

# Community Safety Strategic Assessment Annual Refresh Report

Tamworth

2020

Produced on behalf of



and



*Working in partnership with*



<b>Title</b>	Tamworth Community Safety Partnership: Community Safety Strategic Assessment Refresh Report (2020)
<b>Description</b>	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.
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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 publicly available through the partnership's and Commissioner's Office websites by 1st April each year. In Staffordshire agreement has been reached that Community Safety Plans will be produced three yearly and refreshed annually in line with the SA.

This SA (2020-21) is being produced as an annual refresh of the full three yearly assessment, produced last year.

## Coronavirus (COVID-19) Pandemic

The coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic has had a considerable and unprecedented impact on the lives of everyone in the UK, including those in Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent.

At the time of this report, latest data<sup>1</sup> shows that over 1,400 people in Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent have lost their lives as a result of COVID-19, with Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent currently (as at 2<sup>nd</sup> December 2020) in the highest tier of government restrictions, due to rates of infection which are above the national level.

The virus and measures to control rates of infection (such as the national lockdowns, systems to limit social contact, and the temporary closure of education settings) have had a significant impact on many; directly affecting individual's physical health, mental health and well-being, education, and employment.

A survey of local residents (n=3,921) carried out by Staffordshire County Council<sup>2</sup> highlights that more than 3-out-of-5 people (63%) felt that the pandemic has had a negative impact on their life overall – with those with a disability or limiting illness, and those who have been furloughed, having experienced even greater negative impact.

The pandemic has also had a significant impact on how front line services have operated; including protective measures for front line staff through use of personal protective equipment (PPE) and limiting non-essential face to face contact with the public and service users, and with other professionals.

The combined impact of reduced contact with the public, significant limitations on travel and social contact, and closure and strict restrictions in public spaces and recreational spaces, is that almost all services have seen unprecedented shifts in demand. As a result, in approaching this year's annual CSSA Refresh report we must consider that data for the year is highly irregular, and that observations and analysis should be considered in the context of the coronavirus pandemic and its impact on 'normal' day-to-day life.

Rather than focus on Covid-19 within this assessment as a single specific priority or risk to community safety, the impact of the pandemic has been considered and discussed as a factor in each individual priority theme, wherever it is relevant.

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<sup>1</sup> Office of National Statistics (ONS) Death registrations and occurrences by local authority (Week 47 – ending 20<sup>th</sup> November 2020)

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.staffordshire.gov.uk/Coronavirus/Covid-19-residents-survey-results.aspx>

## Key findings and comparison to previous (2019) assessment

### Significant overall changes and findings

Restrictions imposed as part of the government approach to controlling the Coronavirus pandemic have resulted in significant reductions in recorded crime and disorder from mid-March 2020 onwards. This is particularly the case with regards to crime, disorder and ASB taking place in public places.

The data for the period from April 2019 to March 2020 has shown limited significant change in most types of crime since the last assessment, and in the time leading up to the first UK lockdown in March 2020.

Across most major crime types, crime in Tamworth remains statistically similar to England & Wales, with the exception of Burglary and Public Order offences – where rates are significantly lower. However, compared to the force-area, rates of Theft offences, and particularly Vehicle Theft offences are above the Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent rate – although not above rates for England & Wales.

Average increases in overall crime observed across all Safety Partnership areas nationally (+2%) have not been seen in the Tamworth Safety Partnership area, with crime falling by 6% in 2019-20.

There have been no increases in any major crime type in Tamworth between 2018-19 and 2019-20 and some notable reductions; Burglary offences reduced significantly (-25%) as have Violence with Injury (-13%) and Violence without Injury offences (-10%). Stalking and Harassment offences have increased by 6%, however this is compared to a national increase of +21% across England & Wales overall.

There has been no significant shift in the composition of any of Safety Partnership area in Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent, and demographic analysis of Tamworth within the previous (2019) Strategic Assessment remains relevant.

### Key changes against priorities

#### Community Cohesion & Tackling Extremism

- This priority replaces two pre-existing priorities around *Community Cohesion & Hate Crime* and *Counter Terror/Prevent* – with the two merged together and renewed focus on Community Cohesion.
- This priority has been moved up from *Additional Challenges* to become a *Strategic Priority*.
- This merge is taking place in the wake of Brexit, as well as in response to increases in Right Wing extremism, and tension in some communities resulting from breaches of COVID guidance and legislation.
- Since the time of the last report the UK terror threat level has been increased from 'Substantial' to 'Severe' – the second highest threat level, following terror attacks in 2020 in mainland Europe.

#### Domestic Abuse

- In the 12 months to November 2020 domestic-related crimes increased in Tamworth (compared to the previous 12 months) by around 6%, compared to a 0% change across the force-area. This is the second largest increase in the force-area (after Stafford, +9%).
- In both July and October 2020 the number of domestic-flagged crimes recorded in Tamworth exceeded the upper limit of what is considered normal for the Partnership area.

#### Public Place Violence and Serious Violence

- There have been significant reductions in Public Place Violence as a result of the government approach to the Coronavirus pandemic: much of the night-time economy has been closed or heavily restricted for some time, as well as sporting events and entertainment events (such as live music).
- It is anticipated that as events and the night-time economy begin to re-open to the public, levels of associated crime, anti-social behaviour and disorder will return to pre-pandemic levels.

#### Vulnerable persons (all)

- There is growing concern that the wider impact of COVID will result in considerable increases in demand relating to all major vulnerabilities (alcohol, drug and substance misuse, mental health, safeguarding)
- Analysis<sup>3</sup> has already found that, taking account of pre-pandemic trajectories, mental health has worsened substantially (by 8.1% on average) as a result of the pandemic. Young adults and women – groups with worse mental health pre-pandemic – have been hit hardest.

<sup>3</sup> Institute of Fiscal Studies (IFS) - The mental health effects of the [first] lockdown and social distancing during the Covid-19 pandemic in the UK

## New and revised recommendations

A full list of recommendations, including those still in place from the previous (2019) three-yearly full Strategic Assessment, as well as recommendations made below, can be found in Appendices A & B at the end of this report.

### Community Cohesion & Tackling Extremism

There should be additional consideration for children who receive home education, including those who have started to be home educated throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, to ensure that they are receiving a well-rounded education in order to prevent any extremist teachings.

Safety Partnerships should engage with the development of Community Cohesion partnership work through the Safer & Stronger Communities Strategic Group, which will link in to existing strategic Hate Crime work and the Prevent board. Partnerships should also strongly consider whether there is a need to work with local partners and stakeholders (such as voluntary sector partners) to develop local Community Cohesion strategy for their local area.

As people spend more time online as a result of COVID-19-related restrictions on social contact, it should be considered that there is increased risk around online radicalisation. Partnerships should continue to raise awareness of extremism and potential signs of radicalisation within communities, and particularly in those communities at risk of emerging extreme right-wing and far-right extremism. Young people, parents/guardians and community members should have an awareness of prevalent extremist groups.

### Domestic Abuse

Safety Partnerships should remain sighted on the Domestic Abuse Bill (2020) - due to become law in April 2021. This places statutory duties on upper-tier LAs, including the duty to provide victims (and their children) with appropriate safe accommodation and support whilst in accommodation. Responsible authorities will be required to form Domestic Abuse Local Partnership Boards and CSPs should ensure that they engage with these accordingly.

### County Lines

*[See recommendation below relating to Vulnerable Persons]*

### Public Place Violence & Serious Violence

All Safety Partnership areas must anticipate that when COVID restrictions become more relaxed, activity in public places (including activity linked to the night-time economy) will increase considerably – and as such there will likely be an equivalent increase in Public Place Violent and alcohol-related offences.

### Vulnerable Persons

Given the impact of the Coronavirus pandemic; on physical health, mental health and well-being, employment, and education – it should be considered that over the next 12-24 months there will be increases in numbers of people and families considered to be vulnerable. Partnerships must consider that this will not only increase demand on support services and partners, but also increase numbers of individuals who may be at increased risk of criminal exploitation. It is important that mechanisms to document, share, and escalate concerns around exploitation and vulnerability can cope with increased pressure.

### Recommendations linked to additional considerations

**Business Crime:** Preliminary findings from Staffordshire Commissioner's Office report on Business Crime suggests that there may be a need for greater engagement with smaller businesses in partnership areas, in order to better understand their needs and how they are impacted by crime.

## Staffordshire Commissioner's Office Priorities

It is recommended Community Safety Partnerships consider their approach to community safety challenges in the context of the priorities identified in the 2017-2020 Staffordshire Police, Fire and Crime Commissioner's Strategic Plan ([Safer, Fairer, United Communities for Staffordshire](#)). Although recognising that these priorities may develop or change from April 2021 onwards, partnerships should consider opportunities to tackle priorities through;

**Early Intervention and Prevention:** Addressing root causes wherever possible and shifting the 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 the priorities identified and confirmed in the three-yearly full CSA has taken place, in order to identify any changing or emerging key strategic priorities and risks for the local area. These have been cross referenced against known existing local priorities and findings for the locality. Where priorities are changed or amended from the 2019 full assessment, this has been highlighted. The identified priorities are as follows;

- Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)
- Domestic Abuse and Stalking & Harassment
- **[REVISED]** Community Cohesion & Tackling Extremism (*Replaces Counter Terror / Domestic Extremism*)
- Car Key Burglaries and Vehicle Theft
- County Lines<sup>4</sup>
- Public Place Violence (including Knife Crime)
- Vulnerable Persons and Contextual Safeguarding<sup>5</sup> (including Drugs)

The following are not considered a main priority for Tamworth, 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 Risk of Fire
- Business Crime
- **[MERGED]** (Community Cohesion and Hate Crimes merged into *Community Cohesion & Tackling Extremism*)
- **[MERGED]** (Counter Terror / Prevent merged into *Community Cohesion & Tackling Extremism*)

<sup>4</sup> County Lines refers to organised drug supply and trafficking routes into and out of 'county' and rural areas from metropolitan areas.

