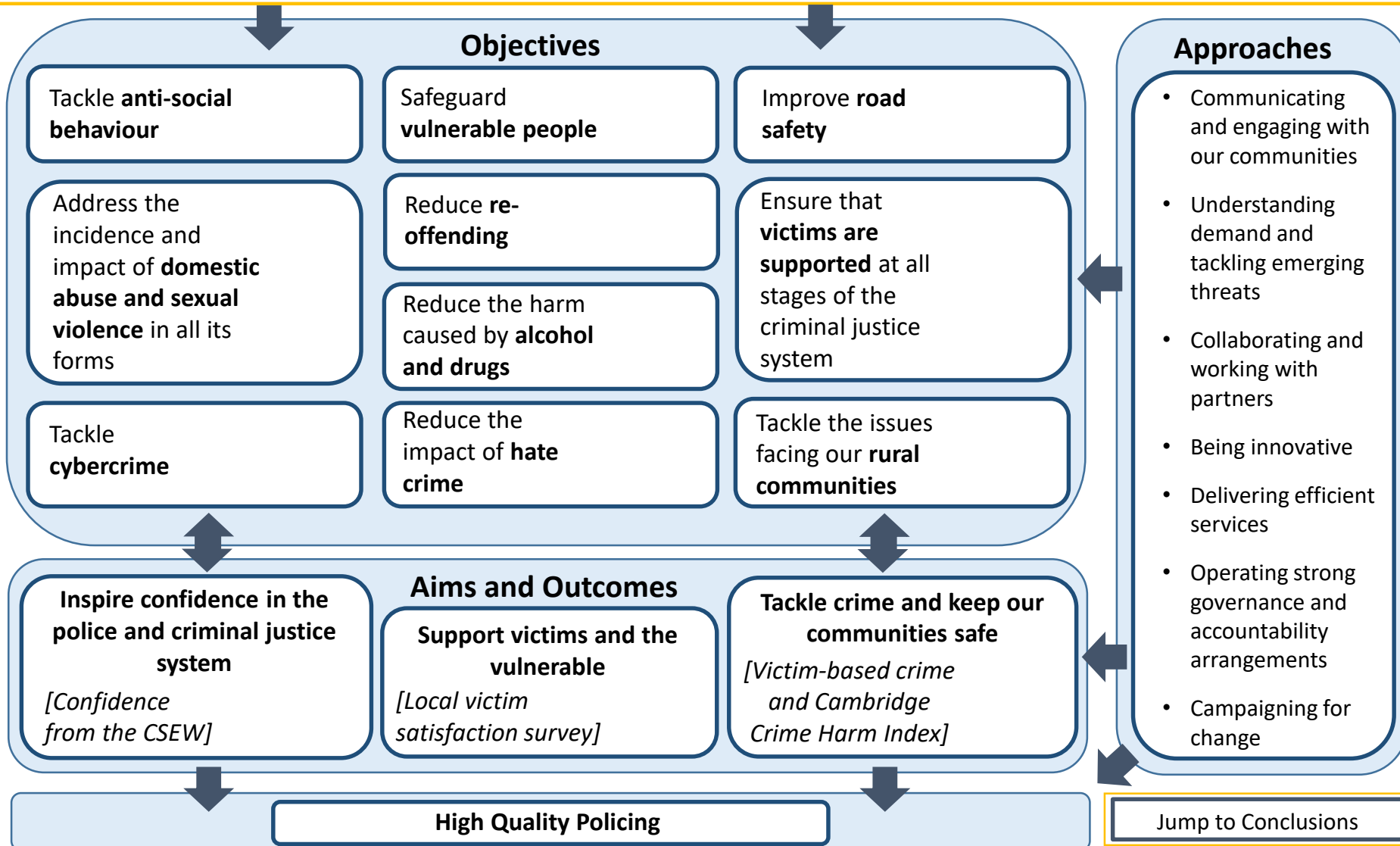


To place the current performance in context, [click here](#) to view a recent history of the Constabulary's performance. Otherwise, click each of the key areas of focus, key indicators and the desired outcome below to see how the Constabulary is performing in these areas.

Performance Report –
Quarter 1 - 12 months to
30 June 2017

My Vision: Inspire confidence in policing by ensuring efficient and effective services are delivered to support victims and keep all our communities safe.



Recent Performance

- Durham Constabulary covers both County Durham and Darlington, an area with a population of around 610,000 people
- Below shows an approximation of how things have changed in the last few years (rounded figures):

Staff Numbers

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2016</u>	
• Police Officers	• 1580	• 1152	• - 428
• PCSOs	• 170	• 148	• - 22
• Police Staff	• 930	• 966	• + 36

Crimes

• Overall Crime	• 42,000	• 43,500	• + 4%
• Burglary Dwelling	• 2,500	• 1,600	• - 36%
• Theft from a Motor Vehicle	• 3,000	• 1,800	• - 40%
• Violence Against the Person	• 7,000	• 13,200	• + 89%
• Shoplifting	• 3,200	• 3,900	• + 22%

