

Violent Crime

Introduction

The fear of crime and experiencing are key factors that affect people's quality of life and sense of well-being.

There is a direct link to physical health through such things as violent injury, rape and other offences against the person. Mental health is affected via the psychological trauma of experiencing crimes such as burglary or vandalism.

Fear of crime affects the health of the wider community through for example, restrictions on unsupervised outdoor play for children and social isolation of older people.

Fear of crime can have a devastating effect on quality of life and more focus is being placed upon providing reassurance to residents and ensuring that they know how best to protect themselves from becoming a victim without raising fear unnecessarily.

Main Issues

Within the north east, Hartlepool had the fifth lowest rate of hospital admissions for violence 2018/19-2020/21.

Violent crime - hospital admissions for violence (including sexual violence)

Directly standardised rate - per 100,000

Area ▲▼	Recent Trend	Count ▲▼	Value ▲▼	95% Lower Ci	95% Upper Ci
England	-	71,043	41.9	41.6	42.3
North East region	-	4,670	60.0	58.3	61.7
Sunderland	-	605	76.1	70.1	82.4
Middlesbrough	-	310	72.5	64.5	81.3
North Tyneside	-	420	71.8	65.1	79.0
Northumberland	-	540	65.8	60.4	71.7
Newcastle upon Tyne	-	595	60.7	55.7	66.1
County Durham	-	870	57.3	53.6	61.3
South Tyneside	-	240	56.0	49.1	63.6
Hartlepool	-	145	55.6	46.9	65.4
Stockton-on-Tees	-	305	53.5	47.6	59.9
Darlington	-	155	52.2	44.3	61.1
Gateshead	-	305	50.4	44.9	56.4
Redcar and Cleveland	-	175	47.0	40.3	54.6

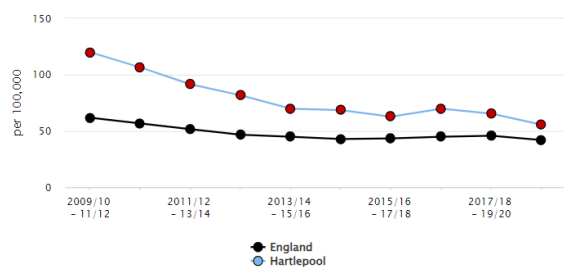
Source: Hospital Episode Statistics (HES), Health and Social Care Information Centre for the respective financial year, England. Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) Copyright © 2020, Re used with the permission of The Health and Social Care Information Centre. All rights reserved. Local Authority estimates of resident population, Office for National Statistics (ONS) Unrounded mid year population estimates produced by ONS and supplied to the Office for Health Improvement & Disparities

Hartlepool's rate of 55.6 per 100,000 population in 2018/19-2020/21 is the lowest rate for Hartlepool across the 10 year reporting period. Hartlepool's rate is still significantly larger than the England average, and has remained so throughout the

reporting period. However the gap between England and Hartlepool is at its lowest level in 2018/19-2020/21, 32.7%, down from 94.5% in 2009/10-2011/12, a reduction of 34.6%. Hartlepool's rate has steadily fallen through the reporting period, with only 2016/17-2018/19 seeing an increase on the previous year.

Violent crime - hospital admissions for violence (including sexual violence)

Directly standardised rate - per 100,000



Recent trend: Could not be calculated

Period	Hartlepool					North East	England
	Count	Value	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI			
2009/10 - 11/12	335	120.0	107.3	133.6	94.5	61.7	
2010/11 - 12/13	295	106.4	94.5	119.4	86.4	56.7	
2011/12 - 13/14	256	91.5	80.5	103.5	77.1	51.5	
2012/13 - 14/15	227	81.7	71.3	93.1	65.9	46.7	
2013/14 - 15/16	192	69.8	60.2	80.5	60.8	44.8	
2014/15 - 16/17	187	68.4	58.9	79.1	58.6	42.9	
2015/16 - 17/18	171	62.7	53.6	73.0	59.4	43.4	
2016/17 - 18/19	190	69.7	60.1	80.5	62.0	44.9	
2017/18 - 19/20	175	65.4	56.0	76.0	63.4	45.8*	
2018/19 - 20/21	145	55.6	46.9	65.4	60.0	41.9	

Source: Hospital Episode Statistics (HES), Health and Social Care Information Centre for the respective financial year, England. Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) Copyright © 2020, Re used with the permission of The Health and Social Care Information Centre. All rights reserved. Local Authority estimates of resident population, Office for National Statistics (ONS) Unrounded mid year population estimates produced by ONS and supplied to the Office of Health Improvement & Disparities

For violent offences, Hartlepool has the 2nd highest rate in the north east, and the 25th highest in England, in 2021/22.