<sup>5</sup> 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.

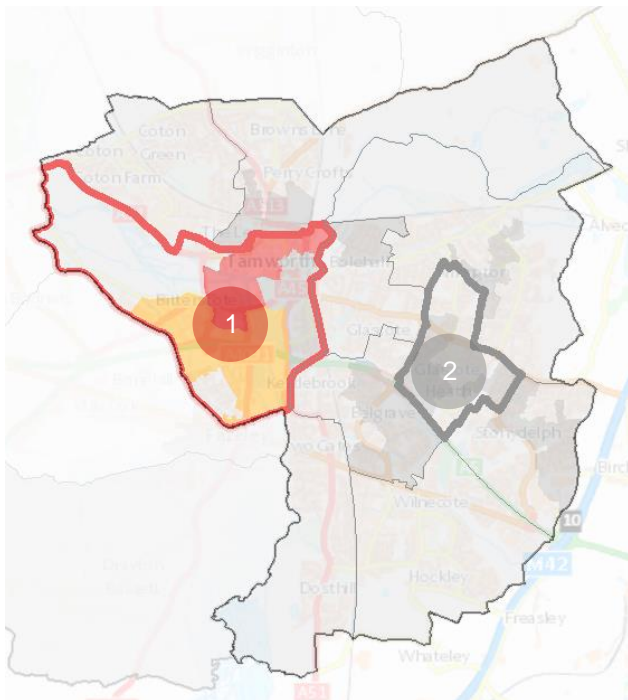
Those considered to be particularly vulnerable to experiencing crime, safeguarding concerns or being criminally exploited tend to be consistent over time. There is no change to these groups from the 2019 Strategic Assessment, and in high-risk groups remain as;

- 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

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 Tamworth (17% of population, 30% 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.

## Places at Greatest Risk



### 1. Castle (Tamworth Town) (All crime and ASB) – Highest priority ward

Castle ward; above average rates of crime overall and crimes across almost all crime types (excl. Burglary). As a town-centre ward, Castle sees high levels of Theft and Shoplifting, Alcohol-related offending, ASB, and Public-place Violence. Drug Possession offences are significantly higher than force-wide levels, and some of the highest of any ward in Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent.

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

### 2. Glascote

The ward sees the highest level of Domestic-flagged crimes in the area, as well as a high proportion of Neighbour Dispute ASB incidents and instances of Criminal Damage. Rates of violent offences without injury and Stalking & Harassment offences are amongst the highest in the Partnership area. Glascote experiences some high levels of children's safeguarding concern; with rates of Child Protection Plans and Looked-after Children previously far higher than national levels.



## Overview of Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)

Overall rates of recorded Crime and ASB in Tamworth are the second-highest in the force-area, but are in line with the overall force-wide rate, and below the rates for the West Midlands region and England & Wales.

Rates of Vehicle Offences in Tamworth are above the force average, but are not above rates for England & Wales or the West Midlands region. Some Theft offences, particularly Shoplifting, have been above the force-wide level – with levels of Shoplifting in Tamworth above the national level.

Rates of crime overall in all wards are below or in line with the Staffordshire & Stoke-on-Trent level, with the exception of Castle ward (Tamworth town centre) which experiences significantly high levels of crime and disorder – which is consistent with other town/city centre wards in the force-area.

### Rates of Recorded Crime – Staffordshire Police (April 2019- March 2020)

	Rate per 1,000 residents			
	Tamworth	Staffordshire (Force Area)	West Midlands (Region)	England & Wales <sup>6</sup>
Total crime (excl. fraud)	<b>69.9</b>	<b>70.2</b>	<b>79.7</b>	<b>89.0</b>
<b>Criminal damage and arson</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>9.4</b>
<b>Robbery</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>
<b>Sexual offences</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>
<b>Theft offences</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>32.2</b>
Burglary	3.6	4.2	6.6	6.3
Residential burglary	2.5	2.8	4.8	4.4
Non-residential burglary	1.1	1.5	1.8	1.9
Vehicle offences	<b>7.3</b>	5.0	8.1	7.7
Theft from the person	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.9
Bicycle theft	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.5
Shoplifting	<b>7.7</b>	6.3	5.7	6.1
All other theft offences	<b>7.8</b>	6.9	6.9	8.7
<b>Violence against the person</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>29.9</b>
Homicide	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Death or serious injury - unlawful driving	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Violence with injury	7.9	7.7	9.9	9.1
Violence without injury	8.7	10.2	11.2	12.3
Stalking and harassment	8.5	8.9	7.9	8.4
<b>Drug offences</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>3.1</b>
<b>Possession of weapons offences</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>
<b>Public order offences</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>7.6</b>
<b>Miscellaneous crimes against society</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.8</b>
<b>Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>22.7</b>

*Indicates higher than force-wide rate*

<sup>6</sup> National data excludes Greater Manchester Police

# 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. In 2019-20 there were 1,885 ASB incidents recorded in Tamworth by the Police – roughly equivalent to 20% of Police demand in the area, similar to levels of ASB-based demand across Staffordshire & Stoke-on-Trent.

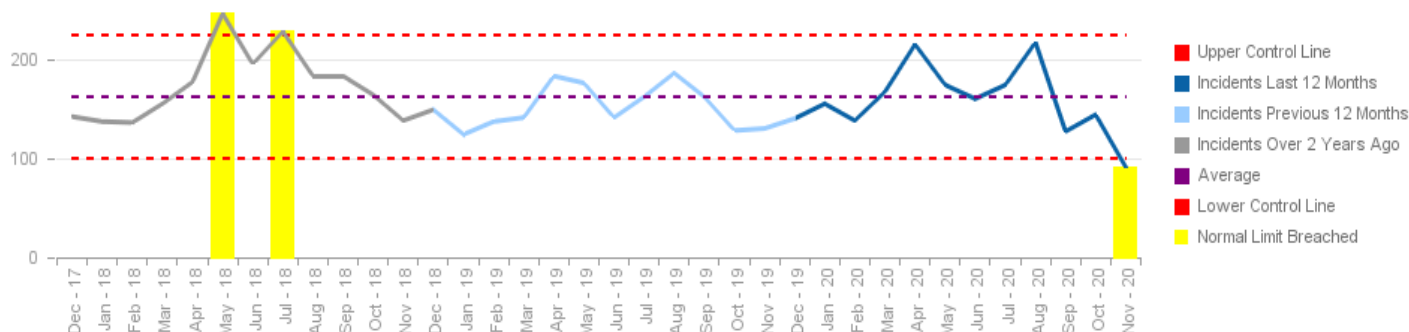
Recorded rates of ASB in 2019-20 in Tamworth were below the Staffordshire Force Area (24.6 per 1,000 compared to 28.9 per 1,000) and generally in line with rates for England & Wales (22.7 incidents per 1,000 people).

Since new recording began (20<sup>th</sup> April 2020) up to 30<sup>th</sup> November 2020 there had been 695 ASB incidents in Tamworth which were specifically breaches of COVID-related legislation – equivalent to 9.1 per 1,000 residents. This is similar to the force-wide rate of 8.9 per 1,000 population, but the second highest of the nine CSP areas.

ASB in Tamworth remains dominated by reports of incidents of ‘Rowdy and Inconsiderate Behaviour’ (60% of ASB) and to a lesser extent ‘Neighbour Disputes’ (21% of ASB). Around 5% of ASB in the area is Drugs related, which is similar to the force-wide proportion of 6% of recorded ASB.

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.

### Tamworth – ASB Incidents, three years to November 2020, Staffordshire Police:



**Comparison to Force:** Overall rate similar / Some ward rates high

**Local rate (per 1,000 people):** 24.6

**Force rate (per 1,000 people):** 28.9

**Direction of travel:** Slight increase in 12 months to November 2020 (+5%) however this includes COVID breaches in April 2020 recorded with normal ASB at the start of lockdown – prior to being recorded elsewhere from late April 2020.

**Public expectation:** Moderate

### Local hotspot wards:

Castle Ward: primarily Rowdy and Inconsiderate Behaviour.

Glascote: average levels of ASB overall. High levels of Neighbour Disputes.

**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, particularly from alcohol-related and drug-related ASB. Castle ward and Stonydelph see additional issues with ASB from Nuisance Vehicles.