Confidence

• 53%	• 83%	• + 30%
-------	-------	---------

Victim Satisfaction

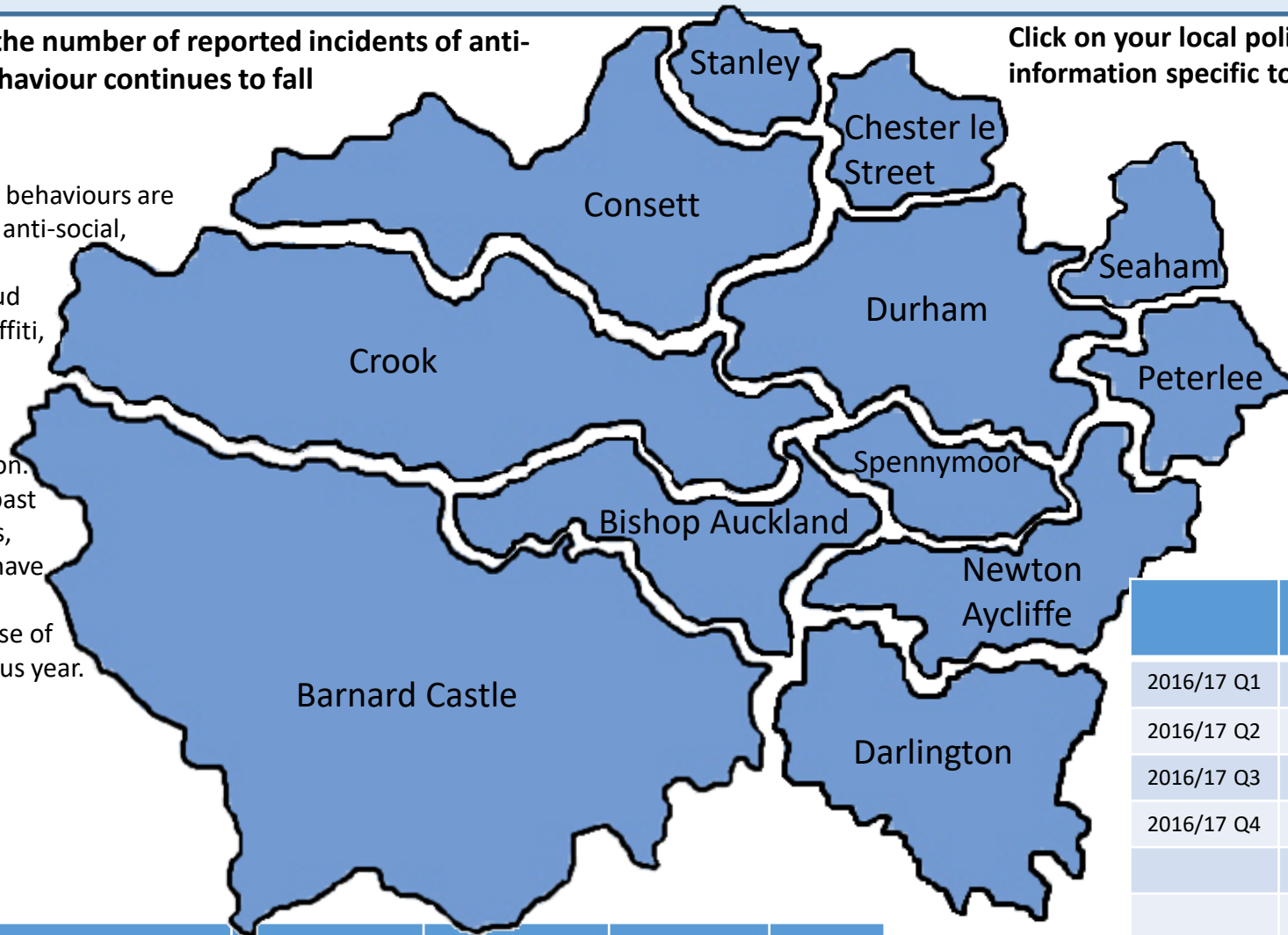
• Actions Taken	• 79%	• 84%	• + 5%
• Follow Up	• 68%	• 80%	• +12%
• Whole Experience	• 82%	• 87%	• + 5%

Objective: Tackle anti-social behaviour

Overall, the number of reported incidents of anti-social behaviour continues to fall

Click on your local policing sector to see information specific to your area.

A range of behaviours are classed as anti-social, including playing loud music, graffiti, street drinking and intimidation. Over the past 12 months, numbers have remained below those of the previous year.



	12 months to end June 2016	12 months to end June 2017	Difference	PCVC Verdict
Anti Social Behaviour	24,106	21,705	- 9.77%	😊

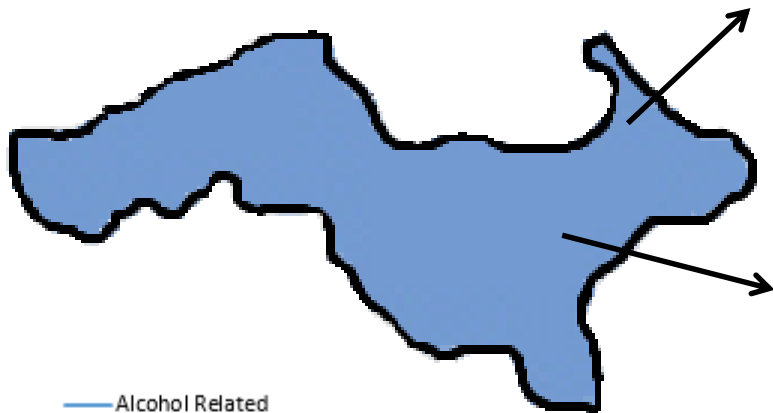
	Public Satisfaction	PCVC Verdict
2016/17 Q1	78 %	😊
2016/17 Q2	81 %	
2016/17 Q3	78 %	
2016/17 Q4	90 %	

[Main Menu](#)

