Community Safety Strategic Assessment

Lichfield

2019

Produced on behalf of

STAFFORDSHIRE COMMISSIONER
Police | Fire and Rescue | Crime

and

Lichfield
district council

Working in partnership with

The Knowledge Hub

Staffordshire County Council

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Title	Lichfield District Community Safety Partnership: Community Safety Strategic Assessment (2019)
Description	This Community Safety Strategic Assessment provides evidence and intelligence to inform the strategic decision-making process - helping commissioners and partners to determine the priorities that require particular attention in their local area.
Date created	Final version (3.0) February 2020
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Introduction and Context

Under the Police and Justice Act 2006 (England & Wales) local authorities are duty-bound to 'provide evidence-based data to support Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) in their planning and duties'.

Evidence-based data is required to relate to crime and disorder taking place within the local area, which includes; Recorded crime, Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB), Alcohol, Drug and Substance misuse.

It is a statutory obligation for Community Safety Partnerships to produce or procure an annual localised Strategic Assessment (SA), providing a strategic evidence base that identifies future priorities for the partnership and evaluates year on year activity. The approach and format of these is not prescribed by legislation.

SAs should be used to underpin a local area Community Safety Plan which is made available to the public through the Partnership's and Commissioner's Office websites by 1st April each year. In Staffordshire it has been agreed with CSPs that Community Safety Plans will be produced three-yearly and refreshed annually in line with the SA.

Local Population and Demography

Lichfield has an estimated population of 103,965 people and has a generally older population than the force average. The area has lower proportions of Under 10s, significantly lower proportions of 20 to 39 year olds, and a significantly higher proportion of adults aged 70 to 79 years.

Levels of overall deprivation in Lichfield are considerably lower than the majority of Safety Partnership areas in Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent, although there are two key pockets of deprivation (Lower-Layer Super Output Areas or LSOAs) in the Top 20% most deprived nationally; located in Chadsmead and Curborough wards.

Overall average annual earnings in Lichfield are around £1,470 per year higher than the national average, and the area does not experience the same extent of working-age health inequalities seen in the force area overall. However, housing in Lichfield is the least affordable (relative to earnings) of anywhere within the force-area.

Compared to the force area overall, Lichfield has a significantly higher proportion of residents in more affluent demographic groups (such as Prestige Positions and Domestic Success) – which are primarily older adults, employed in managerial and senior positions, living in higher-value detached properties, with older children who are either studying away from home or who have recently moved out. Lichfield also sees a higher proportion of residents in fringe rural areas and villages (Rural Reality) who are often younger families, in professional employment, who are stretching their finances to move away from urban and suburban areas into rural locations.

Lichfield has fewer residents in the most disadvantaged groups (such as Family Basics), however they are still present in the local population – and there are still communities which sit in contrast to the overall levels of affluence and economic advantage seen in the local area.

Proportion of local population in each Mosaic[1] demographic group

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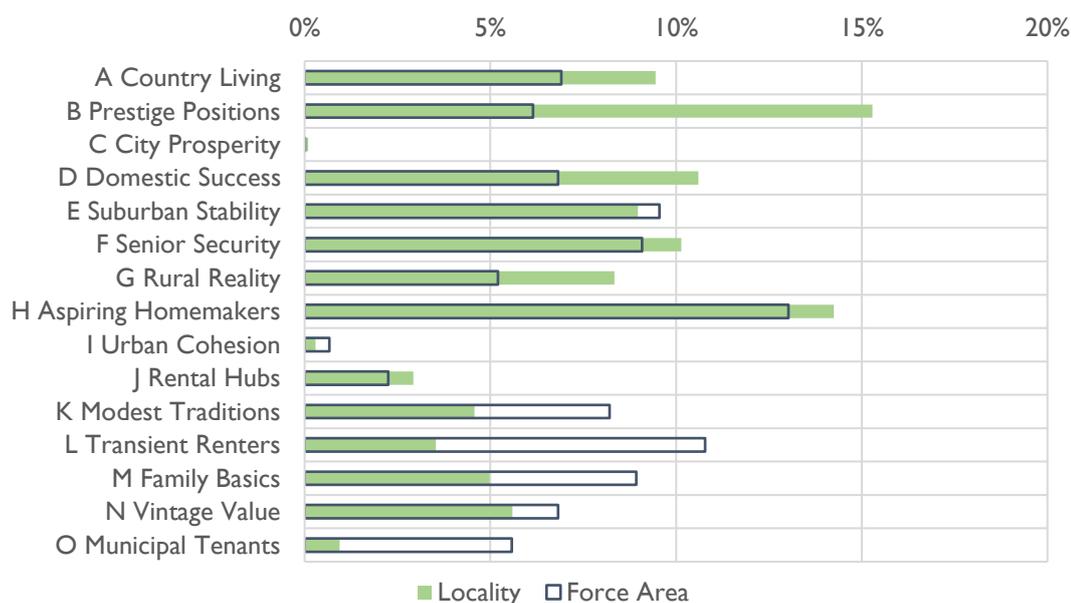
Staffordshire Commissioner's Office Priorities

It is recommended that Safety Partnerships consider their approach to community safety challenges in the context of the existing (2017-2020) Staffordshire Police, Fire and Crime Commissioner's Strategic Plan (Safer, Fairer, United Communities for Staffordshire), although recognising that this may be subject to change from April 2020 onwards. In particular, partnerships should consider opportunities to tackle priorities through;

Early Intervention and Prevention: Addressing root causes where possible and shifting focus of investment from acute to early help services. Intervening early to identify and support those most vulnerable to experiencing crime, and helping those who have started experiencing problems by supporting them to address the issues that they face.

Supporting Victims and Witnesses: Being a victim of crime can be truly damaging and have a lasting impact on feelings of safety and well-being. It is essential to ensure that victims (both individuals and businesses) and witnesses have access to prompt and appropriate support, and that it is as easy as possible for victims and witnesses to access such support.

Managing Offenders: Preventing offending and reducing the likelihood of re-offending by delivering early intervention activities such as targeted education. Diverting those involved in minor offences, particularly the most vulnerable, away from unnecessary contact with the criminal justice system through triage processes and diversion schemes. Helping those motivated to change to reintegrate successfully into the community and achieve stable lifestyles away from crime.

Public Confidence: Making individuals and communities feel safer and reassured. Ensuring that the people of Staffordshire are better informed and involved in how policing and community safety arrangements are delivered, helping thereby to increase public confidence, build trust through transparency and open communication, and reduce the fear of crime.

Summary of Local Community Safety Priorities

A review of priorities has been undertaken, as set out in existing risk and threat assessment reports, primarily the Staffordshire Police Strategic Threat assessment and Force Management Statement 2019, in order to distil key strategic priorities and risks for the local area. These have been be cross referenced against known existing local priorities and findings for the locality, which have been agreed previously. New and emerging issues and risks identified through the partnership and data analysis have been scored using the MoRiLE[2] approach, with the following being areas agreed as priorities;

- Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)
- Domestic Abuse
- Burglaries (Car Key)
- County Lines[3]
- Fraud
- Vulnerable Persons and Contextual Safeguarding[4] (including Alcohol and Mental Health)

The following are not considered a main priority for Lichfield, but they are recommended for additional consideration due to their volume, impact on communities and level of public expectation;

- Repeat and Persistent Offending

In addition, there are some challenges which, while not necessarily overly present in the partnership area, require the work of the whole partnership to address. It is important for each partnership to consider how they can contribute to the force-wide approach and strategy. These challenges are highlighted as;

- Modern Slavery
- Fire and Fire Risk
- Business Crime
- Serious Violence
- Community Cohesion and Hate Crimes
- Counter Terrorism / Prevent

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[2] Management of Risk in Law Enforcement: Home Office risk scoring and prioritisation methodology used by Police Forces in England and Wales.
[3] County Lines refers to organised drug supply and trafficking routes into and out of 'county' and rural areas from metropolitan areas.
[4] Contextual Safeguarding regards the practice of safeguarding individuals (particularly young people) within the context of the environment and setting that they are in, particularly in environments outside of their usual family environment, such as school and public places.

People and Communities at Greatest Risk

Vulnerability is cross-cutting; many of those considered vulnerable for a range of concerns (including general safeguarding, social isolation, economic stress, and health and mental health concerns) are also additionally vulnerable to criminal exploitation and victimisation through crime and ASB.

Those considered to be particularly vulnerable to experiencing crime, safeguarding concerns or being criminally exploited are identified as;

- Socially isolated individuals with mental health needs and learning difficulties
- Socially isolated adults with alcohol and/or drug dependencies
- Offenders with known drug dependencies or previous drug-related offending
- Children (under 10s) in areas with high levels of Domestic Abuse and/or drug-related offending
- Children and young people (aged 10-19) in areas of high deprivation
- Children and young people (aged 10-19) at risk of criminal exploitation

Those who belong to the 'Family Basics' demographic Mosaic group tend to be the most disproportionately affected by almost all aspects of crime and anti-social behaviour in Lichfield (5% of population, 11% of all victims).

These are primarily younger families (aged 25-40) with infant or primary school-aged children, living in lower-cost housing, in areas with higher levels of deprivation. Adults in these communities tend to have limited qualifications; many are employed in lower-paid and lower-skilled jobs resulting in limited financial resources and high levels of economic stress, with many requiring an element of state support, particularly through access to social housing and through universal credit. As the Lichfield population primarily comprises of those in more affluent socio-demographic groups, those in more disadvantaged communities may feel particularly isolated and detached from the rest of the district.

