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| **Summary** | | | | | | |
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| Name of Product | | | Antisocial behaviour – Hotspot policing | | | |
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| Brief Description of Product | | | As part of the government initiative to combat antisocial behaviour, an antisocial behaviour action plan launched in March 2023. A key objective of this plan is to see an increase in uniformed patrols in areas that are hotspots for antisocial behaviour.  Cleveland has been allocated up to £1,000,000 from the Home Office to run the hotspot pilot program within Cleveland from July 2023 to March 2024.  Cleveland is proposing to deliver this through existing partners, using community wardens. Areas will be identified as “hot spot” based on the number of ASB incidents in the location.  Grant agreements will be put in place with the local authorities in Cleveland (Middlesbrough, Hartlepool, Stockton and Redcar and Cleveland) to manage and monitor the delivery of this service. | | | |
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| Product / Product Summary Attached | | | [2023-05-10 ASB hotpsot response pro forma..docx](https://clevelandpolice.sharepoint.com/:w:/r/sites/PCC-OPCCStaffClevPolAAD/Shared%20Documents/Policy,%20Partnerships%20and%20Delivery/ASB%20-%20Immediate%20Justice/ASB%20Hotspot%20docs/2023-05-10%20ASB%20hotpsot%20response%20pro%20forma..docx?d=wf25f2e2e8df343a295f25dd26fcd6c85&csf=1&web=1&e=WF1IeJ)  (for internal reference only) | | | |
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| Department | | | Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Cleveland | | | |
|  | | | |  |  |  |
| Assessment Writer | | | Denise Holian | | | |
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| Date Started | | | 12/06/2023 | | | |
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| CEO/ACE Sign Off | | | Rachelle Kipling (12 July 2023) | | | |
|  | | | |  |  |  |
| EDI Manager Assurance | | | Jenni Salkeld (14 August 2023) | | | |
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| Review Date | | | Alongside any grant review processes. | | | |
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| **Version Control** | | | | | | |
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| This is a living document and should be updated as we update our products and receive new insights and data on how our people or communities engage with our product. | | | | | | |
| Version | Date | Reason for update | | | | Author |
| 1.0 | 12/06/23 | Initial draft | | | | Denise Holian |
| 1.1 | 12/07/23 | Review by Head of Policy, Partnerships and Delivery | | | | Rachelle Kipling |
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| **Please ensure you consult the Equality Impact Assessment Guidance while completing this document** | | | | | | |

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| **Stage One – Early Thinking** | | |
| Use this space to confirm if you are developing a proposal that will impact upon policies and practices that are likely to impact upon our communities or workforce. Consider If you aren’t sure how your product may impact people due to their protected characteristics please use our [**Equality Consideration Checklist**](http://sharepoint/sites/EDI/Shared%20Documents/Equality%20Impact%20Assessments/Equality%20Considerations%20Checklist.docx)**.** | | |
| Is an EIA required at this time? | | Yes |
| If no, what is your rationale? | |  |
|  | | |
| **Stage Two – Identify Scope** | | |
| Please consult the [**Equality Impact Assessment Guidance**](http://sharepoint/sites/EDI/Shared%20Documents/Equality%20Impact%20Assessments/Equality%20Impact%20Assessment%20Guidance%20v1.2.docx)for suggestions as to consider how you might evidence both positive and negative impact. Where possible please provide references or links. | | |
| Sources | The government has published its action plan to address antisocial behaviour within communities. Hotspot patrols are a key part of this strategy, outlined here:  [Action plan to crack down on anti-social behaviour - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)](https://www.gov.uk/government/news/action-plan-to-crack-down-on-anti-social-behaviour)  Additional reading material considered:  Local information based on the census:  [United Kingdom: North East England (Local Authority Districts and Wards) - Population Statistics, Charts and Map (citypopulation.de)](https://www.citypopulation.de/en/uk/northeastengland/wards/)  Antisocial behaviour strategies report from Joseph Rountree Foundation:  [Anti-social behaviour strategies: Finding a balance (jrf.org.uk)](https://www.jrf.org.uk/sites/default/files/jrf/migrated/files/1861347774.pdf)  Excerpt on Young people and antisocial behaviour:  [09627250308553540.pdf (crimeandjustice.org.uk)](https://www.crimeandjustice.org.uk/sites/crimeandjustice.org.uk/files/09627250308553540.pdf)  A review of disabled peoples experiences of antisocial behaviour  [ASBO\_Final\_Report.pdf (shu.ac.uk)](https://shura.shu.ac.uk/800/1/ASBO_Final_Report.pdf)  A government report on antisocial behaviour: impacts on individuals and the community  [Anti-social behaviour: impacts on individuals and local communities - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/impacts-of-anti-social-behaviour-on-individuals-and-communities/anti-social-behaviour-impacts-on-individuals-and-local-communities#wider-impacts-beyond-the-individual)  A review on antisocial behaviour orders:  [SN03112.pdf (parliament.uk)](https://researchbriefings.files.parliament.uk/documents/SN03112/SN03112.pdf) | |