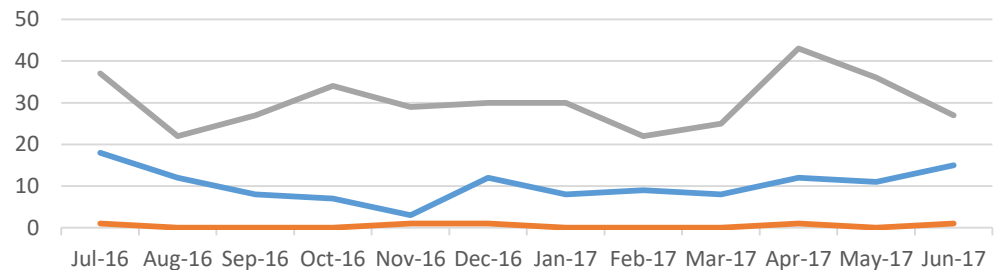
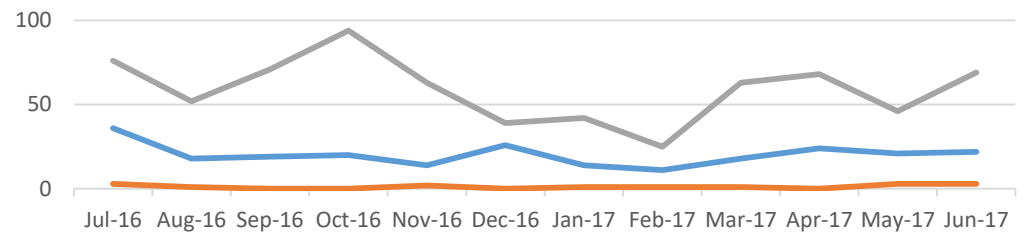
[Next Page](#)

Objective: Tackle anti-social behaviour

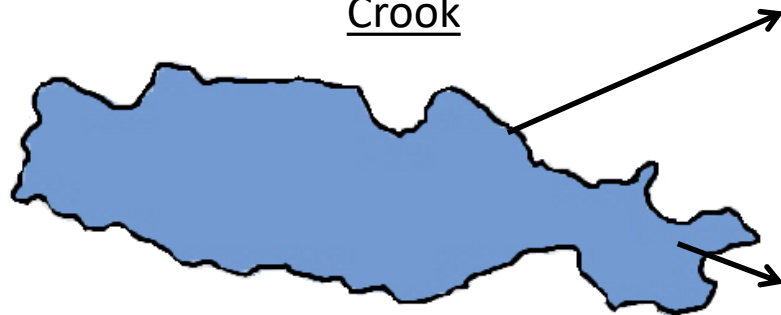
Bishop Auckland



	12 months to end June 2016	12 months to end June 2017	% Difference	PCVC Verdict
Total Anti-Social Behaviour	2,330	1,748	- 25%	😊



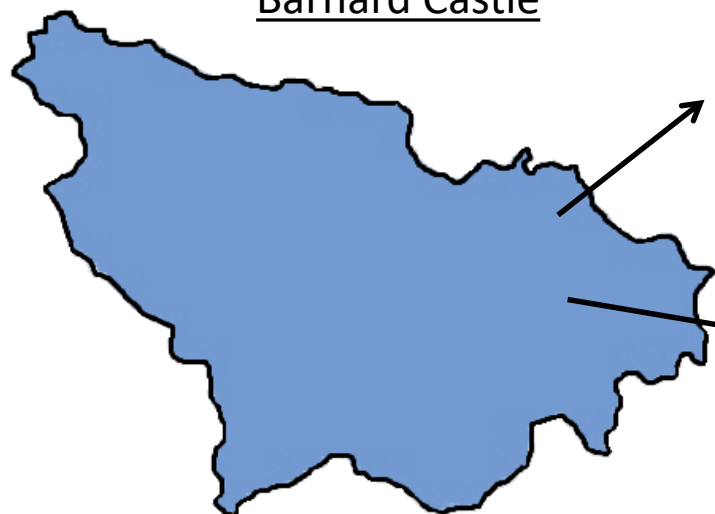
Crook



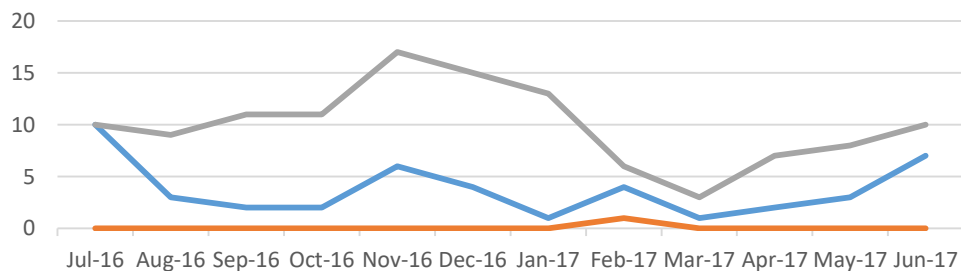
	12 months to end June 2016	12 months to end June 2017	% Difference	PCVC Verdict
Total Anti-Social Behaviour	1,205	974	- 19%	😊

Objective: Tackle anti-social behaviour

Barnard Castle

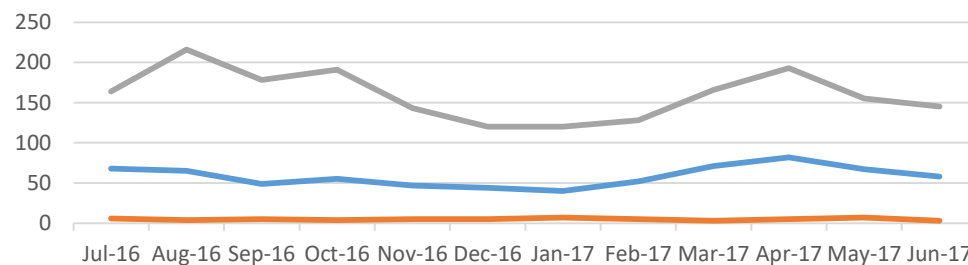
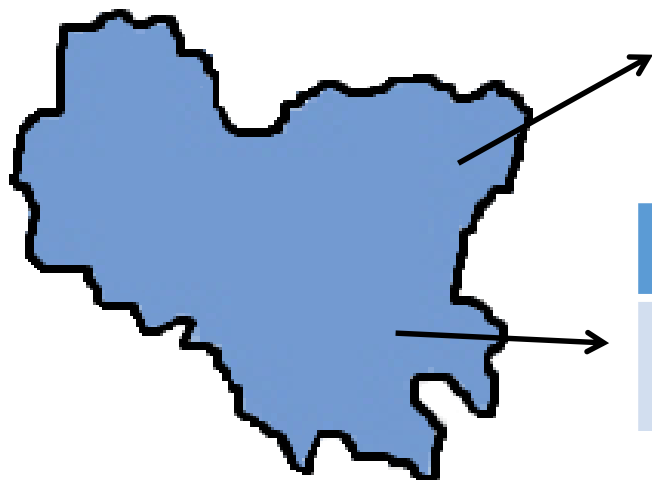