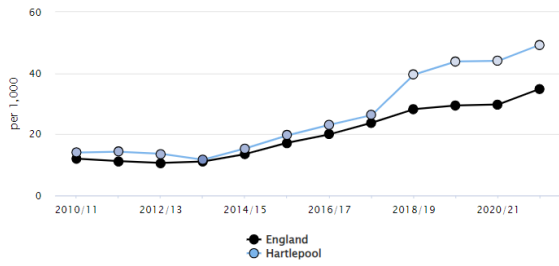
Violent crime - violence offences per 1,000 population

Crude rate - per 1,000

Area	Recent Trend	Count	Value	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI
England	↑	1,976,318	34.9*	34.9	35.0
North East region	↑	105,668	39.4*	39.2	39.7
Middlesbrough	↑	9,457	66.9	65.6	68.3
Hartlepool	↑	4,629	49.3	47.9	50.8
Darlington	→	4,686	43.6	42.4	44.9
Stockton-on-Tees	↑	8,311	42.1	41.2	43.0
Newcastle upon Tyne	→	12,903	42.1	41.3	42.8
Redcar and Cleveland	↑	5,653	41.2	40.1	42.3
Sunderland	↑	10,778	38.8	38.1	39.5
County Durham	→	20,002	37.5	37.0	38.0
South Tyneside	↑	5,663	37.5	36.5	38.5
Gateshead	↑	6,967	34.5	33.7	35.3
North Tyneside	↑	6,724	32.2	31.4	33.0
Northumberland	↑	9,602	29.7	29.1	30.3

Source: OHID's Population Health Analysis Team using Home Office crime data and ONS population data

Hartlepool's 2021/22 rate is the highest across the 12 year reporting period, and is currently on an eight year yearly increase. Hartlepool's 2021/22 rate is 3.5 times the size of the 2010/11 rate, the start of the reporting period, and is 41.3% larger than the England rate. The Hartlepool rate began to pull away from England in 2018/19, where the gap increased from 10.5% to 40.1%.



Recent trend: ▲ Increasing

Period	Count	Value	Hartlepool		North East	England
			95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI		
2010/11	1,287	14.1*	13.3	14.9	9.6*	12.0*
2011/12	1,314	14.3*	13.6	15.1	8.5*	11.2*
2012/13	1,256	13.6*	12.9	14.4	7.7*	10.6*
2013/14	1,078	11.7*	11.0	12.4	8.3*	11.1*
2014/15	1,423	15.4*	14.6	16.2	10.6*	13.5*
2015/16	1,820	19.7	18.8	20.6	16.1*	17.2*
2016/17	2,136	23.1	22.1	24.1	23.0*	20.0*
2017/18	2,438	26.3	25.2	27.3	30.2*	23.8*
2018/19	3,674	39.5	38.2	40.8	35.8*	28.2*
2019/20	4,087	43.9	42.5	45.2	36.5*	29.4*
2020/21	4,123	44.0	42.7	45.4	35.8*	29.7*
2021/22	4,629	49.3	47.9	50.8	39.4*	34.9*

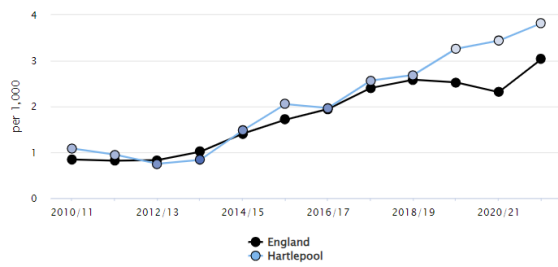
Source: OHID's Population Health Analysis Team using Home Office crime data and ONS population data

For sexual offences in 2021/22 Hartlepool is again the 25th highest rate in England, though only the 5th highest rate in the north east.

