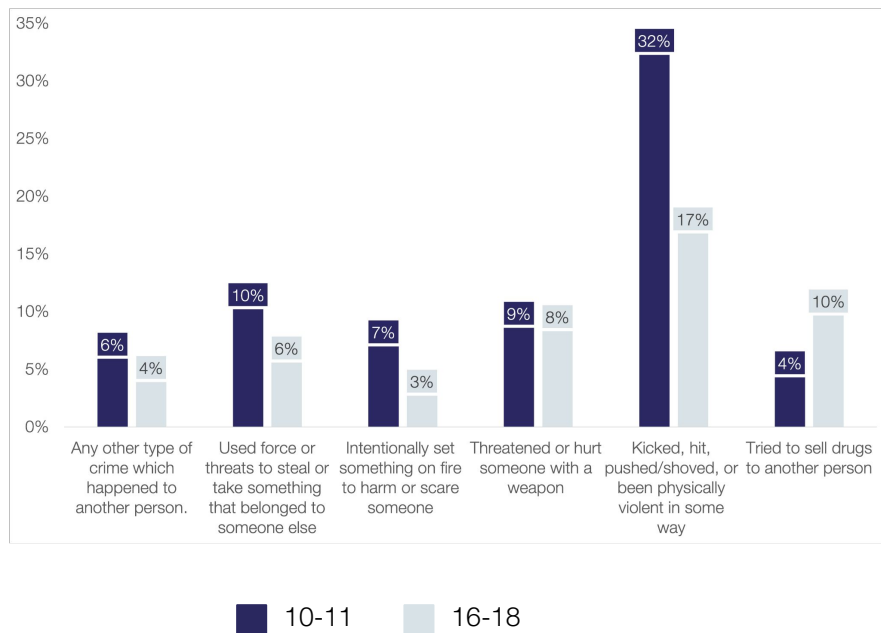
Mean and median ages for victims of serious violence offences\* October 2017 - October 2022 (where age provided)

	Mean age	Median age
All included offences	32	30
In a dwelling	33	31
In a public place	31	30
Weapon-enabled	33	32
Domestic abuse	34	33

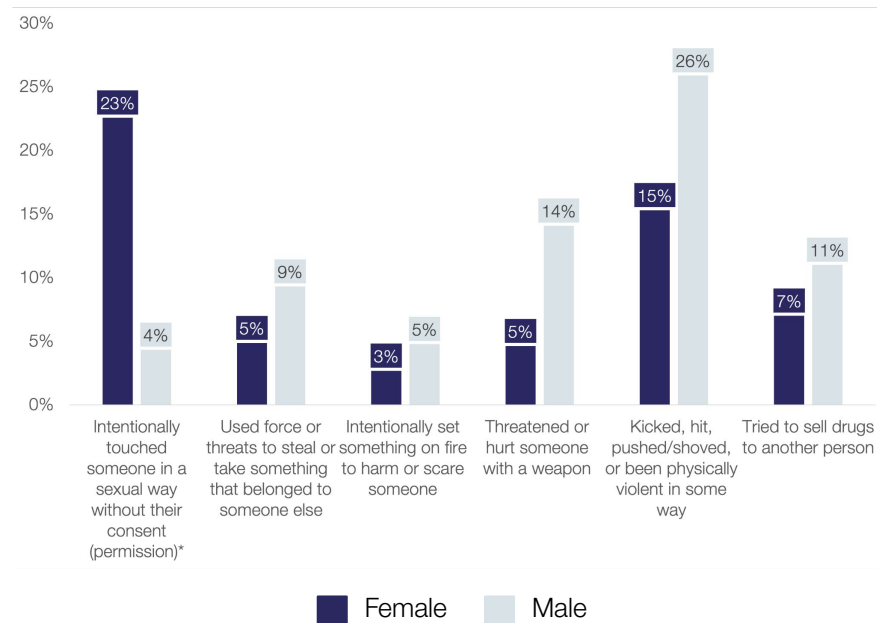
\*A breakdown of offences in the CURV definition of serious violence is included in the annex

# Mirroring police recorded crime data, the survey results show that female children were more likely to report being sexually assaulted, while male children were more likely to report being threatened or hurt with a weapon

Proportion of CYP who chose to respond that the listed serious violence offence or related offences had happened to them by age, CYP survey November 2022 (n. 810)



Proportion of CYP who chose to respond that the listed serious violence offence or related offences had happened to them by gender, CYP survey November 2022 (n. 810)



\*Note that the base size for questions relating to sexual assault do not include under 13's, who were not asked this question (n = 529).

## Spotlight: victimisation case studies

### Amy: a victim of armed robbery

**Amy had only been working at the Co-op for six weeks when she was the victim of armed robbery during a typical closing shift.** She and her two colleagues were taking stock and closing the tills when two men entered the store. Amy saw that one had a meat cleaver in his hand, and the other had a six inch kitchen knife. One man, aggressive and holding the meat cleaver, demanded that Amy open the till. When she told him that she wasn't able to, he pushed her behind the till and eventually got it open. The two men left the store with over £900 in cash and a bottle of gin. Amy dialled 999 before the men even exited the store, and the police responded quickly.

*"(...) and then it kind of hit me what had actually just happened and then the next thing I remember after that is two police officers picking me up off the floor."*

When providing a statement to police afterwards, Amy struggled to believe that the entire incident occurred in under two minutes. She later found out that the meat cleaver had been held to her throat, which she does not remember. **She has several large gaps in her memory of the robbery.**

### Bethany: a victim of sexual assault

When Bethany first met her second husband, their relationship had progressed quickly. **Bethany remembers that this period was stressful, and her husband enjoyed making her feel insecure and jealous.** They got married soon after Bethany fell pregnant. Early on in the relationship, Bethany noticed a pattern of dishonesty - including stealing off her, once as part of a football raffle and another time taking money out of her account to pay for additional wifi (over £1,000).

**One night, Bethany woke up and her husband was sexually assaulting her.** She challenged him and once he left the room, she rang the police and then her best friend, who stayed on the phone with Bethany until the police came. Bethany hid in the bathroom until the police arrived, at which point a female officer interviewed her in the bathroom. She said the police at this time were "absolutely amazing."

*"I had this image of abuse being a battered wife, a battered woman, a physical thing. I didn't think it would ever apply to me, but it didn't feel right."*



## Spotlight: victimisation case studies

### Alice: a victim of armed robbery

Alice was working as a loan provider in Middlesbrough. On the day of the offence, Alice visited the house of a man who wanted a loan, she described the property as a 'shithole'. When Alice arrived she saw that a second man was also at the property. Alice took the man's ID but his loan was declined as it was unaffordable. When Alice started to leave the property, the two men left the room. **Alice remembers that the first man returned with a gun, pointed at her head. He demanded that Alice give him the money, which she did - fearing that she would be raped and killed.**

*"I'll never forget his eyes, I'll never forget the feeling ... is this a dream? Is this a nightmare? What's going on? ... I thought they were going to kill me."*

The two men fled. Alice ran out onto the street and told a passerby that she had been robbed at gunpoint. However, the passerby walked by and did nothing. She managed to call the police and a short time later the police arrived at the scene.

### George: a victim of serious injury by dangerous driving

**George was involved in a head-on collision while on his way to work early in the morning.** The journey is about 11 miles and is not a dangerous road. He was alone in the car. The other driver was driving with his son when he pulled out to overtake a car and wagon. Following the collision, George's initial reaction was that he didn't want to be late to work, as he had a busy week. He then realised his situation and didn't think he would survive.

*George: "I made a video recording to leave to family because I didn't think I was going to make it."*

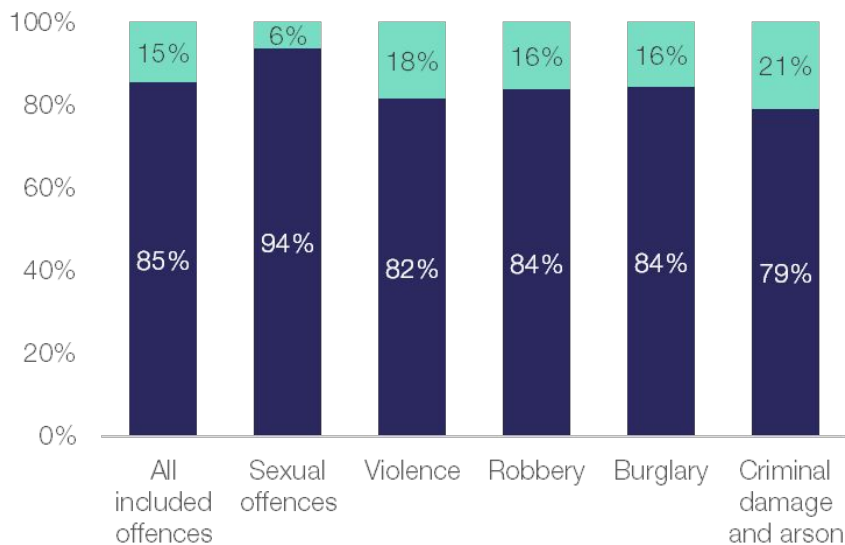
**George suffered an instant spinal injury meaning he now cannot feel anything from the chest down.** One of his arteries was severed, he broke all his ribs, sternum, collarbone, and had a punctured lung. He bruised his heart, his kidney, pneumothorax, and had burst eardrums, flail chest and broken legs. He was airlifted to James Cook Hospital and put into an induced coma. George doesn't remember anything until the point at which he woke up in hospital.

# Who are the offenders?



# The average age of a suspect of serious violence is 31 and does not vary significantly across offence types, suggesting that serious violence cannot only be viewed through the lens of youth offending

Gender breakdown for suspects of serious violence\* October 2017 - October 2022 (where gender provided)\*\*



90% of young people known to the YOT in Stockton-on-Tees and South Tees were male

Female suspect  
Male suspect

59% of young people known to the YOT in Stockton-on-Tees and South Tees were aged 16+.

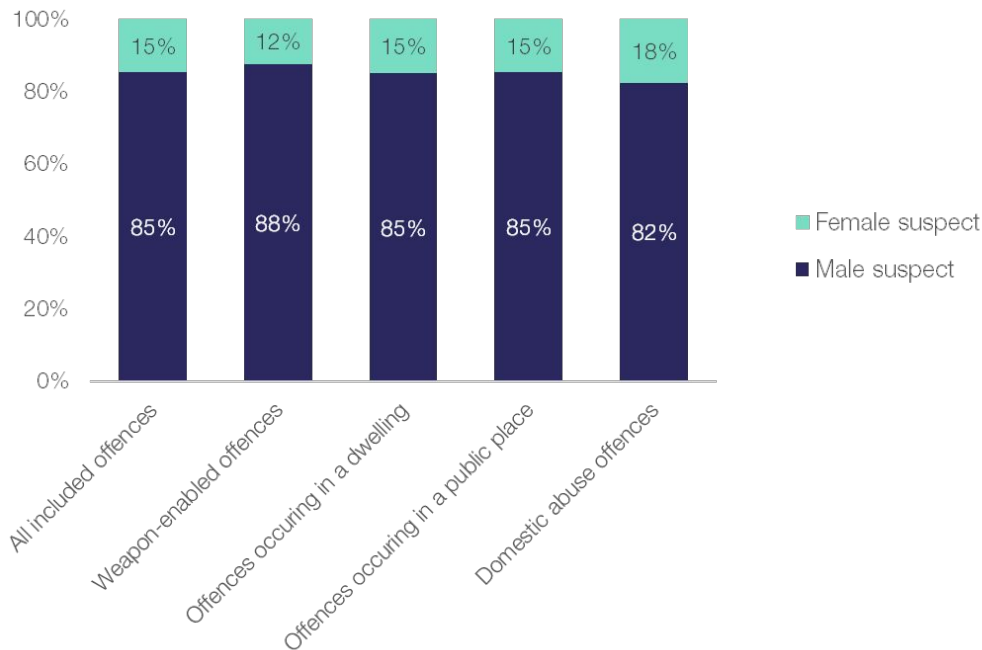
Mean and median ages for suspects of serious violence\* October 2017 - October 2022 (where age provided)\*\*

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

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

# While males are more likely to be perpetrators of serious violence than females across offence qualifiers, the biggest difference between the genders is in weapon-enabled offences

Gender breakdown for suspects of serious violence offences\* October 2017 - October 2022 (where gender provided)



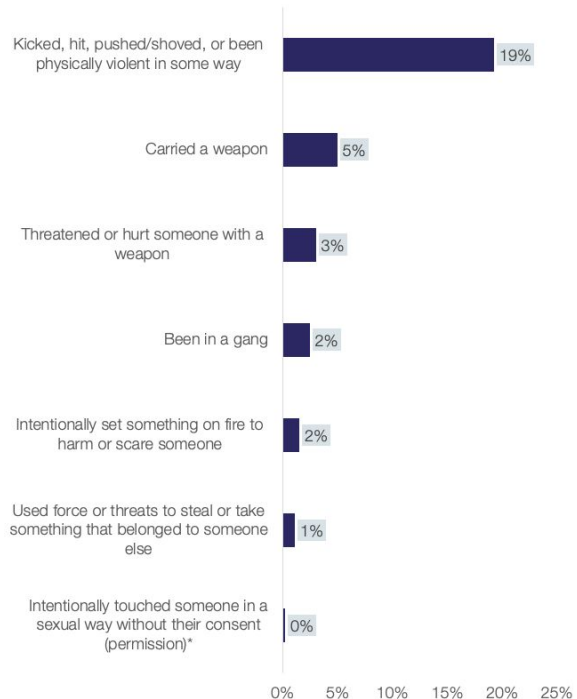
Mean and median ages for suspects of serious violence offences\* October 2017 - October 2022 (where age provided)

	Mean age	Median age
All included offences	31	30
In a dwelling	32	31
In a public place	29	28
Weapon-enabled	30	28
Domestic abuse	35	33

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

# Nearly one in five respondents of the youth survey said they have been physically violent at least once in the last year, with some practitioners seeing an increase in workload as Covid-19 lockdown measures were lifted

Proportion of CYP who chose to respond that had committed a serious violence offence in the last 12 months by crime type and quantity, CYP survey November 2022 (n. 529)



Some stakeholders working in education settings felt that violence among young people increased as lockdown ended and online conflict spilled into the real world. Practitioners are also seeing more weapons on young people and identifying different situations in which they are used.

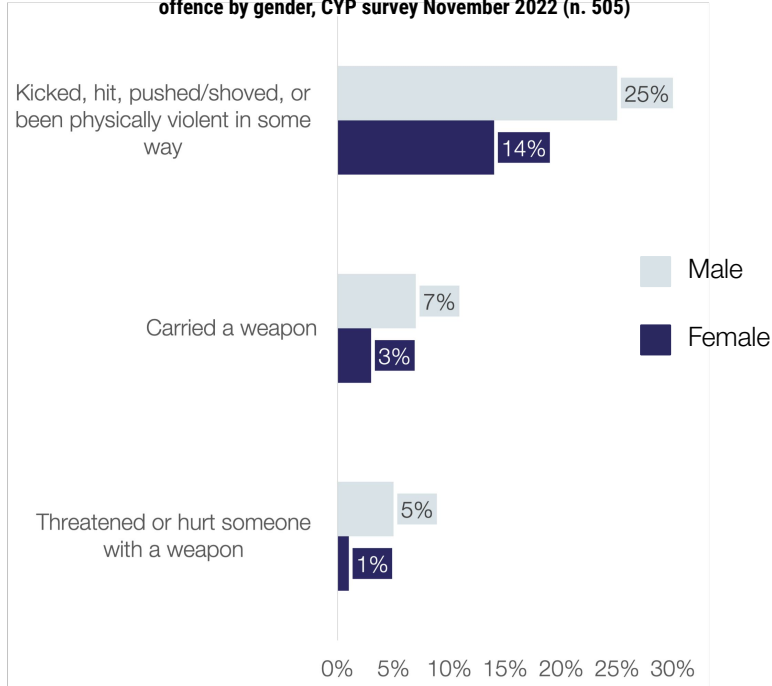
“Our workload went through the roof when young people, who've been keyboard warriors over this confined period of unsupervised time on on the internet, raise tensions between them, threats and the rest of it, when they met up they knocked chunks out of each other. And then obviously, we felt the pain of that because of all the referrals were received once they come face to face.”  
- Early intervention police officer

“It was kind of an arranged fight and one of the lads who was losing had a knife chucked into the fight, and he slashed, the boy that he was fighting with. So it's it's not necessarily the people who are fighting who have the weapons, it could be those who've been involved in organising it or are just there to watch.”  
- Early intervention police officer

\*Note that the base size for questions relating to sexual assault do not include under 13s, who were not asked this question (n = 418).  
Survey commissioned by CURV, please see annex for further details

## Similarly to the recorded police data, the survey results suggest male children and young people are more likely to be involved in serious violence offences. Anecdotal evidence also suggests there are gender-related differences around for motivation using weapons

Proportion of CYP who chose to respond that had committed a serious violence offence by gender, CYP survey November 2022 (n. 505)



Male and female children not only differ in how likely they are to report being involved in violence, but also in their manner of involvement and their motivations. While males largely carry knives to protect themselves from others with knives, some females report carrying a knife due to fear of sexual assault.

“It’s predominantly males, rather than females. There are females who do get involved undoubtedly, some of them have said it’s from a safety aspect, they’re scared so they carry a weapon, on the back of Sarah Everard and things like that. But yeah, it’s a lot of males who seem to do it, and it’s about bravado and respect.”

- Education stakeholder

“With females, they seem to be the instigators, as in encouraging it, saying ‘you need to protect me’ this and that. It causes a lot of big fights, a lot of serious incidents over minor things. [...] Seems to be less in schools and more that they arrange things in big areas [such as parks].”

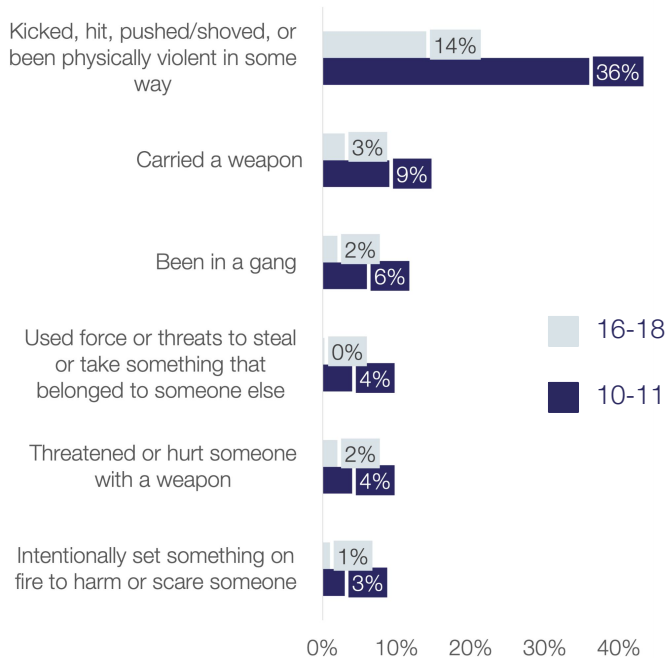
- Education stakeholder

\*Note that these age groups were used due to low response rates from ages 13-15 and 18+. It is recommended that these groups are targeted in future iterations of the SNA.

