



'The Value of Crimestoppers'

**A Research Study Conducted for the Crimestoppers
Trust**

By

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Foreword

The authors of the report would like to extend their sincere thanks to all the police officers, police civilian staff and members of the Crimestoppers Trusts who helped and supported this research. Their generosity in providing time and hospitality is very much appreciated. The burden of yet another form to complete is never welcome and we are most grateful to the many that did so.

THE VALUE OF CRIMESTOPPERS

SUMMARY

1. Introduction

The principle of Crimestoppers is that it uses guaranteed anonymity as a means of increasing usable information on crime and offenders to assist or increase apprehensions, convictions, the recovery of property or the seizure of illegal items or substances. The Crimestoppers Trust is a registered charity that manages the non-police aspects of the scheme – publicity, promotion, financial rewards and fundraising. There are 29 regions, in each of which is a Crimestoppers Office funded and staffed by the constituent police forces. Each region is supported by a Board of Volunteers drawn from the local business community, media, local authorities and the police. The local boards work under the umbrella of the Crimestoppers Trust.

2. The Research

The remit was to seek to establish the value of Crimestoppers to the Police and Society in general. Measures were derived to give indication of 'added value':-

- crimes that would not otherwise have come to notice are revealed and detected due to Crimestoppers information
- crimes may have been reported but would not have been detected without information from Crimestoppers
- information from Crimestoppers assisted in the detection of crime or crimes
- new offenders were revealed by information from Crimestoppers
- known offenders were convicted of new offences as a result of Crimestoppers
- offenders regarded as 'serious' were apprehended as a result of Crimestoppers

The aim of the research was to establish whether or not Crimestoppers 'added value' within the terms of the above measures.

3. Methodology

The information sought for this research was known to case officers and it is to them that the research instrument was administered. Only cases with successful outcomes to which Crimestoppers contributed were the subject of the analysis. The distribution and collation of questionnaires was managed by regional co-ordinators who

volunteered to participate in the research. 10 of the 29 regions participated. The selected regions provided a mix of characteristics - metropolitan, urban and rural. Successful outcomes generated a questionnaire to the case officer, who was requested to complete the document and return it to the co-ordinator. Confidentiality was not compromised as statistical outcomes only were required and offenders were not identified. The period selected was the months of February and March 1999.

4. The Sample

The proportion of returns received compared to the maximum that could be expected was 63.5%. Using the total arrest and charge data obtained from the Crimestoppers Trust for 1998, the sample amounts to 6.7% of annual returns. The pattern of offences in the sample closely matched the pattern of offences contained within the Crimestoppers Trust data (Appendix A).

5. The Offences Revealed

The data shows that the highest proportion of offences revealed by Crimestoppers related to the misuse of drugs (44%) and vehicle crime the next highest category (12.4%).

6. Value of Property Recovered

Respondents were requested to indicate the value of property recovered. In only 174 of the 345 cases was this category of information completed. Nevertheless, the information does give some indication of a 'cash value' to Crimestoppers information. The total value indicated amounted to £1,464,978. This figure is skewed by the recovery of £750,000 in drugs and proceeds in one case. Most recoveries tend to be relatively low in value. Of the recoveries over £10,000, 4 of the 7 cases related to the recovery of vehicles. The two 'big hits' related to drug seizures of £750,000 and £300,000.

7. The Value of the Information from Crimestoppers

41% of the crimes in the sample would not have come to notice without the information from Crimestoppers. There is good reason to believe that this is an under-representation of the true figure. In 94% of the cases, the information was useful or critical. In only 4 instances (1%) was the information of no value due to its anonymity. 14 informants were recruited as a result of information to Crimestoppers.

8. Cases of Particular Note

This research was intended to be quantitative but there are returns for particular cases that provide illustration of the quality of some of the information revealed through Crimestoppers. These cases include three murders and brief details are included in the text of the report.

9. Offenders Revealed by Crimestoppers

In 63% of the cases, previously unknown or known offenders who were not suspected were arrested and charged with offences. In the remaining 37% of cases information from Crimestoppers contributed to the arrest and charging of offenders who were known and suspected of the offences revealed. 5.5% were known and regarded as serious offenders (individuals whose criminal history indicates significant involvement in serious crime). 11% had been identified as 'target' criminals (individuals whom the police have evidence to indicate routine involvement in offending and who have been selected by the police as priority targets for arrest). The proportion of new offenders, at 30%, tends to be higher in the non-drug offence categories. However, three quarters of the 'target' criminals were in the drug offence category.

10. Police Officers Valuation of Crimestoppers

Police officers completing the questionnaires were asked to indicate their own evaluation of Crimestoppers as means of detecting crime. 74% of the respondents indicated valuations in the top two of the seven rating categories and 87% of the scores were above the mean.

11. Conclusions

In all of the indicators of 'added value' selected for this research, positive outcomes were evident and the hypothesis that Crimestoppers adds value to the police and the public in terms of crime control strategies is clearly confirmed. To this should be added that fact that Crimestoppers is highly regarded as a technique for crime investigation by at least 74% of practitioners.

A number of studies of the process by which crimes are cleared all emphasise that the prime determinant is information provided by members of the public and that a much smaller proportion are cleared up by other investigative techniques. A corollary of those conclusions is that an initiative which increases public participation in the process of crime investigation is likely to have a greater effect on clear-up rates than other measures.. Crimestoppers does this through the notion of 'anonymous justice' by providing the public with an outlet for information that does not include the 'costs' of becoming involved in the criminal justice system.

In the case of the best provided region, each member of the Crimestoppers office is, according to this research, responsible for the apprehension of 103 offenders who were either previously unknown to the police or who were linked to offences of which they were not previously suspected.

THE VALUE OF CRIMESTOPPERS

1. Introduction

The principle of Crimestoppers is that it uses guaranteed anonymity as a means of increasing usable information on crime and offenders to assist or increase apprehensions, convictions, the recovery of property or the seizure of illegal items or substances. It is a tactic available for use in strategies of crime control. The concept originated in the United States in 1976 and was introduced to the United Kingdom in 1988. Since then, the volume of calls to Crimestoppers has increased yearly and the number of persons arrested and charged annually has increased by almost a factor of 10 (Appendix A).

The shift towards intelligence led detection in policing, signalled by the Audit Commission's *'Helping With Enquiries: Tackling Crime Effectively'* (Audit Commission 1993) has given impetus to Crimestoppers.

The Crimestoppers Trust is a registered charity that manages the non-police aspects of the scheme – publicity, promotion, financial rewards and fundraising.