In Lichfield there are additional concerns in terms of risk of experiencing acquisitive crimes, such as Burglary, Car Key Burglary and Fraud, in particular affecting;

- Older adults (aged 50+) in more affluent, rural fringe areas with low levels of housing density
- Socially isolated older adults (aged 50+) with limited or no social networks

Those who belong to the 'Prestige Positions' demographic group are particularly disproportionately affected by Burglary and Car Key Burglaries, despite being disproportionately *under* affected by crime overall (15% of population, 10% of victims, 29% of Car Key Burglaries).

These are primarily older adults (aged over 60) living in higher-value detached homes, usually in fairly isolated areas. Communities in this group tend to experience significantly less overall crime and disorder compared to more-disadvantaged areas, and as such are often less resilient to experiences of crime.

Older people living in isolation, who are particularly vulnerable to experiencing Fraud offences, are also vulnerable to 'door step' crime, which may involve intimidating and aggressive behaviour on the part of the offenders or an element of befriending or grooming of the victim to facilitate the offending or repeat victimisation.

Places at Greatest Risk
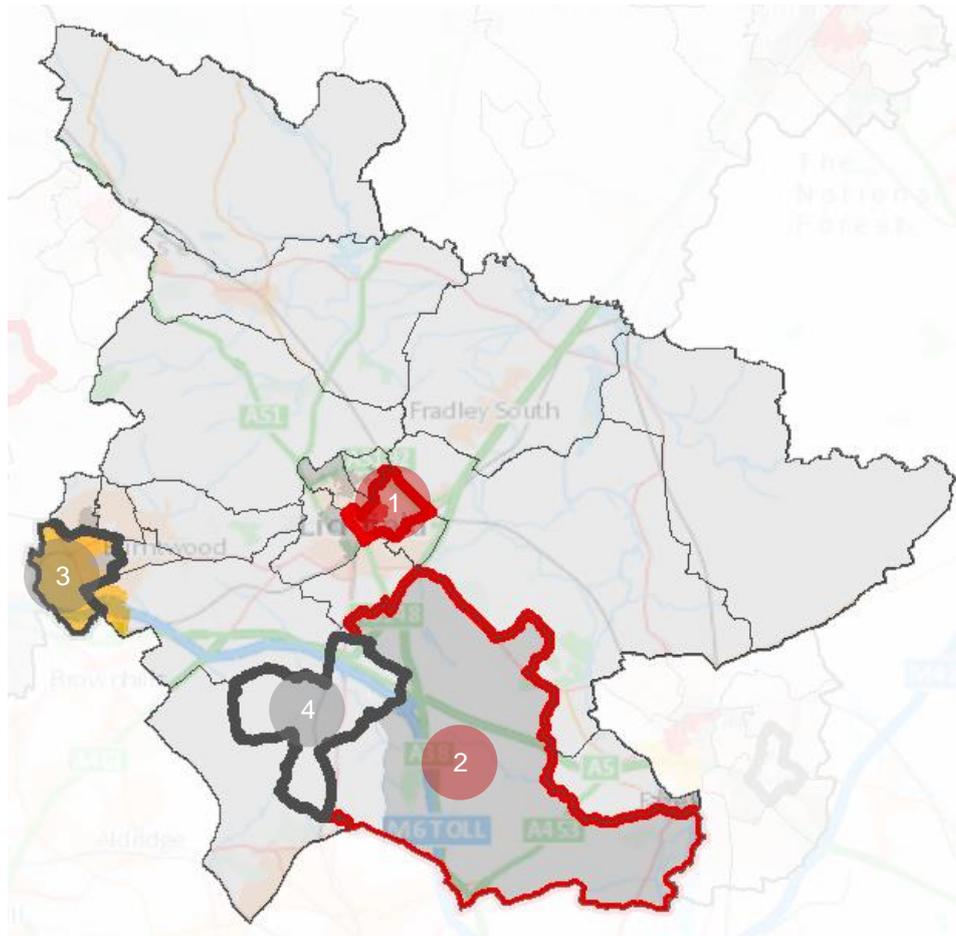
1. Stowe (Lichfield City) (Overall crime, Public-Place Violence and Theft / Shoplifting)

As the ward that covers the largest public-space in Lichfield, Stowe sees the highest rates of crime overall, as well as statistically high levels of Shoplifting and Theft from the person offences. Levels of public-place violence are above the force average, particularly late-night offences (21:00-04:00hrs) and offences including alcohol as an aggravating factor. As a result the area also sees a high level of ASB relating to Rowdy and Inconsiderate Behaviour.

2. Bourne Vale (Residential Burglaries, Drug Possession, Vehicle Offences, CSE flags)

The Bourne Vale ward (Burntwood area, border with Cannock Chase) sees rates of overall offending and ASB which are in line with force averages, but Burglary and particularly Residential Burglaries which are far above the force levels. The area has seen a substantial number of Car Key Burglaries in the last 18 months and sits inside a force hot-spot for these offences. Bourne Vale is the only ward in Lichfield with high rates of Drug Possession, which are significantly above the force average. While Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) is not an overall concern for Lichfield, and very low in volume, Bourne Vale sees an above-average number of CSE-flagged offences, compared to all other wards in Lichfield.

3. Chasetown (ASB, Domestic Abuse, Child Protection – some Vehicle Offences)

The ward sees the highest rate of ASB in Lichfield, primarily relating to Neighbour Disputes and Nuisance Vehicles – both of which are significantly higher than the force-wide rates. Chasetown also has the second-highest overall crime rate in Lichfield district. Domestic-flagged offences in the ward are the second-highest in the area – possibly contributing towards particularly high rates of children subject to Child Protection Plans.

Although not flagged as a priority ward through overall offending rates or volume of incidents, the following may need consideration;

4. Shenstone

While Shenstone sees low rates of crime and ASB overall, the area sees exceptionally high levels of Burglary (particularly Residential Burglary) and Vehicle Offences. The rate of Residential Burglary in the area is four-times higher than the force-wide rate, while the overall crime rate is well below the force average. The area has been highly affected by Car Key Burglaries and Vehicle Thefts.

Overview of Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)

Overall rates of recorded Crime and ASB in Lichfield are the third-lowest in the force-area, below the overall force-wide rate, and below the rates for the West Midlands region and England & Wales.

Rates of Burglary in Lichfield are above the force average, but not considered to be statistically high. However, there are three individual wards within Lichfield where Residential Burglary rates are considered significantly high, and levels of Shoplifting and Theft in Lichfield city centre are also significantly above force levels.

Rates of Recorded Crime – Staffordshire Police (2018-19)

| | Offence Type | Rate per 1,000 residents | |
		CSP area	Force-wide
	Total Recorded Crime	58.8	76.1
Victim-based offences	**Arson and Criminal Damage**	**6.3**	**9.6**
	Arson and Criminal Damage - Criminal Damage	6.1	9.2
	Arson and Criminal Damage - Arson	0.2	0.5
	Burglary	**5.9**	**5.2**
	Burglary - Burglary Residential	3.8	3.3
	Burglary - Burglary Business and Community	2.1	1.9
	Robbery	**0.4**	**0.9**
	Robbery - Robbery of Personal Property	0.4	0.8
	Robbery - Robbery of Business Property	0.1	0.1
	Sexual Offences	**2.3**	**3.0**
	Sexual Offences - Other Sexual Offences	1.5	1.9
	Sexual Offences - Rape	0.8	1.0
	Theft	**13.4**	**16.6**
	Theft – Other Theft	7.3	8.3
	Theft – Shoplifting	5.0	6.8
	Theft - Bicycle Theft	0.7	1.1
	Theft - Theft from the Person	0.3	0.5
	Vehicle Offences	**4.7**	**4.9**
	Violence against the Person	**20.2**	**28.1**
	Violence against the Person - Violence with injury	6.9	9.8
	Violence against the Person - Violence without injury	6.8	9.6
	Violence against the Person - Stalking and Harassment	6.5	8.6
Crimes against society	**Drug Offences**	**1.3**	**1.7**
	Drug Offences - Possession of Drugs	1.1	1.3
	Drug Offences - Trafficking in Controlled Drugs	0.2	0.4
	Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	**1.4**	**1.7**
	Possession of Weapons	**0.5**	**0.7**
	Public Order Offences	**2.3**	**3.7**
Anti-social Behaviour	**Total Anti-social Behaviour (ASB)**	**21.7**	**32.6**
	Rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour	13.0	20.9
	Neighbour disputes	4.0	5.0
	All other ASB	2.8	4.2
	Nuisance vehicles	1.6	2.4

Community Safety Strategic Priorities

Anti-social Behaviour (ASB)

Volume and potential harm:
High volume / Moderate individual harm / Severe community harm

CSPs with priority:
Cannock Chase, East Staffordshire, Lichfield, South Staffordshire, Stafford, Staffordshire Moorlands, Stoke-on-Trent, Tamworth

Summary:
ASB accounts for a significant amount of demand across the partnership, with 2,250 incidents in 2018-19 – equivalent to around 27% of policing demand in the area.

Recorded rates of ASB in Lichfield are below the Staffordshire Force Area (21.7 per 1,000 compared to 32.6 per 1,000) and the rate for England & Wales (24.3 incidents per 1,000 people), but there are some hotspot areas.

ASB in Lichfield remains dominated by reports of incidents of 'Rowdy and Inconsiderate Behaviour' and to a lesser-extent 'Neighbour Disputes'. The rate of Neighbour Disputes in Chasetown is statistically high compared to the Force average, as is the rate of reports of Nuisance Vehicles. Much of the 'Rowdy and Inconsiderate Behaviour' is focussed towards Stowe ward, which covers the majority of Lichfield city centre.