Survey commissioned by CURV, please see annex for further details

# Stakeholders have noted an increase over time in primary school aged children carrying and using weapons. The survey results show higher proportions of 10-11 year old reporting weapon carrying than 16-18 year olds

**Proportion of CYP who chose to respond that had committed a serious violence offence by age group\*, CYP survey November 2022 (10-11 n = 106, 16-18 n = 376)**



Anecdotal evidence from stakeholders working in education settings suggests that children are starting to engage in violence using weapons while they are in primary school.

“In the last year or so I’m getting more referrals from primary schools to do knife crime interventions and some of those have been in relation to young people actually physically taking the knife into primary school.”

- Early intervention police officer

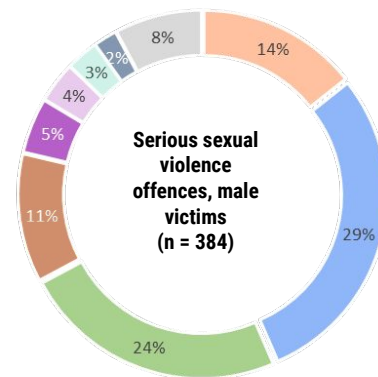
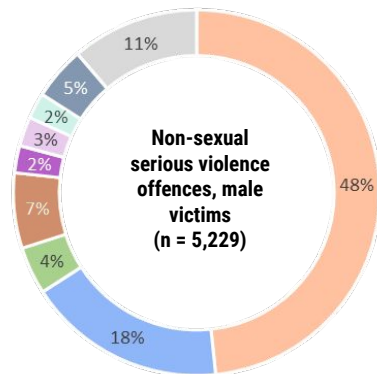
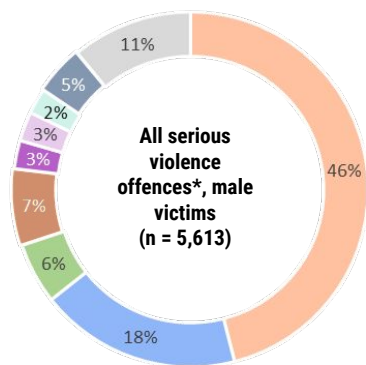
“It’s hit a new milestone - six was my youngest, five is my youngest now - and that’s against parents in the home, drawing a knife, threatening with a knife or taking it into a primary school.”

- Early intervention police officer

\*Note that these age groups were used due to low response rates from ages 13-15 and 18+. It is recommended that these groups are targeted in future iterations of the SNA.  
Survey commissioned by CURV, please see annex for further details

# Almost half of serious violence offences with a male victim were perpetrated by suspects who were strangers to the victim. This reflects that men are more commonly victimised in public than in a dwelling, where suspects are more likely to be known to the victim

Relationship between the victim and offender recorded in police data, where relationship and gender recorded, Oct 2017 - Oct 2022



- Stranger
- Friend
- Family member
- Acquaintance
- Current partner
- Ex partner
- Neighbour
- Victim refuses to identify
- Other

When 'assault occasioning actual bodily harm' is included in the offences, stranger accounts for 38% of the relationships, friend accounts for 21% and family for 11%.

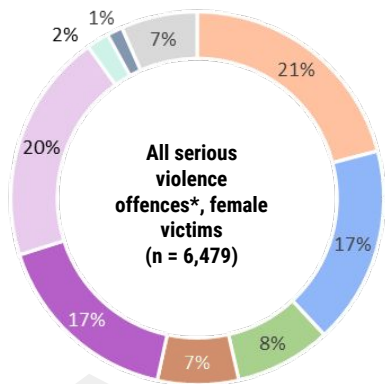
When 'assault occasioning actual bodily harm' is included in the offences, stranger accounts for 38% of the relationships, friend accounts for 21% and family for 10%.

Data note: only offences where the relationship field was complete have been included. In a minority of cases there were multiple relationships provided for the same victim and offender, e.g. 'neighbour; ex partner', which may be a data quality issue. In these cases each relationship has been counted separately and added to the total.

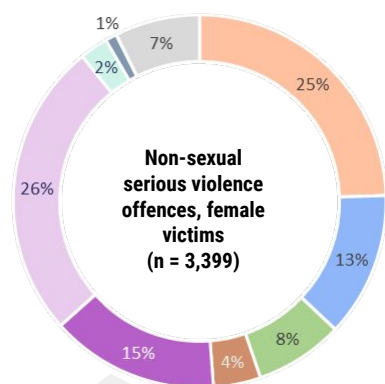


# A quarter of non-sexual serious violence offences perpetrated against women and girls were perpetrated by the victim's former partner

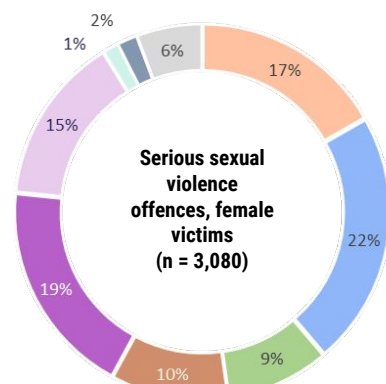
Relationship between the victim and offender recorded in police data, where relationship and gender recorded, Oct 2017 - Oct 2022



When 'assault occasioning actual bodily harm' is included in the offences, current partner accounts for 25% of the relationships, ex partner for 17% and friend for 17%.



When 'assault occasioning actual bodily harm' is included in the offences, current partner accounts for 26% of the relationships, ex partner for 18% and friend for 16%.



- Stranger
- Friend
- Family member
- Acquaintance
- Current partner
- Ex partner
- Neighbour
- Victim refuses to identify
- Other

Data note: only offences where the relationship field was complete have been included. In a minority of cases there were multiple relationships provided for the same victim and offender, e.g. 'neighbour; ex partner', which may be a data quality issue. In these cases each relationship has been counted separately and added to the total.

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

## Spotlight: offender case studies

### Henry: rape

As he got older, Henry developed some harmful sexual behaviours that escalated to the serious sexual offences for which he was ultimately convicted.

**Henry developed a pattern of identifying vulnerable younger girls through social media and starting a relationship with them.** After starting an online relationship he would develop this in person before committing sexual offences against his victims.

In the case that rose to the level of serious sexual violence, Henry started a relationship with a girl who was significantly younger than him on social media and continued this in person. He regularly visited the victim's family home and became friendly with her mother. Following a period in the relationship he sexually assaulted and raped the victim.

### Mark: armed robbery

**Mark said that all of his offending was linked to violence, some of which was driven by alcohol use.** Mark was typically violent towards people he knew in the community or strangers, rather than in a domestic context.

**Following a number of convictions in prison for violence, Mark was convicted of an armed robbery offence.** This was the offence which led him to be identified for an interview. Mark's friend had asked him to help him rob a shop. Initially, he was reluctant but under the influence of alcohol Mark agreed, incentivised by financial gain – his friend told Mark he had previously taken £80,000. Mark insisted he only played a supporting role in the robbery as the driver, and a more passive role in the shop itself. He was sentenced to eight years in prison.

### Richard: attempted murder

**Richard attacked his wife Kate while under the influence of cannabis.** Kate told the police how Richard had tried to hit her with a hammer while she was in the bath in view of their children. Richard says that he blacked out when this happened and does not remember the events around the attack, but thinks that his mental health was the catalyst for his attack on Kate.

*"I was fearful for my life, for the kids, but it all links in with my mental health and what I had been viewing."*

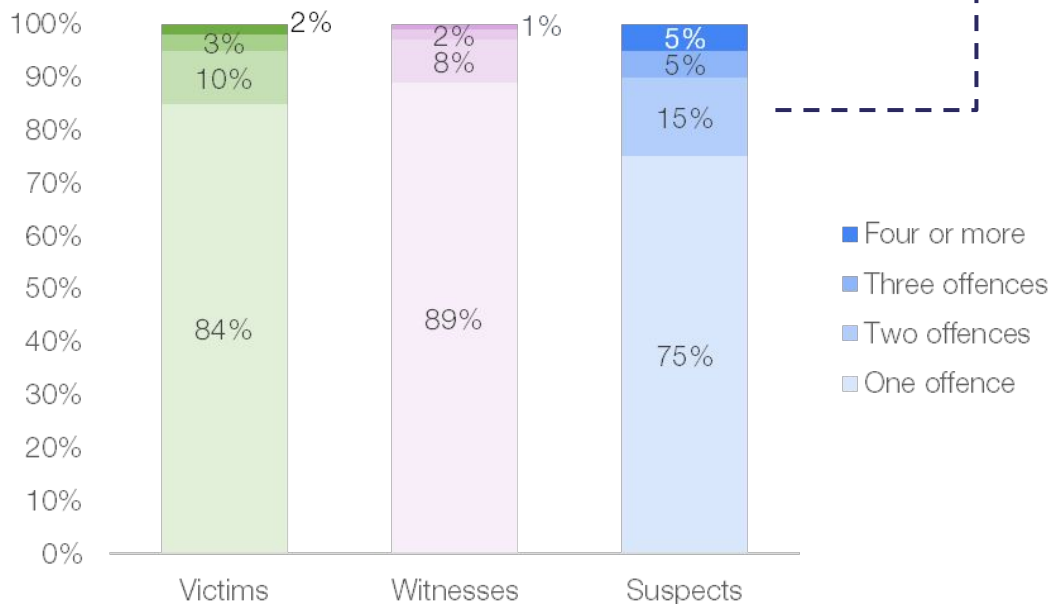
**Richard said he felt immense pressure as a result of his mental health and drug use,** and had delusions that he was being targeted by a malicious group who were threatening his family. Richard appeared in court and was convicted of attempted murder, receiving a 10 year sentence.

# Repeat involvement in serious violence



# A quarter of offenders were suspects in more than one serious violence offence, suggesting focusing on repeat offenders may be a resource effective approach to reducing rates of serious violence

Rates of repeat appearances for victims, suspects and witnesses for serious violence offences\* October 2017 - October 2022



13,413 offences\* had an identified suspect. Of these:

The top 25% most prolific offenders committed 49% of the offences.

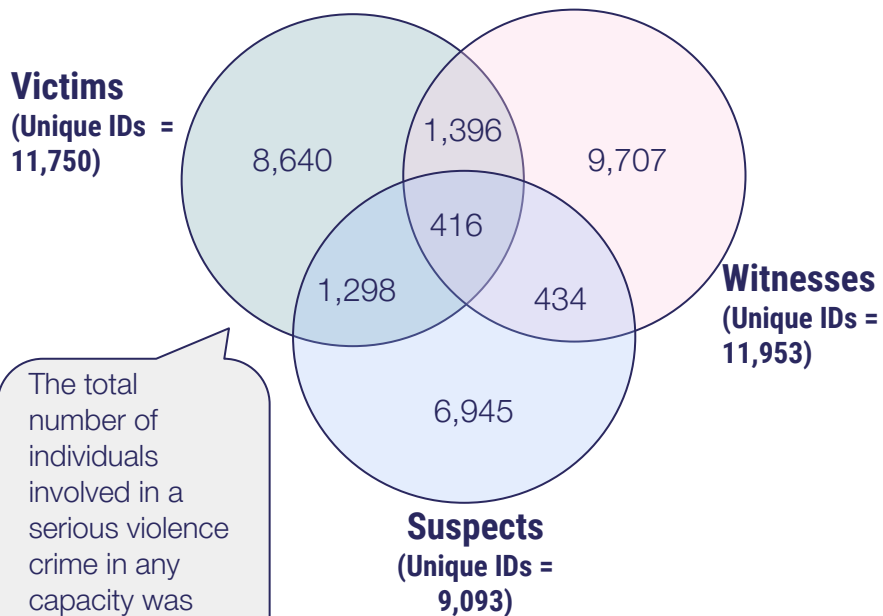
The top 10% committed 29% of the offences.

The top 5% committed 19% of the offences.

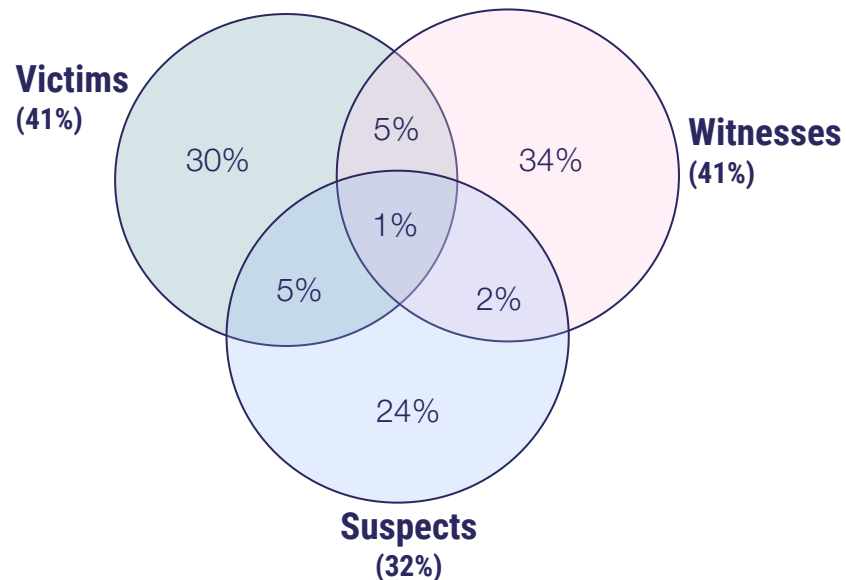
38% of young people known to the YOT in Stockton-on-Tees and South Tees had criminal experience prior to their last offence.

# Just under a quarter of suspects have also been either victims, witnesses or both, suggesting there may be missed opportunities around interventions targeting victims and witnesses of serious violence

Overlap between victims, suspects and witnesses for serious violence offences\*, absolute volumes October 2017 - October 2022



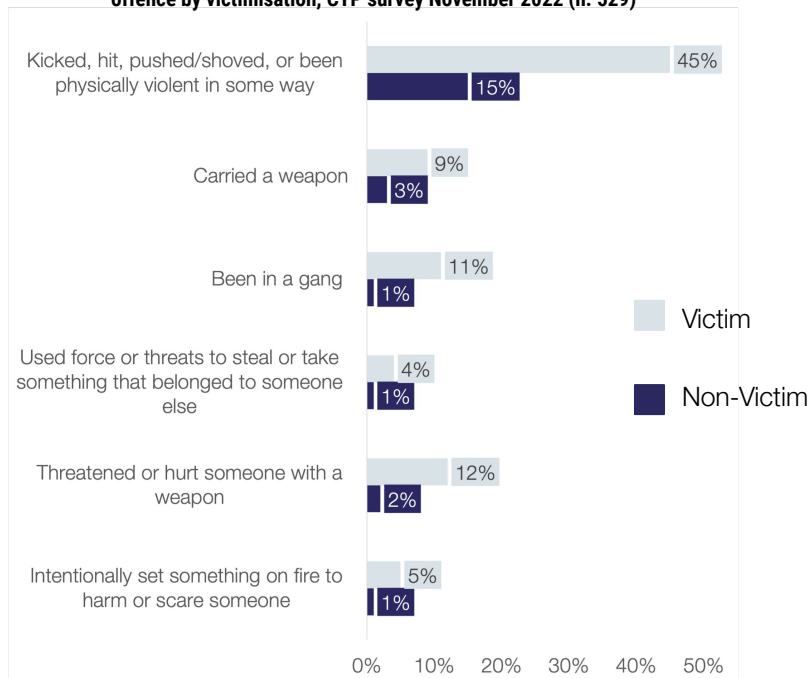
Overlap between victims, suspects and witnesses for serious violence offences\*, as a proportion of all individuals involved October 2017 - October 2022



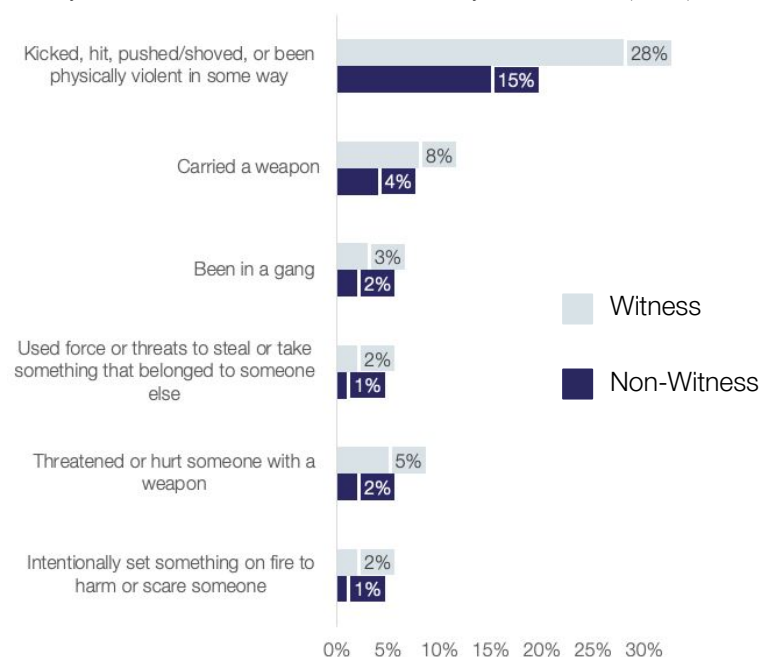
The total number of individuals involved in a serious violence crime in any capacity was 28,836

# The survey results suggest that children and young people who have been victims or witnesses to serious violence may be more likely to have committed serious violence offences themselves

Proportion of CYP who chose to respond that had committed a serious violence offence by victimisation, CYP survey November 2022 (n. 529)



Proportion of CYP who chose to respond that had committed a serious violence offence by those who had witnessed violence, CYP survey November 2022 (n. 529)



# The example below demonstrates how the categories of victim, suspect, witness and missing can overlap, particularly in cases of vulnerable individuals – highlighting the possibilities for earlier intervention

## Overlap between victim, suspect, witness and missing for one individual\*, (female, 30s)

Victim	Suspect	Witness	Missing
7 recorded victimisations	2 recorded offences	Witness to a murder	One missing episode in 2021
First recorded victimisation April 2018, most recent July 2022	First recorded offence February 2018, most recent June 2018	Qualifier: MFH found	Classified as medium risk
3 incidents of rape, 3 incidents of robbery and one assault occasioning actual bodily harm	Both offences were for personal robbery	Case resulted in victim support but evidential difficulties	
Listed qualifiers: vulnerable adult, alcohol related, domestic abuse, drugs, firearms	Listed qualifier: alcohol related		
Except the most recent incident which does not yet have a recorded outcome, all other incidents resulted in the victim no longer supporting action	Both cases resulted in the victim declining or withdrawing support		

\*The individual was randomly selected from person IDs that were marked as appearing in all four categories.