	12 months to end June 2016	12 months to end June 2017	% Difference	PCVC Verdict
Total Anti-Social Behaviour	319	280	- 12%	😊



Darlington

— Alcohol Related
— Drugs Related
— Youth Related

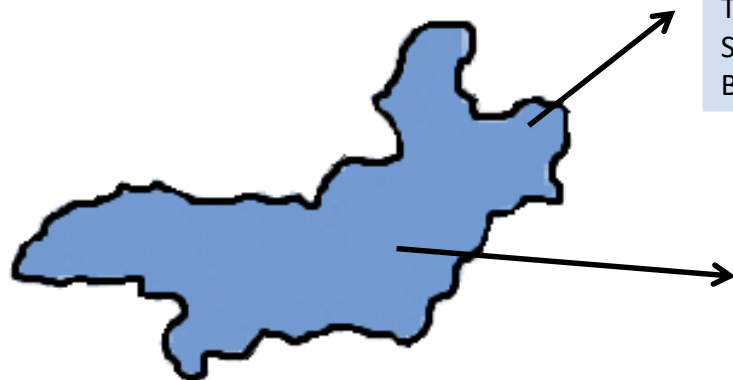


	12 months to end June 2016	12 months to end June 2017	% Difference	PCVC Verdict
Total Anti-Social Behaviour	4,573	4,700	+ 3%	😞

[Main Menu](#)
[Next Page](#)

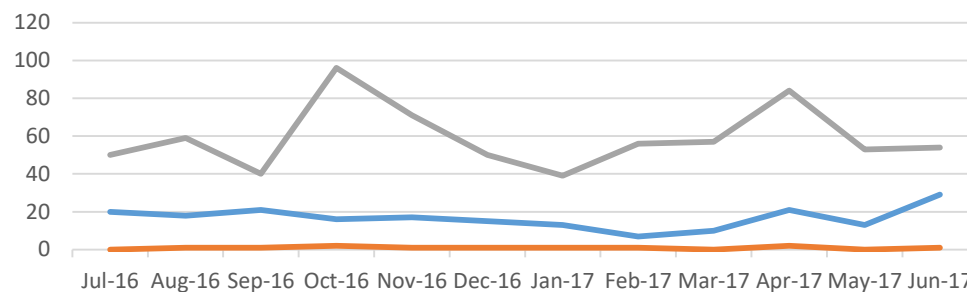
Objective: Tackle anti-social behaviour

Newton Aycliffe

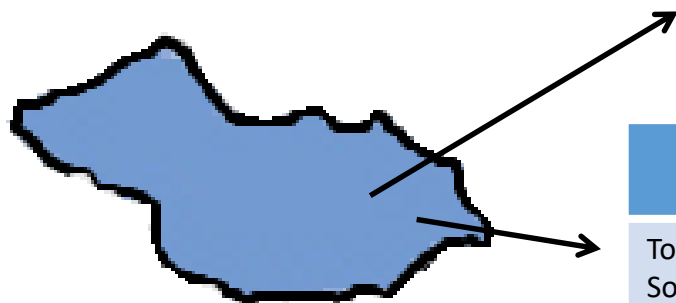


— Alcohol Related
— Drugs Related
— Youth Related

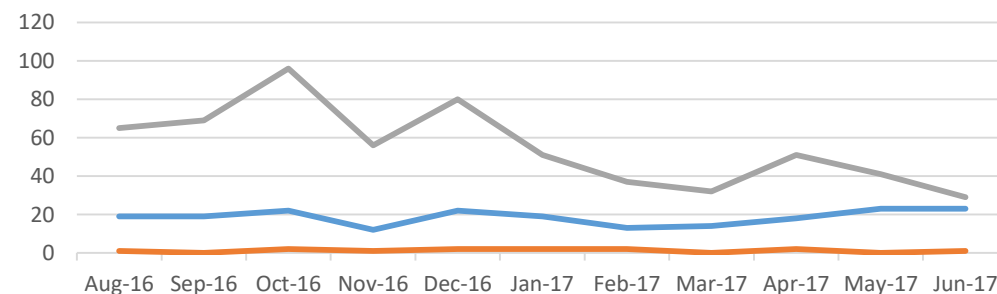
	12 months to end June 2016	12 months to end June 2017	% Difference	PCVC Verdict
Total Anti-Social Behaviour	2,046	1,805	- 12 %	😊



Spennymoor



	12 months to end June 2016	12 months to end June 2017	% Difference	PCVC Verdict
Total Anti-Social Behaviour	1,640	1,509	- 8%	😊