Area	Recent Trend	Count	Value	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI
England	→	171,621	3.0*	3.0	3.0
North East region	→	9,537	3.6*	3.5	3.6
Middlesbrough	→	797	5.6	5.3	6.0
Newcastle upon Tyne	→	1,429	4.7	4.4	4.9
Stockton-on-Tees	↓	800	4.1	3.8	4.3
Darlington	→	417	3.9	3.5	4.3
Hartlepool	↓	358	3.8	3.4	4.2
Sunderland	→	943	3.4	3.2	3.6
Gateshead	→	682	3.4	3.1	3.6
Redcar and Cleveland	↓	457	3.3	3.0	3.7
Northumberland	↓	981	3.0	2.8	3.2
County Durham	→	1,590	3.0	2.8	3.1
North Tyneside	→	616	2.9	2.7	3.2
South Tyneside	→	415	2.7	2.5	3.0

Source: OHID's Population Health Analysis Team using Home Office crime data and ONS population data

Hartlepool's rate, similar to violence offences, is on a prolonged yearly increase, nine years for sexual offences compared with eight for violence offences. Hartlepool's 2021/22 rate is more than 3.5 times larger than at the start of the 12 year reporting period, 3.8 per 100,000 compared with 1.1 per 100,000 in 2010/11. Hartlepool's 2021/22 rate is 26.7% larger than the England rate.