## [REVISED] Community Cohesion<sup>7</sup> & Tackling Extremism

**Volume and harm – Community Cohesion:** Low volume / Substantial individual harm / Moderate community harm

**Volume and harm – Extremism:** Minimal volume / Risk of mass loss of life / Critical community harm

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

### Summary:

In the period of the European Union (EU) referendum (2016-17) Hate Crime increased nationally by 30% (17,300 incidents) on the previous year, with increases seen in all following years to date at a national level. While the large majority of national incidents (76% in 2019-20) are based on the victim's Race or Religion, Hate offences against the Transgender community, based on Disability, or on Sexual Orientation have all more than doubled in recent years.

Locally in the 12 months to November 2020, there has been no change in levels of Hate Crime compared to the previous 12 months – although there was a significant spike in June 2020 after the easing of the national lockdown (highest numbers recorded in a single month in three years). It is considered that leaving the EU on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2021 will have a similar impact to the 2016 referendum, and there will be an increase in Hate-related offences.

The Covid-19 pandemic has also had an effect on Community Cohesion; while the pandemic has strengthened many communities within Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent, with people providing support to those in their local area, it has also exacerbated and highlighted issues within a small number of more fragmented communities – with local outbreaks and compliance with government guidance proving to be a source of friction, and a threat to cohesion.

The cost of Covid-19 to society and state has been significant. It has become clear that while the spread of virus has been fairly indiscriminate, the impact has not been felt equally across all communities. Opportunities for social mixing, one of the most powerful forms of reducing prejudice and promoting empathy, have been severely limited – with some restrictions likely to continue. As the full impact of the pandemic unfolds, government decision-making has the potential to affect social and political trust, which can be exploited by extremist groups.

In parallel to the Covid-19 pandemic, over Summer/Autumn 2020 terror-related attacks have been carried out in mainland Europe. As a result, the UK national terror threat level has increased compared to last year's report - and is now at Severe (the second highest threat level): meaning that an attack in the UK is considered '*highly likely*'.

The terror attack on London Bridge in 2019, which was carried out by an individual from the Staffordshire force-area, highlights the need for all partners to continue to deliver against our statutory obligations to create stronger, more cohesive and safer communities. Stoke-on-Trent remains a Home Office Prevent priority area with the city council receiving additional support from the Home Office for its work to tackle to extremism.

### Comparison to previous assessment:

- Increasing evidence of Far-right support – with increasing Prevent referrals for Far-right ideologies.
- Risk and concerns around Al-Qaeda/ISIL-inspired extremism remain high
- Increase in National terror-threat level from 'Substantial' up to 'Severe'
- Departure from European Union to take place in January 2021.

**Local hotspots:** (Where appropriate see Staffordshire Police Counter-Terror Local Profile)

**Direction of travel:** Growing concern

**Public expectation:** Critical / National expectations

**At risk groups:** Hate Crime offenders are predominantly young men and more likely to be under 18 than offenders overall. Female Hate Crimes offenders tend to be in the 30-39 age group. Victims are predominantly males aged over 18, and particularly those aged 30-39. Although most victims are male, there are more female victims than female offenders. Those with Asian or Black ethnicity are disproportionately likely to be victims of Hate Crime.

Based on recent Prevent referrals, those at greatest risk of being radicalised remain younger males (aged under 20 years) although a growing number are in older age groups, including those aged 50 and over. In the last year, around 1 in 25 of those referred through Prevent in Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent was female.

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<sup>7</sup> As per the Local Government Association (LGA) definition of cohesive community as one where; There is common vision and a sense of belonging for all communities; The diversity of people's different backgrounds and circumstances are appreciated and positively valued; Those from different backgrounds have similar life opportunities; and, Strong and positive relationships are being developed between people from different backgrounds in the workplace, in schools and within neighbourhoods

## Domestic Abuse and Stalking & Harassment: 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 and is not unique to any one part of Staffordshire or Stoke-on-Trent. While Domestic Abuse presents a significant risk to the immediate 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.

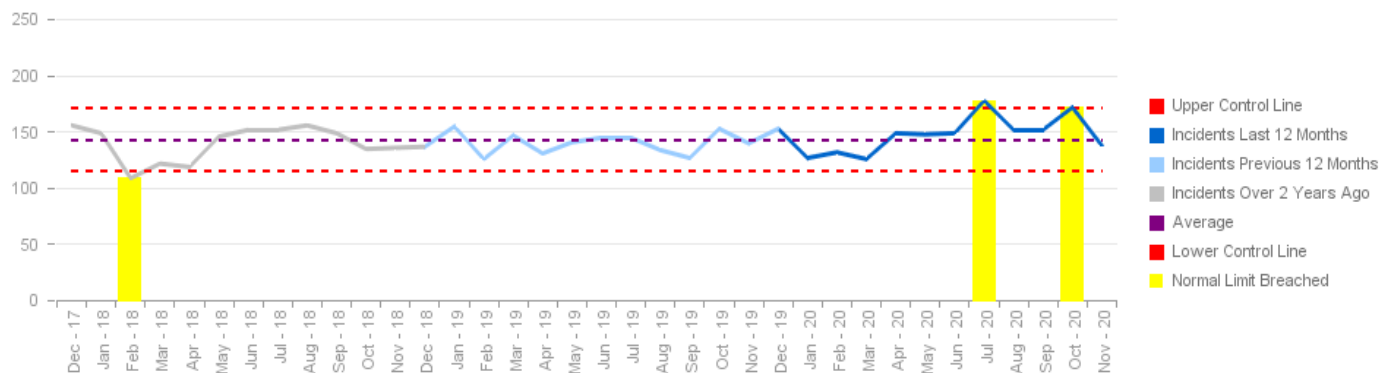
In the 2019-20 financial year Domestic offences in Tamworth were in line with Staffordshire & Stoke-on-Trent, with a rate 14.5 per 1,000 residents (compared to 14.2 force-wide) and accounting for the same proportion of crime (21%) as across the force.

Nationally reported increases in Domestic Abuse due to the March lockdown and wider impact of COVID on society appear to have been seen in Tamworth – in the 12 months to November 2020 there is a moderate increase (6%) on the previous 12 months. There have been significant spikes in reported monthly incidents in both July 2020 and October 2020.

The majority (76%) of recorded Domestic offences in Tamworth in 2019-20 were violent offences; 30% Stalking and Harassment, 29% violence without injury, 19% violence with injury. Domestic incidents are not limited to Violent Offences and cross a range of offence types; around 9% of domestic offences in Tamworth are instances of Criminal Damage, 4% are instances of Theft and 2% were Sexual Offences.

There are some types of offence which were more likely to be domestic-related than crime overall in Tamworth. Although 21% of all local crime was flagged as being domestic-related; 52% of all Stalking and Harassment, 48% of violent offences without injury, 38% of rape offences, and 34% of violent offences with injury were flagged as being domestic related.

### Tamworth - Domestic-related crime, three years to November 2020, Staffordshire Police



**Comparison to Force:** Overall rate similar / One ward above average

**Local rate (per 1,000 people):** 14.5

**Force rate (per 1,000 people):** 14.2

**Direction of travel:** Slight increase (6%) over past 12 months – with spikes in July and October 2020.

**Public expectation:** Moderate

**Local hotspot wards:** Glasgote significant reduction since 2019 assessment, but still high (17.7 per 1,000 pop.)

**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.

## Domestic Abuse and Stalking & Harassment: Stalking & Harassment

### Volume and potential harm:

Moderate volume / Substantial psychological harm

**CSPs with priority:** Cannock Chase, Stoke-on-Trent, Tamworth

### Summary:

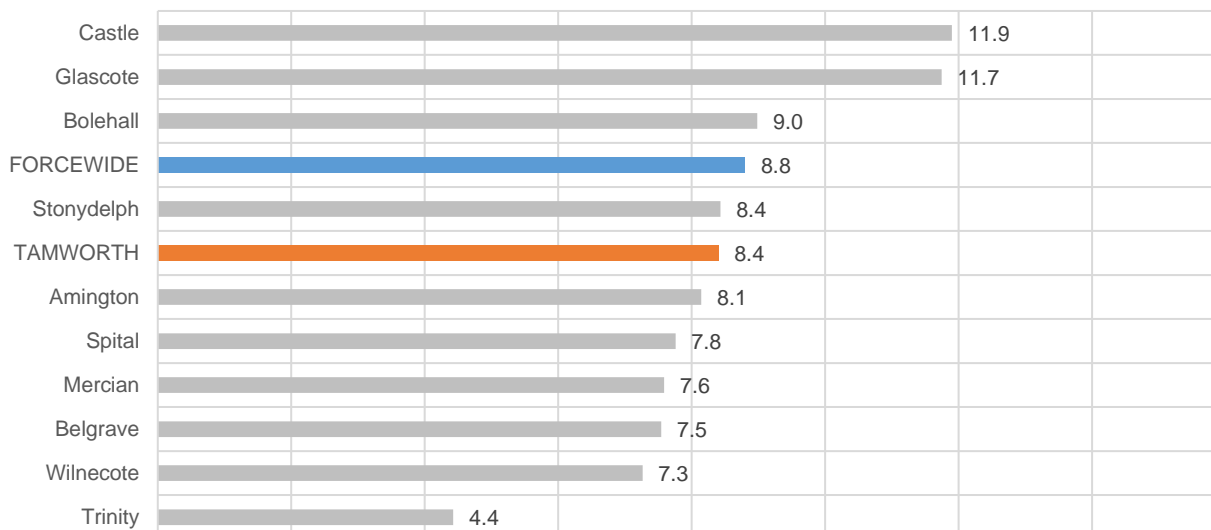
In 2019-20 there were a total of 647 incidents of Stalking and Harassment which took place in Tamworth; equivalent to a rate of 8.4 per 1,000 population - fractionally below the rate for the force (8.6). Stalking & Harassment offences have continued to increase force-wide in 2019-20 (+9% average across local CSPs), however the increase in Tamworth has been smaller (+6%). At this time it is considered that much of the increase is the result of better recognition, identification and recording of offences, rather than an increase in offences taking place.