Similarly to crime overall, ASB tends to disproportionately affect the most deprived and disadvantaged communities, and town and city centres. Previous risk assessment concludes that repeat victims of ASB tend to experience the same levels of psychological harm as victims of less-serious violent crime.

Incidents over last 12 months:
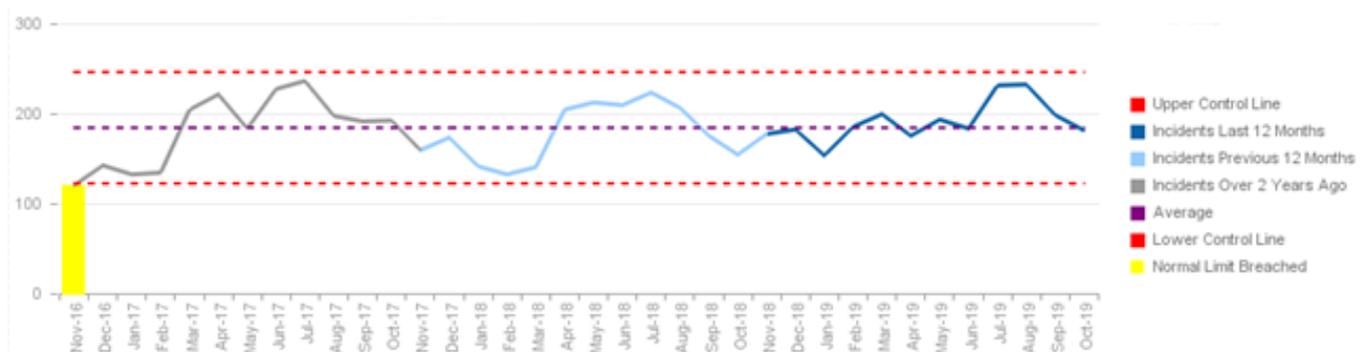
Comparison to Force: Overall rate similar / Some ward rates high

Local rate (per 1,000 people): 21.7   **Force rate (per 1,000 people):** 32.6

Direction of travel: Some increase (+8%) on 12 months ending October 2019

Public expectation: Moderate

Local hotspot wards: Chasetown (rate: 71.6), Stowe (rate: 64.6)

At risk groups: Deprived and disadvantaged communities – particularly those in high housing density areas and with high proportions of social housing. Town centre areas are also high risk from Rowdy and Inconsiderate Behaviour.

Domestic Abuse

Volume and potential harm:
Moderate volume / Severe individual harm / Substantial community harm

CSPs with priority: All Safety Partnership Areas

Summary:
Domestic Abuse affects all communities to some extent and is not unique to any one part of Staffordshire or Stoke-on-Trent. While Domestic Abuse presents a significant risk to victims, it also has a wider negative impact where children are present in households. Links between Domestic Abuse and child neglect/abuse are well known and evidenced.
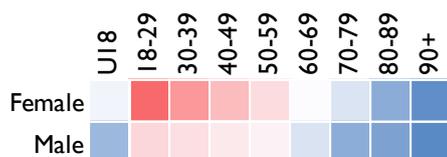
The majority (80%) of recorded Domestic offences in Lichfield are violent offences; 31% Stalking & Harassment, 28% Violence without injury and 21% Violence with injury.

Domestic incidents are not limited to Violent Offences and cross a range of offence types; around 6% of domestic offences in Lichfield are instances of Criminal Damage, 4% are instances of Theft and 2% were incidents of Rape.

Victims of Domestic offences are disproportionately repeatedly victimised compared to victims of other types of crimes. In Lichfield in 2018-19, while 21% of victims of any crime were repeat victims and were the victims in 38% of all crimes in the area; 38% of victims of Domestic-flagged offences were repeat victims, who were the victims of 62% of all Domestic crimes.

Although moderate numbers (330 incidents with a known victim) repeat victimisation is particularly disproportionate for victims of domestic-related Stalking and Harassment – 54% of all Stalking and Harassment offences committed against Lichfield residents were domestic-related, and 79% of these were committed against a repeat Domestic victim.

Victim profile (age group and gender)**:**   **Offender profile:** (age group and gender)**:**
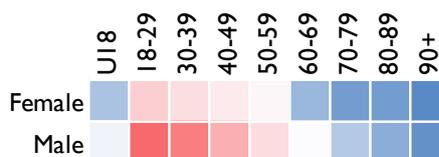
Comparison to Force: Overall rate lower / Two wards above average

Local rate (per 1,000 people): 11.2   **Force rate (per 1,000 people):** 15.8

Direction of travel: Increase of 6% (12 months to October 2019)

Public expectation: Moderate

Local hotspot wards: Chadsmead (22.3), Chasetown (21.2) (Burntwood area increasing in year to date data)

At risk groups: Disproportionately younger women (aged under 30), and those who live in already disadvantaged communities. However, anyone can become a victim of DA, and there are male victims in the area, and victims who are older adults. Households where there are high levels of economic stress and alcohol/drug use and dependency are at particularly high risk. Offenders are also disproportionately younger (aged under 40) and male, although there are also female offenders.

Burglaries (Car Key)

Volume and potential harm:
Low volume / Moderate individual harm / Low community harm

CSPs with priority:
Lichfield, South Staffordshire, Tamworth

Summary:
As anti-theft technology in vehicles has improved, criminal approaches to vehicle theft have changed. With many modern cars and vans only starting with their key-fobs present, criminals are increasingly using burglary to facilitate vehicle theft; entering properties with the sole intention of stealing car keys and key fobs in order to steal vehicles.

Compared to the Force area overall, Lichfield experiences a disproportionate amount of Burglary overall compared to other offences (10% of all Lichfield crime, 7% of all Force-wide crime). The rate of Burglary offences in Lichfield is higher than the force average (5.9 compared to 5.2) and the highest rate outside of Stoke-on-Trent. This is also the case for specifically Residential Burglaries; Lichfield contains the wards with the two highest rates of Residential Burglary in the force area: Shenstone and Bourne Vale.

In Lichfield, Burglary disproportionately affects communities that tend to experience far lower rates of crime overall, and who may be less resilient than other communities; those in the 'Prestige Positions' Mosaic group experience around 10% of crime in Lichfield, but around 23% of Residential Burglary, and 29% of Cark Key Burglaries.

There is a specific issue regarding Burglary as a means to vehicle theft, where criminals enter a property with the main intention of stealing car keys; 13% of burglaries resulted in a vehicle being taken in Lichfield, compared to the force average of around 6%. This is the highest proportion of Burglaries which resulted in a vehicle theft in the force area, followed by Tamworth (12%) and South Staffordshire (10%).

Heat Map of Car Key Burglaries (Staffordshire Police, 2018-19)
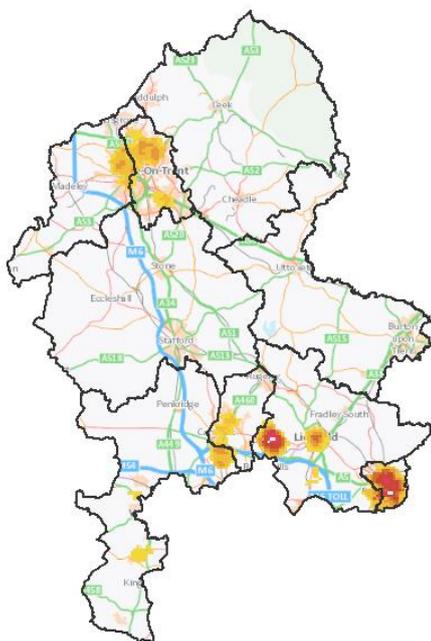
Comparison to Force:
High level of Burglary overall. Two wards with highest Residential Burglary rate. Highest proportion of Car Key Burglary.

Residential Burglary
Local rate: 3.8 per 1,000 people
Force rate: 3.3 per 1,000 people

Proportion of Burglary resulting in a stolen vehicle
Local rate: 13% of burglaries
Force rate: 6% of burglaries

Direction of travel: Emerging last 18 months

Public expectation: Moderate

Local hotspot wards:
Shenstone (Residential Burglary, 12.2 – 20% Car Key)
Bourne Vale (Residential Burglary, 9.8 – 24% Car Key)
Little Aston & Stonnall (Residential Burglary 8.1 – 14% Car Key)

At risk groups: Communities in higher-value suburban and rural areas with detached homes and lower-levels of overall housing density. Analysis across the force-area suggests that households in the most affluent parts of affected CSP areas have been disproportionately affected by car key burglaries.

County Lines

Volume and potential harm:
Small volume / Substantial individual and community harm

CSPs with priority:
Cannock Chase, East Staffordshire, Lichfield, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Stoke-on-Trent, Tamworth

Summary:
The use of County Lines to traffic drugs from urban areas into rural areas, causes significant issues for communities; particularly though the degradation of local areas through use of properties for drug use, drug supply and other criminal activity, and sometimes as a result of violent disorder and disputes between Organised Crime Groups (OCGs) over control of particular County Lines.

The use of County Lines by OCGs is not limited to the supply and movement of drugs; the same criminal infrastructure is linked to Modern Slavery and People Trafficking, Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) and Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE), Serious Violence, Money Laundering and the supply of illegal weapons.

The operation of County Lines by OCGs often relies on the activity of 'cuckooing'; a practice where criminals take over a person's home and use the property to facilitate exploitation. It takes the name from cuckoos who take over the nests of other birds. Victims are often people who misuse substances such as drugs or alcohol, but there are cases of victims with learning difficulties, mental health issues, physical disabilities or who are socially isolated. People who choose to exploit will often target the most vulnerable in society and will establish a relationship with the vulnerable person in order to access their home.