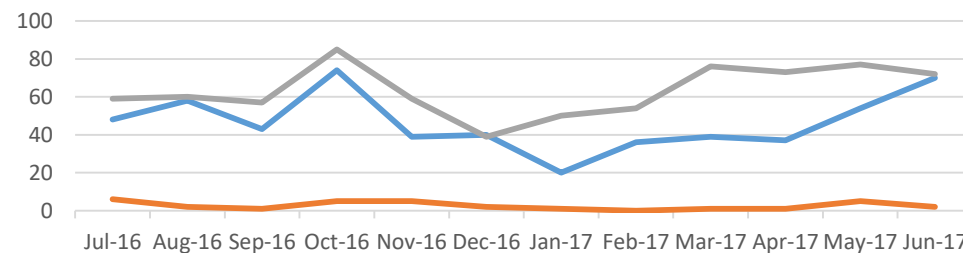
Objective: Tackle anti-social behaviour

Durham

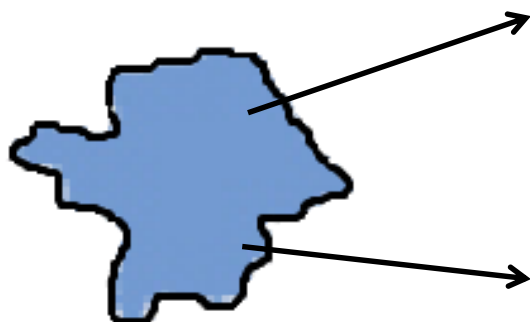


— Alcohol Related
— Drugs Related
— Youth Related

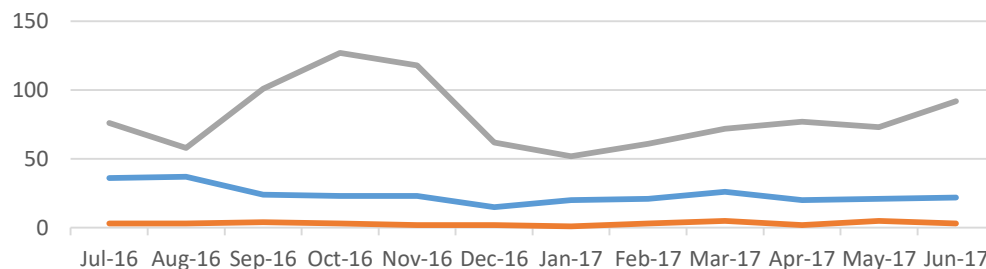
	12 months to end June 2016	12 months to end June 2017	% Difference	PCVC Verdict
Total Anti-Social Behaviour	2,757	2,519	- 9%	😊



Peterlee

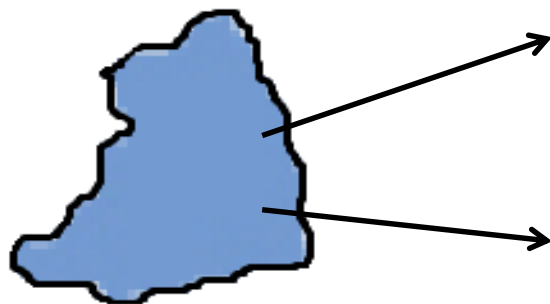


	12 months to end June 2016	12 months to end June 2017	% Difference	PCVC Verdict
Total Anti-Social Behaviour	2,628	2,521	- 4%	😊



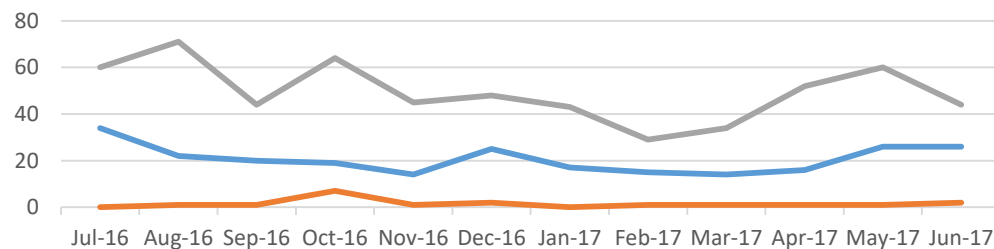
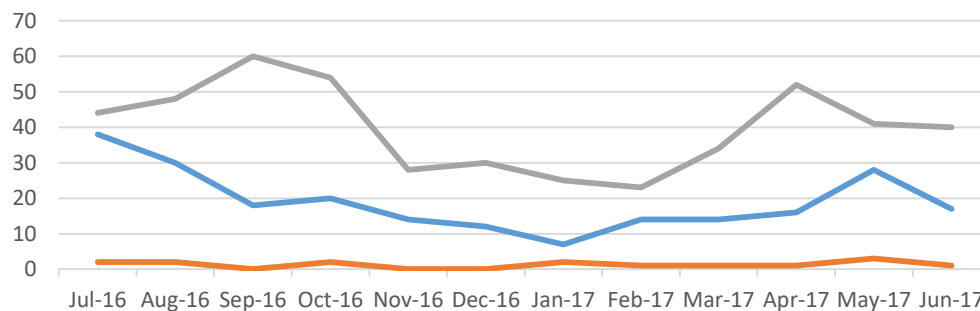
Objective: Tackle anti-social behaviour

Seaham

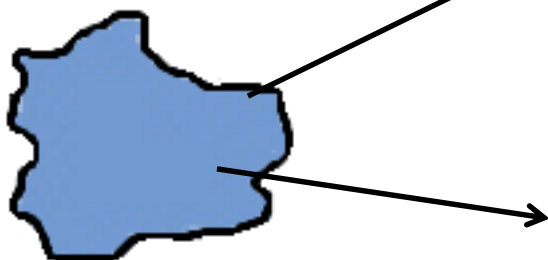


	12 months to end June 2016	12 months to end June 2017	% Difference	PCVC Verdict
Total Anti-Social Behaviour	1,673	1,438	- 14 %	😊

— Alcohol Related
— Drugs Related
— Youth Related



Chester le Street

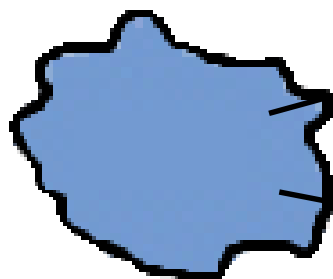


	12 months to end June 2016	12 months to end June 2017	% Difference	PCVC Verdict
Total Anti-Social Behaviour	1,892	1,612	- 15 %	😊

[Main Menu](#)
[Next Page](#)