Stalking & Harassment is now the second most prevalent sub-type of crime recorded in Tamworth (previously the third), compared to being the third most prevalent across the force area – overtaking violent offences with injury.

In 2019-20 a large proportion of Stalking & Harassment offences were classed as Malicious Communications (49%), with around 42% classed as Harassment, with a smaller proportion comprising of Stalking offences (around 9%).

There is strong correlation with Domestic offences; while 52% of all Stalking & Harassment offences are domestic-related, 80% of all Stalking was flagged as domestic, as were 62% of all Harassment offences.

### Stalking and Harassment (2019-20) by Tamworth ward, Rate per 1,000 residents, Staffordshire Police



**Comparison to Force:** Overall rate similar / Two wards high (but not statistically above average)

**Local rate (per 1,000 people):** 8.4

**Force rate (per 1,000 people):** 8.8

**Direction of travel:** Overall 6% increase (12 months to April 2020)

**Public expectation:** Low

**Local hotspot wards:** None significantly above force average (*threshold for significantly above=17.8 per 1,000*)

**At risk groups:** Victims are disproportionately younger women (aged 20-34) who account for 34% of S&H victims, and particularly those within the 'Family Basics' Mosaic group – living in less-advantaged areas with younger children. Around 70% of S&H victims are female, and 30% male, however, victims do span all age ranges from 10 years up to 75+ and there is some disproportionality of victims amongst males aged 25-30 (7% of all S&H victims).



## Car Key Burglaries and Vehicle Theft

### 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, approaches to vehicle theft have changed. With many modern vehicles unable to be driven without their keys, criminals are increasingly using burglary to facilitate vehicle theft; entering properties purely to steal vehicle keys and key fobs - driving the stolen vehicle away from the scene.

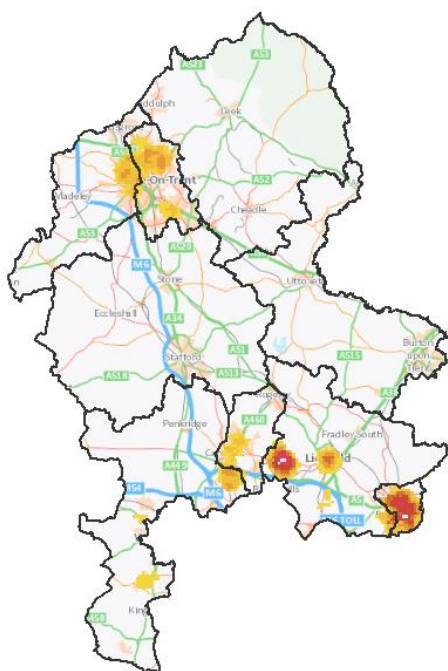
Although less common, and lower volume, changes in anti-theft technology have also resulted in some increases in aggravated vehicle-taking or “car-jacking” – where a vehicle is stolen whilst in use, usually on the road. There have been a number of these incidents in Tamworth within the past 12 months.

Historically, Tamworth has experienced particularly high proportions of burglaries which have resulted in vehicle theft. These offences have typically been focussed in the south-east of the force-area, with Tamworth and Lichfield particularly affected compared to other CSP areas.

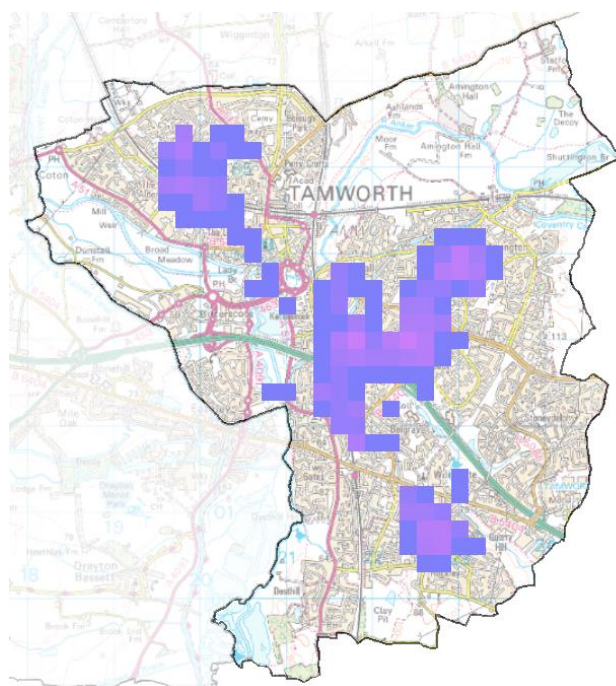
While rates of Vehicle offences have reduced by a nominal amount (-2%) when comparing 2019-20 to the previous 12 months, the rate of motor vehicle thefts in Tamworth is the highest in the force-area.

Offences appear to be particularly targeted and have affected areas and communities which typically do not experience high levels of overall crime. Some of the wards which have experienced high levels of vehicle thefts, such as Wilnecote and Amington, generally experience below average levels of crime overall.

### Heat Map of Car Key Burglaries (2018-19)



### Heat Map of Vehicle offences (2019-20)



### Comparison to Force:

Highest level of thefts of motor vehicles and thefts from motor vehicles. Historically high proportion of Burglaries resulting in vehicle theft.

### Rate of Vehicle Offences

**Local rate:** 7.3 per 1,000 pop.

**Force rate:** 4.8 per 1,000 pop.

**Direction of travel:** Persistent challenge

**Public expectation:** Moderate

**Local hotspot wards:** Trinity (Car Key Burglary), Wilnecote (Vehicle theft), Amington (Vehicle theft)

**At risk groups:** Communities in higher-value suburban 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, Stafford, 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 through the degradation of local areas through use of properties for drug use, drug supply and other criminal activity, and as a result of violent disorder and disputes between Organised Crime Groups (OCGs) and Urban Street Gangs (USGs) over control of particular County Lines and Drug Supply in specific areas.

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. Cuckooed addresses are commonly 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 & Stoke-on-Trent – with known risks around organised drug supply through County Lines as well as People Trafficking / Modern Slavery offences, in addition to elements of weapons offences. There is additional risk in a number of areas in Staffordshire & Stoke-on-Trent, due to high proportions of children in care, who are at elevated risk of being criminally exploited and recruited into organised crime by both OCGs and USGs.

Although Covid-19, and associated Government mandated travel and social restrictions, have undoubtedly had an impact on both levels and visibility of County Lines activity locally, there is still a persistent ongoing threat in Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent.

**Direction of travel:** Long-term risk

**Public expectation:** Critical / National expectations

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

### **At risk groups:**

#### **Criminal exploitation:**

Young males (aged 10-19) in disadvantaged communities and in care (LAC) or attending Pupil Referral Units (PRUs) are at particularly high risk of being criminally exploited through organised crime and gang membership.

#### **'Cuckooing' risk:**

Adults with existing 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. There are significant levels of repeat drug possession offences in a number of wards across the force-area, and it is likely that many of the vulnerable individuals known to services in these areas for Class A drug use are at increased risk of cuckooing.



## Public Place Violence (including Knife Crime)

### Volume and potential harm:

Moderate volume / Moderate individual harm / Substantial community harm

**CSPs with priority:** East Staffordshire, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Stoke-on-Trent, Tamworth

### Summary:

In 2018-19 Public-Place Violence accounted for around 11% of recorded crime in Tamworth, which is similar to force-wide proportion (12%).

In Tamworth in 2019-20, the rate of violent offences resulting in injury taking place in Town Centre space was the third-highest in the force-area (1.5 per 1,000 people, compared to 1.3 force-wide).

There are links between alcohol and violent offences, and particularly those in public spaces; while around 7% of all crime in Tamworth is alcohol-related, this increases to 17% of violence with injury offences, and 25% of violence with injury offences taking place in the town centre.

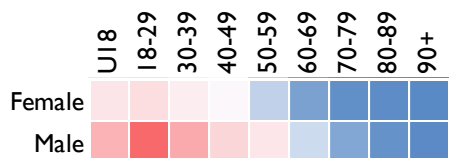
There have been significant reductions in Public Place Violence since March 2020 as a result of the government approach to the Coronavirus pandemic: much of the night-time economy has been closed or heavily restricted for some time, as well as sporting events and entertainment events (such as live music). Social distancing measures have also significantly reduced foot-fall in public spaces.

It is, however, anticipated that at the point where restrictions become considerably eased, events and as the night-time economy begin to re-open to the public, levels of crime, anti-social behaviour and disorder will return to pre-pandemic levels. This will likely be true for public place violent offences as public spaces become more populated.