Most commonly, cuckooed addresses are used to store or distribute drugs, but can also be used in people trafficking and modern slavery, supply or storage of illegal firearms, sex work, or as 'safe houses' for criminals themselves who are trying to avoid detection by the Police.

There is a level of County Lines risk in all CSP areas in Staffordshire. While the level of known risk in Lichfield is lower than a number of areas, all districts and boroughs in Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent have known drug markets, which make them vulnerable to County Lines drug supply, particularly those which border larger urban and metropolitan areas.

Nationally, levels of County Lines activity has been seen to be increasing, with Staffordshire also seeing increases in County Lines activity from urban areas into County. While Police intervention and enforcement action is having a positive impact on disrupting County Lines, there is still a need for ongoing wider Partnership contribution.

Comparison to Force: Moderate concern

Direction of travel: N/A   **Public expectation:** Critical / National expectations

Local hotspots: *(See Staffordshire Police's Local Serious and Organised Crime Assessment)*

At risk groups:
Criminal exploitation:
Young males (aged 10-19) in disadvantaged communities. In Lichfield these are primarily the Chadsmead and Curborough wards.

'Cuckooing' risk:
Adults with drug or alcohol dependency, and adults and young adults with learning difficulties and/or mental health needs – particularly those who are living independently but who are socially isolated.

Fraud

Volume and potential harm:
Moderate volume / Severe individual financial harm / Moderate community harm

CSPs with priority: Lichfield, South Staffordshire, Stafford, Staffordshire Moorlands

Summary:
In recent years, Fraud has become increasingly sophisticated, organised and technologically advanced. Fraud scams using internet banking and remote computer access, mean that criminals can defraud individuals and businesses of large sums of money without ever having face-to-face contact.

Nationally and locally there have been several instances of 'Romance Fraud' where a victim, usually socially isolated, is targeted online via friendship and dating websites – once the relationship has evolved, the criminal begins to ask for transfers of money, progressively requesting larger and larger sums over time.

Police referrals to Action Fraud relating to Online Banking and Credit and Debit card Fraud have increased nationally by 72% in the last 12 months. In some cases money can not be easily recovered; leaving individuals in financial hardship, and in some instances forcing businesses to cease trading.

The majority of recorded Fraud is online – with online shopping/auction scams accounting for a significant proportion of referrals to Action Fraud, although these incidents tend to result in lower levels of financial loss compared to more sophisticated types of Fraud. It is estimated that there are many hidden victims of Fraud and attempted Fraud who do not report their experiences to authorities.

In Lichfield, there were around 400 referrals to Action Fraud in the 12 months to September 2019, equivalent to a rate of 3.9 per 1,000 residents – making Fraud broadly as prevalent as Residential Burglary (3.8 incidents per 1,000).

Victims of Fraud compared to all victims of Crime in Lichfield (socio-demographic group, Mosaic)**:**

■ Fraud victims   □ Victims (all crime types)
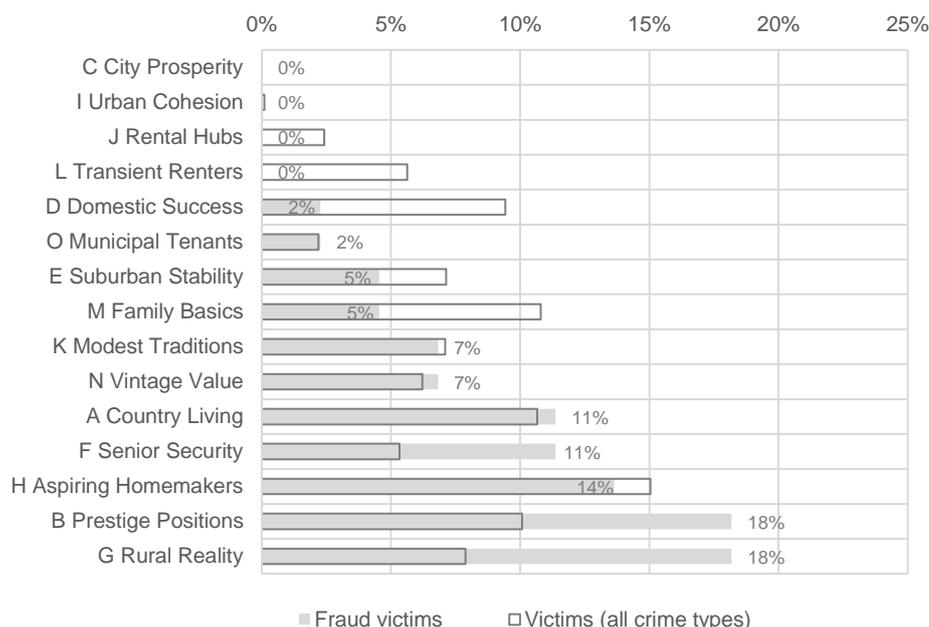
Comparison to Force: Similar rates overall

Local rate (per 1,000 people): 3.9   **Force rate (per 1,000 people):** 4.0

Direction of travel: N/A   **Public expectation:** Critical

Local hotspots: *See At risk groups*

At risk groups:
The most disproportionately prevalent groups amongst Fraud victims are those in the Rural Reality Mosaic group, the Prestige Positions group and Senior Security – accounting for 48% of all Fraud referrals, but only 23% of victims of crime overall. Victims of Fraud are more likely to be over 50 years of age than victims of most other types of crime, and more likely to live in more affluent and often more isolated communities.

Vulnerable Persons: Alcohol

Volume and potential harm:
Moderate volume / Moderate individual and community harm

CSPs with priority: Lichfield, Newcastle-under-Lyme

Summary:
Alcohol is often present as a factor in Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB), Domestic Abuse, Violent crime and Public-Place offences.

Those who are dependent on alcohol are also a particularly vulnerable group irrespective of whether they are victims of crime, offenders or neither; with poorer-than-average health outcomes, limited social and support networks, and vulnerability to being criminally exploited.

While the rate of alcohol-flagged offending in Lichfield is amongst the lowest in the force area (4.2 per 1,000 compared to 5.8 per 1,000) rates in some parts of the locality are uncharacteristically high. While rates of alcohol-related crime in general are lower than the force area averages, the levels of alcohol-dependency in Lichfield are estimated to be high, particularly amongst older adults – hospital admissions[5] for alcohol-related conditions in those over 65 are well above national levels.
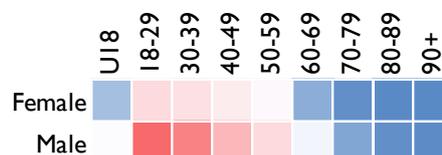
Although overall alcohol-related offending in Lichfield is in line with the force average (7% of Lichfield offences, 8% across the force) the level of public-place violent (PPV) offences where alcohol is an aggravating factor is the second-highest in the force area (22% of PPV, 18% of PPV across the force). This is particularly the case when looking at PPV offences which take place late at night (21:00-04:00hrs), where 42% are alcohol-related, compared to 12% of PPV offences taking place in the daytime and evening.

Alcohol is slightly more prevalent as an aggravating factor in violent offences overall in Lichfield; around 16% of all violent offences were flagged for alcohol, compared to 15% force-wide. For violent offences with injury committed in Lichfield, 23% were flagged for alcohol (compared to 21% force-wide), the second-highest proportion in force.

Victims of alcohol-related crime:

Offenders in alcohol-related crime:

Comparison to Force:
Overall alcohol-related offending in line with force. Alcohol-related violent and public-place violent offending slightly above force levels.

Alcohol-related offending
Local rate (per 1,000 people): 4.2   Force rate (per 1,000 people): 5.8

Proportion of violent offences flagged as alcohol-related
Local rate (per 1,000 people): 16%   Force rate (per 1,000 people): 15%

Proportion of Public-place violent offences flagged as alcohol-related
Local rate (per 1,000 people): 22%   Force rate (per 1,000 people): 19%

Direction of travel: Persistent concern   **Public expectation:** Moderate

Local hotspots:
Stowe ward: 13.4 alcohol-related offences per 1,000 population and high rates of public-place violence
Chadsmead: uncharacteristically high rate of alcohol-flagged offences (10.3 per 1,000) despite low overall crime rate

At risk groups:
Clinical and public health data suggest that women aged 40+ and males aged 65+ are most vulnerable to health inequalities as a result of alcohol dependency. Victims of alcohol-related offences are equally male and female, but predominantly those aged 18-29 and 30-39.

Vulnerable Persons: Mental Health and Missing Persons

Volume and potential harm:
Small volume / Moderate to severe individual harm / Low community harm

CSPs with priority: Cannock Chase, East Staffordshire, Lichfield, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Stafford, Staffordshire Moorlands, Stoke-on-Trent, Tamworth

Summary:
The impact of Mental Health needs on communities is difficult to quantify. In 2018-19 there were around 550 calls to the Police relating primarily to Mental Health, and 260 Missing Persons incidents – rates of Mental Health calls are the third-highest in the force area (5.5 compared to 4.9 per 1,000) while Missing Persons reports are well below the force average (2.5 per 1,000 compared to 4.8).

Mental Health is a cross-cutting theme, with links to a range of other vulnerabilities. Many of those with mental health needs appear in other high-risk cohorts; including those who are drug and alcohol dependent.

Public Health England (PHE) estimates[6] for Lichfield suggest that around 8.6% of children aged 5 to 16 years (approximately 1,150 children) in the area are likely to have a mental health disorder[7]. This is the 2nd lowest proportion in the force area and falls within the bottom 20% of highest rates in Local Authorities in England.