There are 29 regions, in each of which is a Crimestoppers Office funded and staffed by the constituent police forces. Each region is supported by a Board of Volunteers drawn from the local business community, media, local authorities and the police. The local boards work under the umbrella of the Crimestoppers Trust.

2. The Research

This research was commissioned by the Director of the Crimestoppers Trust, Digby Carter MBE. The remit was to seek to establish the value of Crimestoppers to the Police and Society in general.

In a paper presented at the Police Staff College in November 1995, G.D.Berry of Staffordshire University used the concept of opportunity cost to assess the effect of Crimestoppers (Berry 1995). Despite the fact that available data precluded an accurate resource saving analysis, the model derived suggested that the use of Crimestoppers could produce gross savings of at least £4.6 million per annum, representing 70 additional police officers available for duty.

Some preliminary enquiries were conducted at Crimestopper regions, as a result of which it was concluded that any approach based upon a simple cost-benefit analysis may not be achievable as there are too many intervening

variables to try to demonstrate a simple cause and effect sequence. In any case, such a study was beyond the resources of this research. The aim of the research was therefore to seek to demonstrate the concept of 'added value', or to reverse the premise, what would be lost if Crimestoppers was not available.

Value to the Public

It may be posited that Crimestoppers adds public value by increasing the concept of harm reduction through retributive justice. Anonymity reduces the costs to the citizen in the sense that s/he is not inconvenienced, discomforted or 'put at risk' by identified involvement in the criminal justice process. The notion of 'fairness' will be enhanced as more offenders are convicted of crime that result in harm, property is recovered and illegal gains forfeited. There is also an added deterrent effect if the costs of committing crime are raised through an increased chance of discovery. This will be enhanced if 'serious', career or persistent offenders are revealed and convicted. A logical consequence of increased deterrence is the possibility of a reduction in the volume of crime.

Value to the Police

If it is assumed that people are deterred from informing on crimes and offenders by having to identify themselves to the criminal justice process, guaranteed anonymity should increase the willingness to call and therefore the police's knowledge of crime and criminals. The information may add significantly to what is already known or it may be completely new. The Audit Commission's 'Helping With Enquiries' advocated targeting as a technique to apprehend criminals and therefore Crimestoppers should 'fit' with this approach. Information from Crimestoppers sources should result in an increased number of detected crimes and the apprehension of offenders who may otherwise not have come to notice. Thus, it will contribute to a Force's overall performance in the detection of crime.

Indicators of Value

From the foregoing discussion, some measures may be derived that will give indication of 'added value':-

- crimes that would not otherwise have come to notice are revealed and detected due to Crimestoppers information
 - crimes may have been reported but would not have been detected without information from Crimestoppers
 - information from Crimestoppers assisted in the detection of crime or crimes
-

- new offenders were revealed by information from Crimestoppers
- known offenders were convicted of new offences as a result of Crimestoppers
- offenders regarded as 'serious' were apprehended as a result of Crimestoppers

The aim of the research was to establish whether or not Crimestoppers 'added value' within the terms of the above measures.

3. Methodology

Some preliminary interviews were conducted with staff associated with Crimestoppers at two large regions, the London and West Yorkshire (the latter serves six police force areas). These allowed the formulation of some conclusions concerning key elements of the process:-

1. Between 5 & 10% of all calls are actionable and the quality of this percentage can be remarkable. The skills of the call receiver are therefore critical in assessing the quality of information
2. Callers generally fall into three categories, criminals, their close associates and, by far the majority, ordinary members of the public who are worried or bothered. Rewards are a minor consideration for most callers
3. Usable information is received on individuals who would otherwise be unknown to police intelligence systems
4. One of the biggest problems in assessing the effectiveness of the scheme is the difficulty of obtaining results. Co-ordinators estimate that only about 75% of successful outcomes are identified. Case officers, burdened with more critical paperwork, often overlook the notification of a positive result.

The information sought for this research was known to case officers and it is to them that the research instrument was administered. Only cases with successful outcomes to which Crimestoppers contributed would be the subject of the analysis. The returns that identify such cases do not form a complete record of successful outcomes but they do at least provide a starting point where it is known there was such a contribution. Case officers conscientious enough to complete a return form were assumed to be equally likely to complete a simple questionnaire. In an attempt to overcome the reluctance to return paperwork viewed as unnecessary, the questionnaire was devised in a simple a form as possible. Detail was sacrificed in order to obtain a representative volume of returns.

The distribution and collation of questionnaires was managed by regional co-ordinators who volunteered to participate in the research. 10 of the 29 regions participated. The selected regions provided a mix of characteristics - metropolitan, urban and rural. Details of the participating regions are shown in Appendix B. Returns on successful outcomes generated a questionnaire to the case officer, who was requested to complete the second page and return it to the co-ordinator. Confidentiality was not compromised as statistical outcomes only were required and offenders were not identified. The period selected was the months of February and March 1999. Using Crimestoppers statistics to estimate of the number returns expected for the two month period for the participating regions, the volume of responses should number about 500, equivalent to 10% of total successful outcomes, measured in terms of offenders arrested and charged, recorded in 1998 (Appendix A).

Each of the Regions was visited or in two cases, were the subject of telephone briefings on the principles and management of the project. The opportunity was taken to conduct interviews with co-ordinators and staff and a summary of the conclusions from the interviews is included in this report.

4. The Sample

Using the Crimestoppers data for 1998 for 'arrested and charged' outcomes (Appendix A), it was possible to calculate, by averaging the monthly volumes for the participating regions, the number of returns that might be expected if a total sample was to be achieved. The actual number of returns received could thus be compared to establish the extent and quality of the sample. The following table compares the expected volume of questionnaires received with the actual number received for the two-month study period:-