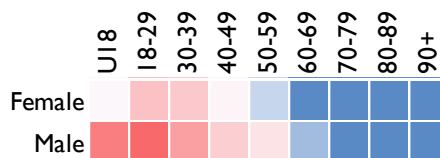
There have been recent concerns about the overall seriousness of Public Place Violence in Tamworth; although a small number of incidents (30 incidents) 5% of PPV offences in 2018-19 in Tamworth were also flagged as Knife Crimes in line with Home Office guidance. This was the highest proportion of Public Place Violence offences involving a knife of anywhere in the force area – with Stoke-on-Trent the next highest at 4%.

Across Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent however, Knife Crime fell by 24% in the 12 months to January 2020, while increasing nationally. The rate of Knife Crime in the Staffordshire force area is low compared to similar force-areas.

### Offenders (PPV) (age group and gender):



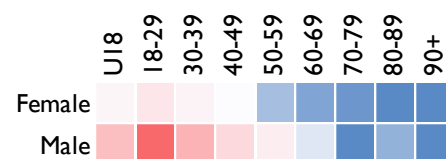
### Offenders (Knife Crime) (age group and gender):



### Victims (PPV) (age group and gender):



### Victims (Knife Crime) (age group and gender):



**Comparison to Force:** Overall rate similar / One ward rate high

**Direction of travel:** Consistent but significantly affected by COVID

**Public expectation:** Moderate

### At risk groups:

Public Place Violence offenders are predominantly young men (aged 18-29), although there are some female offenders, mainly aged under 40 years. Knife Crime offenders are also mainly young men (aged under 30 years) with a particularly high proportion of Under 18s (mostly aged 14+).

With both PPV and Knife Crimes – both offender and victim are mainly young men, in particular those aged under 30 years. In many instances, the offender and the victim are of the same age group.

Public place violence is polarised towards town centres and commercial areas, and poses the greatest risk to the public between 21:00-04:00hrs, particularly where alcohol is a factor.

## Vulnerable Persons: Drug use and possession

### Volume and potential harm:

Small volume / Substantial individual harm / Severe community harm

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

### Summary:

Drugs can be a factor in a range of crimes – although in recent analysis (2018-19) drugs were significantly less present as an aggravating-factor than alcohol (1% of recorded crime considered drugs a factor, 6% alcohol considered a factor), drugs still sit behind a range of offences; from acquisitive offences to fund addiction, to serious violent offences relating to feuds over supply activity.

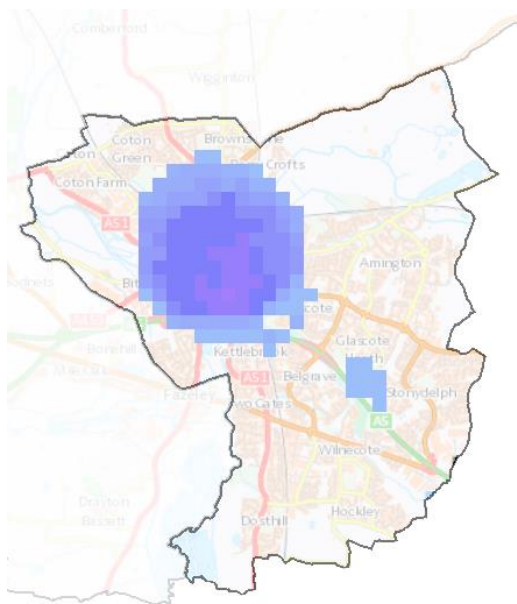
Drug users themselves are a particularly vulnerable group, and as well as facing significant health, housing and employment challenges, drug users often also experience Domestic Abuse. Children in families where drug use is prevalent are often at significantly increased need of safeguarding and support.

Drug users are at significant risk of being criminally exploited through County Lines and other aspects of organised crime; often drug dealers/suppliers will allow users to accrue substantial levels of drug-related debt, and use this as leverage to have the user conduct criminal activity on their behalf or use their home for criminal activity (cuckooing).

Tamworth does not experience particularly high levels of drug-related offending overall (1.5 per 1,000 people compared to 1.3 force-wide) - however the rate of Drugs Possession offences in Castle ward (8.0, compared to 1.3 force-wide) is the fourth highest rate (previously the fifth) out of 201 wards in Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent.

While drug-related offending does not appear to be a significant problem for Tamworth overall, the level of Drugs Possession offences suggests that there may be a high proportion of persistent drug-users in the area.

### Drug Possession hot spots, Tamworth, 2019-20, Staffordshire Police



**Comparison to Force:** Overall rate similar / One ward in Top 5 for Drugs Possession offences

### Drug Possession

Local rate (per 1,000 people): 1.5

Force rate (per 1,000 people): 1.3

**Direction of travel:** Consistent concern

### Local hotspots:

Castle ward: Possession offences (8.0 per 1,000)

**At risk groups:** Adults with known drug dependencies, particularly those who have previously accessed or who are presently accessing treatment programmes for Class A drug use or dependency.

## Vulnerable Persons: Mental Health

### 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:** Mental Health is a cross-cutting theme, with links to a range of other vulnerabilities. Many with mental health needs appear in other high-risk cohorts; including those with drug and/or alcohol challenges, those who are socially isolated and living in poor quality housing, as well as young people and adults who are at risk of criminal exploitation.

The COVID-19 pandemic is anticipated to have a considerable impact on mental health and wellbeing over coming years. It is expected that demand relating to mental health will increase considerably into 2021 and beyond. In mid-April 2020, at the peak of the national lockdown, Staffordshire Police recorded a considerable surge in weekly mental health incidents – far above expected upper limits.

Local<sup>8</sup> and national<sup>9</sup> COVID surveys have highlighted that more than two-thirds of people feel that the pandemic has had a negative impact on their life, with many feeling stressed and anxious. Further analysis<sup>10</sup> found that, taking account of pre-pandemic trajectories, mental health has worsened substantially (by 8.1% on average) as a result of the pandemic. Young adults and women – groups with worse mental health pre-pandemic – have been hit hardest.

As well as those with existing mental health conditions being at risk of experiencing crime, experiencing crime itself also exacerbates and can create considerable mental health challenges for individuals. Many types of crime are judged to pose a substantial or severe risk of psychological harm to individuals; in particular, but not limited to; domestic abuse, serious violent offences, stalking and harassment, hate crimes, and criminal exploitation.

The impact of Mental Health needs on communities is difficult to quantify. In 2018-19 in Tamworth there were around 230 calls to the Police relating primarily to Mental Health, and 390 Missing Persons incidents – rates of Mental Health calls were below force level (3.0 compared to 4.9 per 1,000) while Missing Persons were in line with force average.

Public Health England (PHE) estimates for Tamworth suggest that around 9.8% of children aged 5 to 16 years (approximately 1,100 children) in the area are likely to have a mental health disorder. This is the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest proportion in the force area, and falls within the top 20% of highest rates in Local Authorities in England.

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

		% of population
Children (age 5-16)	England	9.2
	<b>Force-wide</b>	<b>9.5</b>
	Tamworth	9.8
Adults (age 16+)	England	16.9
	<b>Force-wide</b>	<b>16.4</b>
	Tamworth	16.6
Older adults (age 65+)	England	10.2
	<b>Force-wide</b>	<b>10.2</b>
	Tamworth	10.5

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 this vulnerability 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.

Prevalence of depression recorded by GPs within Tamworth is statistically higher than England, and higher than the force area overall.

**Comparison to Force:** Rates of Mental Health calls to police and Missing Persons reports similar to force area. Estimated prevalence of Mental Disorders statistically similar to force area, but high compared to other CSP areas.

<sup>8</sup> Staffordshire County Council – Residents Survey

<sup>9</sup> Office of National Statistics (ONS) - Coronavirus and the social impacts on Great Britain

<sup>10</sup> Institute of Fiscal Studies (IFS) - The mental health effects of the [first] lockdown and social distancing during the Covid-19 pandemic in the UK

## Vulnerable Persons: Contextual Safeguarding

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

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

**Summary: CSPs with priority:** Cannock Chase, East Staffordshire, Lichfield, Newcastle-under-Lyme, (Stafford), Stoke-on-Trent, Tamworth

### Summary:

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 particularly present in parts of Tamworth, resulting in an elevated level of need for safeguarding of young children (under 11 years of age).

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.

It is considered, that similarly to many other areas of vulnerability – the COVID-19 pandemic will result in considerable increases in demand for safeguarding services. In an assessment conducted by the NSPCC<sup>11</sup> it is considered that the Coronavirus pandemic will considerably intensify a range of risk factors that children face, particularly as a result of;

- **Increase in stressors to parents and caregivers**  
*The risk of child abuse is higher when caregivers become overloaded by the stressors in their lives. There are indications that the coronavirus pandemic has increased stressors on caregivers*
- **Increase in children and young people's vulnerability**  
*There are indications that conditions caused by the pandemic have heightened vulnerability of children and young people to certain types of abuse, e.g. online abuse, abuse within the home, criminal exploitation and child sexual exploitation.*
- **Reduction in normal protective services**  
*There is evidence that the 'normal' safeguards relied on to protect children and young people have been reduced during the pandemic. However social connections and support can provide a protective effect for children's safety and wellbeing.*

While it is important to consider the safeguarding of young children and risk of harm within the family environment, as young people move from 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 safeguarding risks in settings outside their families.