Similar estimates from PHE suggest that the area has a below average rate for adults with common mental health disorders (13.9%), and is below average for adults aged 65 and over (8.9%) – both of these rates are amongst the lowest in the force area.

Estimated prevalence of common mental disorders (Public Health England):

		% of population
Children (age 5-16)	England	9.2
	Force-wide	**9.5**
	Lichfield	8.6
Adults (age 16+)	England	16.9
	Force-wide	**16.4**
	Lichfield	13.9
Older adults (age 65+)	England	10.2
	Force-wide	**10.2**
	Lichfield	8.9

Vulnerable people, including those experiencing mental health issues, are at greater risk of being a victim of crime - targeted by criminals who seek to exploit vulnerabilities and take advantage through financial or criminal exploitation. Local research has shown that individuals who have experienced crime first-hand as either a victim or a direct witness, are likely to score lower than average in terms of their overall levels of wellbeing.

Estimated prevalence of depression within Lichfield is statistically similar to England, although a the second-lowest in the force area.

Comparison to Force: Rates of Mental Health calls to police are above the force average, although the estimated clinical prevalence of mental health disorders is low.

Mental Health calls to Police:
Local rate (per 1,000 people): 5.5   **Force rate (per 1,000 people):** 4.9

Missing Persons:
Local rate (per 1,000 people): 2.5 (0.5 high-risk missing persons)
Force rate (per 1,000 people): 4.8 (0.9 high-risk missing persons)

Direction of travel:
Small decrease in Missing Persons overall (-7%) but increase in high-risk Missing Persons (+12%)

Local hotspots: Longdon (Missing Persons 8.4), Chasetown (Missing Persons 7.4; High-risk, 1.2)

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[6] https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/mental#page/0/gid/1/pat/6/par/E12000005/ati/201/are/E07000192
[7] Mental Health disorders include, but are not limited to; Anxiety, Depression, Eating Disorders, Schizophrenia, Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder, Hyperactivity Disorders, Phobias and Paranoia.

Vulnerable Persons: Contextual Safeguarding

Volume and potential harm: Moderate volumes / Moderate to Severe individual and community harm

CSPs with priority: Cannock Chase, Lichfield, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Stoke-on-Trent, Tamworth

Summary:

While overall rates of Children's Safeguarding interventions in Lichfield are low, there are some communities in the area that still experience significant safeguarding challenges. The 'toxic trio' of risks that are most likely to result in home or family safeguarding concerns – parental mental ill-health, drug and alcohol misuse, and domestic abuse are present in parts of Lichfield, resulting in an elevated level of need for safeguarding of young children (under 11 years of age).

While Lichfield has the third-lowest rates of Child Protection Plans (CPP) and second-lowest rate of Looked-after Children (LAC) overall there are some communities, such as Chasetown and Chadsmead, where rates are significantly higher than rates for England.

The large majority (63%) of children in Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent who are subject to a Child Protection Plan are primarily being safeguarded as a result of neglect, followed by just under a third (31%) who have experienced emotional abuse. Compared to England, the force-area sees a greater proportion of children subject to a plan as a result of neglect, with lower proportions experiencing emotional, physical or sexual abuse.

While it is important to consider the safeguarding of young children and risk of harm within the family environment, as individuals move from early childhood and into adolescence, they spend increasing amounts of time socialising independently of their families. During this time the nature of young people's schools and neighbourhoods, and the relationships that they form in these settings, inform the extent to which they encounter risks of significant harm in settings outside their families.

Young people who are Looked After Children (LAC) and who have been placed in care, or who attend pupil referral units (PRUs) are at particularly increased risk of criminal exploitation and gang involvement due to their level of vulnerability and often unstable and limited social networks and networks of support. Young people who are groomed into criminal activity are often used for high risk activities, increasingly linked to County Lines drug supply activity, such as street dealing and transporting drugs.

This presents some concern in Lichfield, particularly in Chadsmead, where the rate of LAC per 10,000 under 18s is statistically higher than the rate for England.

Direction of travel: On-going concern in specific parts of the locality

Local hotspots:
Child Protection

Lichfield: 34 per 10,000	Force area: 49 per 10,000	Chasetown: 132 per 10,000

Looked-after Children

Lichfield: 42 per 10,000	Force area: 70 per 10,000	Chadsmead: 132 per 10,000

At risk groups:
Criminal exploitation:
Males aged 10 to 19 in disadvantaged communities (particularly including LAC and those in PRUs)

Children's safeguarding:
Children (birth to 17) living in communities with higher levels of deprivation, domestic abuse, drug and alcohol use.

Additional Challenges for Consideration
Repeat and Persistent Offending

Priority: Re-offending   **Priority sub-type:** Repeat and Persistent Offenders

Volume and potential harm: High volume / Moderate individual harm / Substantial community harm

CSPs with priority: Cannock Chase, East Staffordshire, Lichfield, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Stafford, Staffordshire Moorlands, Stoke-on-Trent, Tamworth

Summary:
Repeat and persistent offenders are disproportionately responsible for crime in Staffordshire, with the minority of offenders responsible for the majority of offences.
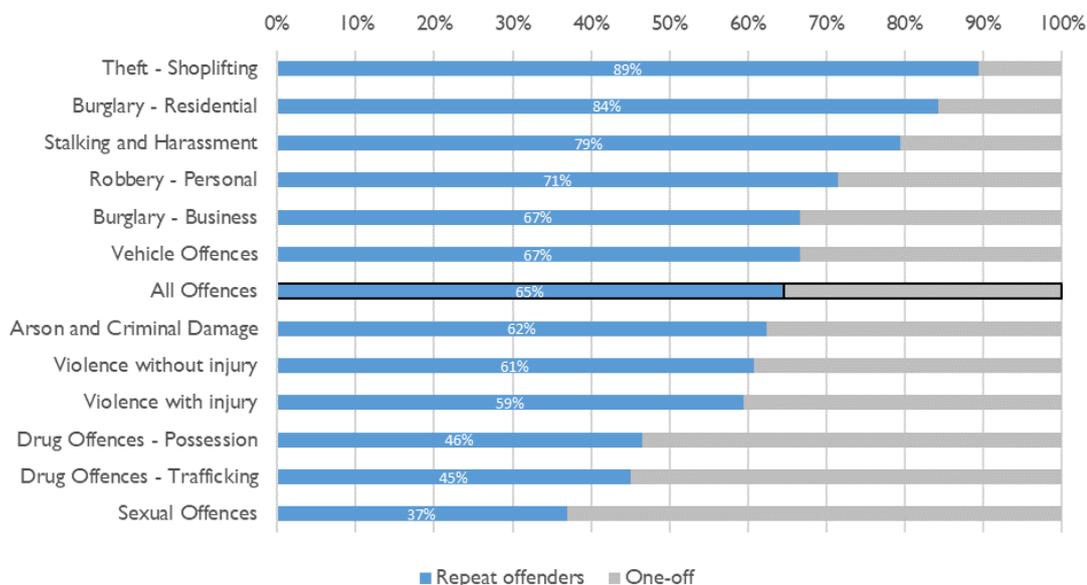
While around 40% (525) of the 1310 offenders living in Lichfield were considered repeat or persistent, they were responsible for 65% of recorded crimes where an offender was identified – 1,495 incidents out of 2,250.

Most major types of crime (apart from Drugs Offences and Sexual Offences) saw more than half of all incidents committed by repeat offenders, however, acquisitive crimes, such as Burglary, Vehicle Offences, Theft and Robbery tend to see the highest proportion of repeat offenders, while the proportion of Domestic-flagged offences committed by repeat offenders was in a little higher than the proportion of overall crime committed by repeat offenders (69%).

Offenders with known drug offences or offences where drugs were considered a factor in their recent offending history, are substantially more likely to be repeat and persistent offenders. Around 51% of those flagged for drug-related offending in Lichfield were repeat and persistent offenders, compared to 39% of those with no recent drug-related offending. Offenders with previous drug-related offending tend to be responsible for a disproportionate amount of acquisitive offending across the force area (committed 25% of acquisitive crime, 17% of crime overall) this is particularly the case in Lichfield; with drug-related offenders responsible for about 12% of crime overall, but around 26% of acquisitive crimes, and very low proportions (4%) of Violent offences.

Youth offenders (those aged under 18) are not disproportionately likely to be repeat and persistent offenders (around 41%). The rate of youth offenders for Lichfield is the lowest in the force area, around 8.5 per 1,000 under 18 year olds, compared to 14.5 across the force area.

Proportion of offences committed by Repeat Offenders (key offence types)**:**

Offence type	Repeat offenders
Theft - Shoplifting	89%
Burglary - Residential	84%
Stalking and Harassment	79%
Robbery - Personal	71%
Burglary - Business	67%
Vehicle Offences	67%
All Offences	65%
Arson and Criminal Damage	62%
Violence without injury	61%
Violence with injury	59%
Drug Offences - Possession	46%
Drug Offences - Trafficking	45%
Sexual Offences	37%

■ Repeat offenders ■ One-off

Comparison to Force: Slightly lower than force

Local proportion: 40% offenders, 65% crime   **Force proportion:** 45% offenders, 71% crime

Direction of travel: N/A (New indicator)   **Public expectation:** Substantial

At risk groups: Offenders with previous drug-related offending are particularly likely to repeatedly offend – primarily committing acquisitive offences such as Shoplifting, Theft and Burglary.

Modern Slavery

Modern Slavery refers to the offences of human trafficking, slavery, servitude, and forced or compulsory labour. This can then be considered as five sub threats: sexual exploitation of adults; trafficking of adults into conditions of labour exploitation; trafficking of adults into conditions of criminal exploitation; trafficking of minors into conditions of sexual, criminal or labour exploitation; and other forms of exploitation[8].