| Consultation | A key objective of the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC), as outlined in the Police and Crime Plan, is in relation to tackling antisocial behaviour head on. The funding opportunity from central government allows us to implement some key projects to combat antisocial behaviour (ASB) and evaluate what is effective in managing ASB incidents. As part of the development of the Police and Crime Plan, consultation with the public was undertaken and over 95% of the respondents identified tackling ASB as a very important or important priority.    The timescales to develop a response to ASB hotspot patrols, did not allow for a public consultation locally, however, studies have been done at a national level to identify the impact of antisocial behaviour on the public: [Anti-social behaviour: impacts on individuals and local communities - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/impacts-of-anti-social-behaviour-on-individuals-and-communities/anti-social-behaviour-impacts-on-individuals-and-local-communities#conclusions)  Census information from the source below  [United Kingdom: North East England (Local Authority Districts and Wards) - Population Statistics, Charts and Map (citypopulation.de)](https://www.citypopulation.de/en/uk/northeastengland/wards/)  has been used to inform demographic information in this EIA.  There are no plans to report on individuals who are either victims or offenders as part of the hotspot pilot. This would mean that we wouldn’t be capturing personal or demographic information on individuals, just statistics. However, evaluation of public perception of the hotspot patrols will be undertaken by the government’s chosen partner and consideration will be given to how ASB hotspot patrols may impact on residents with different protected characteristics. | |

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| **Stage Three - Impact** | | |
| What potential positive or negative impacts has your research and consultation revealed? Consult the [**Equality Considerations Checklist**](http://sharepoint/sites/EDI/Shared%20Documents/Equality%20Impact%20Assessments/Equality%20Considerations%20Checklist.docx) for previously identified impacts that may be relevant. | | |
| Age | | |
| Data & Background Information | | |
| Performance data for Cleveland Police holds basic demographic data for both suspects and victims. The data gathering is at an early stage and is subject to known data quality issues and at this time that cannot be released into the public domain.  Given that there are known quality issues with the Victim / Suspect data; the limited date range and the fact that it covers all crimes, not just ASB, there are limited conclusions that can be drawn from this data.  However, ASB is often perceived by the public as a problem with young people[[1]](#footnote-1) and young people may feel more unfairly targeted by ASB hotspot patrols. Youth organisations have fed back from engagement with young people that many young people feel generationally labelled as ASB perpetrators due to the perception that ASB is a young person issue.  There are no plans to capture demographic information directly from the hotspot patrols. However, evaluation of public perception of the hotspot patrols will be undertaken by the government’s chosen partner. Some consideration will be given to how ASB hotspot patrols may impact on residents of different age groups. | | |
| Positive Impacts | Negative Impacts | |
| * Improved reassurance and feelings of safety for residents from a uniformed patrol presence. | * Young people may feel more targeted by hotspot patrols due to public perceptions that ASB is a youth problem. | |
| Disability | | |
| Data & Background Information | | |
| We currently do not capture data on the disability of perpetrators or victims of ASB. This has been identified as a gap in reporting which will be reviewed.  Individuals with physical or mental health concerns may be more vulnerable to ASB as both victims and perpetrators.[[2]](#footnote-2) As victims, individuals with health concerns may be disproportionately impacted by ASB and be more vulnerable to it. Studies into the impact of ASB on those with mental health issues, shows they are more likely to experience ongoing harassment. Individuals with mental health issues or learning difficulties may be more susceptible to being responsible for ASB.  There are no plans to capture demographic information on individuals directly from the hotspot patrols. However, evaluation of public perception of the hotspot patrols will be undertaken by the government’s chosen partner. Some consideration will be given to how ASB hotspot patrols may impact on residents with different physical or mental health needs. | | |
| Positive Impacts | Negative Impacts | |
| * Regular visible patrols may discourage ASB perpetrators in the hotspot areas, allowing residents to feel safer. * Communities can be encouraged to report to patrol officers where individuals are targeted repeatedly. | * Individuals may be labelled as ASB perpetrators without patrol officers understanding their underlying health needs.   (Mitigations – training and awareness raising.) | |
| Gender Reassignment | | |
| Data & Background Information | | |