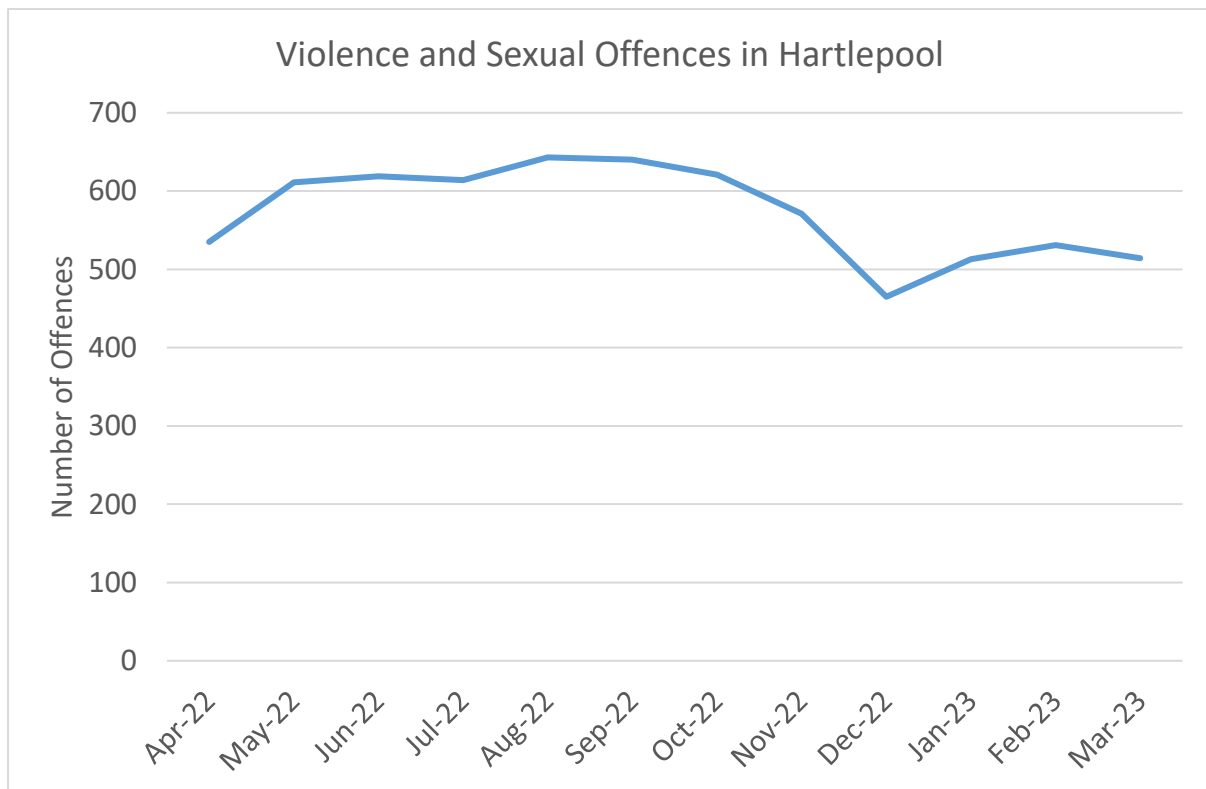


Recent trend: ▲ Increasing

Period	Hartlepool					North East	England
	Count	Value	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI			
2010/11	99	1.1*	0.9	1.3	0.8*	0.8*	
2011/12	87	0.9*	0.8	1.2	0.7*	0.8*	
2012/13	69	0.7*	0.6	0.9	0.6*	0.8*	
2013/14	77	0.8*	0.7	1.0	0.9*	1.0*	
2014/15	137	1.5*	1.2	1.7	1.4*	1.4*	
2015/16	190	2.1	1.8	2.4	1.9*	1.7*	
2016/17	182	2.0	1.7	2.3	2.2*	1.9*	
2017/18	238	2.6	2.2	2.9	2.9*	2.4*	
2018/19	250	2.7	2.4	3.0	3.1*	2.6*	
2019/20	304	3.3	2.9	3.6	3.1*	2.5*	
2020/21	322	3.4	3.1	3.8	2.8*	2.3*	
2021/22	358	3.8	3.4	4.2	3.6*	3.0*	

Source: OHID's Population Health Analysis Team using Home Office crime data and ONS population data

Cleveland Police data for the 12 month period April 2022 to March 2023 demonstrates that Hartlepool's violent (inc. sexual offences) crime figures display a general decrease across the year.



Source: Cleveland Police, 2023

Violent offences peaked at 640 in September 2022, but dropped as low as 465 in December 2022. However since then, violent offences in Hartlepool have number over 500 in each of the months in the final quarter of the 22/23 reporting year. If the 2022/23 figures are compared with the same figures from 2017/18, it is clear that violent offences have increased, as in 2017/18 the number of violent offences did not exceed 400 in any given month.

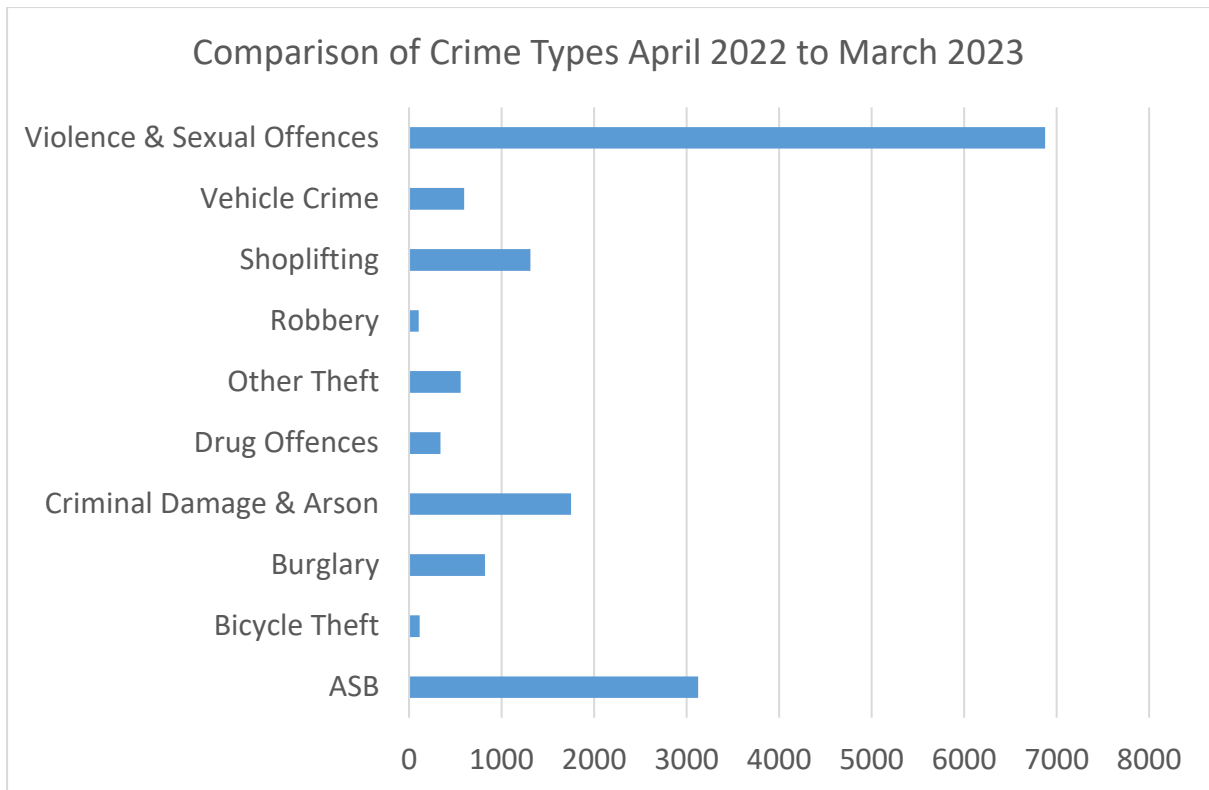
Cleveland Police data from the 12 month period November 2017 to October 2018 shows that Hartlepool's violent crime figures display a general increase throughout the year.