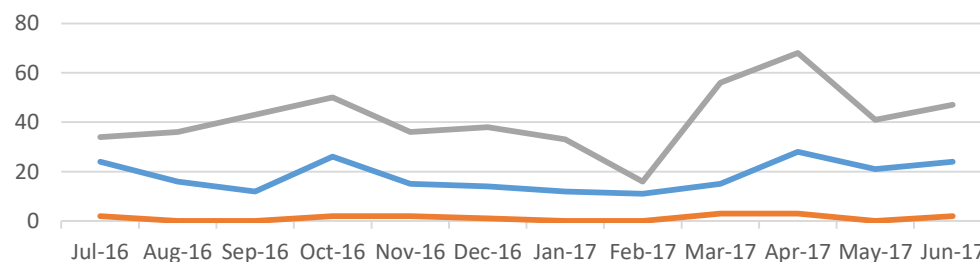
Objective: Tackle anti-social behaviour

Stanley

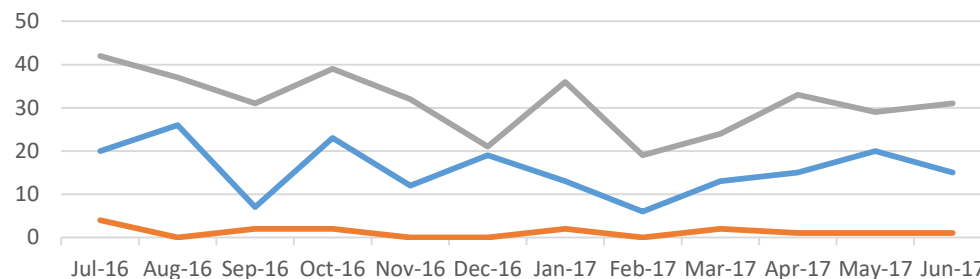
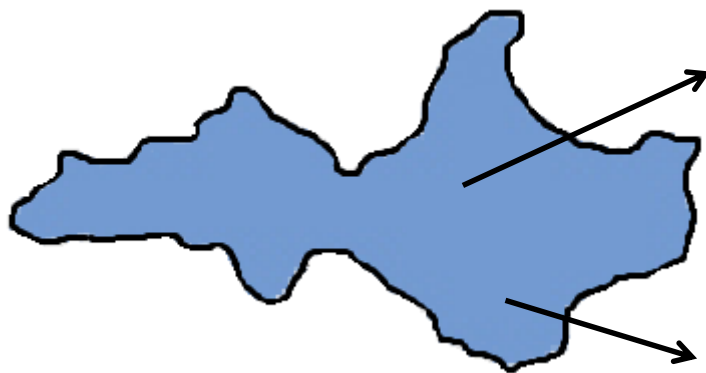


	12 months to end June 2016	12 months to end June 2017	% Difference	PCVC Verdict
Total Anti-Social Behaviour	1,560	1,297	- 17 %	😊

— Alcohol Related
— Drugs Related
— Youth Related




Consett



	12 months to end June 2016	12 months to end June 2017	% Difference	PCVC Verdict
Total Anti-Social Behaviour	1,483	1,302	- 12 %	😊

[Main Menu](#)
[Next Page](#)

Objective: Address the impact and incidence of domestic abuse and sexual violence in all its forms

	12 months to end June 2016	12 months to end June 17	% Difference	PCVC Verdict
Domestic Abuse	15,085	16,019	+6 %	
Sexual Offences	1,140	1,562	+ 37%	*

Research tells us that families live with Domestic Abuse, on average, for two and half years before seeking help. Domestic Abuse is a complex, wide reaching and largely hidden issue that affects around 2.1 million people across England and Wales. Almost two thirds of victims reporting domestic abuse over the past two years had experienced 3 or more incidents in a 12 month period.

Domestic Abuse is not in itself a criminal offence by law and the numbers above are incidents that have been identified as being linked to Domestic Abuse. Approximately 60% of incidents become crimes. Each incident or crime is assessed to establish risk with just over 5% assessed as high risk, approximately 59% medium and just over 35% as standard.

Although it is disappointing to see an increase in the numbers, it is important that we continue to encourage victims to come forward and have the confidence to report their experience. Equally, working to reduce the number of repeat victims, whether of the same perpetrator or different, is extremely important and requires strong partnership working with a range of agencies.

In the majority of rape and sexual assault cases the victim knows the offender. Stranger rapes and assaults are rare. Encouraging victims to come forward and increasing confidence in the police and criminal justice system is vital.

Encouraging victims to come forward and increasing confidence in the police and criminal justice system is vital. An increase in reported sexual offences can therefore be seen as positive.

Objective: Tackle cybercrime

Cybercrime is not a single offence. Instead it is any crime that involves using a form of digital technology to commit the offence. This is separated into 'cyber-enabled' and 'cyber-dependant' crimes. For example, seeing on social media that someone is on holiday and then burgling their home would be cyber-enabled, but committing online fraud of a bank account would be cyber-dependant.

This is a relatively new threat, but it is growing rapidly as technology develops. However, there continues to be a lack of understanding and public awareness. This means offences are under-reported or often are not recorded as having the 'cyber qualifier' when a crime is recorded. Durham Constabulary undertakes approximately 100 cyber related investigations each year.

The Constabulary has been active since the establishment of a new 'Digital Investigation and Intelligence Unit' to raise awareness, offer advice and support to those who are particularly vulnerable to fraud and cyber crime, reduce repeat victimisation, prevent fraud and cyber crime happening and prosecuting those who commit the offence.

Objective: Safeguard vulnerable people

I have tasked the Constabulary with reducing the use of Section 136 of the **Mental Health** Act. This means reducing the number of people who are detained in police custody as a 'place of safety' during a mental health crisis. Currently statistics for detentions under S136 are:

	12 months to end June 2016	12 months to end June 2017	Difference	PCVC Verdict
Under 18s	0	1	+1	☹️
Over 18s	16	11	-5	😊

	12 months to end June 2016	12 months to end June 2017	% Difference	PCVC Verdict
Mental Health Related Incidents	9,459	12,132	+28%	☹️

The police spend a large amount of time dealing with incidents relating to mental health as they can be very complex.