| We currently do not capture data on the gender reassignment of perpetrators or victims of ASB. This has been identified as a gap in reporting which will be reviewed.  There is little research to be found specifically on the impact of ASB on transgender individuals. It is possible that if someone is targeted personally because they are transgender, this may be captured as ASB rather than being treat more seriously as a hate crime.  There are no plans to capture demographic information directly from the hotspot patrols. However, evaluation of public perception of the hotspot patrols will be undertaken by the government’s chosen partner. Some consideration will be given to how ASB hotspot patrols may impact on residents with gender reassignment. | | |
| Positive Impacts | Negative Impacts | |
| * Regular visible patrols may discourage ASB perpetrators in the hotspot areas, allowing residents to feel safer. * Communities can be encouraged to report to patrol officers where individuals are targeted repeatedly. | * No direct negative impacts were identified at the time of writing. | |
| Marriage and civil partnership | | |
| Data & Background Information | | |
| We currently do not capture data on the marriage or civil partnership status of perpetrators or victims of ASB. This has been identified as a gap in reporting which will be reviewed.  There is no evidence to show that people who are married or in a civil partnership will be directly impacted by ASB hotspot patrols because of this protected characteristic.  There are no plans to capture demographic information directly from the hotspot patrols. However, evaluation of public perception of the hotspot patrols will be undertaken by the government’s chosen partner. Consideration will be given to how ASB hotspot patrols may impact on residents who are married or in a civil partnership. | | |
| Positive Impacts | Negative Impacts | |
| * There are no specific positive impacts on individuals who are married or in a civil partnership. | * No negative impacts were identified at the time of writing. | |
| Pregnancy and Maternity | | |
| Data & Background Information | | |
| We currently do not capture data on the pregnancy or maternity status of perpetrators or victims of ASB. This has been identified as a gap in reporting which will be reviewed.  There is little evidence to show that people who are pregnant will be directly impacted by ASB hotspot patrols because of this protected characteristic. However, individuals who are pregnant may feel more vulnerable if they are victims of ASB.  There are no plans to capture demographic information directly from the hotspot patrols. However, evaluation of public perception of the hotspot patrols will be undertaken by the government’s chosen partner. Consideration will be given to how ASB hotspot patrols may impact on residents who are pregnant. | | |
| Positive Impacts | Negative Impacts | |
| * Regular visible patrols may discourage ASB perpetrators in the hotspot areas, allowing residents to feel safer. | * No negative impacts were identified at the time of writing. | |
| Race | | |
| Data & Background Information | | |
| Performance data for Cleveland Police holds basic demographic data for both suspects and victims. The data gathering is at an early stage and at this stage cannot be released into the public domain.  Given that there are known quality issues with the Victim / Suspect data; the limited date range and the fact that this covers all crimes, not just ASB, there are limited conclusions that can be drawn from the data. However, ethnicities of suspects and victims are very close to the overall percentage range of ethnicities within Cleveland.  The government review of the impact of ASB on individuals and communities[[3]](#footnote-3) found that people of a non-white background reported a greater impact from ASB. There is also a perception from those of a non-white ethnicity that they are more vulnerable to ASB. It is possible that if someone is targeted specifically because of their ethnicity, this may be captured as ASB rather than being treat more seriously as a hate crime.  There are no plans to capture demographic information directly from the hotspot patrols. However, evaluation of public perception of the hotspot patrols will be undertaken by the government’s chosen partner. Consideration will be given to how ASB hotspot patrols may impact on residents who are of a different ethnicity. | | |
| Positive Impacts | Negative Impacts | |
| * Regular visible patrols may discourage ASB perpetrators in the hotspot areas, allowing residents to feel safer. * Communities can be encouraged to report to patrol officers where individuals are targeted repeatedly. | * Some participants may not have English as a first language. (Mitigation – Ensure patrol officers are aware of where translation services can be accessed). | |
| Religion or Belief | | |
| Data & Background Information | | |
| We currently do not capture data on the religious beliefs of perpetrators or victims of ASB. This has been identified as a gap in reporting which will be reviewed.  There is little evidence to show that people of certain religious groups or faiths, are directly impacted by ASB because of this protected characteristic.  There are no plans to capture demographic information directly from the hotspot patrols. However, evaluation of public perception of the hotspot patrols will be undertaken by the government’s chosen partner. Consideration will be given to how ASB hotspot patrols may impact on residents of different religious beliefs. | | |