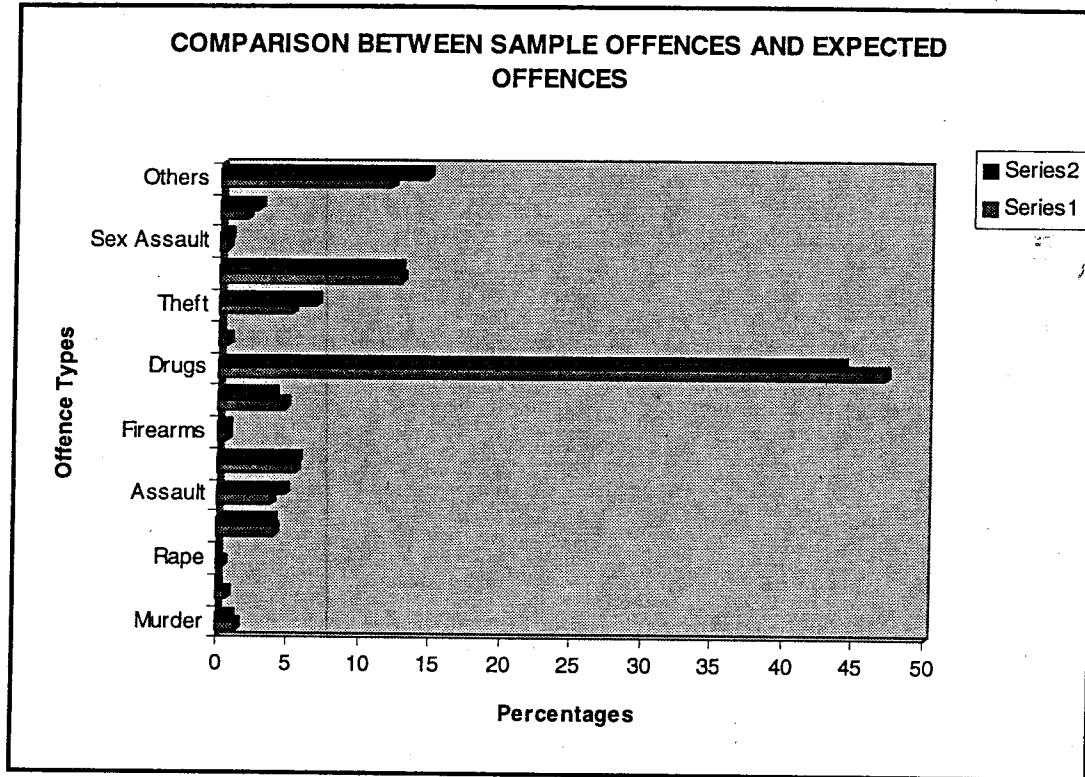
Table 1 Sample Comparison With Expected Levels

Region	Expected	Received	Variation
A	27	18	-9
B	13	9	-4
C	111	78	-33
D	10	4	-6
E	17	41	+24
F	105	24	-81
G	71	45	-26
H	60	8	-52
I	32	18	-14
K	97	100	+3
Totals	543	345	-198

The proportion of returns received compared to the expected level was 63.5%. Using the total arrest and charge data for 1998, the sample amounts to 6.7% of annual returns.

A similar calculation was conducted in relation to the offences revealed in the sample by comparing the proportions of offences expected from 1998 Crimestoppers data with the proportions within the sample. The comparison is shown graphically:-

Fig 1 Offence Profile Comparison



Series 1 are the offences revealed in the survey and Series 2 represents the proportions of offences expected. There is a close match between the offences between the two profiles. In other words, the sample was representative of the annual data provided to the Crimestoppers Trust (Appendix A) in terms of the types of offences revealed.

5. The Offences Revealed

The survey showed the following offence profile:-

Table 2 Offences

CRIME TYPE	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
Murder	3	0.9
Att Murder	0	0
Rape	0	0
Robbery	13	3.7
Assault	16	4.6
Burglary	19	5.5
Firearms	2	0.6
Handling	13	3.7
Drugs	152	44.0
Arson	0	0
Theft	23	6.7
Vehicle Crime	43	12.4
Sexual Assault	2	0.6
Fraud	9	2.6
Other	50	14.5
Totals	345	100

The data shows that the highest proportion of offences revealed by Crimestoppers are related to the misuse of drugs. The 'other' category will typically include traffic offences such as drink driving, contraband and other matters that do not fall within the Home Office classification of crimes.

6. Value of Property Recovered

Respondents were requested to indicate the value of property recovered. In only 174 of the 345 cases was this category of information completed. Nevertheless, the information does give some indication of a 'cash value' to Crimestoppers information. The total value indicated amounted to £1,464,978. This figure is skewed by the recovery of £750,000 in drugs and proceeds in one case.

The average recovery value for those cases where it was indicated was £8419, using all cases as the divisor, the average amount becomes £4246. This compares with a case average of £2128 for the annual Crimestoppers data for 1998 (Appendix A). Again, the high figure distorts the average. Most recoveries tend to be relatively low in value.

Table 3 Value of Recovered Items

Value of Recovered Items	Percentage (n = 174)
£1000 or less	76%
£1001 to £10000	20%
Over £10000	4%

Of the recoveries over £10,000, 4 of the 7 cases related to the recovery of vehicles. The two 'big hits' related to drug seizures of £750,000 and £300,000.

7. The Value of the Information from Crimestoppers

Case officers were asked to indicate the value of the information received via Crimestoppers to the detection of the case. They were asked to consider which of the following applied:-

1. the crime(s) would not have come to notice without it
2. the crime(s) would not have been detected without it
3. the crime was reported but the information was crucial to detection
4. the information was useful but not critical
5. the information was of little or no value
6. the information was of little or no value due to anonymity
7. an informant was recruited

There was some variation in the responses, for example some officers would double score and others single score e.g. some would score for both categories 1 & 2 whereas others would score 1 only, when, by implication, 2 would also apply. These scores should therefore be regarded as separate categories and should not be added together. The percentage of responses in each category is shown in the following tables:-

Table 4 Crimes Identified Solely as a Result of Crimestoppers

Crime (s) would not have come to notice without Crimestoppers	41%
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There is good reason to believe that the 'crime would not have come to notice' category is a significant under-representation of the true figure. In only 52% of the misuse of drugs cases was the category 'crime would not have come to notice without the information' indicated. This seems illogical for a victimless crime, particularly where the offences were predominantly small scale and almost all resulted from one region. Assuming this to be an erroneous interpretation, then the number of new offences revealed by Crimestoppers should be in the region of 60%.