# This example offending trajectory demonstrates how the use of violence can continue over long periods and can also escalate in severity over time. Earlier successful interventions may have prevented the later offending

## Offending and victimisation trajectory for one individual\*, (male, 20s)

Blue boxes indicate offences

Green boxes indicate victimisation

<u>Date of offence</u>	<u>Offence</u>	<u>Qualifiers</u>	<u>Outcome</u>	<u>Time since last incident</u>
<b>July 2018 (same day)</b>	Assault occasioning actual bodily harm (CCHI* = 10)	No qualifiers	Offence: Victim declines/ withdraws support Victimisation: Victim declines/ unable to support action to identify offender	N/A
<b>May 2019</b>	Assault occasioning actual bodily harm (CCHI = 10)	Flagged as domestic abuse and alcohol related.	Victim declines/ withdraws support	10 months
<b>November 2019</b>	Assault occasioning actual bodily harm (CCHI = 10)	Flagged as domestic abuse and alcohol related.	Victim declines/ withdraws support	6 months
<b>August 2021 (same day)</b>	Two accounts of wounding with intent to do GBH (same day, two victims) (CCHI = 1460)	One instance flagged as domestic abuse (repeat victim).	One instance: Victim declines/ withdraws support One instance: Victim supports but evidential difficulties	20 months
<b>July 2022</b>	Kidnapping (CCHI = 1460)	Flagged as weapon-enabled.	Victim declines/ unable to support action to identify offender	11 months
<b>September 2022</b>	Aggravated burglary (residential) (CCHI = 730)	Flagged as weapon-enabled.	New	2 months

Incidents outlined with border all have the same victim

\*The individual was randomly selected from suspects with multiple recorded offences.

\*\*Cambridge Crime Harm Index



# Spotlight: murder and attempted murder



# The high number of victims of murder or attempted murder who were also known to the police as either suspects, witnesses or missing persons indicates that opportunities for intervention to keep people safe are being missed

There were 88 offences classed as murders or attempted murders between October 2017 and October 2022

There were 85 victims - 2 of whom were victims of multiple attempted murders

11 were aged under 25

19 had also been suspects in other incidents\*

16 had also been witnesses in other incidents\*

12 had also had a recorded missing episode\*

\*There was significant overlap between these categories.

62 offences were non-DA related

26 offences were DA related

53 male victims

8 female victims

7 male victims

19 female victims

8 connected with drugs/alcohol

36 involved use of weapons

28 took place inside a dwelling

9 connected with drugs/alcohol

11 involved use of weapons

19 took place inside a dwelling

# A high number of murders and attempted murders have multiple listed suspects. This may indicate they are related to gangs or OCGs

Police data Oct 2017 - Oct 2022

233 identified suspects of murder or attempted murder, 3 in more than one case

71 were aged under 25

46 had also been victims in other incidents\*

38 had also been witnesses in other incidents\*

29 had also had a recorded missing episode\*

\*There was significant overlap between these categories.

In 48 out of 88 cases there was a single suspect

In 40 out of 88 cases there were multiple suspects

218 suspects in non-DA related cases

29 suspects in DA related cases

176 male suspects

40 female suspects

2 suspects did not have a gender listed

24 male suspects

5 female suspects

# Drivers

**While the precise circumstances and motivations behind each violent offence will be unique, there are several risk factors that have been shown to increase vulnerability to serious violence offending and victimisation - Cleveland is particularly vulnerable because of the high rates of these risk factors at an individual and family level**

- Cleveland has higher rates of unemployment relative to the rest of the country, with 5.8% of the economically active population unemployed in July to September 2022, compared with 3.6% nationally.
- Large numbers of individuals in Cleveland are in contact with NHS funded secondary mental health, learning disability or autism services (62.8 per 1,000 population compared to 49.6 nationally). Mental health concerns can increase an individual's vulnerability to being a victim of violence.
- Substance misuse is a key problem in Cleveland. Rates of adults in treatment for substance use are over twice as high in Cleveland as they are nationally, with 20.4 adults in treatment per 1,000 population.
- Rates of vulnerability factors affecting children are also high, with 24,000 children in Cleveland living in households with at least one of the following known stress factors (otherwise known as Adverse Childhood Experiences or ACEs): parental mental ill-health, domestic abuse, parental substance misuse. Children are also experiencing risk factors relating to education. For example, the rate of children with at least one fixed term exclusion during the previous year was over twice as high in Cleveland as it is nationally.

**... and at a peer group, school or community level**

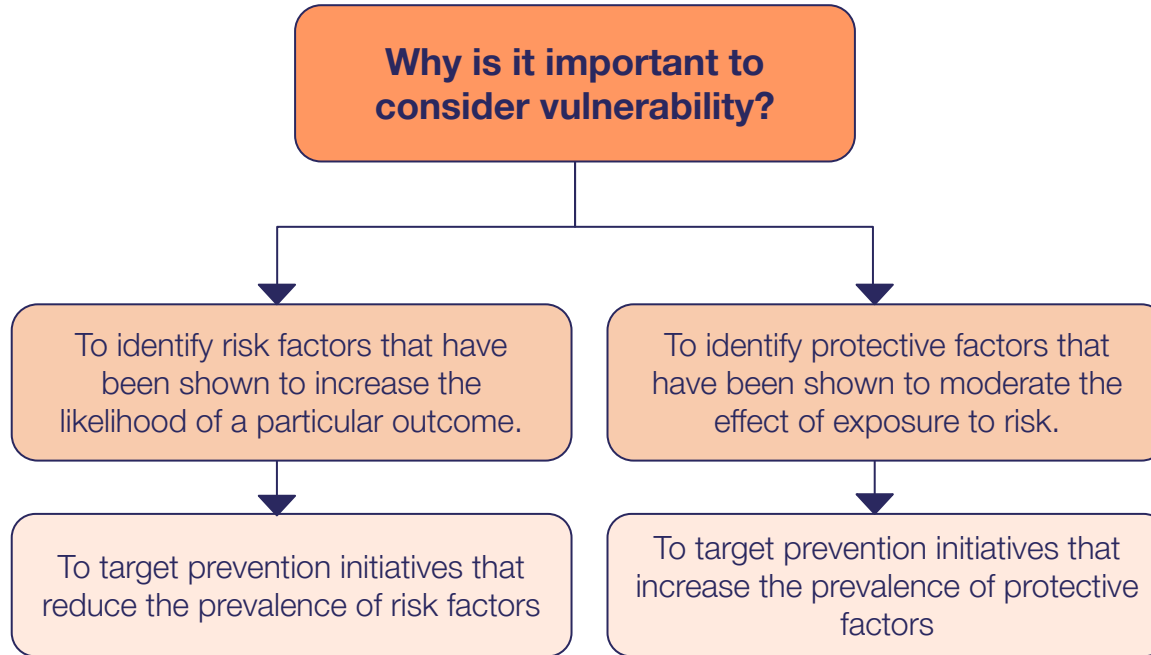
- As a community Cleveland experiences high levels of deprivation. Both Hartlepool and Middlesbrough rank within the top 10 most deprived local authority areas in England according to the Indices of Multiple Deprivation - this incorporates various forms of deprivation across the categories of income, employment, education, health, crime, barriers to housing and services, and living environment.
- Income deprivation is a significant part of this - Middlesbrough ranks as the most deprived local authority in England by this metric.
- Exposure to violence and other forms of criminality is high, with 41% of children and young people responding to the survey indicating that they had seen fights involving children or young people on social media.

# Vulnerability



# 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

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# 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

	1. Contextual factors and norms	2. Deprivation	3. Experience of services	4. Experience of crime	5. Domestic abuse	6. 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	



# 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 currently being affected by harm, exploitation and/or violence. Their needs are often acute or complex.

## 'At risk' cohort

Individuals who have risk factors that might lead to being affected by harm, exploitation and/or violence. 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.

# Why are people violent?



# Children and young people strongly associate the use, addiction to and supply of drugs and alcohol with serious violence but, in contrast to practitioners, they are less likely to see popular culture as frequently causing serious violence

In our survey, young people were more likely to say they thought alcohol use often (29%) or sometimes (23%) caused violence. The same is true for drug use, which young people were more likely to say often (28%) or sometimes caused violence (22%).

Young people were more likely to say they thought music (34%), and video games (33%) rarely cause violence. This stands in contrast to the anecdotal evidence we heard from practitioners who thought these factors desensitized young people to violence and glamourised criminal lifestyles.

“[Using weapons] is very different and desensitised in a game and once they get into that mindset... that becomes very easy for that desensitisation to end up [in violence].”

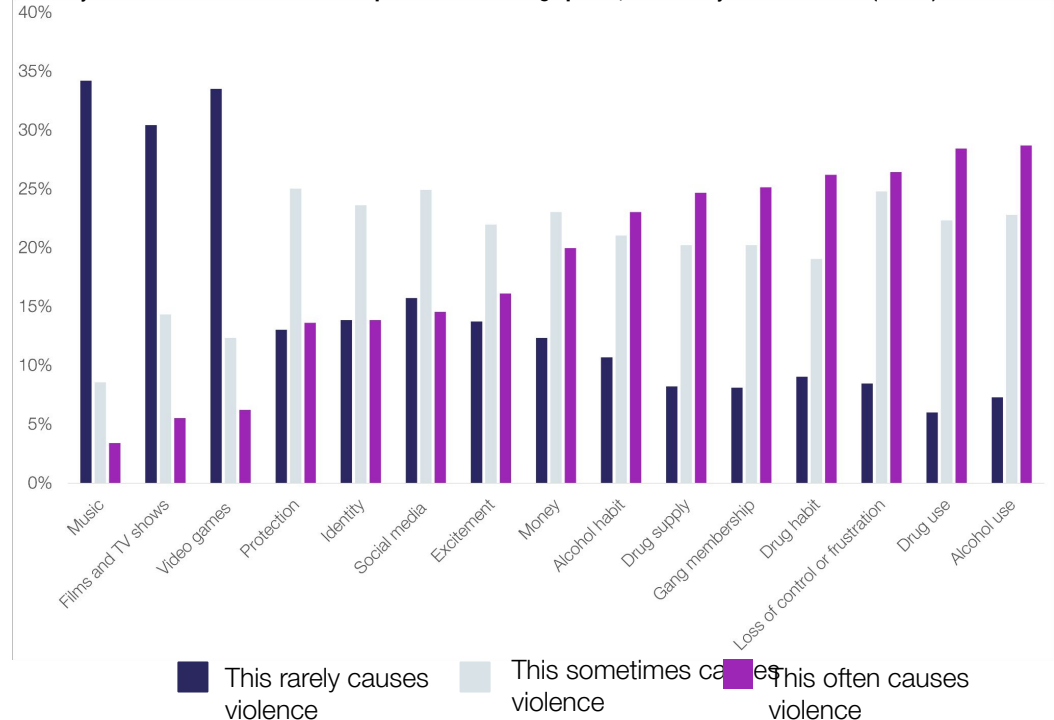
- Early Intervention Police Officer

“Music such as Trap and Chirp plays a big part in some of the cultural identity of young people around violence and advocating violence.”

- Early Intervention Police Officer

Survey commissioned by CURV, please see annex for further details

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 November 2022 (n. 851)



# Flamur, identified as at high risk of serious violence, sees money and drug supply as the most important factors in why people are violent

“Everyone is in a competition where they want to be number 1. But if someone else is number one before like some other crazy person, they’ll go after them and take their money. Money is a big thing. Big big thing.”

“People message each other randomly, “what’s your problem?”, for no reason, just want to fight you and that. You’ll just get added into a group chat and they’ll know your name, and it will get spread all over and then it will just become something big. Social media is very powerful, you know. Very, very powerful.”

Most important factor	Factor is important			Factor is not important
Money	Social media	Excitement	Loss of control/ frustration	Identity
Drugs supply	Gang membership	Drugs use	Protection	Video games
		Alcohol use	Films and TV	
		Drug habit	Music	

“Everyone has got big competition really ... say for example there’s two lads selling drugs, one’s 18, one’s 15. 18 has been doing it for ages and 15 has just started. And they bump into each other, the older one will probably take [the drugs] off him and then that will cause war between them, his family and their family. And then it will spread on to other people getting involved.”

“It’s that easy to get in. If you mess up, they’ll do something to you.”

## Sean, identified as at risk of serious violence, believes gang membership is the most important factor in why people are violent

“Gangs only bully people because they’re not happy in life.”

“People rob people with loads of money.”

Most important factor	Factor is important	Factor is not important
Gang membership	Alcohol use	Music
	Drugs use	Video games
	Drug habit	Money
	Money	Drugs supply
	Films and TV	Social media
	Protection	
	Excitement	
	Loss of control/ frustration	
	Identity	

Sean: “Music is least important. On rap music, that is just like acting and that. When they have motorbikes and Rambos [slang for a large combat-style knife] and that.”

Interviewer: “So you think they’re pretending?”

Sean: “Yeah, just pretending. But they have loads of money. On real YouTube videos...”

“Yeah, loads of times on groups and that ... the people who social bully me aren’t really scary, they’re only in my year and that.”

# Contextual factors and norms



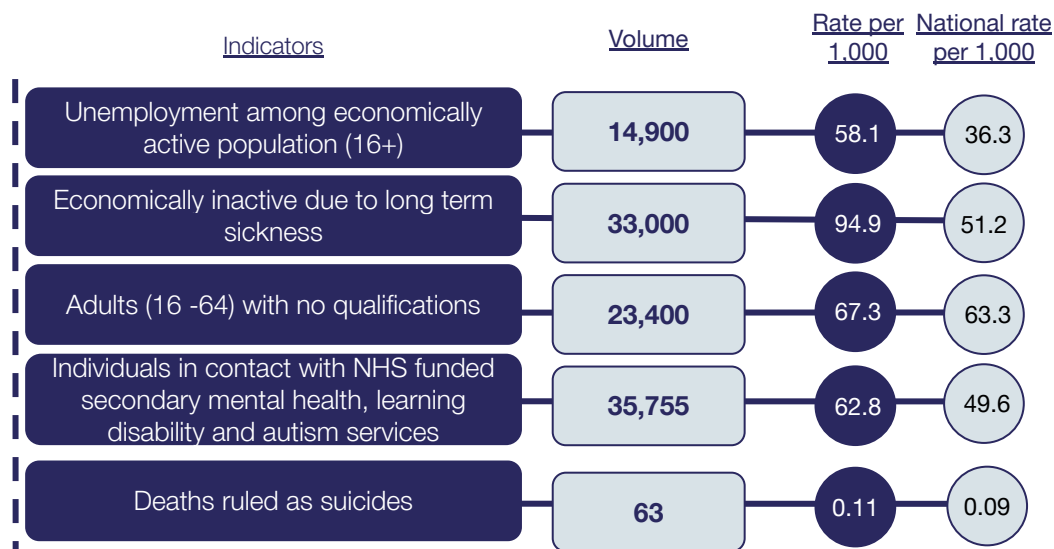
## Cleveland has higher than average rates of unemployment, long term sickness, lack of qualifications and mental health concerns. This creates a context of higher vulnerability to offending and victimisation within the community

Unemployment represents a risk factor for both offending and victimisation. A study published by the University of Warwick found that **losing their job makes men 30% more likely to commit domestic violence**, while women who lose their jobs are more likely to become victims than those who remain employed.

Mental health concerns can also exacerbate the risk of being a victim of crime. A report published by Victim Support found that **individuals with severe mental illnesses were five times more likely to be a victim of assault** than members of the general population.

“I have a case linked to mental health [...] he’s had a long history of mental health since he was a child [...] because of Covid they had the longest backlog, like over a year waiting list and so he was left months and months with nothing. And he then committed a violent offence at a mental health hospital because he was screaming out for help. And he felt he had to do that because no one was listening to him.”

- Probation worker



Method notes: unemployment rate is a proportion of economically active population; rates of economic inactivity and adults with no qualifications are proportions of population aged 16-64; rates of individuals in contact with NHS funded services and deaths ruled as suicides are proportions of overall population.

Sources: [Domestic Violence, the potential role of job loss and unemployment benefits](#); [At risk, yet dismissed, the criminal victimisation of people with mental health problems](#); [NOMIS Labour Market Profile](#); [Mental Health Bulletin NHS Digital](#); [ONS suicides in England and Wales](#)

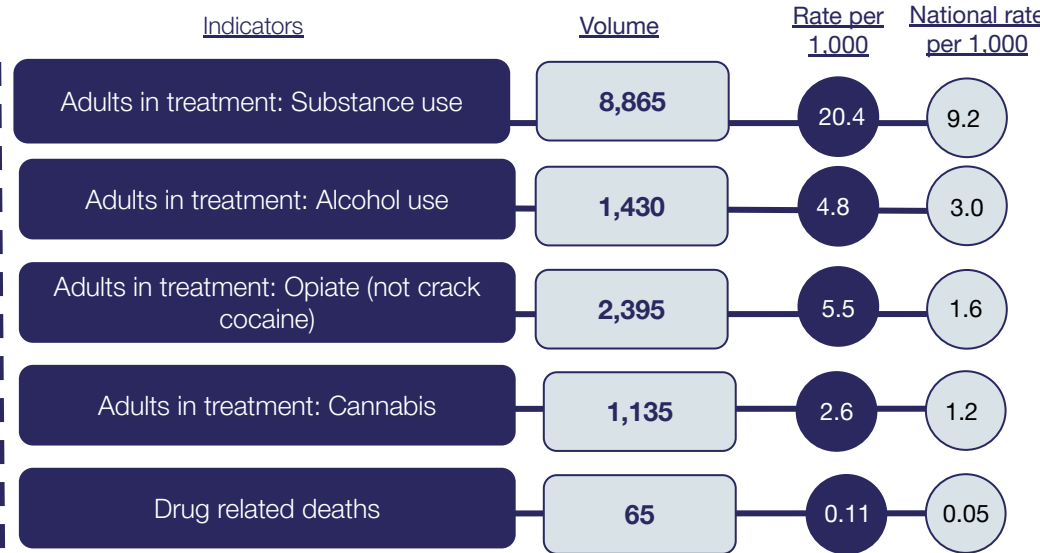
# Adults in Cleveland have twice the rate of substance misuse than the national average. This may be a response to other forms of deprivation and vulnerability

**Offenders and drugs misuse:** The UK Drug Policy Commission undertook research on the link between drug misuse and crime. It found that between a third and a half of new receptions to prison were estimated to be problem drug users. Further research estimates 1 in 8 arrestees are estimated to be problem heroin and/or crack users.