	12 months to end June 2016	12 months to end June 2017	% Difference	PCVC Verdict
Suicides	47	43	-8%	😊

I am pleased to see that the number of suicides in the area continues to reduce and I am continuing to invest in If U Care Share to provide support.

Objective: Reduce re-offending

Reducing reoffending is key to cutting crime and reducing the number of victims. There are a number of initiatives and projects taking place across County Durham and Darlington that involve organisations working together in partnership, which are aimed at reducing reoffending. This is a key area of focus that requires a partnership approach.

Interventions often help perpetrators of crime to break their cycle of offending and make a positive contribution to society instead. **Integrated Offender Management** brings together agencies to manage the most persistent offenders.

Introduced in April 2015, the multi-agency initiative '**Checkpoint**' takes a problem solving approach to exploring why someone has offended and what can be done to stop them by tackling that root cause. Offenders who are eligible and agree to comply are placed on a four month contract tailored to suit their individual case, for example a drug or alcohol intervention, voluntary work and wearing a GPS tag.

Should they successfully complete the contract then they will not have to progress through the criminal justice system, but if they fail to complete the contract, including reoffending of any kind, they will be prosecuted.

Checkpoint is only available to certain offenders who meet strict eligibility criteria and to date has shown positive results that have already sparked interest from a number of other organisations and it recently won a Howard League for Penal Reform award.

Further information and examples of some success stories can be found here:
www.durham.police.uk



Objective: Reduce the harm caused by alcohol and drugs

Alcohol

Crime Type	12 months to end June 2016	12 months to end June 2017	% Difference	PCVC Verdict
Alcohol related incidents (% of all incidents)	11.33 %	12.98 %	+ 1.65 %	☹️

The number of alcohol related incidents has increased slightly, which is a concern given that alcohol can fuel many different crimes types. Work is ongoing within the Constabulary to align staffing patterns with changes in drinking patterns (increase in daytime drinking). In addition, the majority of newly recruited officers will join frontline neighbourhood teams. Focused interventions in particularly high incident areas are also being used to address this increase. Alcohol seizures continue to be carried out by officers across the area but this is an issue that requires a great deal of partnership work

Drugs

	12 months to end June 2016	12 months to end June 2017	% Difference	PCVC Verdict
Drug offences	1,175	954	-18.8 %	😊

While it is pleasing to see the continued reduction in drug offences as a result of targeted work undertaken by the constabulary, recent figures from the Office of National Statistics reveal that the number of drug related deaths in the North East has risen by 13% since 2015 to 77.4 deaths per million population compared to 42.9 deaths per million population across England.

If we are to stop people taking drugs, and stop people committing crime in order to fund their habit, I am clear that the current emphasis on enforcement and punishment for those caught using them needs to be combined with efforts to reduce the harm they cause. Successfully achieving this will require innovation and effective partnerships.

Objective: Reduce the impact of hate crime

Hate crimes and incidents are those perceived, by the victim or any other person, to be motivated by a hostility or prejudice based on a personal characteristic such as race, religion, disability, sexual orientation, gender, gender reassignment, age or any other particular characteristic. They are harmful not only to individual victims but can also affect families and entire communities.

Giving victims of hate crime the confidence to report what has happened to them is vitally important, not just to ensure that they get justice and the support they deserve, but also to develop a better understanding of where the problems are, their scale and their severity.

The Constabulary works closely with the Victim Care and Support Service (VCAS) who now receive referrals for all recorded Hate Crimes in order to ensure victims get appropriate support. In addition, clear referral pathways are being developed into the recently introduced Hate Crime Advocacy Service to enable victims to engage with the often complex criminal justice processes.

However, we are aware that addressing this particularly harmful issue can only be achieved by partners joining forces to protect victims and bring offenders to justice and the Joint Hate Crime Action Group is a key element of this approach.

Quarter 1 2016/17	Quarter 1 2017/18	% Difference	Verdict
Incidents	Incidents		
104	143	+37%	Encouraging victims to come forward to report hate crime and incidents is a central part of our approach. These figures will be monitored closely over the next 12 months to help us better understand where resources need to be deployed.
Crimes	Crimes		
90	141	+56%	

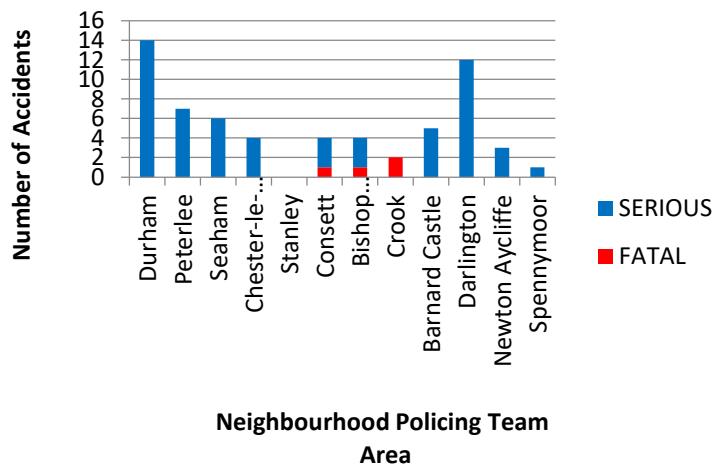
Objective: Improve road safety

The need to ensure that everything, as far as is practical, to make Durham and Darlington the safest possible place to live, work and visit extends to reducing casualties on our roads.