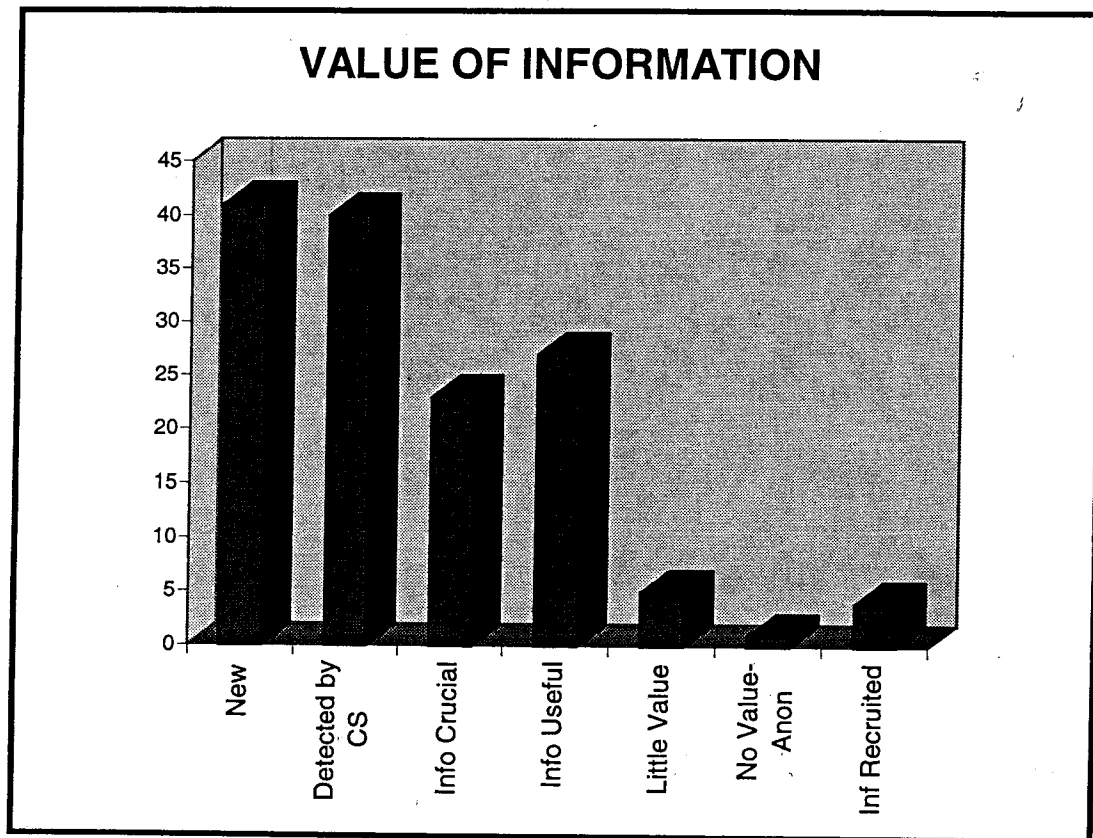
Table 5 Value of Information

Crime(s) would not have been detected without it	40%
Crime was reported but the information was crucial to detection	23%
Information was useful but not critical	27%
Information was of little or no value	5%
Information was of little or no value due to anonymity	1%
Total	96%
Informant Recruited	4%

In 94% of the cases, the information was useful or critical. In only 4 instances (1%) was the information of no value due to its anonymity. It should, however, be borne in mind that this is a survey of successful cases and the latter factor may feature to a much greater extent in information not pursued.

Particularly interesting is the fact that 14 informants were recruited as a result of information to Crimestoppers. Whether these were potential offenders or witnesses is not stated, but it does indicate that Crimestoppers contributes to information led detection by this powerful means. These findings can be shown graphically as follows:-

Fig 2 Value of Information



8. Cases of Particular Note

This research was intended to be quantitative but there are returns for particular cases that provide illustration of the quality of some of the information revealed through Crimestoppers.

A Drug Related Murder in Strathclyde The information received from Crimestoppers contributed to the conviction of an individual who was known and suspected of the offence and who had been identified as a target criminal.

A Murder in Greater Manchester The crime would not have come to notice without Crimestoppers and the information was crucial to its detection.

A Murder in Strathclyde The crime had been reported but the information was crucial to the detection of a known and suspected offender

A Drugs Case in West Yorkshire Drugs and other property to the value of £750,000 was recovered. The offence would not have come to notice had it not have been for information to Crimestoppers. The offender was known but not suspected of this offence.

Drug Offences in South Yorkshire the Officer in the Case had written on the questionnaire that without the information from Crimestoppers he would have been totally unprepared for other information confirming the offence. The source was invaluable for the apprehension of an offender who was not previously known. Drugs to the value of £300,000 were recovered.

Drug Offences in Lothian & Borders The crimes would not have come to notice without the information from Crimestoppers. £2200 worth of drugs and £4000 in cash were confiscated.

Handling Stolen Goods in Metropolitan Police Area £150,000 mobile telephones were recovered. The information to Crimestoppers was crucial to the arrest and charge of an offender who was known and suspected of the offence.

A Burglary in the Metropolitan Police Area In excess of £10,000 in property was recovered and the offence would not have been reported had it not have been for information to Crimestoppers. A known offender was arrested.

9. Offenders Revealed by Crimestoppers

Respondents were asked to indicate the quality of the information in respect of the offender(s) revealed by Crimestoppers. The categories they were requested to indicate were whether new offenders were revealed or whether new information was gained on offenders with a criminal history or suspected of criminal activity. They were also asked to indicate whether or not offenders could be classed as a 'serious offender' and whether or not they had been identified as a 'target' for intelligence led policing tactics.

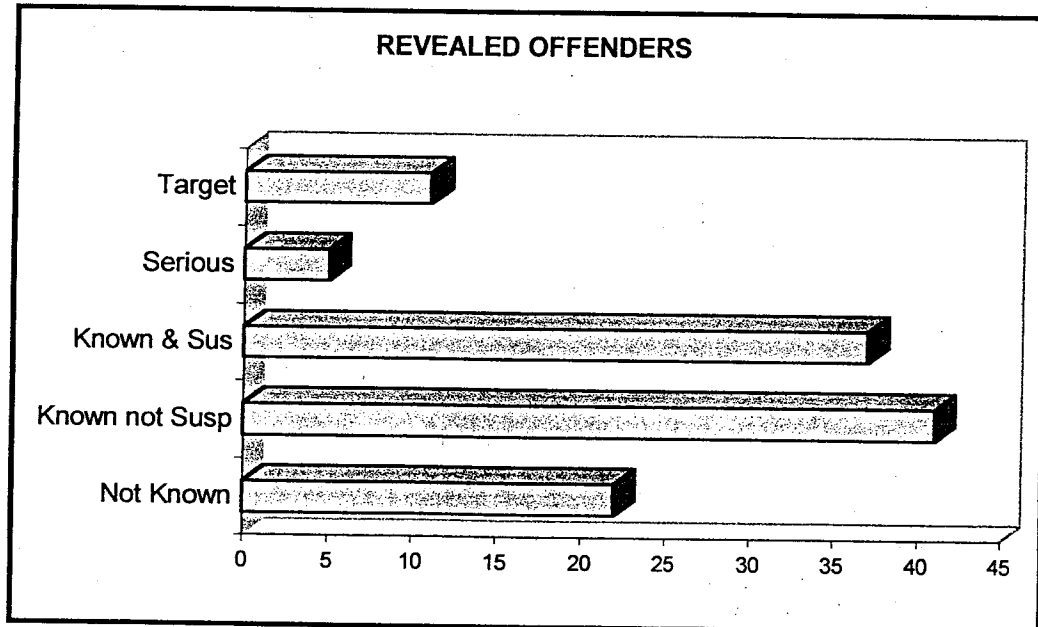
Table 6 Offenders Revealed

	Number	Percent
Not previously known	76	22
Known but not suspected of this offence	142	41
Known & Suspected of this offence	129	37
Total	347	100
Known & regarded as a serious offender	19	5.5
Had been identified as a target criminal	37	11