“I believe in Cleveland - I think the use of the crack cocaine is just escalating the significance and the extremity of the violence.” - Probation officer Cleveland

**Alcohol and violent crime:** Alcohol is a prominent feature in many violent crimes. Victims of these crimes perceived offenders to be under the influence of alcohol in **53%** of cases.

“Using alcohol, drinking alcohol ... I just think it makes people violent” - Victim of crime Cleveland



Method notes: Rates are as a proportion of population aged 20+ due to the data categories available.

Sources: [UKDPC, Reducing drug use, reducing reoffending](#); [National Drug Treatment Monitoring System](#), [Deaths related to drug poisoning ONS - Violent Crime and Sexual Offences - Alcohol-Related Violence](#)



# Children in Cleveland experience high rates of adverse childhood experiences, increasing their risk of becoming victims or offenders of serious violence later in life

**ACEs:** There is strong evidence that adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) increase young people's risk of becoming perpetrators and/or victims of violence. There is less evidence about why, and how, this happens. Examples of ACEs include physical, sexual or emotional abuse, living with someone with substance misuse issues, exposure to domestic violence or other forms of criminality. **Studies on ACEs show that cumulative traumatic experiences (4 or more ACEs) are linked to negative physical and mental health outcomes.**

**The "Known Stress Factors":** three specific parental factors: mental ill-health, domestic abuse and substance abuse have been identified as common features of families in which harm occurs and linked with negative outcomes for children and young people in these families.

Indicators	Volume	Rate per 1,000	National rate per 1,000
Children in households: any one of Known Stress Factors	24,000	199.3	182.0
Children in households: all three of Known Stress Factors	1,430	11.5	10.5
Children in households: adult suffering from severe mental health problem	18,600	150.7	134.5
Children in households: adult suffering domestic abuse	8,800	70.2	65.6
Children in households: adult suffering alcohol/ drug dependency	5,000	40.7	39.8

Method notes: Rates are as a proportion of the population aged 0 -17.

Sources: [Hughes, Karen et al \(2017\), 'The effect of multiple adverse childhood experiences on health: a systematic review and meta-analysis', Lancet Public Health 2, 356–66; Office for National Statistics \(5 November 2020\), Childhood vulnerability to victimisation in England and Wales: year ending March 2017 to year ending March 2019; Children's Commissioner \(14 August 2018\), Children living in households with the 'toxic trio' – mental health issues, parental substance misuse and domestic abuse; Peter Sidebotham \(30 August 2019\), Toxic Terminology; Children's Commissioner \(data updated on 15/03/2021\), CHLDREN – local and national data on childhood vulnerability.](#)

# Deprivation



## Evidence shows that poverty increases crime, however the relationship is highly complex and often linked to other factors

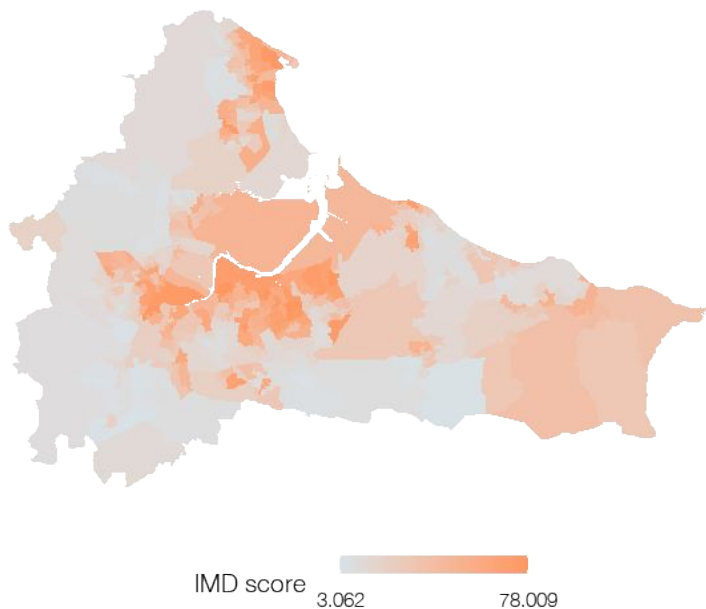
A 2014 review by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation analysed 173 academic articles released between 1980 and 2013 on the link between poverty and crime. They highlight several key factors that relate poverty to crime and ultimately conclude that:

“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.”<sup>[1]</sup>

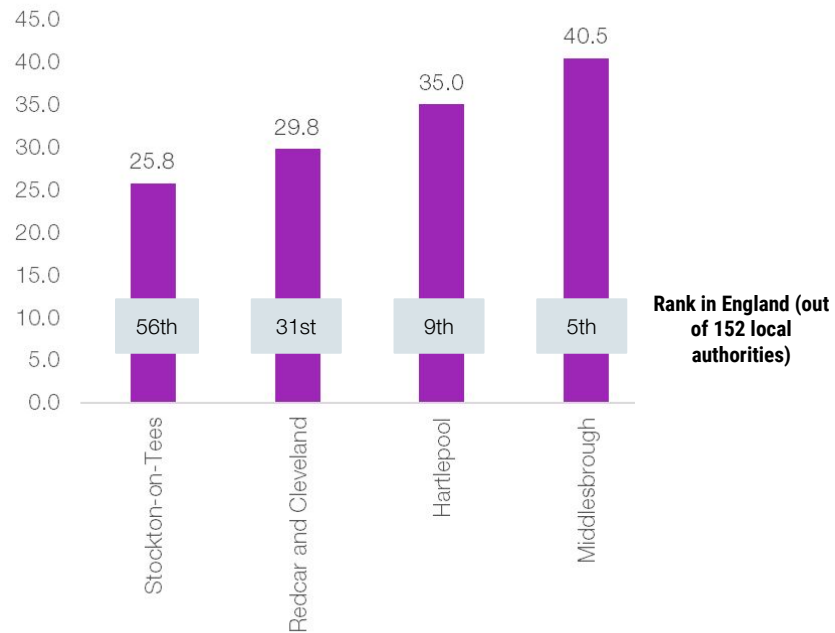
<b>Family</b>	Poverty drives conflicts and emotional stresses as well as family disruption and dissolution which along with economic disadvantage <b>reduces the opportunities available to children</b> as well as their emotional security.
<b>Unemployment/ Underemployment</b>	<b>Quality of employment</b> has a significant impact on involvement in crime. <b>Emotional satisfaction</b> 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.
<b>Gender</b>	Societal inequality and stresses that affect women more often than men highlight the need for a <b>gendered approach</b> to tackling poverty and crime. Women are <b>more likely to be affected by lone parenting, unemployment, wage inequality</b> , and unexpected events that impoverish them and lead them to engage in criminal activity.
<b>Lifespans</b>	The likelihood of childhood and early adult offending is often precipitated by <b>cumulative disadvantage and stress</b> such as Adverse Childhood Experiences, long-term low parental income, school exclusion, poor parenting or parental substance misuse
<b>Neighbourhoods</b>	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 <b>“areas with high homicide rates are those with high levels of economic disadvantage”</b> .

# 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)

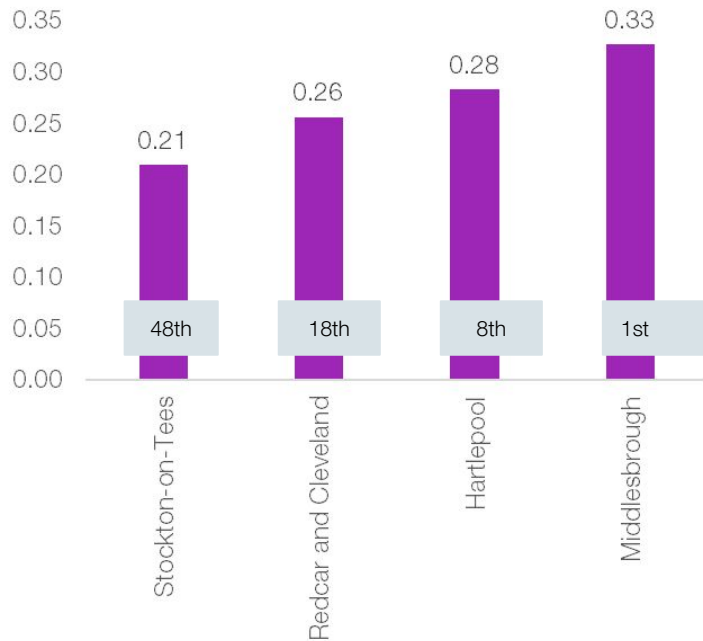


Average Indices of Multiple Deprivation score 2019 (higher scores indicate higher levels of deprivation) in local authorities in Cleveland

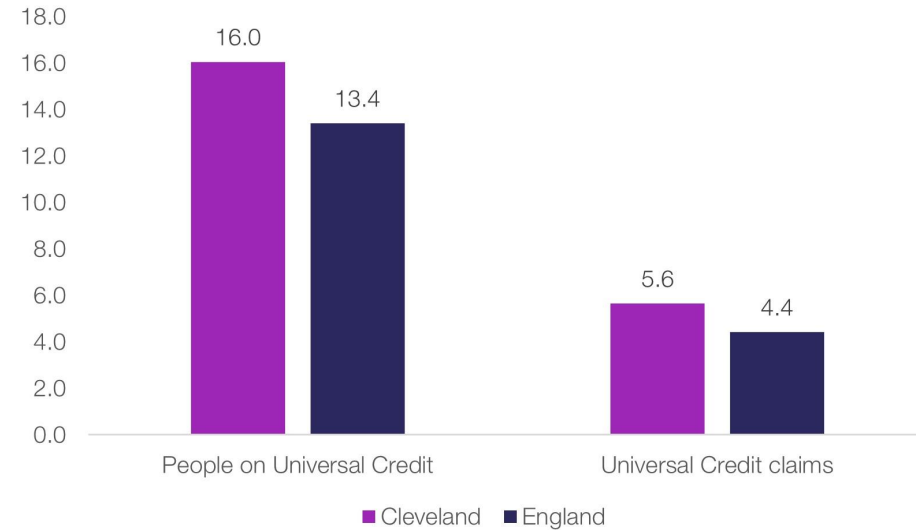


# Income deprivation is a significant part of overall economic deprivation. Middlesbrough ranks as the most deprived local authority in England by this metric

Average Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index score 2019 (higher scores indicate higher levels of deprivation) in local authorities in Cleveland

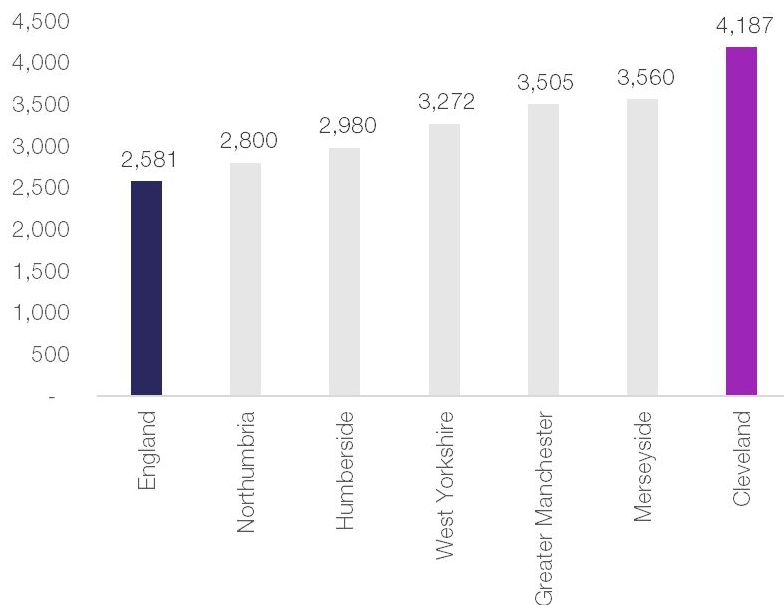


Percentage of people on UC credit or claiming UC credit in 2021 in England and Cleveland.

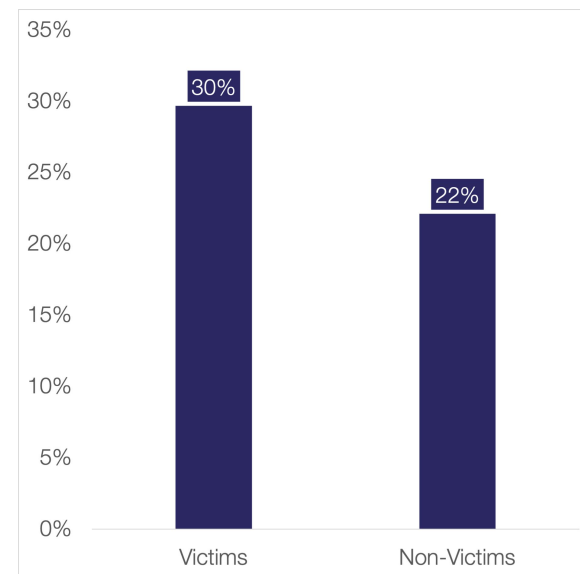


## Survey results suggest that children who are eligible for free school meals are at an increased risk of victimisation. Notably, Cleveland has high rates of children eligible for free school meals compared to its comparator areas

Rates of children eligible for free school meals per 100,000 population in Cleveland and comparable areas (2020)



Proportion of CYP who chose to respond that have received free school meals this year by victimisation, CYP survey November 2022 (n. 815)



# Experience of services



# 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	Rate per 1,000	National rate per 1,000
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

**57%** of young people known to the YOT in Stockton-on-Tees and South Tees had been or were currently classed as children in need, **55%** had been or were on a protection plan and **34%** 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 \(data updated on 15/03/2021\), CHLDNRN - local and national data on childhood vulnerability](#).

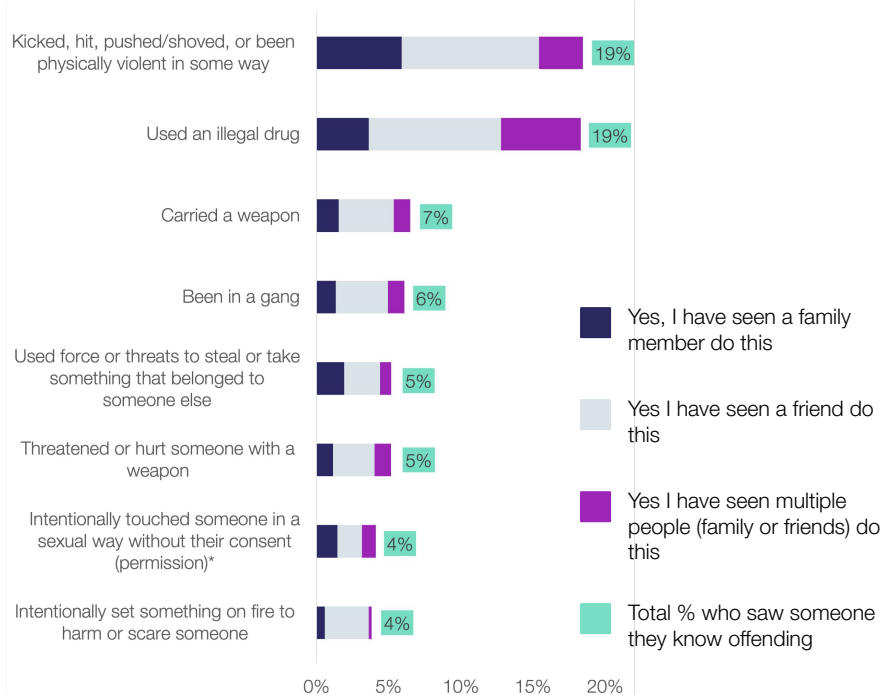


# Experiences of crime

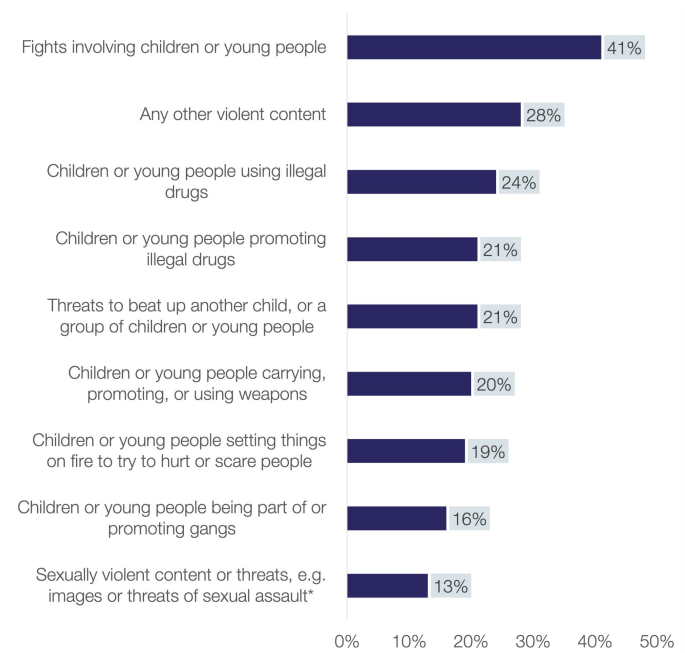


# A fifth of children and young people surveyed have seen someone they know be physically violent, while two fifths have seen fights involving young people online. This may normalise violence to children and young people

Proportion of CYP who chose to respond that had seen someone they know commit a serious violence or related offence by crime type and relationship, CYP survey November 2022 (n. 523)



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. 800)



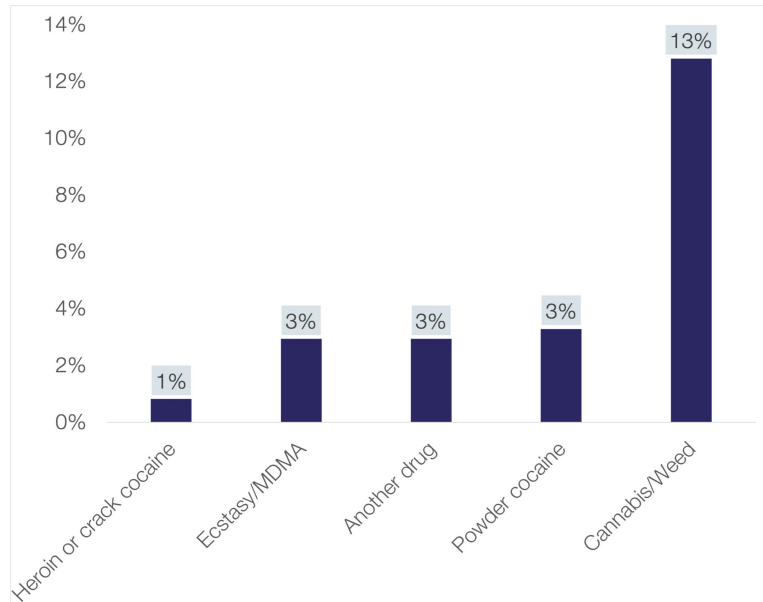
\*Note that the base size for questions relating to sexual assault do not include under 13's, who were not asked this question (n = 413).