| Positive Impacts | Negative Impacts | |
| * No positive impacts were identified at the time of writing. | * No negative impacts were identified at the time of writing. | |
| Sex | | |
| Data & Background Information | | |
| Performance data for Cleveland Police holds basic demographic data for both suspects and victims. The data gathering is at an early stage and is cannot be released in the public domain at this stage.  Given that the data gathering for victims and suspects is still being developed and the limited date range and the fact that this covers all crimes, not just ASB, there are limited conclusions that can be drawn from this data.  There are no plans to capture demographic information directly from the hotspot patrols. However, evaluation of public perception of the hotspot patrols will be undertaken by the government’s chosen partner. Consideration will be given to how ASB hotspot patrols may impact on residents of different genders. | | |
| Positive Impacts | Negative Impacts | |
| * Regular visible patrols may discourage ASB perpetrators in the hotspot areas, allowing residents to feel safer. | * No negative impacts were identified at the time of writing. | |
| Sexual Orientation | | |
| Data & Background Information | | |
| We currently do not capture data on the sexual orientation of perpetrators or victims of ASB. This has been identified as a gap in reporting which will be reviewed.  There is little evidence to show that people of different sexual orientations, are directly impacted by ASB because of this protected characteristic.  There are no plans to capture demographic information directly from the hotspot patrols. However, evaluation of public perception of the hotspot patrols will be undertaken by the government’s chosen partner. Consideration will be given to how ASB hotspot patrols may impact on residents with different sexual orientation. | | |
| Positive Impacts | Negative Impacts | |
| * No positive impacts were identified at the time of writing. | * No negative impacts were identified at the time of writing. | |
| Other – Please clarify | | |
| Data & Background Information | | |
| The grant agreement for delivery has been completed with expanding and enhancing the accessibility of the service across all protected characteristics. In the instances where impact has been identified to other characteristics not included within this EIA, the document will be updated to factor in these developments, along with any positive, and negative impacts. | | |
| Positive Impacts | Negative Impacts | |
| * No positive impacts were identified at the time of writing. | * No negative impacts were identified at the time of writing. | |
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| Stage Four – Mitigation – Actions | | |
| What can be done to mitigate/minimise negative impacts? | | |
| Action | Action Owner | Action Status |
| Training of patrol officers for:   * Awareness raising of physical and mental health conditions that may influence antisocial behaviour. * Identifying when antisocial behaviour is harassment or a hate crime, particularly if it targets someone because of protected characteristics. * Promote awareness of translation services and support available to individuals for reporting information on ASB to Cleveland Police. | Denise Holian | Complete – Included in grant agreement. |
| Include the following points in a briefing pack for patrol officers:   * Positive engagement with young people from hotspot patrol officers to understand their viewpoint and ensure they are listened to. * Signposting to youth diversionary activity. | Denise Holian | To be included in briefing pack |

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| **To be filled in by CEO / ACE** | |
| **Stage Four – Mitigation – Risk Tolerance** | |
| Have we exhausted options to mitigate/minimise any negative impacts? List negative impacts we have not been able to mitigate here – these should be added to the relevant departmental risk register. | |
| Impacts we cannot mitigate |  |
| Which Risk Register have these impacts been added to? |  |
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| **Stage 5 – Sign Off** |

Once complete, you must send your completed EIA and the product or product summary to the EDI team at [edi@cleveland.police.uk](mailto:edi@cleveland.police.uk)

The team will review your EIA and will either: provide final sign off, OR, return your document with further considerations and recommendations for you to implement.

1. [Anti-social behaviour strategies: Finding a balance (jrf.org.uk)](https://www.jrf.org.uk/sites/default/files/jrf/migrated/files/1861347774.pdf) and [09627250308553540.pdf (crimeandjustice.org.uk)](https://www.crimeandjustice.org.uk/sites/crimeandjustice.org.uk/files/09627250308553540.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. [ASBO\_Final\_Report.pdf (shu.ac.uk)](https://shura.shu.ac.uk/800/1/ASBO_Final_Report.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. [Anti-social behaviour: impacts on individuals and local communities - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/impacts-of-anti-social-behaviour-on-individuals-and-communities/anti-social-behaviour-impacts-on-individuals-and-local-communities#wider-impacts-beyond-the-individual) [↑](#footnote-ref-3)