There are some concerns in Tamworth relating to the safeguarding of young people outside of their family contexts – particularly the risk of criminal exploitation by Urban Street Gangs (USGs) and organised criminals of vulnerable young people, who can be lured into criminality with the promise of financial gain, and perhaps the appeal of fraternity. 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 due to their level of vulnerability and often unstable social networks and networks of support.

The rate of LAC per 10,000 under 18s in Tamworth is statistically higher than the rate for England and the second-highest in the force area.

Once groomed, these young people are then often used for high risk activities, increasingly linked to County Lines drug supply activity, such as street dealing and transporting drugs.

**Direction of travel:** Ongoing concern

**Local hotspots:** Glascote (Rates of Child Protection and Looked After Children)

### 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 high levels of deprivation, domestic abuse, drug and alcohol use.

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<sup>11</sup> NSPCC - Social isolation and the risk of child abuse during and after the coronavirus pandemic (2020)

# 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 consistently disproportionately responsible for crime in Staffordshire, with the minority of offenders responsible for the majority of offences.

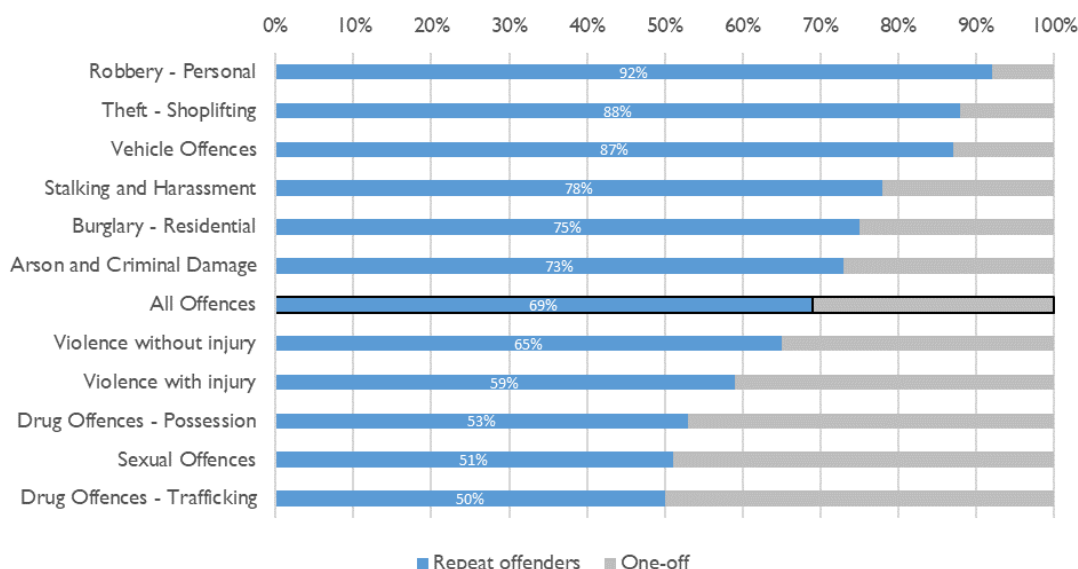
In latest available data (2018-19), while around 44% (615) of the 1,408 offenders living in Tamworth were considered repeat or persistent, they were responsible for 68% of recorded crimes where an offender was identified.

All major types of crime 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 line with crime overall (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 55% of those flagged for drug-related offending in Tamworth were repeat and persistent offenders, compared to 43% of those with no recent drug-related offending. While 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 not the case in Tamworth; with drug-related offenders responsible for about 11% of crime overall, and 13% of acquisitive crimes.

Youth offenders (those aged under 18) are not disproportionately likely to be repeat and persistent offenders (around 46%), however younger adult offenders, particularly young men, are consistently the most likely to be repeat offenders; of those aged 20-25 years in Tamworth, 54% were Repeat or Prolific Offenders and accounted for 80% of the crime committed by 20-25 year olds.

**Proportion of total offences (by type) committed by Repeat Offenders, Staffordshire Police 2018-19**



**Comparison to Force:** Overall rate similar

**Local proportion:** 44% offenders, 68% crime

**Force proportion:** 45% offenders, 71% crime

**Direction of travel:** N/A

**Public expectation:** Substantial

**At risk groups:** Younger males (aged 25-29 and 30-34) particularly those from disadvantaged communities, and adults with drug dependencies are highly likely to repeatedly offend.



## Modern Slavery

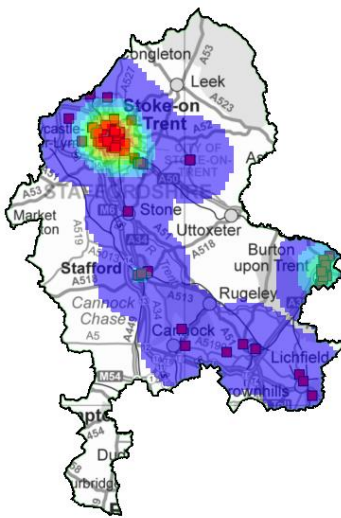
Modern Slavery refers to the offences of human trafficking, slavery, servitude, and forced or compulsory labour. This can then be considered as five sub threats: sexual exploitation of adults; trafficking of adults into conditions of labour exploitation; trafficking of adults into conditions of criminal exploitation; trafficking of minors into conditions of sexual, criminal or labour exploitation; and other forms of exploitation<sup>12</sup>.

The scale of Modern Slavery is consistently and gradually increasing and it is likely to continue to do so<sup>13</sup>. 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 Risk of Fire

Some areas of Tamworth have a high proportion of lower value residential properties in areas of high housing density, and that may carry some fire risk. The majority of these are in areas with higher proportions young families with limited resources. National statistics<sup>14</sup> highlight that older adults are generally at the greatest risk from fires, with fire-related fatality rates per million population far higher for those aged 65-79, and even higher still for those aged 80 and over compared to the general population.

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.

<sup>12</sup> NCA – National Strategic Assessment of Serious and Organised Crime 2018

<sup>13</sup> <https://nationalcrimeagency.gov.uk/what-we-do/crime-threats/modern-slavery-and-human-trafficking>

<sup>14</sup> [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/831136/detailed-analysis-fires-attended-fire-rescue-england-1819-hosb1919.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/831136/detailed-analysis-fires-attended-fire-rescue-england-1819-hosb1919.pdf)

## 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.

In the 12 months to November 2020, there were around 630 instances of Fraud recorded by the National Fraud Intelligence Bureau (NFIB) affecting organisations in Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent, with total losses of around £4.6million. Local research conducted on behalf of the Staffordshire Commissioner's Office has highlighted that many small businesses locally are particularly concerned about Fraud and Online crime, and this acts as a barrier to their development of online services.

Staffordshire has a high proportion of small and micro businesses, many of which do not have the same resilience as larger national and multi-national businesses. As a result, smaller businesses risk being significantly harmed and disrupted by experiences of crime. Business crime affects a broad range of businesses in Staffordshire; from incidents of criminal damage and arson, to large businesses who are victims of fraud, and farms who are victims of machinery and 'off-road' vehicle thefts (such as quad-bikes, 4x4s and Land Rovers) used in farming and agriculture.

On a national scale there have been significant Cyber-Crime offences committed against large businesses, particularly linked to "Ransom-ware" based extortion, which still present a significant risk to businesses, particularly those who rely on less up-to-date information technology infrastructure and equipment.



## Quality of Life and Wider Determinants

There are a range of factors which affect individual quality of life, life chances and overall vulnerability. The factors considered to be of most concern within Tamworth are; deprivation and economic stress, drug and substance misuse, mental health and children and young people at risk of safeguarding.

It is considered that the COVID-19 pandemic experienced throughout 2020, and in particular the associated measures and restrictions to limit the spread of the virus, as well as the impact on the economy and government spending, will have a lasting and profound impact on the vulnerability of individuals and communities locally, nationally and globally.

Child safeguarding demands have been particularly high in Tamworth, with the area experiencing rates of Child Protection Plans (CPP) and rates of Looked-after Children (LAC) in recent years which are statistically higher than the rates for England. Glascote ward is of particular concern, with the highest rates of both CPP and LAC in the area.

Rates of Under 18 Conceptions remain high in Tamworth, with the number of deliveries to teenage mothers considered to be statistically higher than the national level, and the second highest in the force-area – although previously the highest.

School attainment at KeyStage 4 (previously GCSE) is below the national level, and has been for a period of time, which may have links to slightly higher local levels of universal credit claims amongst younger people. Missing the national standard for KS4 can be particularly problematic, as it can act as a barrier to accessing college and sixth form learning and as a barrier to securing apprenticeships. There are risks that this might result in limited employment opportunities, and make some young people more vulnerable to being criminally exploited.

Overall levels of out-of-work benefit claimants in Tamworth are in line with the force area, however, the gap in employment rates for those in good health compared to those with long-term health conditions is significantly worse than England.