Survey commissioned by CURV, please see annex for further details

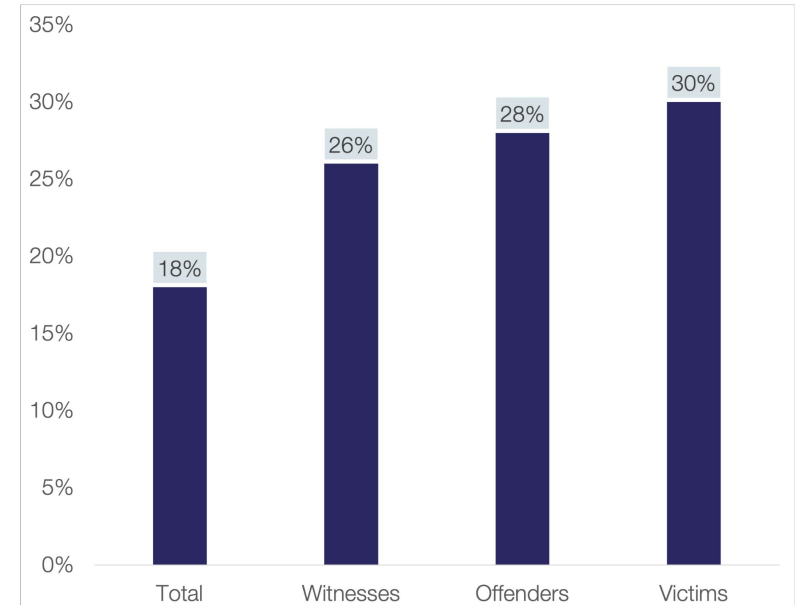
\*Note that the base size for questions relating to sexual assault do not include under 13's, who were not asked this question (n = 633).

# Children and young people who have experience of serious violence were more likely to have tried at least one illegal drug than the overall sample

Proportion of CYP who had used each type of illegal drug, CYP survey November 2022 (n. 851)



Proportion of CYP who used at least one type of illegal drug by the total sample, witnesses, offenders and victims, CYP survey November 2022 (n. 851)



# Domestic violence

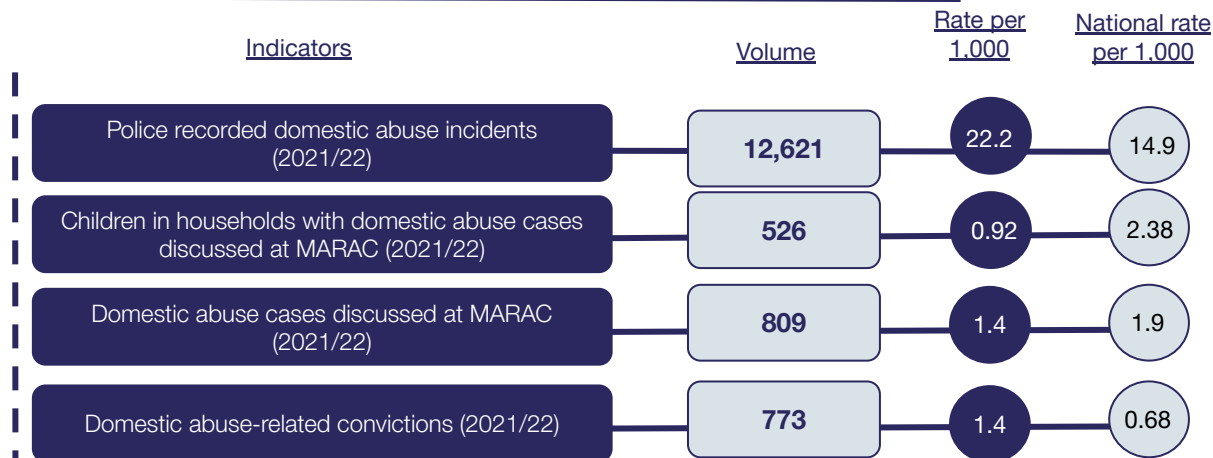


## Cleveland has a high rate of domestic abuse incidents - nearly two thirds of MARAC cases involved households with children

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.



**39%** of young people known to the YOT in Stockton-on-Tees and South Tees 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](#);

# Experience of education



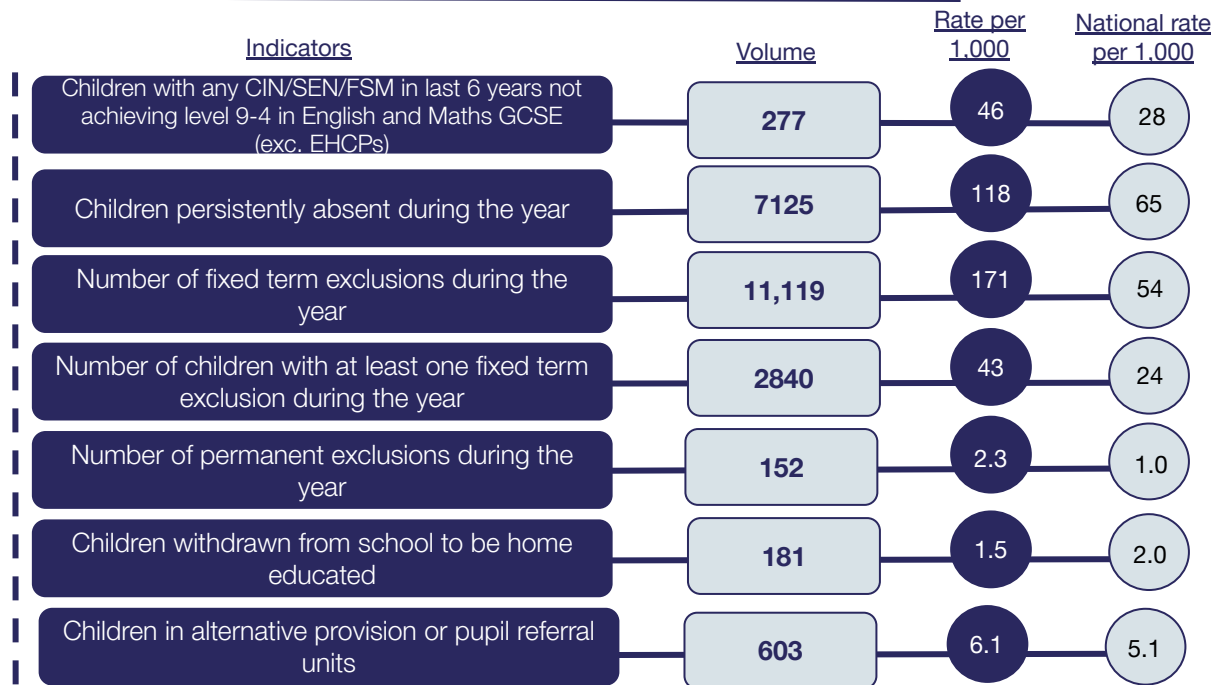
## Educational disadvantage is also seen more widely in Cleveland - with almost three times as many fixed term exclusions and twice as many permanent exclusions than nationally

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.

**72%** of young people known to the Youth Offending Team in Stockton-on-Tees and South Tees had had a fixed term exclusion at least once in their life. **45%** of the young people known to Stockton-on-Tees has a speech, language, communication concern.

“[I] went to secondary school, got kicked out in my first month of year 7, out of school for 18 months and then got sent to a behavioural school... didn't get a good education after that.” - Henry, an offender



Method notes: rates are as a proportion of children aged 0-17

Sources: [MoJ, Examining the Educational Background of Young Knife Possession Offenders](#), [Children's Commissioner \(data updated on 15/03/2021\)](#), [CHLDREN - local and national data on childhood vulnerability](#).

# Spotlight: drivers of violence in prisons





## Spotlight: violence in prisons

Causes of violence in prison according to prisoners and prison staff in HMP Holme House:

- Violence used as means of power/ control
- Criminal history
- Debt and the illicit economy
- Community
- Gangs
- Boredom
- Prison regime, living conditions and access to services
- Staffing
- Bullying, racism and discrimination
- Communication skills/ anger management

For example, if you have committed an offence where the victim was a woman or a child, you are more likely to be targeted.

It is easy to get into debt when you have no income in prison - getting into debt can be involuntary (for example, drugs being slid under your cell door is considered 'accepting' them).

Conflicts in the community play out in prison - this is exacerbated by better methods of communication (such as phones in cells).

Prisoners said this has not got better - there is a lack of structured activity and jobs are not always consistent and good quality.

Living conditions can have a cumulative effect on prisoners leading to frustration that escalates to hostility - one common grievance was inconsistency in their regime.

Prisoners mentioned that bullying was common.

# Service Mapping

- **What services already exists across Cleveland that contribute to reducing serious violence?**

## What exists?

- There is evidence of strategic commitment to serious violence from the police and the majority of local authority areas - CURV needs to establish the same commitment across health, fire, probation and prisons.
- CURV has commissioned 21 interventions with year 1 funding across the levels of prevention. All activity funded by the VRU should be clearly aligned with a theory of change from 2023 - and these interventions should also be reviewed and recommissioned against the Theory of Change
- The PCC has commissioned a number of services that have the potential to be enhanced by funding, mainly around secondary and tertiary prevention. For example, the use of E-CINS could be used by agencies to offer particular support to vulnerable individuals and families
- Police activity is mainly focused on secondary and tertiary prevention, specifically around weapons. The Divert scheme and support provided to victims of domestic abuse in the control could be used as trigger points for earlier intervention
- Given the demand presented by offences other than arson but noting the local context, CURV should consider how fire takes the lead on preventative work around this type of offending
- The focus of probation is on interventions for the offending cohort, especially when they leave prison. There are opportunities to review the extent of this support as well as consider how the IOM refresh could support management of serious violence offenders as the 'free' cohort

## What is needed?

- There are a number of considerations around developing a targeted response to serious violence (around subsets and drivers of violence, age group/trigger point, and type of prevention activity - primary, secondary, tertiary) - these choices should shape the overarching strategic approach
- Gaining a complete understanding of service provision, or rather gaps in service provision, is difficult - particularly at the primary prevention level. However our qualitative research with offenders, victims, children and young people and education/probation stakeholders has identified some potential gaps for further testing
- Offenders we spoke to identified some similar themes - universal interventions generally weren't perceived to be as effective a 1-1 tailored support (interestingly we also heard this from victims) and there were often missed opportunities at school
- Education stakeholders also saw these barriers to prevention and early intervention, and also highlighted a gap in the ability to provide whole family support
- Children and young people in our survey identified infrastructure changes which would improve feelings of safety, as well as suggesting more diversionary activity to engage people in safe spaces
- These insights should be used to inform more detailed service mapping in line with the response strategy priorities

# What exists?



# There is evidence of strategic commitment to serious violence from the police and the majority of local authority areas. CURV needs to establish the same commitment across health, fire, probation and prisons

CURV	Police and Crime Commissioner Police	Local authorities, Community Safety Partnerships and Youth Offending Teams	Health	Fire	Probation and Prisons
<p>No response strategy or equivalent yet, but have commissioned 21 activities using year 1 funding.</p> <p>An overview of each of these activities is provided in the annex.</p>	<p>It is a priority in the <a href="#">Police and Crime Plan</a> to prevent, reduce and tackle serious violence.</p> <p>Cleveland Police produced a Serious Violence Strategy 2020 to 22.</p> <p>A Serious Violence Strategic Profile has been completed, commissioned by the police to provide a comprehensive understanding of the local serious violence threat and the associated vulnerabilities and risks.</p> <p>Serious violence was identified as posing a high threat as part of the Cleveland Police Strategic Threat and Risk Assessment (STRA) process.</p> <p>The police have conducted a Serious Violence Problem Profile for Middlesbrough.</p>	<p>Hartlepool: In the <a href="#">Community Safety Plan 2021 - 2024</a>, domestic violence and abuse is identified as a priority but serious violence <b>is not</b> a CSP priority.</p> <p>Middlesbrough: Unable to identify strategic commitment to serious violence.</p> <p>Redcar and Cleveland: In the <a href="#">Crime and Community Safety Joint Strategic Needs Assessment</a>, there is a recommendation to reduce violence.</p> <p>Stockton-on- Tees: In the <a href="#">Community Safety Strategy 2022 - 2025</a>, serious and organised crime, serious violence and vulnerability are CSP priorities.</p>	<p>Unable to identify strategic commitment to serious violence.</p>	<p>In Cleveland Fire Brigades <a href="#">Services Plan</a>, there is an organisational priority to tackle arson and deliberate fire setting.</p>	<p>The North East <a href="#">Reducing Reoffending Plan</a>, articulates HMPPS' commitment to ensure offenders are better supported and are less likely to offend.</p>

# CURV has commissioned 21 interventions with year 1 funding across the levels of prevention. All activity funded by the VRU should be clearly aligned with a theory of change from 2023 - and these interventions should be reviewed and recommissioned against the theory of change too

	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
Enhancing social skills	Point 7 Arch ED Strength to succeed Bystander Project		
		SHEROES Social Skills Training Elevate	
Trauma-informed approaches		'No More Knives' campaign	
		Be Safe:Be You Neuro Linguistic Programming Practitioner Seen, Heard, Believed Project REACH	
		Trauma-informed police officers	
		Healing together	
Focused deterrence		Get Connected Corner House Youth Project	
Sports projects	Role Model project Billingham Boxing Club Wicketz Hoops NOT Hate		
Night-time economy		Night Time economy project in Hartlepool	
			Women's Street Watch Boro

## The PCC has commissioned a number of services that have the potential to be enhanced by funding, mainly around secondary and tertiary prevention. For example, the use of E-CINS could be used by the partnership to offer enhanced support to vulnerable individuals and families

Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Middlesbrough Football Club Foundation Kicks providing sporting activities to young people in deprived areas across Cleveland.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Re-introduction of neighbourhood policing teams, including an additional 28 police officers focusing on prevention and problem-solving activity</li> <li>Funding to prevent child criminal exploitation, including work with Barnados and Cleveland Police</li> <li>Middlesbrough Heroin Assisted Treatment programme</li> <li>Chances programme delivered by Middlesbrough FC</li> <li>Targeted Youth Outreach Service in each local authority engaging young people who are involved in, or at risk of becoming involved in, anti-social behaviour and crime</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Victim Care and Advice Service</li> <li>Funding for domestic abuse and sexual support services, including: Arch Teeside, A Way Out, Eva, Safer Communities, Nacro - SWITCH Project, My Sister's Place, Harbour, Foundation and Halo</li> <li>Tees-wide Independent Sexual Violence Advisor (ISVA) Service</li> <li>Restorative Cleveland</li> <li>Strengthening support for children and young people who have experienced child sexual abuse</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project ADDER (Addiction, Diversion, Enforcement and Recovery)</li> <li>Investment with partners in E-CINS - an information-sharing system designed to make it easy for different agencies to add, update and remove case information; Cleveland Police, local authorities, housing associations, Cleveland Fire and Rescue Service and Safer Communities. It ensures staff from these agencies can access the same information about an individual or family.</li> </ul>	
Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Youth Commission</li> </ul>	

## Police activity is mainly focused on secondary and tertiary prevention, specifically around weapons. The Divert scheme and support provided to victims of domestic abuse in the control could be used as trigger points for earlier intervention

Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Operation Eastwood - police-led partnership focused on local prevention, intervention and safeguarding (police, early intervention co-ordinators and child and family services) to challenge and discourage the carrying of knives</li> <li>• Operation Phoenix - police-led operation to tackle serious and violence crime and anti-social behaviour with a focus on prevention</li> <li>• School liaison and early intervention officers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Process to identify habitual knife carriers</li> <li>• Operation Aztec - firearms surrender</li> <li>• Operation Endeavour - operation focused on organised criminality and serious violence</li> <li>• County lines intensification weeks</li> <li>• Dedicated service to support victims of domestic abuse in Force Control Room - specially trained control room staff are able to deal with domestic abuse calls, research incidents and provide attending officers with intelligence</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Operation Sceptre - national campaign to raise awareness of knife crime and to tackle it</li> </ul>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cleveland Divert scheme</li> </ul>	



## Given the demand presented by offences other than arson but noting the local context, CURV should consider how fire takes the lead on preventative work around this type of offending

Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Safer Home Visit Targeting Model</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fire investigation (work with Cleveland police) and where necessary prosecution</li> <li>• Child and Adult firesetter intervention service</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engagement with children and young people</li> </ul>		
Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Academic research to understand why the North East experiences significantly higher levels of arson than other parts of the country</li> </ul>	

# The focus of probation is on interventions for the offending cohort, especially when they leave prison. There are opportunities to review the extent of this support as well as consider how the IOM refresh could support management of serious violence offenders as the 'free' cohort

Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
		<p>Training, skills and work</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2022-2025: £12 million for commissioned rehabilitative services focusing on education, training and employment, accommodation, women and personal wellbeing. Key partners listed as PCC and CURV</li> </ul> <p>Family, accommodation and readjustment to society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Offender management in custody model rollout</li> <li>Commissioned Rehabilitative Service, Community Accommodation service</li> <li>Contract with St Giles Wise Group</li> </ul> <p>Public security through engagement and compliance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Approved premises (supervision and support)</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support with Cleveland's diversion from prosecution scheme (Divert)</li> <li>Integrated Offender Management refresh with the police</li> </ul>		

# What is needed?



# There are a number of considerations around developing a targeted response to serious violence - these choices should shape the overarching strategic approach

Framework of considerations for developing a response to serious violence

Target a subset of violence?	Domestic Abuse	VAWG	Sexual Violence	Weapon-enabled violence	Most Serious Violence
Target a driver of violence?	Drugs/ Alcohol	Domestic Abuse	Education inclusion	Deprivation	ACEs
Intervene at a certain age?	Early Years	Primary	Secondary	18-25	26+
Intervene at a trigger point?	School	Police	Courts	Prison/Probation	Other
Type of prevention desired?	Primary		Secondary	Tertiary	
Target a particular geography?	LSOA		Local Authority	Police Force Area	
Level of impact expected?	Well-evidenced		Emerging evidence	Novel	
Intervene within existing partnerships?	Existing resource		Upskilled existing resource	Additional resource	

**Gaining a complete understanding of service provision is difficult. This is particularly true for some 'business as usual' activity which may contribute to prevention. A more detailed mapping exercise should be conducted once the response strategy is written**

We have a relatively good understanding of services available to offenders in the criminal justice system and their victims

We know about some commissioned services designed to divert people from offending and address drivers but not all

We know little about universal services mitigating risk factors that target serious violence among other things

**'High risk' cohort**

Individuals currently in the criminal justice system or at risk of offending in the short to medium term

**'At risk' cohort**

Individuals in the process of acquiring risk factors that might lead to criminal behaviour in the medium to long term

**'Low risk' cohort**

Individuals with no or few risk factors

**Reduction (targeted services):** focusing on reducing offending and reoffending within known cohort.

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

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



**Tertiary prevention**

**Secondary prevention**

**Primary prevention**

# Offenders we spoke to identified some similar themes in services and interventions that were on offer at the time. Universal interventions in prison seemed tokenistic, whilst 1-1 or tailored support from a professional was thought to be much more impactful

Henry (an offender) highlighted key gaps in service provision when he was a child, in particular in terms of 1-1 support at school and options for alternative engagement in the community post-first offence. A lack of tailored support was a common theme throughout his descriptions of service provision. Positive experiences were when services felt tailored, practical and non-judgemental.