Many victims, some of which are children, work in the construction industry, in agriculture, in the sex industry, and in places like nail bars, car washes, and cannabis farms.

The scale of Modern Slavery is consistently and gradually increasing and it is likely to continue to do so[9]. Modern Slavery is a highly complex and hidden crime which makes it challenging to accurately measure in terms of prevalence; however there have been year on year increases in the number of victims identified. Staffordshire has seen a gradual increase in the reporting of Modern Slavery which is in line with the national picture.

Both victims and perpetrators of Modern Slavery offences in Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent are predominantly British, followed by Vietnamese; with both perpetrator and victim often being of the same nationality. British victims tend to have fallen on difficult times, making them vulnerable to the false promise of well-paid work complete with decent accommodation.

Concerns remain over the ongoing problem of clandestine entrants found at motorway service stations which are common drop off locations for illegal immigrants.

Modern Slavery recorded by Staffordshire Police
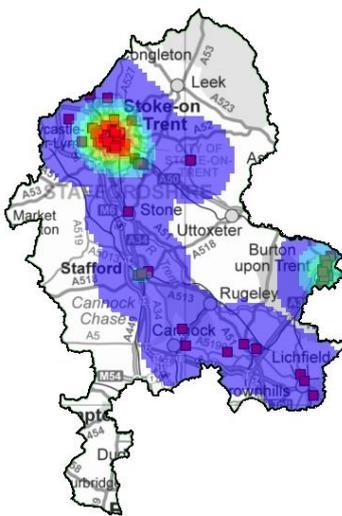
Fire and Fire Risk

Some pockets of Lichfield have a high proportion of lower value residential properties in areas of high housing density, and that may carry some fire risk. The majority are also areas with higher proportions young families with limited resources.

There are a range of factors which appear to disproportionately result in casualties compared to the number of dwelling fires that they are a factor in, these are primarily; incidents involving chip-pan or deep-fat fryers, fires that are started by smoking materials (such as cigarettes), fires in dwellings where no alarm system is present, fires where the main occupant is under the influence, and fires where the main occupant has an underlying medical condition or illness. It is important that homes are fitted with functioning fire alarms as a minimum, and that communities are encouraged to engage with the Safe and Well programme ran by Staffordshire Fire and Rescue in order to have the safety of their homes assessed and addressed.

Fires affecting businesses can have significant impact; causing difficulties for suppliers, retailers and affecting employees either temporarily or sometimes permanently. Up to 60% of small businesses do not recover from a severe fire. It is incredibly important that new businesses engage with the Fire & Rescue business support service team to receive fire safety advice and guidance.

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[8] NCA – National Strategic Assessment of Serious and Organised Crime 2018
[9] https://nationalcrimeagency.gov.uk/what-we-do/crime-threats/modern-slavery-and-human-trafficking

Business Crime

The total price tag of burglary, shoplifting, robbery, criminal damage, theft and other offences against businesses in Staffordshire is estimated at over £7,300 per hour. Fraud alone costs companies £9.1 billion nationally a year. Over a third (39%) of businesses do not report crime to police.

Staffordshire has a high proportion of small businesses, which do not have the same resilience as larger national and multi-national businesses, in turn being significantly harmed by experiences of crime. Business crime affects a broad range of businesses in Staffordshire; from incidents of criminal damage, to large businesses who are victims of fraud, and farms who are victims of machinery and agricultural vehicle thefts.

Serious Violence: Knife Crime

Knife Crime is a growing national and regional issue, with a significant amount of media attention and a critical level of public expectation that it will be addressed.

Staffordshire overall has not seen an increase in knife crime in the last 12 months (2017-18 to 2018-19) compared to the West Midlands region (16% increase) and compared to England (8% increase). However, some parts of Staffordshire experience higher levels of knife crime than others, particularly Stoke-on-Trent and Tamworth, and to a lesser extent, East Staffordshire and Stafford.

While knife crime accounts for very low volumes of crime in Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent (710 offences, 0.8% of all crime) it carries a substantial risk of harm to individuals.

Those who are known perpetrators of knife crime are drastically more likely to be those aged between 15-19 years (26% of knife crime, 12% of all other crime). Those either side of the 15-19 year age group, those aged between 10-14 and 20-24 are slightly more likely than average to commit knife crimes than other crimes, but this falls rapidly for those aged 25 and older.

Community Cohesion & Hate Crimes

The UK has seen increases in hate crime and racially aggravated offending in the aftermath of the European Union membership referendum vote. There remains concern that as the UK draws closer to leaving the EU, there may be continued increases in hate offences, which have the potential to significantly harm communities and community cohesion.

While Staffordshire force area does not experience the same levels of hate crime as some neighbouring areas, such as the West Midlands, there is still concern that there may be increases in offences in the lead up to, and following departure from the EU, which will present a risk to community cohesion and cause substantial psychological harm to victims.

Counter Terrorism / Prevent

The threat to the UK (England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland) from terrorism is substantial; meaning the risk of a terror attack remains highly likely.

Most terrorist plots in this country, both disrupted and successful, have been planned or carried out by British residents. British nationals who have fought for extremist groups overseas present a significant threat, with increasing numbers of radicalised subjects now returning to the UK.

Every Community Safety Partnership area within Staffordshire has seen Prevent referrals for the last three successive years - illustrating that the risk of radicalisation can (and does) occur in every part of the county.

Considering the UK terror attacks of 2017, the threat appears to come from those aged over 18 and therefore past the age of having regular contact with public sector providers, this is also mirrored in recent Staffordshire Police Counter-terrorism convictions; who were in the age range of 20-40 years.

Although Islamist Extremism is considered the greatest threat to the UK, the threat from domestic extremism is ever increasing. Extreme Right-Wing groups are attracting greater levels of support, with recent convictions in the West Midlands region for members of the proscribed Neo-Nazi group National Action.

Quality of Life and Wider Determinants

There are a range of factors which affect individual quality of life, life chances and overall vulnerability. In Lichfield, while the overall area is one of the more affluent in the force-area, pockets of disadvantage and deprivation still exist and affect communities.

The factors considered to be of most concern within Lichfield are; deprivation and economic stress, alcohol, social isolation and children and young people at risk of safeguarding.

Although Child safeguarding demands are not high in Lichfield, rates of Child Protection Plans (CPP) are a particular concern in Chasetown, and rates of Looked-after Children (LAC) are a particular concern in Chadsmead – both of which see rates which are uncharacteristic for Lichfield overall and above national levels.

School attainment in the area is generally above the national average at KeyStage 4 (previously GCSEs) however, in the most deprived parts of the area (particularly Chadsmead), school attainment is a concern.

Overall levels of out-of-work benefit claimants in Lichfield are below with the force area, with a higher proportion of adults employed in Managerial, Senior, Professional and Technical occupations. Levels of average earnings in Lichfield are above the national average, however, although more affordable than the national average, housing is the least-affordable in the force area – with the average house price at 7.3 times the average income, compared to 6.5 for the force area. In addition to disadvantaged parts of the district which have high levels of economic challenge, there are also number of communities in Lichfield where although household earnings are above-average for Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent, the cost of living still results in economic stress for residents.

Lichfield is one of only two CSP areas in Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent where school attainment at KeyStage 4 (previously GCSE) is above the national level.

There is evidence that long-term alcohol use has a negative effect on Lichfield residents, particularly those aged 65 and over – with levels of hospital admissions for alcohol-related conditions significantly above the national average. This is also the case for females aged 40-64 years.
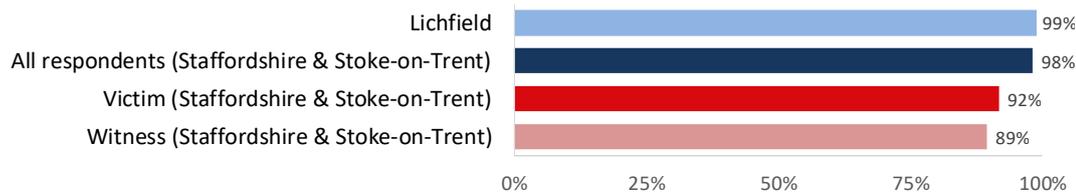
Public Confidence & Feeling the Difference

A high proportion of residents are satisfied with Lichfield as an area to live (95%) and the large majority are satisfied with their quality of life (88%).
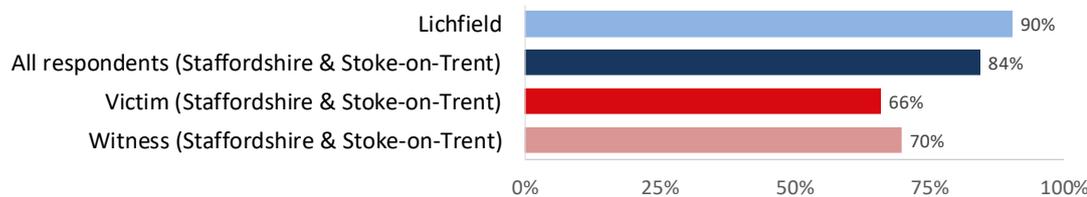
Around 2-out-of-5 residents (42%) appear to be satisfied with the level of visible police presence in the local area, although Lichfield residents report the highest feelings of safety in the force area. Local residents report that they feel very safe in Lichfield during the day (99%) and the very large majority also feel safe after dark (90%). Most residents (92%) feel that it's unlikely that they will be a victim of crime at any point in the future.