The data indicates that in 63% of the cases, previously unknown or known offenders who were not suspected were arrested and charged with offences. In the remaining 37% of cases information from Crimestoppers contributed to the arrest and charging of offenders who were known and suspected of the offences revealed. 5.5% were known and regarded as serious offenders (individuals whose criminal history indicates significant involvement in serious crime). 11% had been identified as 'target' criminals (individuals whom the police have evidence to indicate routine involvement in offending and who have been selected by the police as priority targets for arrest).

It is a logical hypothesis, bearing in mind the widespread use of drugs and the 'victimless' nature of the offence, that drug cases would reveal more 'unknown' offenders. In fact the reverse was the case. In only 18 (12%) of the 152 drug cases were new offenders revealed - information tended to relate to already known offenders in this offence category. The proportion of new offenders, at 30%, tends to be higher in the other non-drug offence categories. However, three quarters of the 'target' criminals were in the drug offence category. This data can be represented graphically as follows:-

Fig 3 Offenders Revealed



10. Officers Valuation of Crimestoppers

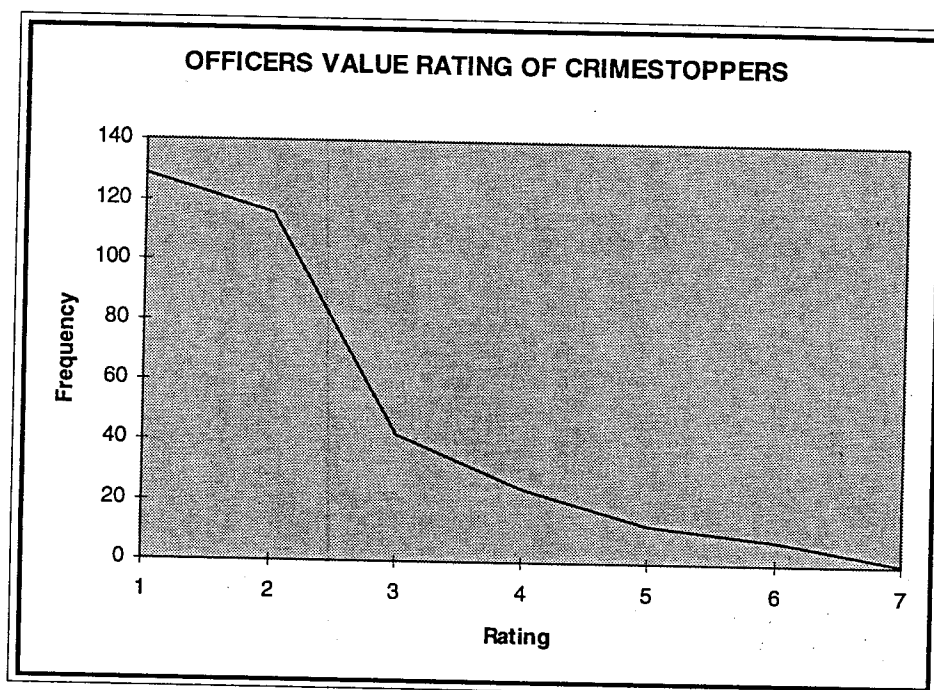
In the final question, officers were asked to indicate their own evaluation of Crimestoppers as means of detecting crime. They were asked to ring a figure on a scale of 1 (extremely valuable) to 7 (of no value). The frequency of the scores is shown in the following table:-

Table 7 Police Officers' Valuation

SCORE		FREQUENCY
1	Extremely Valuable	129 (39%)
2		116 (35%)
3		42 (13%)
4		25 (7%)
5		13 (4%)
6		8 (2%)
7	Of no value	1 (0.3%)
TOTAL		334

74% of the respondents indicated valuations in the top two categories and 87% of the scores were above the mean. The information can be represented graphically as follows:-

Fig. 4 Officers Valuation



11. Conclusions

This has been a simple evaluation. It was not intended to be sophisticated as over elaboration of the research instrument would not have encouraged its submission. The questions it posed were quite simple and intended to provide a broad indication of the value of the concept of Crimestoppers. The findings are summarised by using the indicators of 'added value':-

Crimes that would not have come to notice are revealed and detected

41% of the sample related to offences that brought to notice solely as the result of information received from Crimestoppers. There is good reason to argue that this is a significant under-representation and that the true figure should be in the region of 60%. The most prevalent offence category was related to the misuse of drugs and there were two high value cases revealed. The government's anti-drugs strategy has created performance targets for the police (Home Office Circular November 1998) and Crimestoppers would appear to be a particularly good source of information for constructing intelligence in this offence category.

Crimes may have been reported but would not have been detected without information from Crimestoppers

The responses indicate that 40% of the revealed offences are detected solely as a result of information received by Crimestoppers.

Information from Crimestoppers assisted in the detection of crime or crimes

In addition to the 40% of offences detected solely as a result of Crimestoppers calls, in a further 23% the information was regarded as a crucial element in detection and in 27% of cases it was useful but not critical. In all but 6% of the offences in the sample, the information was crucial or useful. The anonymity of callers was not shown to be a significant impediment but may be so in filtering cases worthy investigation. 4% of the responses indicated that informants were recruited as a result of the information.

New offenders were revealed by information from Crimestoppers

The survey responses related to the apprehension of 347 offenders, 76 or 22% of whom were not previously known to police records. The proportion of 'new offenders' tends to be higher in non-drug offences (30% compared with 12% for drug offences).

Known offenders were convicted of new offences as a result of Crimestoppers

The results indicated that in 41% of the cases, previously 'known' offenders were arrested for offences in which the only information to connect them to the crimes was that emanating from Crimestoppers. In a further 37% of cases the information was a contributory factor in the arrest and charging of offenders already known and suspected of the offence.

Offenders regarded as 'serious' were apprehended as a result of Crimestoppers

The respondents indicated that 5.5% of the offenders were known and regarded by case officers as 'serious' and 11% of the total had been identified as 'target' criminals.