Unemployment rates across the UK have been rising since the first COVID lockdown in March 2020, and while this hasn't been observed to the same extent in Tamworth, it is a situation which will require monitoring. As at the end of November 2020, around 6.1% of Tamworth residents were in receipt of Universal Credit – in line with the national level (6.3%) but significantly lower than the West Midlands regional level (7.3%).

A far greater proportion of Tamworth residents were considered to be Economically Active in latest data (June 2020); around 87% compared to 79% nationally.

While a good proportion of adults are in work, earnings are generally lower than average for those who live in Tamworth. Average gross yearly pay for a Tamworth resident in full-time work remains around £1,600 lower than the national average, with wage increases locally not keeping up with national increases over the past five years. It is possible that this will be further exacerbated when the UK furlough scheme ends in April 2021.

Healthy lifestyles are a concern for Tamworth, with the rate of adults considered to be overweight or obese (27.8%) higher than the national level (23%). However, rates of overweight and obese children at Year 6 are significantly lower than the national level (29.5% compared to 35.2% nationally) - Tamworth is the only Safety Partnership area in Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent where this rate is lower than the national level.

In terms of healthy lifestyles, there are also implications for those with pre-existing health conditions, who have been advised to isolate themselves through the majority of the COVID pandemic – although the impact may not be evidenced in Public Health data for some time.

While alcohol-dependency and related concerns have reduced in Tamworth in recent years, latest Public Health data (2018-19) shows that hospital admissions for alcohol related conditions have increased since the previous Strategic Assessment, and are now significantly above the national level, although deaths attributable to alcohol are in line with the national average.

## Public Confidence & Feeling the Difference

It should be noted, that in 2019, the decision was made to redevelop it's approach to a Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent public confidence residents' survey. As such the Feeling the Difference survey ceased.

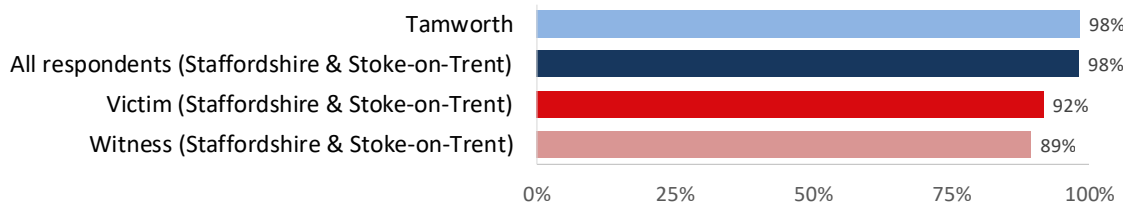
The final wave of the Feeling the Difference surveys were completed in late 2018 (referenced below) with a new residents' survey introduced in late 2020. Findings from the new survey will be shared, as relevant, once made available.

In previous analysis a high proportion of residents were satisfied with Tamworth as an area to live (93%) and the large majority are satisfied with their quality of life (92%).

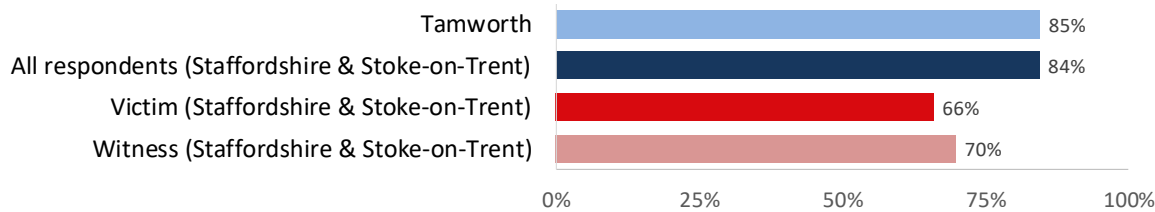
Around half (46%) of residents appear to be satisfied with the level of police presence in the local area, while overall feelings of safety in Tamworth are high; local residents report that they feel very safe in Tamworth during the day (98%) and the very large majority also feel safe after dark (85%). Most residents (87%) 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.

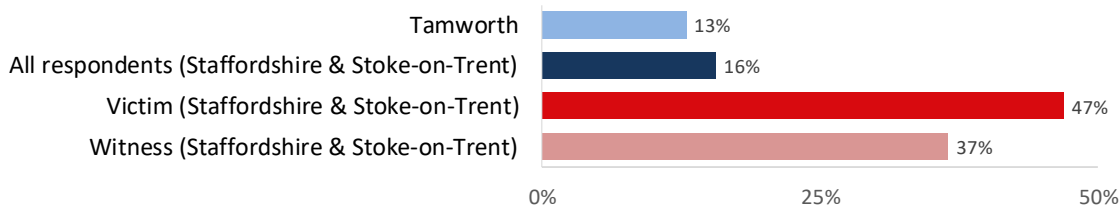
### Feelings of safety during daylight hours



### Feelings of safety at night/after dark



### Feel likely that they will be a victim of crime



# Appendices

## Appendix A: Overall recommendations

Ensure that partnerships 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 Knowledge Hub BRAIN Gateway, and making use of relevant emerging risk assessment and strategic documents.

Partnerships should engage with Police Thematic Leads for each of their identified areas of priority in order to engage with and influence the Police response to priority challenges.

Ensure that partnerships remain engaged with relevant Needs and Risk Assessments developed through the Staffordshire Commissioner's Office, through Local Authorities, and in other Safety Partnership areas, 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.

The full partnership should explore approaches which will allow young people to anonymously report concerns around crime, radicalisation or extremist behaviour, 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'<sup>15</sup> 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

## Appendix B: Specific recommendations for key priorities

*As this report considers the current position in the context of the priorities and recommendations set out in the full three-yearly Strategic Assessment (issued last year, 2019) many recommendations and priorities remain unchanged from the previous full SA. Where recommendations are new additions or revised compared to the previous report, these are clearly highlighted with a prefix.*

### Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)

**[REVISED]** Work is needed to better understand where Hate is a factor in ASB and identify if there are communities where Hate-related ASB is of particular concern. Where there are concerns that ASB is hate-related, Partnerships should consider whether this is significant enough to refer cases to Prevent.

#### **Existing recommendations for the duration of the three-year assessment period:**

*The pan-Staffordshire ASB Strategy group should continue to engage with Safety Partnerships and vice versa to help improve our knowledge and understanding of ASB in the force-area There is a need to continue to develop understanding around risk and protective factors affecting young people and their involvement in ASB.*

*Partnerships should continue to share information on perpetrators and particularly repeat and younger perpetrators (of both public place ASB and Neighbour Disputes) to ensure that individuals receive multi-agency support where appropriate in order to reduce re-offending. [Cross-cutting to Repeat & Persistent Offending recommendations]*

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

### Domestic Abuse

**[NEW]** Safety Partnerships should remain sighted on the Domestic Abuse Bill (2020) - due to become law in April 2021. This places statutory duties on upper-tier LAs, including the duty to provide victims (and their children) with appropriate safe accommodation and support whilst in accommodation. Responsible authorities will be required to form Domestic Abuse Local Partnership Boards and CSPs should ensure that they engage with these accordingly.

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<sup>15</sup> 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.

**Existing recommendations for the duration of the three-year assessment period:**

*There is a continued need for collaborative working across the whole force-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 in front-line service to have a strong awareness and understanding of signs of non-physical types of domestic abuse, (e.g. coercive control, financial abuse, psychological abuse including stalking). There is a need to continue to raise public awareness around these types of domestic abuse.*

*Reaching out to hard to engage cohorts; including men, BME, LGBTQ+, those with Learning Difficulties, Mental Health needs, those in rural areas, 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 to other services such as mental health, drug and alcohol misuse and homelessness, as well as education providers from age 14 and up.*

*Safety Partnerships should engage with partners to develop and improve understanding of Stalking and Harassment offences, and continue to improve awareness and understanding of the Stalking Protection Act (2019) and how the Police can apply for Stalking Protection Orders (SPOs) to address offending and protect victims.*

**[REVISED] Community Cohesion & Tackling Extremism**

**[NEW]** There should be additional consideration for children who receive home education, including those who have started to be home educated throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, to ensure that they are receiving a well-rounded education in order to prevent any extremist teachings.

**[NEW]** Safety Partnerships should engage with the development of Community Cohesion partnership work through the Safer & Stronger Communities Strategic Group, which will link in to existing strategic Hate Crime work and the Prevent board. Partnerships should also strongly consider whether there is a need to work with local partners and stakeholders (such as voluntary sector partners) to develop local Community Cohesion strategy for their local area.

**[REVISED]** As people spend more time online as a result of COVID-19-related restrictions on social contact, it should be considered that there is increased risk around online radicalisation. Partnerships should continue to raise awareness of extremism and potential signs of radicalisation within communities, and particularly in those communities at risk of emerging extreme right-wing and far-right extremism. Young people, parents/guardians and community members should have an awareness of prevalent extremist groups.