Primary		Secondary		Tertiary		
School	Recreation	Mental Health Support	Drug & Alcohol Support	Prison	Restorative Justice	Probation
<u>Impersonal</u> - no time for teachers to show interest 1-1 or provide tailored support	<u>Limited</u> - no alternative to group community centres when barred entry	<u>Generic</u> - not tailored to individual need and felt too formulaic/ impersonal	<u>Effective</u> - demonstrating financial impact and providing practical advice worked	<u>Discriminatory</u> - lack of formal support in prison for sex offenders - reliance on others	<u>Reflective</u> - provide a space to understand actions and consequences	<u>Consistent</u> - probation officer is non-judgemental, listens and is in frequent contact

Mark (an offender) and his family did not have much need for involvement from public services when he was growing up, but negative peer influences were therefore less identifiable. Mark felt YOI and prison-based interventions did not help him to rehabilitate. A change of attitude and support from probation helped him take steps to address his issues.

Primary/Secondary		Tertiary				
School/ Recreation	Police	YOI	Prison - Drug & Alcohol	Prison - BBR & Thinking Skills	Probation	Restorative Justice
<u>Supportive</u> - family support didn't warrant intervention but peer pressure not identified	<u>Untrustworthy</u> - poor view of police when growing up, still would not report to police	<u>Unsafe</u> - feeling of being at risk of violence from serious offenders in close proximity	<u>Meaningless</u> - did not find course useful. Only incentivised by parole	<u>Meaningless</u> - did not find course useful. Only incentivised by parole	<u>Supportive</u> - Officer was kind though communication could be more frequent	<u>Meaningful</u> - making a genuine connection with the victim drove positive action

## Education stakeholders described the barriers to ensuring children and young people have access to support services, these can include family attitudes, lack of funding and difficulties with sharing information

Families often have a distrust of services which prevents children from accessing or engaging with support

"We sometimes find ourselves fighting an attitude with parents about consent for things like knife crime workshops and drug and alcohol workshops, sexual consent a lot of parents opt out of. [...] Parents think we're putting ideas in their head, so we're fighting against that, but if we don't teach them then we get things like that [incident of sexual assault committed by a 9 year old child]."

It's definitely more than just police - it's engagement with social care. Whether it's police, whether it's social care, who are trying to support young people and are genuinely there for the best intentions, and the family are there battling against it. As much as we can have their best interests at heart, they're going to idolise parents over us."

"I would also agree that CAMHS do not seem to support effectively. I do not feel risk is being managed well currently across several agencies"  
"Our record is a 22 month wait for a child to be assessed by CAMHS"

"In some schools safeguarding things either aren't prioritised or there isn't the funding to do it so it'll be a full time member of teaching staff and how those people do either of those jobs at the same time as the other I have no idea."

"We get Operation Encompasses - initially when it started it was brilliant, it was really successful - we knew what to put in place for that child the next morning, but now because of GDPR we don't get any information, we're just told there was an incident that night but we don't get any background. [...] In my opinion safeguarding supersedes GDPR."

"I don't think the expertise of other agencies, particularly schools, is listened to by social care. We had one child who we must have submitted five social care referrals for in one month and they wouldn't open it. Then they went out on something completely unrelated and the minute they set foot in the door the children were in police protection."

There is a lack of services for young people, both inside and outside of schools

Issues with information sharing were highlighted as contributing to challenges around safeguarding children and young people

# Probation services in Cleveland are currently facing significant resource challenges and a lack of high quality referral services. This is preventing clients from receiving the support they need to help reduce reoffending

Probation workers face a significant challenge to provide the necessary support to clients given limited resources

“We do our best with the tools we’ve got. [...] The resources are not there. The funding for the resources is not there. We’re overstuffed, undermanned, the pressure, the workloads, all of that adds to the quality of what we can do. And if you add to that, the lack of services or the quality of the service that we work with is probably reflective as to why we have people coming through the doors time and time again.” - Probation officer

In some cases individuals are reluctant to engage with services

“The problem I find is where they’re coming out and won’t work with services. [...] I find sometimes we get them the appointments, the mental health appointments etc and they don’t attend. And a lot of the time we can’t enforce any of this.” - Probation officer

The services available do not always meet the needs of the clients or the probation officers, creating additional challenges

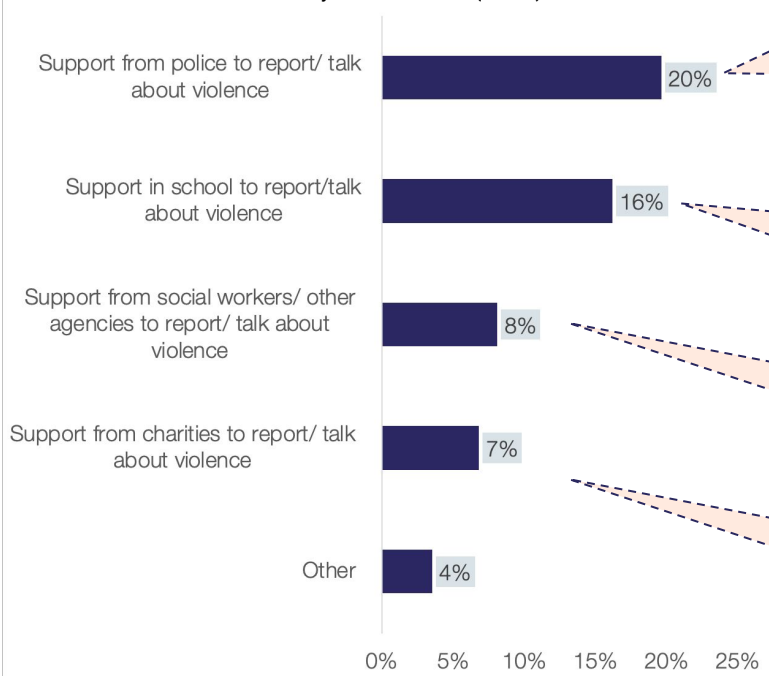
“I found that the services that we’re supposed to use, I’m not finding them all that helpful. I’m having to do a lot of the work for them. I’m having to be everything, like I’m having to be housing worker, or I’m having to be a drug and alcohol worker and I’m having to support with employment [...] I just feel like the services and resources aren’t there, and if they are there, they’re not quite meeting the need of what these people need and want.” - Probation officer

“There seems to be a lot of hoops they’re expecting our cases to jump through to get that funding that they might need for that training course or something. But you’re dealing with people who aren’t very good at keeping appointments or have educational needs, learning needs. And I think sometimes they’re expected to do a lot more than they can actually do.” - Probation officer



# 20% of children and young people responding to our survey said that support from the police to report or talk about violence would make them feel safer. 16% also wanted more support in school

Proportion of CYP who indicated that each type of support would make them feel safer, CYP survey November 2022 (n. 851)



In the free text comments box, CYP wrote that they'd like...

- “More police presence”  
 “Police patrols”  
 “For the police to be easier to contact”  
 “More police or monitoring in order to avoid violent crime or threats in public places”
- “Get the vapes off the people inside of schools”  
 “Educating young people, especially young boys, on the impact they may have on the local community, as well as to educate them on the dangers of knives”  
 “School assemblies”
- “Youth centres, to help set out awareness of crime and gang culture”  
 “Safe space to talk about things - in this generation there is a stigma to not speak up or get help from the local authorities”
- “Making sure that people know how to keep themselves safe when they are outside either with friends or without. Promoting precautions to ensure people’s safety”

## In the free text boxes of our survey, children and young people identified key priorities to target which would improve feelings of safety. Suggestions included infrastructure changes, police/social worker presence/patrols and reducing ASB

### Young people suggested infrastructure changes which would improve feelings of safety

“More lighting in streets and alleyways”  
“More lights especially for the winter season it gets dark quick and being able to see everything around me at all times is very useful and makes me feel more safe as i can see what's happening around me”  
“More CCTV in public areas”  
“More corner shops”  
“Take the hedges down in John Whitehead Park”

### A physical presence would be welcomed by many - but there were different views on who it should be

“More police/authority patrolling within known ‘dodgy’ areas after 5pm”  
“Police do not take young people seriously and treat all young people like they are up to no good so I don't think having more police would help. Having more volunteer social workers on the streets would help”

### Anti-social behaviour - including drug and alcohol-use, road-related nuisance and arson - was frequently mentioned as an area to tackle

“The less use of bonfires especially on the fields”  
“People not setting stuff on fire”  
“Reduce the number of drug addicts and drug dealers, as it has become an epidemic in certain places around Middlesbrough”  
“Tougher drug regulations and punishments”  
“Stop shops serving under-aged people alcohol”  
“Stop quads driving about”  
“A lot of people on off road bikes”  
“Less dirt bikes and quad bikes going down a civilian footpath”

### There were also a number of mentions of concerns around gender and related feelings of safety

“Stop weird men wandering about and have more police about”  
“Less gender inequality”  
“No men. They are actually terrifying. I go to therapy for my fear of the male species”  
“Remove men”

## Some children and young people also felt that, as well as preventing crime through deterrence activity, positive diversion activity could be provided. They also felt that knowing that the CJS was taking positive action would help feelings of safety

**Young people also felt that knowing that the police and CJS were taking positive action would help**

“More justice for victims”  
“Actually punish people for committing crimes”  
“longer prison sentences to people who burgle and rob people. stop wasting people time by trying to chase people who are speeding and try and catch people who are doing bad in the in the world”  
“Availability of police or services that can physically contact or help young victims/committers”

**Some young people also felt that investing in the aesthetics of local areas could improve safety/reduce violence (broken windows theory)**

“Bit of investment - the place is absolutely knackered and noone is doing anything about it”  
“Make parks cleaner”  
“The mess on the streets by scruffy people”  
“I think there should be someone going around and picking up vapes and cigarettes”

**There was appetite for positive activities to enable young people to be off the streets and be constructive**

“More involvement with smaller communities. Use community centres to help young children start off right, in the right environment”  
“Have places that teenagers can do to socialise to keep out of the way and have a nice time with others their age”  
“More youth centres and more things to do”  
“Help kids get off the street and let them into places such as food places”

## We also spoke to victims about support services. They told us that tailored or specialist support had been most helpful in their recovery

**Amy (a victim of armed robbery) felt that the services that were available to support her recovery were fantastic, however opportunities to refer her were missed and as a result her recovery was drawn out. Her workplace did not see it as their responsibility to support her, despite the offence happening at her place of work.**

Offence/Impact	Initial response	CJS process	Workplace Response	Offender Release	Restorative Justice	Mental Health Support
<u>Life-altering</u> - caused nightmares, anxiety and depression	<u>Satisfactory</u> - police arrived quickly and provided initial support but no referrals	<u>Ambiguous</u> - lack of information from any CJS agency about the progress of the case or referrals	<u>Minimising responsibility</u> - workplace made no safety adjustments or offer of support	<u>Distressing</u> - had not been told that the offender was due for release	<u>Therapeutic</u> - enabled the door to be closed - understanding offender motivation	<u>Practical</u> - saw significant reduction in anxiety thanks to coping strategies

**Bethany (a victim of sexual assault) felt well supported by agencies involved post-offence, and was referred quickly to a specialist service. She emphasised the importance of tailored and specialist care, particularly around mental health support. There may have been a missed opportunity for health workers involved with Bethany's pregnancy to identify opportunities to intervene.**

Postnatal depression & Isolation	Offence/Impact	Initial Response	My Sister's Place	CJS process	Additional Support	Junction & Barnardos
<u>Vulnerability</u> - Postnatal depression left Bethany vulnerable to partner coercion	<u>Life-altering</u> - after the assault suffered with anxiety and depression - unable to work	<u>Sensitive</u> - police response was sensitive and a referral to support made. No CJS process	<u>Informative</u> - staff were brilliant - opened her eyes to types of abuse beyond physical abuse	<u>Good</u> - initially unclear but rest of process was well supported by police	<u>Mixed</u> - Specialist support from Arch was helpful but Early Help was frustrating	<u>Good</u> - Junction and Barnardos provide effective support for Bethany's children

# These victim and offender case studies track a lengthy time-period and are therefore not necessarily representative of the current service landscape in Cleveland. However, these insights should be used to inform service mapping and the response strategy

Police and Crime Commissioner Police	Local authorities, Community Safety Partnerships and Youth Offending Teams	Health	Probation and Prisons
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Victims told us a timely and supportive response to reports was important, along with speedy referrals to services</li> <li>Clear, consistent and timely communication through the CJS process was also key</li> <li>Negative experiences with police impacted the offenders we spoke to</li> <li>This confidence seemed also to be lacking in the youth survey respondents who wanted to see more patrols and better engagement</li> <li>Interventions addressing whole family needs, attitudes and behaviours were viewed as a gap, particularly by education stakeholders</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One victim raised the lack of responsibility of businesses in violent hotspots to do more to prevent crime</li> <li>Schools (teachers in particular) were identified as trustworthy by young people and the offenders we spoke to</li> <li>Education around domestic abuse was a gap for one victim and some young people would welcome gender-based education</li> <li>Access to diversionary activity was identified by survey respondents, school stakeholders and the offenders we spoke to as a key priority</li> <li>Young people identified various infrastructure changes including CCTV and lighting that would make them feel safer</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Offenders and victims we spoke to felt mental health support had the potential to be effective, but only if specialised</li> <li>Experiences of drug and alcohol support were varied - with success depending on the nature of the intervention</li> <li>The evidence around the level of identification of risk factors by health practitioners is limited</li> <li>There may be a gap in terms of the role of health practitioners in the prevention of domestic abuse-related offending</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clear, consistent and timely communication with victims was identified as a priority by those we spoke to</li> <li>Offenders we spoke to indicated 1-1 tailored support was more impactful in driving rehabilitation both in prison and on probation</li> </ul>
<p><i>CURV could consider:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expanding trauma-informed police training depending on evaluation outcomes of training funded in year 1</li> <li>Establishing the need for specialist referrals for priority violence</li> <li>Driving an uplifted approach to victim support from police</li> <li>Expanding schools officer provision</li> <li>Use of personalised budgets</li> </ul>	<p><i>CURV could consider:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The role of CSPs/LAs in leveraging the private sector to assist in prevention</li> <li>Ways of increasing capacity for schools to identify and address risk factors</li> <li>What diversionary activities are available and how are they signposted</li> <li>What infrastructure changes are being funded by Safer Streets - are there gaps</li> </ul>	<p><i>CURV could consider:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How to drive improved commissioning in specialist mental health and drug &amp; alcohol services</li> <li>If more training is required for any health practitioners</li> </ul>	<p><i>CURV could consider:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A review of SV offender release communications</li> <li>A review of prison and probation interventions and assess against the evidence for each</li> </ul>

# Recommendations

- **Identification of gaps and opportunities for development**

# Overview of recommendations

(high priorities in bold - P1-9)

## Knowledge, best practice and evidence

1. Conduct further research and analysis in key areas identified
2. **Outline expectations to Duty partners on data sharing and secure formal agreement (P1)**
3. Run the youth survey regularly
4. Quantify the level of demand based on understood trigger points and access thresholds.
5. **Facilitate evidence-based practice across all duty and partner agencies (P2)**

## Focus of funding

6. **Develop a targeted response strategy and build a theory of change that supports targeted activity and commissioning (P3)**
7. **Conduct place-based profiles and develop a hyper-local approach (P4)**
8. **Drive systemic change by using funding to support the adoption of evidence-based practice and prioritisation in existing interventions/services as well as commissioning interventions directly (P5)**
9. Review existing services through the lens of the response strategy - in particular victims services
10. **Require each Duty agency to share commissioning and delivery plans that respond to the Strategic Needs Assessment and Response Strategy (P6)**

## Governance and partnerships

11. **Develop shared strategic aims across partners and map existing structures and partner resources to leverage maximum engagement (P7)**
12. **In particular leverage existing governance structures around education to facilitate place-based approaches around schools. Use people-based approaches around repeat offenders to bring prisons into partnership working (P8)**
13. Continue to involve people with lived experience as CURV moves into the response phase
14. Conduct multi-agency training across practitioners in duty partner organisations on risk and protective factors

## Communications and engagement

15. Develop a communications and engagement strategy alongside the response strategy
16. Continually evaluate communications and engagement against representation criteria to ensure a balanced view is obtained
17. **Bring the wider community on board with the CURV response strategy (P9)**

# Knowledge, best practice and evidence

1

Conduct further research and analysis in these key areas where knowledge could be further improved.