In all of the indicators of 'added value' selected for this research, positive outcomes are evident and the hypothesis that Crimestoppers adds value to the police and the public in terms of crime control strategies is clearly confirmed. To this should be added that fact that Crimestoppers is highly regarded as a technique for crime investigation by at least 74% of practitioners.

A number of studies of the process by which crimes are cleared all emphasise that the prime determinant is information provided by members of the public and that a much smaller proportion are cleared up by other investigative techniques (Reiner 1992). A corollary of these conclusions is that an initiative which increases public participation in the process of crime investigation is likely to have a greater effect on clear-up rates than other measures.. Crimestoppers does this through the notion of 'anonymous justice' or providing the public with an outlet for information that does not include the 'costs' of becoming involved in the criminal justice system.

Using information from Crimestoppers effectively is not cheap. It requires dedicated staff, managerial impetus and investment in skills as well as hardware. However, in the case of best provided region, each member of the Crimestoppers office is, according to this research and Crimestoppers data (Appendix A) responsible for the apprehension of 103 offenders who are either previously unknown to the police or who are linked to offences of which they were not previously suspected. It is a level of productivity likely to be the envy of other officers.

REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A

Crimestoppers Statistics 1.1.99 to 31.7.99

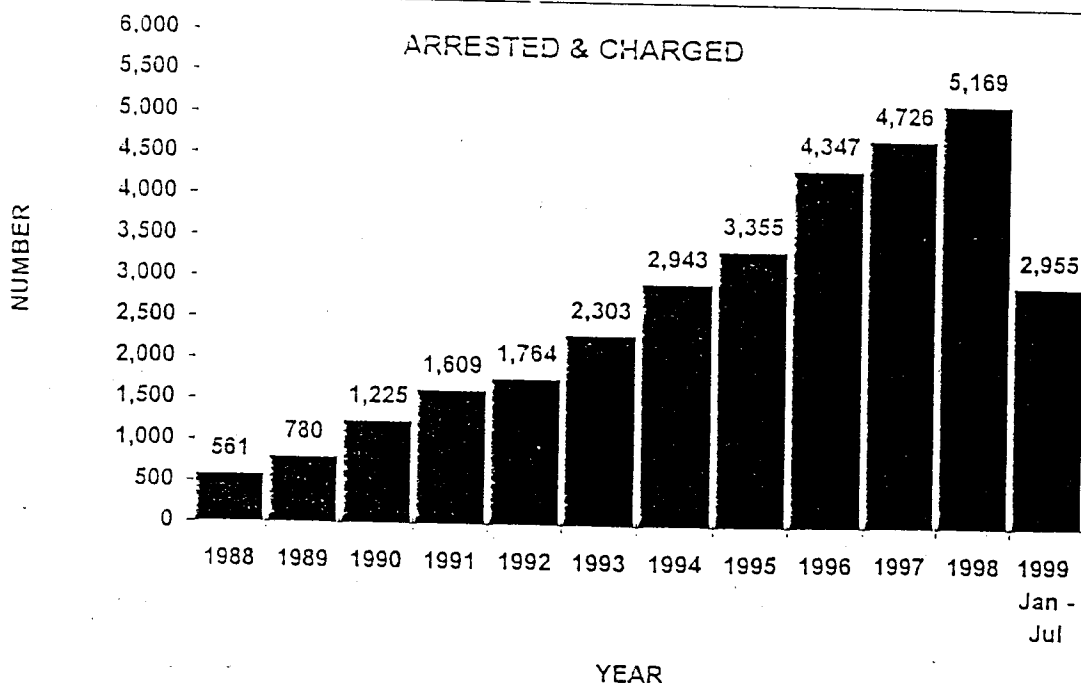
STATISTICS

to 31st July 1999

	Arrested/ Charged	Calls	Goods* Recovered £	Drugs** Recovered £
Total since inception (1988)	31,737	340,277	45,521,838	19,028,537
1999 Jan - Jul	2,955	32,203	3,854,892	3,693,342
1998 Jan - Jul	2,762	31,664	4,396,498	1,691,041
1998	5,169	54,451	8,081,711	2,940,809

* Goods Recovered excludes Drugs & Firearms.

** Drugs Recovered are valued at "street value". The Total is since October 1995, the start of SNAP.



Crestoppers - Total (as at 31/12/99)

Actionable Calls - 1999 - by Region																
Region	Murder	Attempted Murder	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Firearms	Handling Stolen Goods	Drugs	Arson	Theft	Vehicle Crime	Sexual Assault	Fraud	Other Crimes	TOTAL
Anglia	89	1	42	115	60	78	18	48	591	21	99	86	60	69	556	1,933
Cheshire	33	1	15	59	14	25	9	2	138	4	19	29	23	24	141	536
Cumbria	2			3	3	5	2		56	2	10	33	2	11	10	139
Devon & Cornwall	94		14	16	59	44	12	28	241	6	69	440	41	24	370	1,458
Dorset	17		2	4	7	11	6	7	78	4	13	108	2	14	51	324
Essex	12	1	10	21	14	13	6	14	204	10	42	107	18	44	67	583
Gloucestershire	6		5	22	14	29	12	14	187	2	19	25	3	16	140	494
Greater Manchester	127	6	34	380	121	311	58	154	1,798	14	289	1,326	72	261	1,465	6,416
Guernsey	1			1	4	9	2	1	39	3	3	24	2	2	26	113
Isle of Man					3	6	2		30		4	13	5	2	35	105
Jersey					10	13	2		12			5	2	1	51	100
Lancashire	41	4	29	57	37	48	16	40	423	19	66	35	32	105	434	1,385
Leicestershire	5	1	6	26	14	36	2	11	164	1	15	61	6	18	55	421
London	101	16	8	76	32	67	63	34	791	9	37	132	45	35	131	1,577
Merseyside	30	1	3	67	22	45	20	21	558	6	56	177	14	38	149	1,207
Northern Ireland	16	5		48	37	23	13	11	112	11	55	12	3	43	230	619
Scotland	51	8	6	36	60	67	36	22	1,346	6	73	278	23	62	513	2,587
Southern	42		33	53	56	48	24	88	620	13	81	57	12	27	291	1,445
Staffordshire	6		2	19	10	38		16	201	5	40	121	7	13	48	526
Surrey	14		2	5	7	4	2	4	71	1	13	23	5	8	20	179
Thames Valley	22		4	17	18	24	4	10	187	7	23	21	16	11	122	486
Tyne Tees	23		30	40	30	50	13	28	314	9	357	15	19	108	327	1,363
Wales	54		3	48	10	53	5	39	300	4	33	69	7	75	85	785
Warwickshire	6			3	11		3	4	42	1	10	30	5	7	14	147
West Country	49		127	79	88	89	22	51	487	16	234	91	6	29	650	2,018
West Mercia	8			15	6	28	10	24	253	6	24	93	6	22	94	589
West Midlands	14		16	46	14	40	9	44	221	10	62	234	8	41	134	893
Wiltshire	13		30	6	3	8	2	10	113	6	35	114	10	16	76	442
Yorkshire	30		29	188	69	142	27	133	1,255	14	313	561	33	248	291	3,333
Total	906	44	455	1,450	833	1,360	398	858	10,832	210	2,103	4,320	487	1,372	6,576	32,203