Data shows us that those who have previously experienced crime first-hand, as either a victim of crime or a witness to a crime, generally feel less safe than the population overall. This is particularly acute when considering how safe residents feel at night or after dark.

Feelings of safety during daylight hours

Lichfield	99%
All respondents (Staffordshire & Stoke-on-Trent)	98%
Victim (Staffordshire & Stoke-on-Trent)	92%
Witness (Staffordshire & Stoke-on-Trent)	89%

Feelings of safety at night/after dark

Lichfield	90%
All respondents (Staffordshire & Stoke-on-Trent)	84%
Victim (Staffordshire & Stoke-on-Trent)	66%
Witness (Staffordshire & Stoke-on-Trent)	70%

Feel likely that they will be a victim of crime

Lichfield	8%
All respondents (Staffordshire & Stoke-on-Trent)	16%
Victim (Staffordshire & Stoke-on-Trent)	47%
Witness (Staffordshire & Stoke-on-Trent)	37%
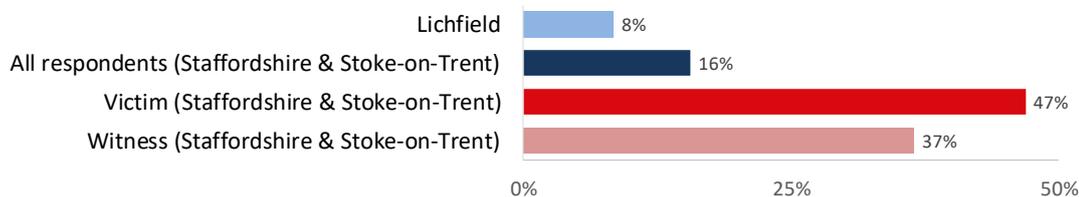
Recommendations

General partnership recommendations

Ensure that the partnership maintain links with Staffordshire Police, through the Knowledge Hub and local Policing Commanders, in order to identify emerging risks and priorities in 'real time' as they occur throughout the year – including making use of available Business Intelligence resources such as the Staffordshire Police BRAIN Gateway, and making use of relevant emerging risk assessment and strategic documents.

Ensure that the partnership uses links with Staffordshire Police, through the Knowledge Hub and local Policing Commanders, in order to identify where the partnership is able to contribute to emerging or ongoing targeted Policing operations as appropriate. In addition, Partnerships should engage with Police Thematic Leads for each of their identified areas of priority in order to influence the Policing response to priority challenges.

It is recommended that the partnership remains engaged with relevant Needs and Risk Assessments developed through the Staffordshire Commissioner's Office, so that emerging learning and recommendations can be reflected in ongoing partnership strategy and delivery.

Where services have been commissioned centrally, Safety Partnership areas and services should engage with one-another in order to share knowledge and expertise to ensure that delivery is appropriately meeting local demand, and compliments any existing delivery and services.

There is a likely need for partnerships to engage with, and contribute expertise and knowledge towards, a centrally lead exploration of options around the development of mechanisms which allow young people to anonymously report concerns around crime and criminal exploitation, which can then be escalated through mechanisms such as Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARAC) or similar. In particular, but not limited to, giving young people an opportunity to communicate concerns that they may have about;

- Potential criminal exploitation of themselves or others (incl. gang-related activity/recruitment)
- Knowledge of weapons possession or 'stashing[10] amongst their peers
- Drug or alcohol misuse (their own, or that of others)
- Potential radicalisation or extremism, or other concerning hate-related behaviour
- Knowledge of other criminal behaviour in the community which is a cause for concern

Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)

Continue to engage with pan-Staffordshire ASB Strategy group to help improve our knowledge of the nature and scale of ASB in the area and lead to a greater understanding of the localities and victims of ASB. Continue to develop understanding around risk and protective factors affecting young people and their involvement in ASB.

Share information on perpetrators and particularly repeat perpetrators (of both public place ASB and Neighbour Disputes) to ensure that individuals receive multi-agency support where appropriate. It is particularly important that young people who are repeat perpetrators of ASB are identified and supported appropriately to prevent further patterns of offending.

As much ASB is public-place Rowdy & Inconsiderate Behaviour, consider options to limit ASB in hot-spot areas, including the continued use of provisions such as Public Space Protection Orders.

Domestic Abuse

There is a continued need for collaborative working across the whole area to support the DA agenda, led by established pan-Staffordshire governance arrangements and delivered through the DA Strategy and Action Plan.

There is a continuing need for partners engaged in front-line service to have a strong awareness and understanding of the signs of non-physical types of domestic abuse, particularly coercive control, financial abuse, psychological abuse including stalking, and intra-family abuse (elder abuse and child-to-parent abuse). There is a need to continue to raise public awareness around these types of domestic abuse.

Reaching out to the hard to engage cohorts; including men, BME, LGBTQ+, those with Learning Difficulties, Mental Health needs, those in Rural communities, as well as those from isolated or marginalised communities is vital in order to give individuals the confidence to come forward and seek support. This should remain linked as appropriate to other services such as mental health, drug and alcohol misuse and homelessness, as well as education providers from age 14+ including colleges, sixth forms and universities.

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[10] Stashing refers to the practice of hiding knives and other weapons in public places, such as parks or undergrowth, so that they are available for individuals to use in violent offences – without the additional risk of being in possession of the weapon.

Burglaries (Car Key)

There is a need to raise awareness of the measures that individuals can take to reduce the risk of becoming victims of such types of crime, particularly in high risk and hot-spot areas, and amongst high risk groups. This is additionally the case for business and small business owners who rely on vehicles as a business asset, as around a third of vehicle theft incidents in Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent are also instances of Business Crime. The partnership should continue to engage with Police to identify emerging hot-spot areas and vehicle makes/models which are at particular risk, in order to direct relevant preventative activity as appropriate.

County Lines

The partnership should continue to develop and enhance partner and community awareness and sharing of concerns linked to County Lines; primarily the signs of criminal exploitation of young people through organised crime and gang activity, and the signs of criminal exploitation of vulnerable adults through cuckooing activity. Partnerships should continue to promote and encourage use of Crime Stoppers to allow residents to anonymously report suspicious incidents.

Partnerships should continue to develop and embed an approach which primarily treats vulnerable individuals who have been criminally exploited as victims in need of support, and ensure that there are targeted early intervention and prevention opportunities in place for individuals who are being or who have been criminally exploited.

There is an ongoing need to continue education in secondary schools and pupil referral units (PRUs) around risks attached to gang membership and organised crime, including ensuring that the mechanisms exist to allow young people to appropriately and anonymously raise concerns about the criminal exploitation of themselves or their peers.

Fraud

There is a need for partners to support services and communities in recognising signs of potential fraud and raising awareness of different types of fraud tactics. It remains critical for carers, relatives, friends or neighbours of someone who is vulnerable to know how to spot the signs of fraud. It would be beneficial to develop and implement a pan-Staffordshire Fraud strategy; to provide knowledge and tools directed towards residents and businesses.

Preventative activity remains essential; it is important to raise awareness of types of fraud, and the action that individuals can take in order to verify legitimacy if they are unsure of whether activity is fraudulent or not. Awareness raising activity must involve mechanisms for reaching those who live in isolation, those with additional needs and especially those who are not digitally, socially or geographically well-connected.

Telephone and courier fraud still present a high risk to particularly vulnerable and socially isolated groups. As these are individuals who are often not connected digitally, it is essential that awareness raising activity includes a focussed element for identified high-risk groups who might be missed by online and digital awareness raising activity.

Similarly to Fraud overall, there is an ongoing need to develop a more co-ordinated, joined up approach to dealing with doorstep crime across the range of agencies. There remains a need to raise awareness of the signs of doorstep crime, as well as provide advice and support to carers, relatives, friends or neighbours of those identified as vulnerable. At a central level there is a likely need to consider how doorstep crime can be addressed through existing and emerging strategy, with partnerships engaging and contributing towards ongoing development.

Businesses should be kept aware of links between cyber-security and Fraud risks attached to 'ransom-ware' cyber-attacks, and how to protect themselves.

Vulnerable Persons (incl. Alcohol, Mental Health and Safeguarding)

Alcohol is a cross-cutting theme across a range of priorities - it is important that partners continue to consider where alcohol may be a factor in either offending behaviour, or in individuals' level of vulnerability, and that packages of support and intervention include consideration and support for alcohol misuse and dependency where identified. Support should be particularly intensive for young people with identified emerging alcohol concerns.

Although limited in number, alcohol remains a significant factor in serious Road Traffic incidents, it is important that work to tackle and reduce drink-driving continues. Being under the influence of alcohol remains a factor that disproportionally leads to casualties in dwelling fires, it is particularly important that those delivering support to individuals with alcohol misuse or dependency needs also assess their residences for fire-related risks.

There is a need to continue work with appropriate agencies and support services, so that workers are able to identify those with alcohol, drug and substance misuse needs who are at risk of, or may be the victims of, criminal exploitation through activities such as cuckooing or through gang or organised crime activity, and appropriately document, share and escalate concerns.

Mental health is a cross-cutting area of need, with many of the most vulnerable victims and offenders (including those under 18) experiencing mental health challenges. It is recommended that partners continue to consider the impact of mental health on individual's levels of vulnerability and on their behaviour, ensuring that there are packages of appropriate multi-agency support for those with appropriate levels of need.

It is vital that partners working with children, young people and families, are considering safeguarding in the wider context of environment and setting that young people are in, particularly outside of the home. Developing a greater awareness of contextual safeguarding is of growing importance in terms of protecting children and young people from harm. Partnerships should help lead the way in moving thinking around children's safeguarding and child protection forwards to address extra-familial risk; including supporting businesses in areas popular with young people in developing their awareness of risks to young people and their confidence in reporting concerns appropriately.