**Existing recommendations for the duration of the three-year assessment period:**

*All Safety Partnership areas must continue with Prevent activity and the work of the Prevent Board; maintaining and building further positive engagement between communities, police and partners; to enable identification of key individuals who may be radicalising others, and to safeguard any vulnerable persons.*

*There should be central consideration about whether there may be a need for enhanced mechanisms to allow young people to raise concerns if they feel they or their peers are becoming radicalised or showing extremist behaviour.*

*There remains a need for the Prevent Board and Safety Partnership areas to support partner agencies with low Prevent referral rates, including supporting their understanding of the referral mechanism to improve referral quality.*

*Safety Partnerships and Prevent partners should continue raising awareness of existing and emerging far-right and extreme right-wing groups and encourage reporting of concerns through usual channels such as Prevent.*

*Safety Partnerships should engage with other partners to improve 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.*

**Car Key Burglary and Vehicle Theft**

**Existing recommendations for the duration of the three-year assessment period:**

*There is a need to raise awareness of 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 equally the case for business and small business owners who rely on vehicles as a business asset.*

*Safety Partnerships should continue to engage with Staffordshire 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

**[NEW]** Given the impact of the Coronavirus pandemic; on physical health, mental health and well-being, employment, and education – it should be considered that over the next 12-24 months there will be increases in numbers of people and families considered to be vulnerable. Partnerships must consider that this will not only increase demand on support services and partners, but also increase numbers of individuals who may be at increased risk of criminal exploitation. It is important that mechanisms to document, share, and escalate concerns around exploitation and vulnerability can cope with increased pressure. *[Duplicated within Vulnerable Persons recommendations]*

### **Existing recommendations for the duration of the three-year assessment period:**

*Safety Partnerships 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 community use of Crime Stoppers to allow anonymous reporting.*

*Safety 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. Centrally there is a need to ensure that those working with children in care (LAC) such as Care Homes and Foster Carers are aware of signs of criminal exploitation and feel confident in reporting concerns as appropriate.*

## Public Place Violence and Serious Violence (including Knife Crime)

**[NEW]** All Safety Partnership areas must anticipate that when COVID restrictions become more relaxed, activity in public places (including activity linked to the night-time economy) will increase considerably – and as such there will likely be an equivalent increase in Public Place Violent and alcohol-related offences.

### **Existing recommendations for the duration of the three-year assessment period:**

*All Safety Partnerships should remain engaged with the development and delivery of the Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Serious Violence Reduction Strategy.*

*Partnerships should continue work with licensing authorities to identify and tackle heavy drinking in areas with high levels of alcohol-related disorder and public place violence. Authorities should work with licenced premises to support staff in recognising signs of potential violence amongst individuals/groups and take appropriate preventative action.*

*There remains a need for pubs, clubs and bars to have mechanisms whereby those who feel at risk of harm for any reason, can covertly raise concerns and be supported to safely leave the premises to a place of safety. It is important that mechanisms are well-publicised and available to anyone who feels concerned for their safety for any reason.*

*There are a number of areas which see repeat instances of public place violence, there may be value in exploring options for expanding the 'Safer Places' scheme to allow younger people who feel at risk of violence or harm to use the scheme to find a place of safety while Police are contacted.*

*To reduce re-offending, joined-up multi-agency support should exist for first-time violent offenders (including those who do not progress through the criminal justice system) in order to support and address relevant behavioural needs and/or any needs relating to mental health, in addition to relevant needs relating to alcohol or substance misuse.*

*Partnerships should continue to focus on early intervention for young people at risk of gang involvement and should to continue to engage in the delivery and development of gang prevention and disruption strategy as appropriate.*

*There is ongoing need to work with education settings, 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 a need to focus on those aged 11-18 years.*



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

**[NEW]** Given the impact of the Coronavirus pandemic on physical health, mental health and well-being, employment, and education – it should be considered that over the next 12-24 months there will be increases in numbers of people and families considered vulnerable. Partnerships must consider that this will not only increase demand on support services and partners, but also increase the number of individuals who may be at risk of criminal exploitation. It is important that mechanisms to document, share, and escalate concerns around exploitation and vulnerability can cope with increased pressure. *[Duplicated within Drug Supply and County Lines recommendations]*

### **Existing recommendations for the duration of the three-year assessment period:**

*Alcohol is a cross-cutting theme across a range of priorities – partners should continue to consider where alcohol may be a factor in offending behaviour or in levels of vulnerability, ensuring support and intervention includes alcohol-related support. Support should be particularly intensive for young people with identified emerging alcohol concerns.*

*Being under the influence of alcohol remains a factor that disproportionately leads to casualties in dwelling fires, it is vital that those delivering support to individuals around alcohol also assess their residences for fire-related risks.*

*Centrally there is a need to continue to promote activity to raise awareness of the significant risks attached to drug and substance misuse, including the significant health and psychological risks attached to psychoactive substances previously referred to as 'legal highs'. There is a need to ensure that there is appropriate multi-agency support for young people with drug-related and suspected drug-related offending, in order to deter drug use and provide early treatment where addiction or dependency may be a concern. This should include work with schools, education providers, children's homes and foster carers where appropriate, to ensure that there is a sound understanding of the early signs of substance misuse, so that young people can be supported at the earliest possible opportunity.*

*There is a need to continue work with appropriate partners, so that workers are able to identify those with 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.*

*Stronger knowledge of contextual safeguarding is essential in protecting vulnerable people. Partnerships should help lead the way in moving thinking around safeguarding forwards to address extra-familial risk; including supporting businesses in developing awareness of risks to young people and developing confidence in reporting any concerns.*

*It is essential that young people are aware of signs of potential criminal exploitation, and that mechanisms exist to allow young people to safely communicate concerns about 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 increased risk of exploitation.*

*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.*

## Recommendations against additional considerations

### Repeat and Persistent Offending:

#### **Existing recommendations for the duration of the three-year assessment period:**

*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.*

*Partnerships should continue to 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. [Duplicated within ASB recommendations]*

*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:

#### **Existing recommendations for the duration of the three-year assessment period:**

*Safety Partnerships should continue with co-ordinated partnership activity to tackle modern slavery, including the implementation of consistent training packages to improve awareness and knowledge of the factors which may highlight victims and perpetrators and to increase our understanding of the scale and scope of this threat.*

*Safety Partnerships should contribute to the multi-agency Anti-Slavery Partnership Tactical Group; to assist with early intervention for victims, disruption of offender networks and support a co-ordinated approach to enforcement activity. It is important for partners to remain engaged and in tune with national discussion around Modern Slavery, and developments to make the National Referral Mechanism better tailored for victimised children and young people.*

*It is important for partners and front-line services to have strong awareness of the range of offending included under Modern Slavery including that many victims and perpetrators of Domestic Servitude and Forced Labour offences in Staffordshire & Stoke-on-Trent are British. Safety Partnerships should remain engaged with Staffordshire Police and the Police Knowledge Hub in order to become aware of any shifts or emerging changes in Modern Slavery.*

### Fire and Fire Risks:

#### **Existing recommendations for the duration of the three-year assessment period:**

*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:

**[NEW]** Preliminary findings from Staffordshire Commissioner's Office report on Business Crime suggests that there may be a need for greater engagement with smaller businesses in partnership areas, in order to better understand their needs and how they are impacted by crime.

#### **Existing recommendations for the duration of the three-year assessment period:**

*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.*

## Appendix C: Methodology

The prioritisation setting process for 2020-21 has taken account of existing priorities, analysis, reporting and intelligence to identify any shift in, or emerging key priorities - validated through conversations with individual CSP leads.

Previous priorities have been identified through a review of existing strategic risk and threat assessments, analysis of locality data, local and force-wide intelligence, intelligence from appropriate partners and stakeholders and national bodies (such as Action Fraud).



## Appendix D: Data tables

Overall Crime: Ward-level count and rate, 2019-20 (wards where rate is above average)

Ward Name	Partnership Area	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	
Castle	Tamworth	198.7	15.2	5.3	8.7	2.3	1.9	10.4	2.9	4.4	79.8	11.5	56.2	
Belgrave	Tamworth	70.4	7.4	3.1	1.5	1.4	0.8	2.8	0.6	2.4	16.5	11.1	22.9	
Bolehall	Tamworth	63.4	6.4	4.8	1.4	0.9	0.4	2.7	0.9	1.8	13.5	6.2	24.2	
Spital	Tamworth	61.9	6.7	2.6	0.7	1.2	0.7	2.3	0.3	2.2	18.5	4.8	22.0	
Glascote	Tamworth	59.9	7.5	1.4	1.8	0.9	0.4	2.8	1.7	1.4	7.4	6.0	28.5	
Stonydelph	Tamworth	57.7	6.2	3.8	1.3	0.4	0.7	3.0	0.5	1.3	9.5	6.3	24.6	
Amington	Tamworth	51.3	7.9	3.9	0.9	0.7	0.1	2.4	0.5	1.3	3.9	6.8	22.5	
Wilnecote	Tamworth	48.6	7.0	5.3	1.0	0.7	0.4	3.9	0.2	0.9	4.1	7.2	18.0	
Mercian	Tamworth	43.5	5.0	3.1	1.5	1.0	0.6	1.9	0.1	1.8	3.9	5.1	19.4	
Trinity	Tamworth	42.3	1.5	2.6	0.4	0.6	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.7	16.0	5.8	12.7	
<b>Key</b>			<b>Significantly above average</b>						<b>Above average</b>					

## Appendix E: 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

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