2020-2021 Annual Report of the Metropolitan Police Authority

Arrested & Charged - 1999 - by Region																
Region	Murder	Attempted Murder	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Firearms	Handling Stolen Goods	Drugs	Arson	Theft	Vehicle Crime	Sexual Assault	Fraud	Other Crimes	TOTAL
Anglia		1	1	5	7	4	2	1	35	1	5	4		5	31	102
Cheshire				1		2			17		4	2	1	1	4	32
Cumbria				1		3			3		3				5	15
Devon & Cornwall				1	5	11		8	31		17	3		1	5	82
Dorset					1		1		28			34		2	2	68
Essex				1		1		2	21		2	4		1	5	37
Gloucestershire				3		4		1	16		4	1			16	45
Greater Manchester	5	2	1	16	19	23	2	20	170	1	14	59	1	4	58	395
Guernsey						10						6			2	18
Isle of Man						1			7							8
Jersey					3	6		1	2		2	5		2	13	34
Lancashire				1				2	9		3			1	7	23
Leicestershire					3			1	32		5	14	1		4	60
London	11	7	1	18	15	8	2	30	220	3	29	26	1	5	7	383
Merseyside	1			9	1	4	1	1	21		8	7		1	6	60
Northern Ireland				10	3			1	10	1	9	1		7	19	61
Scotland				10	2	20	3	6	151			34			30	256
Southern		1		7	4	10		9	123		6	5		9	41	215
Staffordshire				2	3	3			29		3	4		2		46
Surrey					2			1	10	3		2				18
Thames Valley	2			2	2		1		28			1		1	9	46
Tyne Tees			2	3	6	6		2	30	1	41			8	42	141
Wales				7	3	18		4	91	2	2	12	1	8	3	151
Warwickshire					1	3		4	5		1	2			22	38
West Country				1	10	7	1		20	1	21	4		1	4	70
West Mercia				2	4	10		1	65	2	2	10	1	10	12	119
West Midlands				3	3	8		2	33	2	9	16		1	15	92
Wiltshire						1			9	2	2	6				20
Yorkshire	5		1	12	12	17	1	19	119	1	27	64	1	8	33	320
Total	24	11	6	115	109	180	14	116	1,335	20	219	326	7	78	395	2,955

JULY stats have not been rec'd from Cumbria and ; not included in the above

Crimestoppers - Total (as at 31/7/99)

Property Recovered (£) 1999		
Region	Goods (excluding Drugs & Firearms)	Drugs only
Anglia	81,068.00	56,963.00
Cheshire	500,000.40	647.00
Cumbria	6,260.00	570.00
Devon & Cornwall	58,080.00	14,049.00
Dorset		48.00
Essex	17,676.00	4,383.00
Gloucestershire	10,300.00	15,970.00
Greater Manchester	423,196.01	576,666.00
Guernsey	270.00	
Isle of Man		7,671.43
Jersey	2,410.00	1,570.00
Lancashire	1,403.00	995.00
Leicestershire	44,345.00	8,940.00
London	221,514.00	838,345.00
Merseyside	1,524,157.00	2,760.00
Northern Ireland	30,450.00	4,140.00
Scotland	91,233.00	84,822.00
Southern	127,243.00	12,064.00
Staffordshire	9,150.00	865.00
Surrey	775.00	3,950.00
Thames Valley	65.00	4,400.00
Tyne Tees	135,695.00	6,586.00
Wales	33,775.50	417,868.50
Warwickshire	2,750.00	320.00
West Country	42,998.00	3,874.00
West Mercia	188,754.00	22,654.00
West Midlands	74,657.00	524,313.00
Wiltshire	330.00	5,000.00
Yorkshire	226,337.00	1,072,908.00
Total	3,854,891.91	3,693,341.93

...been sold from Cumbria and are not included in the

APPENDIX B

Crimestoppers Regions Participating in the Study

APPENDIX B

THE CRIMESTOPPERS REGIONS PARTICIPATING IN THE STUDY

Anglia

Forces: Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Hertfordshire, Norfolk,
Northamptonshire, Suffolk

Base: Police Station, 63 London Rd, Downham Market,
Norfolk PE38 0BQ

Gloucestershire

Forces: Gloucestershire only

Base: Police HQ, Holland House, Lansdown Rd, Cheltenham,
Gloucs GL51 6QH

Greater Manchester

Forces: Greater Manchester

Base: Police Station, Bradford Park, 3 Bank Street, Clayton,
Manchester M11 4AA

Jersey

Forces: States of Jersey

Base: Crime Bureau, States of Jersey Police, Rouge Bouillon, St
Helier, Jersey JE3 3ZA

Leicestershire

Forces: Leicestershire

Base: Force Intelligence Bureau, Hamilton Police Station, Colin
Grundy Drive, Leicester LE5 1FY

London

Forces: Metropolitan Police & City of London

Base: Room 487, New Scotland Yard, London SW1 0BG

Scotland

Forces: Central Scotland, Dumfries & Galloway, Fife, Grampian, Lothian & Borders, Northern, Strathclyde, Tayside & BTP Scotland

Base: Strathclyde Police HQ, 173 Pitt Street, Glasgow G2 4JS

Southern

Forces: Hampshire, Kent & Sussex

Base: Sussex House, Crowhurst Rd, Hollingbury, Brighton BN1 8AF

West Mercia

Forces: West Mercia only

Base: Police Headquarters, Hindlip Hall, PO Box 55, Worcester WR3 8SP

Yorkshire

Forces: Derbyshire, Humberside, Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, South Yorkshire, West Yorkshire

Base: West Yorkshire Police, Fell House, George Street, Wakefield, West Yorkshire WF1 1LH

APPENDIX C

Operating the Police Side of Crimestoppers

APPENDIX C

OPERATING THE POLICE SIDE OF 'CRIMESTOPPERS'

The researchers visited 8 out of the 10 regional co-ordinators during the course of the research, held discussions with them and viewed the operation of their system. As a result, the following observations are made.