It is considered essential that young people are made aware of the signs of potential criminal exploitation, and that mechanisms exist to allow young people to appropriately and anonymously raise concerns about the criminal exploitation of themselves or their peers.

There is an ongoing need to keep prevention and early intervention work at the heart of community safety strategy, particularly focussing on young people who are at risk of either offending or becoming victims of crime. This must include work with looked-after-children (LAC) who are a particularly at-risk group and children in Pupil Referral Units (PRUs) who are greater risk of coming into contact with the criminal justice system and at greater risk of criminal exploitation.

Recommendations against additional considerations

Repeat and Persistent Offending: Continue to engage with partners and Offender Management (as appropriate) to ensure that are appropriate packages of multi-agency support for offenders, particularly those with drug and substance misuse and dependency. Support should be particularly intensive for younger offenders (under 21) who have drug dependencies or drug and substance misuse challenges.

Partnerships should consider that those who commit repeat acquisitive offences in order to sustain drug or alcohol misuse or dependency are at high risk of criminal exploitation and may need additional support and consideration at multi-agency risk assessment meetings.

Continue activity with domestic abuse perpetrator programme providers. Approaches should consider additional support needs for offenders around alcohol and drug/substance misuse, mental health, and behavioural and emotional needs and challenges. Support should be particularly intensive for those who are first-time domestic offenders, and domestic offenders who are under 21 years old.

Modern Slavery: Continue with ongoing partnership activity to tackle modern slavery, including the implementation of consistent training packages to enable CSPs to improve awareness and knowledge of the factors which may highlight victims and perpetrators**.**

It is important for partners to remain engaged and in tune with the national discussion around Modern Slavery, and particularly developments to make the National Referral Mechanism better tailored for children and young people who are victims. Partnerships should continue to ensure that those in front-line services have a strong awareness of the range of offending included under Modern Slavery and be aware that in addition to individuals from outside of the UK who are victims of Modern Slavery, many victims and perpetrators of Domestic Servitude and Forced Labour offences in Staffordshire & Stoke-on-Trent are British.

Fire and Fire Risk: Support partners in front-line services to be able to recognise fire-risk in homes and recognise where factors are present that have links to disproportionate levels of fire-related casualties. Partners should make appropriate referrals to Fire and Rescue, or provide appropriate information, advice and support to individuals to reduce risk. This should also extend to partners who engage with businesses and the agricultural community.

Business Crime: Continue to engage with Business Crime Advisors at the Staffordshire Chambers of Commerce as appropriate. Engage with the development and delivery of pan-Staffordshire Business Crime strategy.

Serious Violence and Knife Crime: Engage with the development of the pan-Staffordshire Serious Violence strategy. Continue to engage with appropriate boards and arrangements regarding children and young people at risk of gang activity and criminal exploitation.

Continue to engage with schools, colleges and sixth forms, pupil referral units, care homes, prisons, youth groups, other youth services, and housing associations to raise awareness of the dangers, risks and legal repercussions associated with carrying knives and other weapons. Local evidence suggests that there is a particular need to focus on those aged 11-18 years. Continue to encourage schools (incl. PRUs), colleges and sixth forms to share information with appropriate multi-agency groups about pupils who are suspected of carrying knives or weapons.

Community Cohesion and Hate Crimes: Engage with and contribute towards the development of the pan-Staffordshire Hate Crime Strategy. Work with partners where relevant to ensure that there is intensive early intervention and support for young people who have committed hate-related offences in order to prevent further offending behaviour, with links into Prevent, where hate offences may be linked to extremism.

Engage with partners to improve pan-Staffordshire knowledge and understanding of hate crime amongst groups who are less present in recorded incidents, in particular; the LGBTQ+ community, those with disabilities and/or learning difficulties, and those with mental health needs.

Counter Terrorism / Prevent: Continue to engage with Prevent activity and the work of the Prevent board. Continue to work with partners to ensure that those with low Prevent referral rates are aware of how to make referrals and feel confident in doing so.

Contribute towards activity to continue to raise community awareness of signs of extremist behaviour, including improving awareness amongst partners and communities around far-right and extreme right-wing groups.

Appendices

Methodology

The prioritisation setting process for 19/20 has taken account of existing analysis, reporting and intelligence to identify relevant key priorities, which have been validated through conversations with individual CSP leads.

We have undertaken a review of priorities, as set out in existing risk and threat assessment reports, primarily the Staffordshire Police Strategic Threat assessment and Force Management Statement 2019, in order to distil key strategic priorities and risks. These have been cross-referenced against the known existing local priorities and findings for each CSP area which have been agreed previously. New and emerging issues and risks identified through the partnership and through exception reporting and data analysis have been scored using the MoRiLE approach, with a final list of CSP priorities developed for agreement with each Lead.

The final sets of priorities have been validated and finalised with individual CSP leads, to inform the core content for analysis and reporting.

Data tables

Offence rates per 1,000 population, 2018-19 (highlighted where rate is above ward-level average[11])

Ward Name	ALL CRIME	Arson and Criminal Damage	Burglary	Drug Offences	Misc. Crimes Against Society	Possession of Weapons	Public Order Offences	Robbery	Sexual Offences	Theft	Vehicle Offences	Violence against the Person
Stowe	**182.6**	18.1	10.4	2.2	2.0	1.2	7.5	2.7	3.3	81.5	5.7	48.1
Chasetown	**135.9**	12.3	9.2	3.4	1.9	1.5	6.3	0.7	4.6	41.8	11.4	42.8
Bourne Vale	**104.2**	5.1	14.1	5.6	20.5	1.3	3.4	0.4	6.0	7.3	8.5	32.0
Chadsmead	**77.1**	9.5	2.3	1.3	1.8	1.5	6.7	0.5	3.4	12.4	2.3	35.3
Fazeley	**70.2**	4.9	8.3	1.2	1.8	1.0	3.4	0.6	3.6	12.5	5.9	27.1
Shenstone	**65.2**	8.2	15.5	1.2	2.4	0.0	3.0	0.9	1.2	7.6	12.8	12.2
Curborough	**59.8**	8.2	1.8	1.2	2.6	0.4	1.8	0.6	1.6	11.4	3.6	26.5
Leomansley	**55.7**	7.9	4.1	1.8	1.1	0.1	2.6	1.0	2.3	14.4	2.9	17.7
Boney Hay & Central	**55.5**	4.9	2.8	1.1	0.7	0.3	1.1	0.0	3.1	11.6	4.7	25.1
Summerfield & All Saints	**54.1**	7.1	3.8	1.2	0.7	0.1	2.0	0.0	3.0	7.9	4.9	23.2
Chase Terrace	**46.8**	6.7	5.3	0.8	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.2	2.6	4.0	4.0	21.0
Whittington & Streethay	**44.8**	6.7	6.9	1.7	0.2	0.7	1.3	0.2	1.9	6.9	4.8	13.7
Longdon	**42.0**	2.8	7.3	0.6	2.8	0.6	1.7	0.0	1.7	2.8	3.4	18.5
Alrewas & Fradley	**41.8**	3.6	3.6	1.2	0.2	0.5	1.2	0.0	2.5	12.4	5.3	11.4
Little Aston & Stonnall	**41.4**	1.5	11.2	0.2	0.7	0.0	2.2	0.7	0.9	10.1	7.0	6.8
Armitage with Handsacre	**39.6**	4.4	3.9	0.5	0.4	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.6	5.6	1.7	20.5
St John's	**38.9**	4.5	5.0	1.9	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.2	1.7	6.5	3.7	13.4
Hammerwich with Wall	**34.1**	3.5	6.1	0.9	0.6	0.6	1.7	0.9	1.2	5.2	5.5	7.9
Mease Valley	**33.7**	8.2	6.1	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.5	0.0	0.5	1.5	3.1	10.7
Colton & the Ridwares	**33.2**	4.8	4.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	2.1	4.8	2.1	12.3
Boley Park	**26.5**	2.3	4.1	0.8	0.5	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.9	7.3	3.7	5.3
Highfield	**25.5**	3.3	5.2	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.3	3.3	1.3	9.0

Key		Significantly above average		Above average

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[11] *Difference is calculated as above the mean plus one increment of ward-level standard deviation.*
Significant difference is calculated as above the mean plus two increments of ward-level standard deviation

Mosaic Groups (Source: Experian Mosaic, Grand Index v3.00)

Group/Type	Group/Type Name	One-Line Description
A	Country Living	Well-off owners in rural locations enjoying the benefits of country life
B	Prestige Positions	Established families in large detached homes living upmarket lifestyles
C	City Prosperity	High status city dwellers in central locations pursuing careers with high rewards
D	Domestic Success	Thriving families who are busy bringing up children and following careers
E	Suburban Stability	Mature suburban owners living settled lives in mid-range housing
F	Senior Security	Elderly people with assets who are enjoying a comfortable retirement
G	Rural Reality	Householders living in less expensive homes in village communities
H	Aspiring Homemakers	Younger households settling down in housing priced within their means
I	Urban Cohesion	Residents of settled urban communities with a strong sense of identity
J	Rental Hubs	Educated young people privately renting in urban neighbourhoods
K	Modest Traditions	Mature homeowners of value homes enjoying stable lifestyles
L	Transient Renters	Single people renting low cost homes for the short term
M	Family Basics	Families with limited resources who budget to make ends meet
N	Vintage Value	Elderly people with limited pension income, mostly living alone
O	Municipal Tenants	Urban residents renting high density housing from social landlords