CURV in conjunction with Crest

Medium priority  
(can form part of the next iteration of the Strategic Needs Assessment)

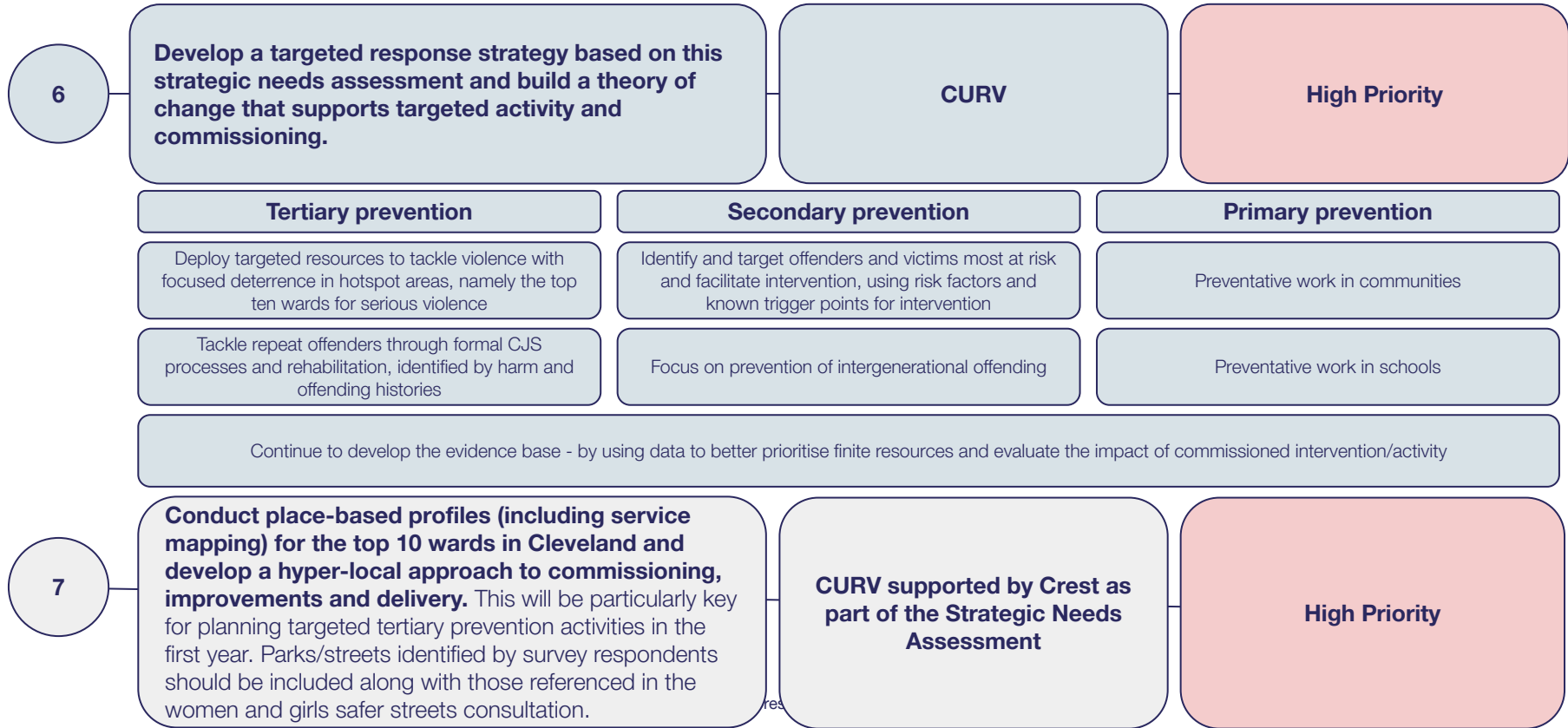
Scale	Nature	Drivers	Response
How much violence happening in schools is reported/recorded?	How does domestic abuse and non-domestic abuse offending overlap?	How does serious violence overlap with gang activity in Cleveland?	How could different offending pathways be segmented and what intervention trajectories have played out? (Including for non violent offences including case level data from other specified authorities)
How does the wider community experience serious violence?	Does the offending profile vary by each age group?	What is Cleveland's gang profile and associated drugs market (specifically looking at supply and distribution)?	What works to divert offenders on probation from reoffending?
How much offending is intergenerational?	What is the level of sexual abuse experienced by young people? Can more detailed police data help understand to what extent sexual offences involving under18s are linked to serious violence?	How does violence in prison link to violence in the community?	
How much serious violence is recorded in other settings, including in hospitals?		What does existing evidence around the use of tech and social media in serious violence nationally mean for Cleveland?	



# Knowledge, best practice and evidence

2	<p><b>Outline expectations to Duty partners on data sharing and secure agreement.</b> In order to improve the partnership response through a more rounded Strategic Needs Assessment in future years, partners need to understand their data sharing responsibilities. Partners should be invited to workshops presenting the Duty guidance and how data sharing supports compliance and best practice.</p>	<p><b>CURV in conjunction with specified and responsible authorities</b></p>	<p><b>High priority</b></p>
3	<p><b>Run the youth survey regularly</b> to understand emerging characteristics in the scale and nature of violence affecting young people in Cleveland and ensure representation across all age groups.</p>	<p><b>CURV in conjunction with education and youth service stakeholders</b></p>	<p><b>Low priority (to be completed as part of the Year 2 Strategic Needs Assessment)</b></p>
4	<p><b>Quantify the level of demand based on understood trigger points and access thresholds.</b> This will help to inform the extent of provision that could be provided, to support prioritisation and supporting commissioning processes.</p>	<p><b>CURV with support from specified and responsible authorities</b></p>	<p><b>Medium priority</b></p>
5	<p><b>Facilitate evidence-based practice across all duty and partner agencies</b> through the collation of best practice in other areas and convening partner workshops, as well as supporting services to embed evaluation measures into delivery plans.</p>	<p><b>CURV supported by Crest as the research and evaluation partner</b></p>	<p><b>High priority</b></p>

# Focus of funding



# Focus of funding

8	<p><b>Drive systemic change by using funding to support the adoption of evidence-based practice and prioritisation in existing interventions/services as well as commissioning interventions directly.</b> This could include tailoring the threshold criteria for existing services, developing referral pathways and providing training to practitioners already working in this space.</p>	CURV	High priority
9	<p><b>Review existing services through the lens of the response strategy. In particular, consider how victims services are meeting the needs of victims of serious violence in Cleveland in light of the significant overlap between victim and offender.</b> CURV should consider whether probation and victims services be provided with funding for a joint post to facilitate the sharing of data on the victim/offender overlap and the identification of individuals requiring support.</p>	CURV	Medium Priority
10	<p><b>Require each Duty agency to share commissioning and delivery plans that respond to the Strategic Needs Assessment and Response Strategy.</b> Consider how activity should support prison action plans, including recommendations related to serious violence, and building on work being done to understand and tackle violence in prisons.</p>	CURV supported by Crest as part of the Strategic Needs Assessment	High Priority

# Governance and partnerships

11	<b>Develop shared strategic aims across partners and map existing structures and partner resources to leverage maximum engagement.</b> Ensure each agency holds dedicated resource for partnership and makes it a priority and allocate responsibilities for workstreams.	<b>CURV with the specified and responsible authorities</b>	<b>High Priority</b>
12	<b>In particular leverage existing governance structures around education to facilitate place-based approaches around schools. Use people-based approaches around repeat offenders to bring prisons into partnership working.</b>	<b>CURV with education and prison stakeholders</b>	<b>High Priority</b>
13	<b>Continue to involve people with lived experience as CURV moves into the response strategy development phase.</b> Review the role of the proposed lived experience and young persons boards and identify the short, medium and long terms opportunities to consult with the boards.	<b>CURV and Crest engaging through community groups and research Boards</b>	<b>Medium Priority</b>
14	<b>Conduct multi-agency training across practitioners across duty partners on risk and protective factors etc</b> (i.e. multiple agencies in one room) and use it as an exercise to clarify intervention points	<b>CURV supported by Crest as part of the Strategic Needs Assessment</b>	<b>Low Priority</b>

# Communications and engagement

15	<p><b>Develop a communications and engagement strategy alongside the response strategy, with specific strands of engagement with each serious violence duty partner agency, education and prisons, children and young people, lived experience boards and the wider community.</b> The plan should be informed by people with lived experience in the design of communications. CURV should be transparent where possible a publish the SNA and strategy.</p>	<p><b>CURV with the specified and responsible authorities</b></p>	<p><b>Medium Priority</b></p>
16	<p><b>Continually evaluate communications and engagement against representation criteria to ensure a balanced view is obtained.</b></p>	<p><b>CURV</b></p>	<p><b>Medium Priority</b></p>
17	<p><b>Bring the wider community on board with the CURV response strategy.</b> The buy-in of the wider community to the response strategy in Cleveland will be key to its success. This should be achieved through accessibility of the published evidence base and strategy and the involvement of the community in co-designing the response.</p>	<p><b>CURV with community groups</b></p>	<p><b>High Priority</b></p>

# Annex

# Methods and sources



# Methodology: Evidence review sources

## These sources informed our initial gaps analysis and highlighted particular areas that merited further research as well as adding context to our findings

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Source: Understanding Serious Violence in Cleveland and its Drivers, July 2021  
Commissioned by: CS Morgan, Head of Crime, Cleveland Police

Source: Strategic Threat and Risk Assessment (STRA) Intelligence, 2022  
Created by: Cleveland Police

Source: Understanding Serious Violence in Middlesbrough, July 2022  
Commissioned by: Marion Walker, Head of Stronger Communities, Middlesbrough Council

Source: Illicit Drugs Market Profile 2020 Cleveland, April 2021  
Created by: Cleveland Police

Source: Middlesbrough Strategic Intelligence Assessment: Community Safety, May 2022  
Commissioned by: Marion Walker, Head of Stronger Communities, Middlesbrough Council

Source: The Exploitation of Children in Cleveland, November 2020  
Created by: Cleveland Police

Source: Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council Domestic Abuse Strategy, January 2022  
Commissioned by: Empowering Communities Team, Redcar and Cleveland Council

Source: Serious Violence Hot Spots in Cleveland, June 2022  
Created by: Cleveland Police

Source: Redcar and Cleveland Adults Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (Domestic Abuse, Sexual Violence and FGM), January 2022  
Commissioned by: Empowering Communities Team, Redcar and Cleveland Council

Source: Safer Streets - Public Consultation Results, 2021  
Commissioned by: OPCC Cleveland

Source: Redcar and Cleveland Domestic Abuse Safe Accommodation - Needs Assessment, October 2021  
Commissioned by: Empowering Communities Team, Redcar and Cleveland Council

Source: Ministry of Justice Male Rape Support Fund Evaluation Report, 2022  
Created by: Barnardo's

Source: Serious and Organised Crime Local Profile, February 2020  
Commissioned by: Local Organised Crime Partnership Board



# Published datasets

- Police recorded crime data, various years: [Police recorded crime and outcomes open data tables - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)
- Hospital admissions for assault with a sharp object, 2018/19: [Hospital admissions for assault by sharp object from 2012 - NHS Digital](#)
- Police workforce statistics, 2021/22: [Police workforce England and Wales statistics - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)
- Cambridge Crime Harm Index 2020: [The Cambridge Crime Harm Index \(CCHI\) | Institute of Criminology](#)
- NHS Digital (2019), Hospital Admissions for Assault by Sharp Object: [Hospital admissions for assault by sharp object - NHS Digital](#)
- Ministry of Justice and HM Prison and Probation Service (27 October 2022), Safety in custody summary tables to June 2022: [Safety in custody: quarterly update to June 2022 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)
- The Economic and Social Costs of Crime, Second Edition, Home Office, July 2018: [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/732110/the-economic-and-social-costs-of-crime-horr99.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/732110/the-economic-and-social-costs-of-crime-horr99.pdf)
- NOMIS labour market profile, 2021/22: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/gor/2092957699/report.aspx>
- Mental Health Bulletin, 2021-22 Annual Report, NHS Digital: <https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/publications/statistical/mental-health-bulletin>
- Suicide in England and Wales by local authority, ONS 2022: [Suicides in England and Wales by local authority - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](#)
- Deaths related to drug poisoning by local authority, England and Wales, ONS 2022: [Deaths related to drug poisoning by local authority, England and Wales - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](#)
- Violent Crime and Sexual Offences - Alcohol-Related Violence, ONS 2015: [Violent Crime and Sexual Offences - Alcohol-Related Violence - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](#)
- Office for National Statistics (5 November 2020), Childhood vulnerability to victimisation in England and Wales: year ending March 2017 to year ending March 2019: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/childhood-vulnerability-to-victimisation-in-england-and-wales-year-ending-march-2017-to-year-ending-march-2019>
- Children's Commissioner (data updated on 15/03/2021), CHLDNRN - local and national data on childhood vulnerability: <https://www.childrenscommissioner.gov.uk/chldrn/>
- English Indices of deprivation, Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, 2019: [English indices of deprivation 2019 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)
- Universal Credit statistics, 2022: [Universal Credit statistics - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)
- Schools, pupils and their characteristics, January 2020, Department for Education: [Schools, pupils and their characteristics: January 2020 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)
- Domestic abuse prevalence and trends, England and Wales, ONS, 2022: [Domestic abuse prevalence and trends, England and Wales - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](#)
- Safe Lives, MARAC data 2021-22: [Marac data 2021-2022 England and Wales | Safelives](#)
- Domestic Abuse in England and Wales Data Tool, ONS, 2022: [Domestic abuse in England and Wales – Data tool - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](#)

## Other supporting published sources

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- Home Office (May 2021), *Serious Violence Duty: draft guidance for responsible authorities* (accessible version: [Serious Violence Duty: draft guidance for responsible authorities \(accessible version\) - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#))
- Domestic violence: the potential role of job loss and unemployment benefits, CAGE Policy Briefing No. 34, October 2021: [bn34.2021.pdf \(warwick.ac.uk\)](#)
- At risk, yet dismissed, the criminal victimisation of people with mental health problems, Victim Support, Mind, 2013: [At risk, yet dismissed - summary.pdf \(victimsupport.org.uk\)](#)
- Reducing Drug Use, Reducing Reoffending, UKDPC, 2008: [Policy report - Reducing drug use, reducing reoffending \(summary\).pdf \(ukdpc.org.uk\)](#)
- Hughes, Karen et al (2017), 'The effect of multiple adverse childhood experiences on health: a systematic review and meta-analysis', *Lancet Public Health* 2, 356—66: <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/29253477/>
- Children's Commissioner (14 August 2018), *Children living in households with the 'toxic trio' – mental health issues, parental substance misuse and domestic abuse*: <https://www.childrenscommissioner.gov.uk/report/are-they-shouting-because-of-me/>
- Peter Sidebotham (30 August 2019), *Toxic Terminology*: <https://www.childprotectionprofessionals.org.uk/toxic-terminology/>
- Webster, CS and Kingston, S (2014) *Anti-Poverty Strategies for the UK: Poverty and Crime Review*. Project Report. Joseph Rowntree Foundation: <https://eprints.leedsbeckett.ac.uk/id/eprint/849/7/JRF%20Poverty%20and%20Crime%20Review%20June%202016.pdf>
- Youth Justice Boards and the Ministry of Justice (28 May 2020), *Assessing the needs of sentenced children in the Youth Justice System 2018/19*: [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/887644/assessing-needs-of-sentenced-children-youth-justice-system.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/887644/assessing-needs-of-sentenced-children-youth-justice-system.pdf)
- Crest Advisory (3 December 2020) *County Lines and Looked After Children; London Rescue and Response (September 2020), Year 2 Strategic Assessment*: <https://www.crestadvisory.com/post/report-county-lines-and-looked-after-children>
- Croydon Safeguarding Children Board, *Vulnerable Adolescents Thematic Review, 2019*: [CSCB-Vulnerable-Adolescent-Thematic-Review-PUBLISHED-Feb-2019.pdf \(croydonlcsb.org.uk\)](#)
- *Serious Violence in Context: a report by Crest Advisory, 2019*: [b9cf6c\\_654f5b6fab914780bd3f895df353e231.pdf \(wixstatic.com\)](#)
- Ministry of Justice, *Examining the Educational Background of Young Knife Possession Offenders, 2018*: [examining-the-educational-background-of-young-knife-possession-offenders.pdf \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](#)

# Locally received data

Source	Data sets
Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Victims and suspects of serious violence crime data, October 2017 - October 2022 inclusive</li><li>• Witnesses of serious violence crime data, October 2017 - October 2022 inclusive</li><li>• Missing persons data, October 2017 - October 2022 inclusive</li></ul>
Fire Brigade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Deliberate primary fires incident data, October 2017 - September 2022 inclusive</li><li>• Attacks on firefighters data, October 2017 - September 2022 inclusive</li></ul>
Project ADDER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Project ADDER reporting data, Q4 2020/21 - Q2 2022/23</li><li>• Drug Test on Arrival data, June - August 2022</li></ul>
South Tees YOT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Aggregate data on children and young people known to South Tees YOT, January - June 2022 inclusive</li></ul>
Stockton YOT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Anonymised data on children and young people known to Stockton YOT, January - June 2022 inclusive</li></ul>
Safer Communities- VCAS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Anonymised case data, September 2017 - September 2022 inclusive</li></ul>
Safer Communities- RJ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Anonymised case data, October 2019 - September 2022 inclusive</li></ul>

# Methodology: Survey

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To supplement published and local data, Crest conducted a survey of children and young people's experiences of serious violence in Cleveland.

The survey questions were tested prior to dissemination using 2 co-design sessions with teachers and safeguarding professionals from the Cleveland area, to ensure the questions were suitable for the children and young people who would be participating in the survey. Readers should note that to make questions age appropriate for under 13's references to sexual violence were removed from prompts about victimisation and witnessing violence for this group, while they were also not asked directly if they had been a victim or offender of sexual assault.

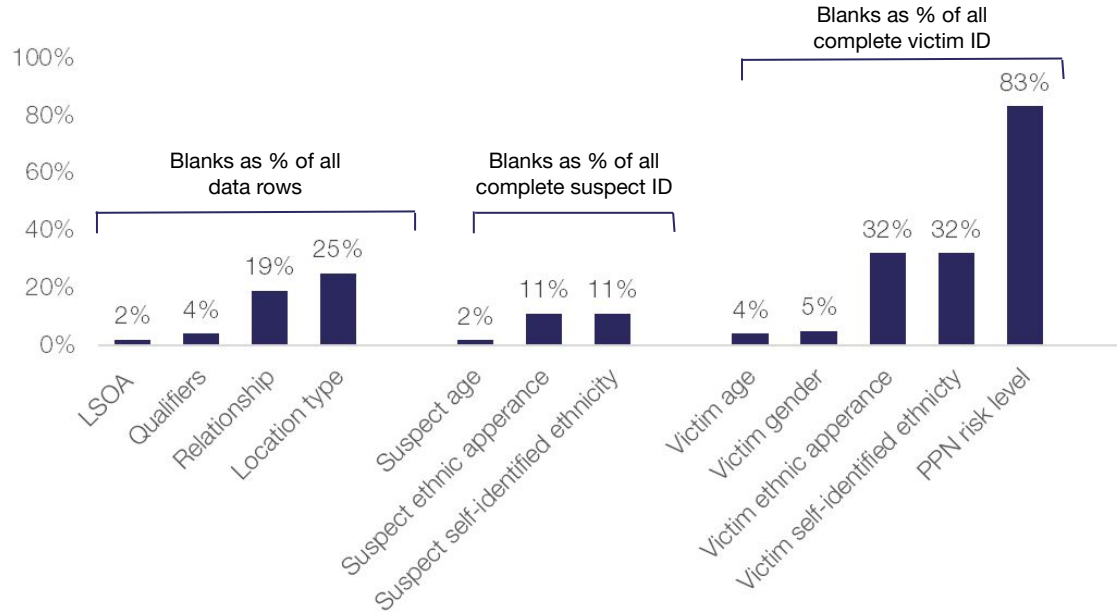
The survey was carried out 1-18 November 2022 and was distributed to children and young people via schools. A link to the survey was shared with head teachers by Education Directors in each of the Local Authority areas and the survey was promoted in engagement with practitioners leading up to the launch. Uptake of the survey was significantly better in Stockton-on-Tees compared to other areas. There was also better uptake in certain age groups, with 10-11 and 16-18 year olds making up the bulk of respondents. We have recommended future targeting work to gather the views of those that were missed in this iteration of the survey.