Operating the System

Arrangements for the receipt and assessment of calls varied considerably. The optimum provision is found at the London Region where caller interrogation is conducted by trained detective officers, whereas in one county force calls to Crimestoppers are dealt with as part of the normal call handling system. The dissemination of information is similarly varied. All co-ordinators are agreed that the key to an effective use of the system is the production of actionable packages through a careful interrogation of callers. 90% of the calls tend to be of no actionable value and there are many annoying hoax calls, particularly during the school holidays. The quality of the remaining 5 - 10% of calls can be extremely high, provided they are properly 'filtered' from the rest.

The interrogation skills can be acquired by civilian members of staff and examples were found where experienced civilian staff undertake the function. Some regions will only action calls relating to recordable crimes where there is a statutory power of arrest, whilst others have no such limitation and will take calls relating to road traffic matters or other illegal activity. In one case of illegal importation, £1.5 million pounds of goods were confiscated following information to Crimestoppers.

The co-ordinators with the most difficult roles were those servicing a number of police forces whose responses tend to vary according to their differing perceptions of the value of information produced by Crimestoppers.

Callers

There was a consensus amongst co-ordinators that callers tend to fall into three categories:-

- criminals
- close associates
- ordinary citizens who are concerned or bothered by some activity

The first two categories are small but provide the best quality information. For some callers, Crimestoppers is often the last resort and if they terminate a call, they will often ring back. Rewards tend to be a minor incentive but nevertheless a valuable one.

Relationships with the Crimestoppers Boards

The interviews revealed close and reciprocal relations between the Crimestoppers Boards and the Co-ordinators. In the centres observed, the joint sense of purpose was clear and unequivocal. As a general rule, the less resourced the co-ordinator, the more the efforts of the Board were valued. The involvement of influential members of the public is seen as an effective means of citizen involvement in crime reduction. As one co-ordinator put it "We have a common agenda - keeping criminals of the street and spreading best practice to achieve that."

Giving Clout to Crimestoppers

The observations, research activity and the results lead to two unavoidable conclusions. The two variables that determine the effectiveness of a Crimestoppers operation are the willingness of police management in giving impetus to it and the energy and drive of the co-ordinators. The degree of managerial commitment tended to 'shine through' in the interviews conducted.

APPENDIX D

Research Findings

TOTAL SAMPLE

						OFFENCES												
CRIME TYPES		Murder	Att Murder	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Firearms	Handling	Drugs	Arson	Theft	Veh Crime	Sex Ass	Fraud	Other		
Anglia					2	2					4		3		1			
Gloucs											2					6	18	
Gr Manchester	1				1	3	3	2			2					5	9	
Jersey									7		36		4	1		3	19	
Leics						1	1				1						78	
London					2	2	4				17		1	8	1		4	
Scotland					1	1	1	2			13		2	2	3	3	41	
Southern	2				1	1	1		2		29			4		1	24	
West Mercia					1	1	2		1							6	45	
Yorks						1						1				3	8	
					5	4	3				11		1	3		1	18	
Totals	3				13	16	19	2	3	13	152		11	25		2	100	
								2				23	43	2	9	50	345	

OFFENDERS REVEALED

[illegible]

[illegible]

COMPARISON BETWEEN EXPECTED AND SAMPLE OFFENCES

CRIME	Expected	% Total	Received	% Total	Variance		
Murder	6	1.2	3	0.9	0.4		
Att Murder	3	0.6	0	0.0	0.6		
Rape	1	0.2	0	0.0	0.2		
Robbery	19	3.9	13	3.8	0.1		
Assault	18	3.7	16	4.6	-0.9		
Burglary	26	5.3	19	5.5	-0.2		
Firearms	3	0.6	2	0.6	0.0		
Handling	23	4.7	13	3.8	0.9		
Drugs	230	47.1	152	44.1	3.1		
Arson	3	0.6	0	0.0	0.6		
Theft	25	5.1	23	6.7	-1.5		
Veh Crime	62	12.7	43	12.5	0.2		
Sex Assault	2	0.4	2	0.6	-0.2		
Fraud	9	1.8	9	2.6	-0.8		
Others	58	11.9	50	14.5	-2.6		
	488		345				

APPENDIX E

The Questionnaire

EVALUATION OF CRIMESTOPPERS

The Vauxhall Centre for the Study of Crime at the University of Luton has been commissioned by the Crimestoppers Trust to research the value of Crimestoppers to the Police and society. As part of the project a survey is being conducted seeking the views of officers who act on the information received from the public. It is appreciated that you are already burdened with paperwork but it will be extremely helpful if you could spare a moment or two to complete Part 2 of this simple questionnaire. It relates to a case with which you dealt and where information from Crimestoppers was acted upon. This data will be treated with complete confidence. The result will be a statistical analysis.

PART 1 OFFENCE DETAILS

1. Force:
2. Date of offence:
3. Ref No:
4. Crime Type (Please tick):

1.Murder		6.Burglary		11.Theft	
2.Att Murder		7.Firearms		12.Veh Crime	
3.Rape		8.Handling		13.Sex Assault	
4.Robbery		9.Drugs		14.Fraud	
5.Assault		10.Arson		15.Other	

5. Property Recovered(Please tick if appropriate):

1.Goods	<input type="checkbox"/>	4.Contraband	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.Drugs	<input type="checkbox"/>	5.Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.Firearms	<input type="checkbox"/>		
6.Estimated Value:			

6. Personal Injury (Please tick if appropriate):

1.Fatal	<input type="checkbox"/>	2.Serious	<input type="checkbox"/>	3.Slight	<input type="checkbox"/>
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PART 2 FOR COMPLETION BY OFFICER IN CASE

7. How useful was the information received from 'Crimestoppers' (Please tick those statements that apply)

1. Crime(s) would not have been brought to notice without it	
2. Crime(s) would not have been detected without it	
3. Crime was reported but information was crucial to detection	
4. Information was useful but not critical	
5. A registered informant was recruited as a result	
6. Information was of little or no value	
7. Information was of little or no value due to anonymity	

8. The Offender(s) (Please tick those statements that apply)

1. Not previously known	
2. Known but not suspected of this offence	
3. Known and suspected of this offence	
4. Known and regarded as 'serious' offender(s)	
5. Had been identified as a target criminal	

9. How do you value the 'Crimestoppers' concept as means of detecting crime? (Please ring a figure according to how strongly or otherwise you value the concept)

Extremely Valuable					Of no value	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Thank you for your time. It is very much appreciated.