Crime levels in this area between November 2017 and October 2018



Source: Cleveland Police, 2019

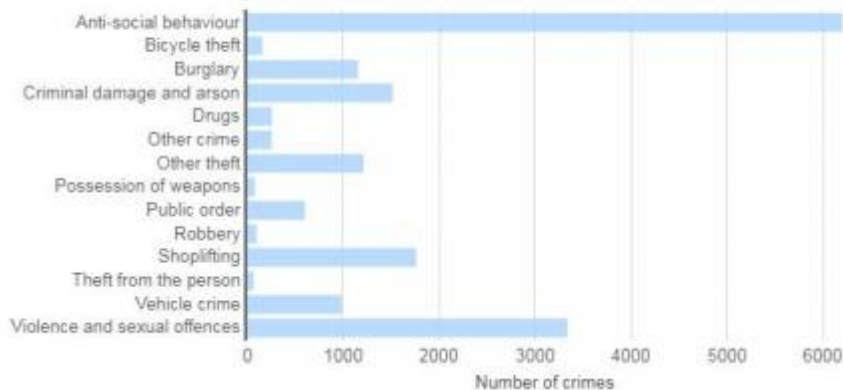
When the types of offences are examined, in 2022/23 violent offences were the largest group in Hartlepool.



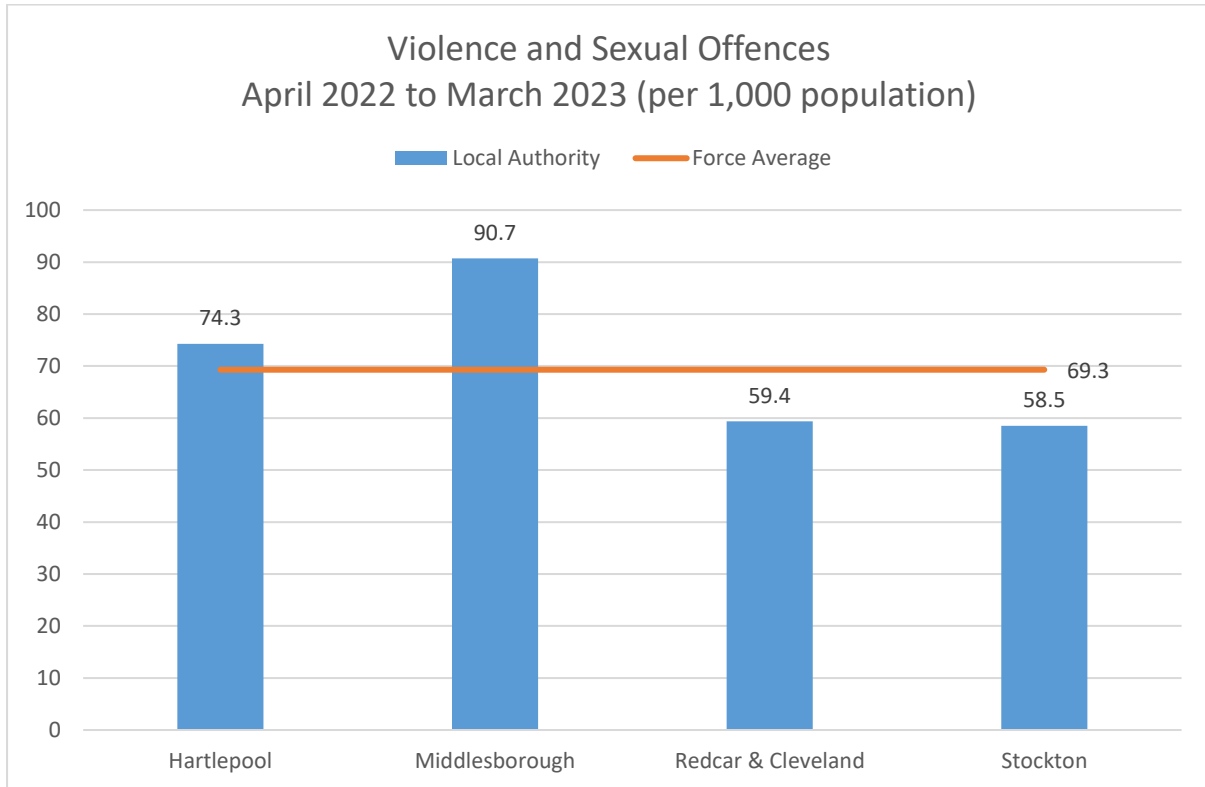
Source: Cleveland Police, 2023

Violent offences number numbered more than twice the size of anti-social behaviour, the next largest offence group. This is different from the same data in 2017/18, where anti-social behaviour was the largest offence group, with violent offences the 2nd largest. The number of anti-social behaviour offences has almost halved from 2017/18 to 2022/23, while the number of violent offences has almost doubled in the same period.

Comparison of crime types in this area between November 2017 and October 2018



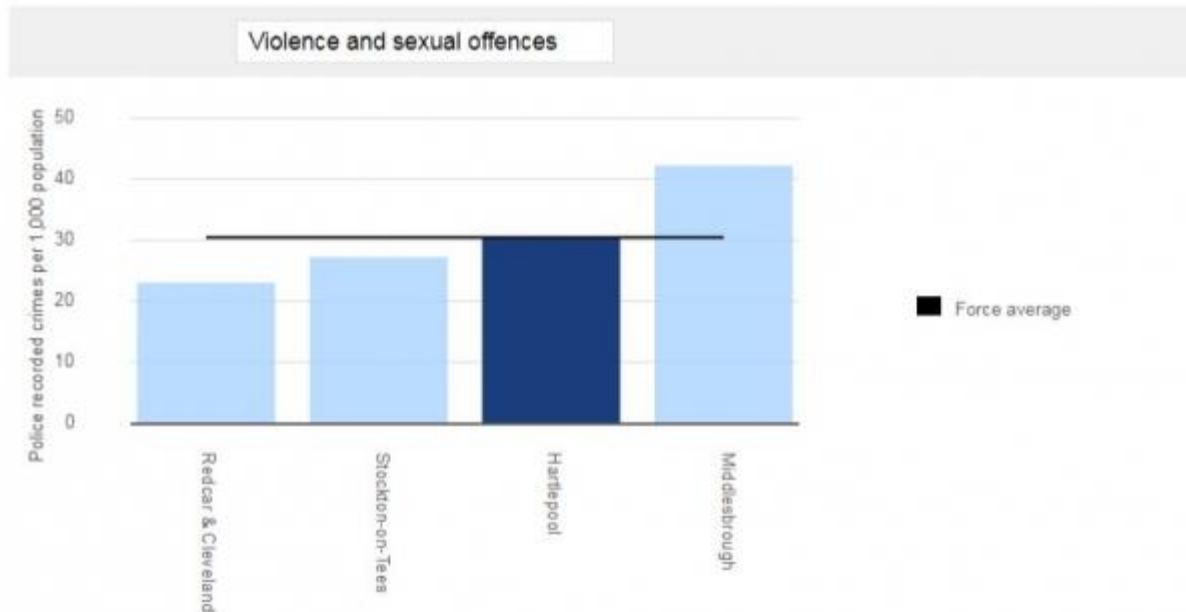
Within the Cleveland Police geographical area, Hartlepool has the 2nd largest rate of violent offences in 2022/23.



Source: Cleveland Police, 2023

Hartlepool's rate is 7.2% above the Cleveland Police average. When compared to the 2017/18 rates, both the Cleveland Police and Hartlepool rate have more than doubled, though Hartlepool was also ranked 2nd largest within the Cleveland Police geographical area in 2017/18.

Crime in Hartlepool compared with crime in the Cleveland force area



Source: Cleveland Police, 2019

Current Services

Hartlepool Community Safety Team currently commissions the Bob Farrow (Belle Vue) Centre to provide a Targeted Youth Outreach Service to engage with young people who are identified as being at risk of anti-social behaviour and / or crime. Young people are diverted into positive activities and a specific programme (The Sorted Programme) has been developed which is a series of brief interventions on topics including violent crime (knife crime, County Lines etc). The Outreach Service is currently grant funded by the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner, however this is due to will cease in March 2020.

Future Intentions

Work is ongoing within the Council to identify and secure future funding for the Targeted Youth Outreach Service.

In March 2019, The Safer Hartlepool Partnership agreed to adopt a Public Health Approach to tackle violence in Hartlepool, however the development of this approach is still in the early stages.