In total 851 children and young people completed the survey, including:

- 398 male, 412 female, 16 non-binary, 9 other gender.
- 186 aged 10-11, 53 aged 12-15, 581 aged 16-18, and 22 aged 18-24.
- 674 white children and young people, 60 asian, 31 mixed, 13 black.

# Data quality issues in police recorded crime data

Proportion of blank rows per column in police recorded crime data on serious violence offences Oct 2017 - Oct 2022



In addition to gaps in the data, there appeared to be some inaccuracies in the recording or data storing. For example, there were multiple instances of victim or suspect ages recorded as being over 200.

# 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

# Police recorded crime: additional data tables



# Middlesbrough has the highest rates of both traditional and sexual violence out of Cleveland's four Local Authority Areas, with Hartlepool also consistently above the national average

Crime type	Cleveland		National		Hartlepool		Middlesbrough		Redcar and Cleveland		Stockton-on-Tees	
	Rate	Trend	Rate	Trend	Rate	Trend	Rate	Trend	Rate	Trend	Rate	Trend
Non-sexual forms of serious violence*	187.3	 24%  31%	121.4	 21%  32%	171.2	 19%  29%	300.2	 29%  35%	138.5	 16%  24%	145.0	 25%  33%
Rape	167.6	 35%  116%	117.9	 26%  94%	157.1	 16%  138%	240.4	 39%  119%	127.5	 40%  100%	146.0	 37%  111%

\*Combined total of: homicide, aggravated burglary, assault with intent to cause serious harm, assault with injury on a constable, assault on emergency workers (other than constables), racially or religiously motivated assault with injury, arson endangering life, death or serious injury caused by dangerous driving, causing death by unlawful driving or aggravated vehicle taking, attempted murder, kidnapping.



# All Local Authority Areas in Cleveland have rates of aggravated burglary that are more than 1.5 times higher than the national average - burglary is not necessarily limited to specific geographic locations

Crime type	Cleveland		National		Hartlepool		Middlesbrough		Redcar and Cleveland		Stockton-on-Tees	
	Rate	Trend	Rate	Trend	Rate	Trend	Rate	Trend	Rate	Trend	Rate	Trend
Homicide	1.8	 	1.2	 	0.0	N/A N/A	3.5	 	2.2	 	1.0	 
Attempted murder	1.1	 	1.7	 	1.1	N/A 	2.8	 	0.0	 	0.5	 
Manslaughter*	0.4	 	0.1	 	0.0	N/A N/A	1.4	 	0.0	 	0.0	N/A N/A
Aggravated burglary**	19.0	 	6.8	 	21.7	 	23.6	 	13.9	 	16.8	 

\*We have not included the offence of corporate manslaughter here, as we did not feel it fell under the category of serious violence as understood for an SNA. There were 7 recorded corporate manslaughter offences in 2021/22 in England and Wales.

\*\* This category contains all offence of aggravated burglary whether residential, commercial or other.

# Rates of assault are again highest in Middlesbrough and Hartlepool. Notably, assaults on constables or emergency workers are more than twice as high in Middlesbrough than the national average - this is likely linked to the generally higher crime rates in Middlesbrough

Crime type	Cleveland		National		Hartlepool		Middlesbrough		Redcar and Cleveland		Stockton-on-Tees	
	Rate	Trend	Rate	Trend	Rate	Trend	Rate	Trend	Rate	Trend	Rate	Trend
Assault with intent to cause serious harm	93.8	↑ 49% ↑ 360%	60.4	↑ 15% ↑ 56%	86.7	↑ 14% ↑ 208	139.0	↑ 48% ↑ 441%	74.7	↑ 50% ↑ 386%	77.3	↑ 77% ↑ 375%
Assault on a constable or emergency worker*	32.0	↑ 21% N/A	24.9	↑ 9% N/A	33.6	↑ 11% N/A	59.8	↑ 32% N/A	19.0	↑ 63% N/A	19.8	↓ -7% N/A
Racially aggravated assault with injury	6.1	↑ 250% ↑ 30%	6.7	↑ 45% ↑ 38%	1.1	N/A ↓ -75%	16.0	↑ 283% ↑ 64%	1.5	0% 0%	4.6	↑ 350% ↑ 29%

\*Assault with injury on a constable + Assaults on emergency workers (other than constables). These codes are not present in the 2015/16 data so a comparison to this year is not possible.

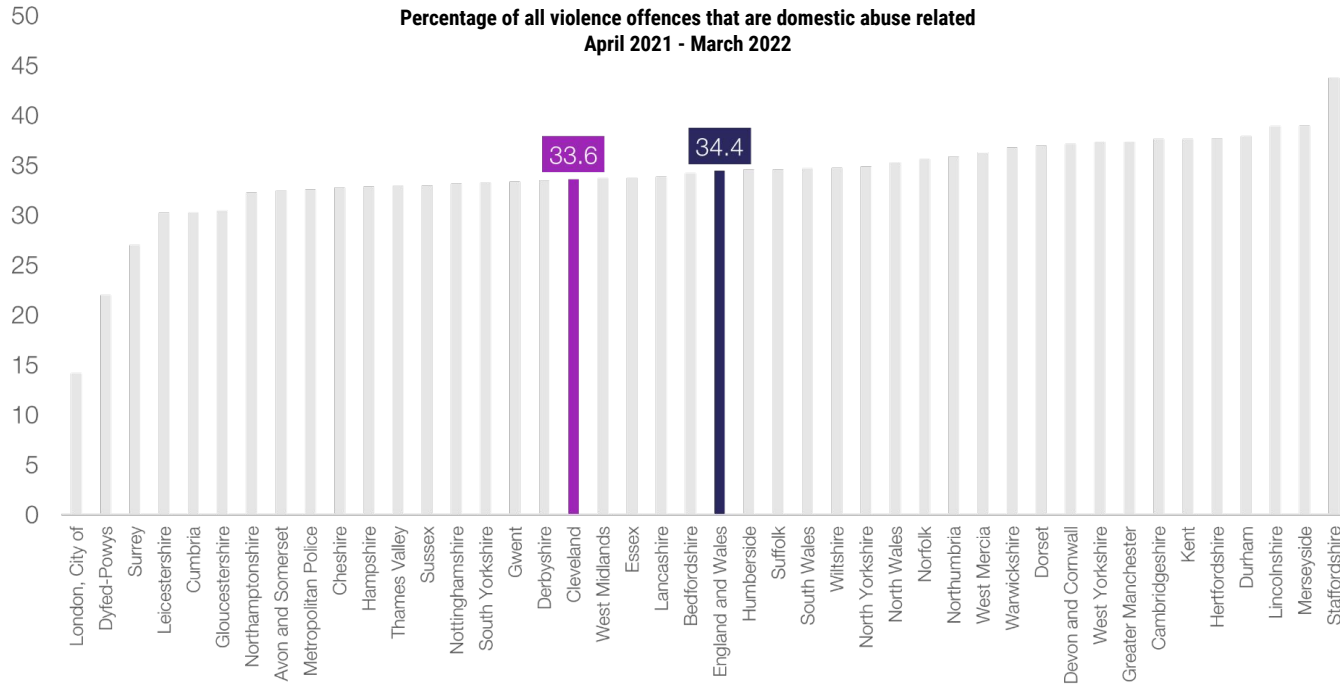
# Serious arson is notably higher than the national average in all Local Authorities in Cleveland

Crime type	Cleveland		National		Hartlepool		Middlesbrough		Redcar and Cleveland		Stockton-on-Tees	
	Rate	Trend	Rate	Trend	Rate	Trend	Rate	Trend	Rate	Trend	Rate	Trend
Arson endangering life*	17.9	 	6.9	 	14.1	 	29.9	 	14.7	 	13.2	 
Death or serious injury caused by dangerous driving	0.9	 	1.0	 	2.2	 	1.4	 N/A	0.0	 N/A	0.5	 
Causing death by unlawful driving or aggravated vehicle taking**	0.5	 N/A	0.2	 	0.0	N/A N/A	0.0	N/A N/A	0.7	 N/A	1.0	 N/A
Kidnap	14.2	 	11.6	 	10.8	 	24.3	 	11.7	 	10.2	 

\* The offence code used is Arson Endangering Life as this was the closest we could get with open police data to Arson with intent to endanger life

\*\* Causing death by aggravated vehicle taking has been combined with other unlawful driving offences as there were only four incidents in England and Wales in 2021/22

# Percentage of all violence offences that are domestic abuse related



Source: [Domestic abuse prevalence and victim characteristics - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](#)

# **CURV Interventions 2022-2023: Overview**



## CURV activity - enhancing social skills

	Point 7	Arch ED	SHEROES project	'No More Knives' campaign	Social Skills Training
Target of intervention	Educational establishments and youth organisations	Young people aged between 11 and 25 years	Girls aged aged 10 to 16	Young people aged 11 to 17 high or at risk of ASB (c. 8,000)	Gap
Overview	Interactive programme showing the consequence of knife/gun crime, including real life stories, pictures and information regarding laws and sentencing, carrying weapons, gang violence and cyberbullying.	Stand-alone sessions and/or a full programme supporting young people to navigate issues linked to sexual violence including gender stereotypes, consent, what is sexual violence, sexualisation, impacts and support, social media and how to prevent sexual violence.	Project aims to increase young people's understanding of anti-social behaviour and its impact on their local community, including nuisance, bullying and criminal damage.	Contribute to a reducing of knife carrying and violent crime amongst young people in Teeside.	Youth Worker based in a local school who will use a range of techniques and interventions to enable young people to become more aware of negative thoughts and learn to change or manage them, better understand other people's behaviour and use problem-solving skills.
Locations of service provision	Gap	Gap	<div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap;"> <div style="background-color: #d3d3d3; padding: 2px; margin: 2px;">Hartlepool</div> <div style="background-color: #90ee90; padding: 2px; margin: 2px;">Middlesbrough</div> <div style="background-color: #d3d3d3; padding: 2px; margin: 2px;">Stockton-on-Tees</div> <div style="background-color: #d3d3d3; padding: 2px; margin: 2px;">Redcar and Cleveland</div> </div>	Gap	Gap
Lead agency	Chris Cave Foundation, funded by CURV	Arch Teeside, funded by CURV	Community Ventures, funded by CURV	Three 13, funded by CURV	Youth Focus North East, funded by CURV
Funding	£12,500	£21,298	£7,000	£28,087	£27,064.74

## CURV activity - enhancing social skills

	Elevate	Bystander Project
<b>Target of intervention</b>	Young people in Key Stage 2 (Year 3 to 6)	Young people aged between 11 and 25 years
<b>Overview</b>	Bespoke social skills, training programme created and delivered to most in need schools - five lessons will be delivered to 60 pupils spread across five weeks.	Training students who will raise awareness of knife crime with their peers and provide education around choice and empowerment.
<b>Locations of service provision</b>	Gap	Gap
<b>Lead agency</b>	Strength to Succeed, funded by CURV	Barnado's, funded by CURV
<b>Funding</b>	£35,502	£30,873.44

## CURV activity - trauma-informed approaches

	Be Safe:Be You	Neuro Linguistic Programming Practitioner	Seen, Heard, Believed Project*	REACH	Trauma-informed training to Police Officers*
Target of intervention	Autistic children and young people aged between 11 and 16	Young people	Children, young people and their families	Children and their families from four targeted schools	Police officers
Overview	Referrals from Stockton's Youth Justice Team of individuals identified (1) at enhanced risk, (2) engaging in anti-social or risk-taking behaviour, (3) those at risk of being groomed, exploited or coerced and (4) those engaged in low-level theft to support from a wellbeing lead and support worker through 1:1 and group interventions.	The practitioner will explore thoughts, feelings and behaviours of young people engaged in anti-knife crime programmes.	Practitioners using Trauma Informed Practice working with young people (1) at risk of involvement in serious violence, (2) who are on the periphery of being exploited and (3) those already identified as 'influencers' in youth violence communities.	Music project where trauma informed recording studio and highly skilled practitioners use music as a therapeutic tool to engage children in harm/ risk reduction interventions. 12 x 1;1 sessions would be available to each child identified as exhibiting sexually harmful behaviour.	Trauma-informed training delivered to between 150 and 300 frontline police officers from identified departments, including safeguarding and control room.
Locations of service provision	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 2px;">Hartlepool</div> <div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 2px;">Middlesbrough</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 5px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 2px; background-color: #800080; color: white;">Stockton-on-Tees</div> <div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 2px;">Redcar and Cleveland</div> </div>	Gap	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 2px;">Hartlepool</div> <div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 2px; background-color: #00FF00;">Middlesbrough</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 5px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 2px;">Stockton-on-Tees</div> <div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 2px;">Redcar and Cleveland</div> </div>	Gap	Gap
Lead agency	Daisy Chain Project, funded by CURV	Hazel Rockingham, funded by CURV	Safer Communities, funded by CURV	Barnado's, funded by CURV	Youth Focus North East, funded by CURV
Funding	£7,424.20	£5,000	£34,485	£51,481	£27,064.74

\* are being independently evaluated



## CURV activity - trauma-informed approaches

	Healing Together	
<b>Target of intervention</b>	Children aged between 11 and 16	
<b>Overview</b>	Four Programmes (six weeks, five per group) offered to 20 young people, aiming to build social skills by providing tools that support the to increase self-control and self-regulation, improving their behavioural responses and communicate effectively.	
<b>Locations of service provision</b>	Hartlepool	Middlesbrough
	Stockton-on-Tees	Redcar and Cleveland
<b>Lead agency</b>	My Sisters Place, funded by CURV	
<b>Funding</b>	£11,695	

## CURV activity - focussed deterrence

	Get Connected	Corner House Youth Project								
<b>Target of intervention</b>	Children and young people aged 11 to 25	Young people								
<b>Overview</b>	Two-part programme, made up of five workshops and five events, to address gang and knife crime in Hemlington.	Targeted outreach - two sessions per week for 28 weeks to provide young people with both the knowledge and consequences of serious violence and a pathway into youth engagement. Community engagement and group/1:1 mentoring also envisioned.								
<b>Locations of service provision</b>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Hartlepool</td> <td>Middlesbrough</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stockton-on-Tees</td> <td>Redcar and Cleveland</td> </tr> </table>	Hartlepool	Middlesbrough	Stockton-on-Tees	Redcar and Cleveland	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Hartlepool</td> <td>Middlesbrough</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stockton-on-Tees</td> <td>Redcar and Cleveland</td> </tr> </table>	Hartlepool	Middlesbrough	Stockton-on-Tees	Redcar and Cleveland
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Stockton-on-Tees	Redcar and Cleveland									
<b>Lead agency</b>	Project Connect, funded by CURV	Corner House Youth Project, funded by CURV								
<b>Funding</b>	£30,000	£13,056								

## CURV activity - sports projects

	Role Model project	Neuro Linguistic Programming Practitioner	Wiketz	Hoops NOT Hate
Target of intervention	Young people under 25	Young people	Young people aged 8 to 19	Secondary school children
Overview	Professional players and basketball as a way of engaging with the community and educating via classroom and sports sessions. These sessions are supported by community sessions on evenings and weekends.	Coaching and mentoring young people through boxing classes, involving boxers who have benefited from mentoring in the past. 1:1 support provided with the creation of Personal Development Plans and pathways away from violence and crime.	Community cohesion project using cricket to address local issues and protection from the threa of violence.	Programme targeting 18 secondary schools in Stockton and Hartlepool using basketball and classroom-based activities to address issues surrounding crime
Locations of service provision	Gap	Gap	<div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap;"> <div style="background-color: #0056b3; color: white; padding: 2px 5px; margin-right: 5px;">Hartlepool</div> <div style="background-color: #ccc; padding: 2px 5px; margin-right: 5px;">Middlesbrough</div> <div style="background-color: #ccc; padding: 2px 5px; margin-right: 5px;">Stockton-on-Tees</div> <div style="background-color: #ccc; padding: 2px 5px;">Radcar and Cleveland</div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap;"> <div style="background-color: #0056b3; color: white; padding: 2px 5px; margin-right: 5px;">Hartlepool</div> <div style="background-color: #ccc; padding: 2px 5px; margin-right: 5px;">Middlesbrough</div> <div style="background-color: #800080; color: white; padding: 2px 5px; margin-right: 5px;">Stockton-on-Tees</div> <div style="background-color: #ccc; padding: 2px 5px;">Radcar and Cleveland</div> </div>
Lead agency	Teeside Lions, funded by CURV	Billingham Boxing Club, funded by CURV	Lords Taveners, funded by CURV	Hartlepool Huskies, funded by CURV
Funding	£30,000	£10,000	£19,597	£15,028.97

## CURV activity - night-time economy

	Role Model project	Women's Street Watch Boro
<b>Target of intervention</b>	Hartlepool	Middlesbrough
<b>Overview</b>	Design and implementation of mutually supporting crime prevention messages/ measures to prevent, deter, protect from and reduce serious violence and knife crime.	Patrols in the night-time economy
<b>Locations of service provision</b>	<div style="display: flex; gap: 10px;"> <div style="background-color: #0056b3; color: white; padding: 2px 5px; border: 1px solid #ccc;">Hartlepool</div> <div style="background-color: #d9d9d9; padding: 2px 5px; border: 1px solid #ccc;">Middlesbrough</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; gap: 10px; margin-top: 5px;"> <div style="background-color: #d9d9d9; padding: 2px 5px; border: 1px solid #ccc;">Stockton-on-Tees</div> <div style="background-color: #d9d9d9; padding: 2px 5px; border: 1px solid #ccc;">Redcar and Cleveland</div> </div>	Gap
<b>Lead agency</b>	Hartlepool Council, funded by CURV	Women's Street Watch Boro, funded by CURV
<b>Funding</b>	£30,585	£20,000

# Thank you

For more information please contact  
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