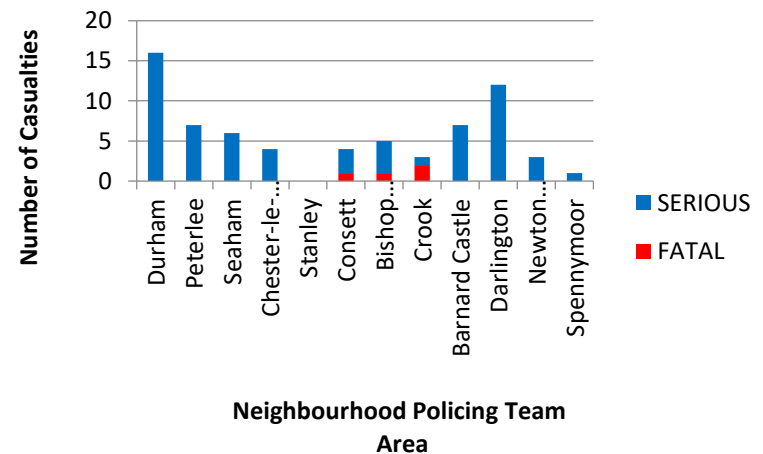
During the period April to June 2017 the Cleveland and Durham Special Operations Unit (CDSOU) responded to a total of 62 serious road traffic incidents in the County Durham and Darlington area compared to 43 in the last quarter of 2016/17. These involved four fatalities and 64 serious injuries.

The CDSOU continues to work in partnership to put in place various interventions through the use of education, engineering and enforcement. Activity is particularly focused on the main causes of accidents recognised nationally as well as locally - speed, seat belts, mobile phones and alcohol. In an attempt to raise awareness and prevent escalation of these, schemes such as driver improvement and speed awareness courses along with young driver programmes are undertaken regularly. During this quarter, a total of 180 Community Speed Watch activities were undertaken.

Fatal/Serious Accidents 1st Quarter
2017/2018



Fatal/Serious Casualties 1st Quarter
2017/2018



Objective: Ensure victims are supported at all stages of the criminal justice system

Support for Victims

- The Victim Care and Advice Service (VCAS) was jointly commissioned by myself and the Police and Crime Commissioner in Cleveland to provide advice and support to victims of crime.
- In the first quarter of 2017/18, **13,947 crimes were assessed** and **1,247 victims contacted**. While there has been an overall increase in recorded crime, this has not resulted in an increase in demand for VCAS support.
- VCAS received a total of **23** referrals relating to victims, and their families, of the terrorist attack at the Ariana Grande concert in Manchester.
- VCAS is currently working with the Constabulary to support early identification of hate crime victims.
- Work is also being undertaken to develop new approaches to identifying and offering early support for victims of fraud.

Restorative Justice

Restorative justice empowers the victim by allowing them to be partly involved in the outcome for the offender and how the harm caused can be repaired. The victim can meet the offender to ask questions and explain how the crime has affected them, which may lead to an apology or put their mind at ease that they were not targeted personally. This can also contribute to re-offending when an offender realises the impact of their crime. The Restorative Justice Hub takes referrals from a range of partners as well as self-referrals

Objective: Tackle the issues facing our rural* communities

*For the purpose of this report, rural and urban are determined using the Government classification. Areas are defined as rural if they are outside of settlements with >10,000 population.

It is understood that some crimes are more likely to happen in rural areas. Also the same crime in a rural area may need a different response to that if the crime had occurred in an urban area. For example, a victim of burglary in a remote farmhouse may feel more vulnerable.

2017/18

For those crimes that are deemed as requiring an immediate response, dispatch is to take place within 3 minutes. There are also arrival time targets for the urban and rural areas, based on the distance and road types to travel (15 minutes for urban and 20 minutes for rural). The achievement towards the targets over the past quarter are:

	Quarter 1 April-June			Quarter2 July - Sept			Quarter 3 Oct - Dec			Quarter 4 Jan - March			Avg
All Immediate Responses	85%	84%	82%										83.7%
Urban Immediate Responses	84%	83%	82%										83%
Rural Immediate Responses	85%	85%	82%										84%

Immediate response times continue to be slightly better in rural areas compared to urban areas. These incidents represent around 10% of all incidents.

[Main Menu](#)[Next Page](#)

High Quality Policing

Crime Type	12 months to end June 2016	12 months to end June 2017	% Difference	PCC Verdict
All Crime	39224	51569	+31%	☹️
Violence Against the Person	11217	16581	+47%	☹️
Burglary	4457	4668	+4.7%	☹️
Vehicle Crime	2617	3319	+26.8%	☹️
Shoplifting	3590	4091	+14%	☹️
Criminal Damage	7052	8612	+22%	☹️
Arson	385	598	+55%	☹️

- Although there has been an increase in **‘all crime’** and **‘violence against the person’** compared with last year, this can be partially attributed to changes in national crime recording guidelines for violent offences and harassment. It is also important to emphasise that, although crime has increased, the harm to our communities (calculated using the [Cambridge Crime Harm Index](#)) has not increased.
- Despite a relatively large spike in the number of **burglaries** several months ago, intensive work has resulted in levels dropping. However, we want to see a further reduction in numbers and will continue to monitor the situation carefully.
- **Vehicle crimes, criminal damage and arson** have also increased. While a number of vehicles are being left unlocked, technological advances with remote keys mean that some cars unlock without the owners knowledge or can be more easily broken in to using other technology.
- It is disappointing to see that **shoplifting** continues to rise and the constabulary and I will be reviewing what further action can be taken to address this.
- **Reducing reoffending** is a cross cutting key area of focus in my Police and Crime Plan, as it links to all the objectives and is a key element to reducing crime, thereby making County Durham and Darlington a safer place to live and work. To view more information, [click here](#).

Approaches

Communicating and engaging with our communities: Being and active part of the community is needed to understand their needs, build confidence and gather intelligence.

Understanding demand and tackling emerging threats: Forward planning enables effective use of resources and the ability to be prepared and solve problems as they arise.

Collaborating and working with partners: Many difference objectives and areas within policing require strong partnership working across a range of agencies to ensure the best service and avoid duplication.

Being innovative: Developing creative solutions to problems is important in all areas.

Delivering efficient services: With reductions in funding, we must deliver the most efficient service possible.

Operating strong governance and accountability frameworks: It must be ensured that Durham Constabulary are held to account in a robust and transparent way, for serving the public.

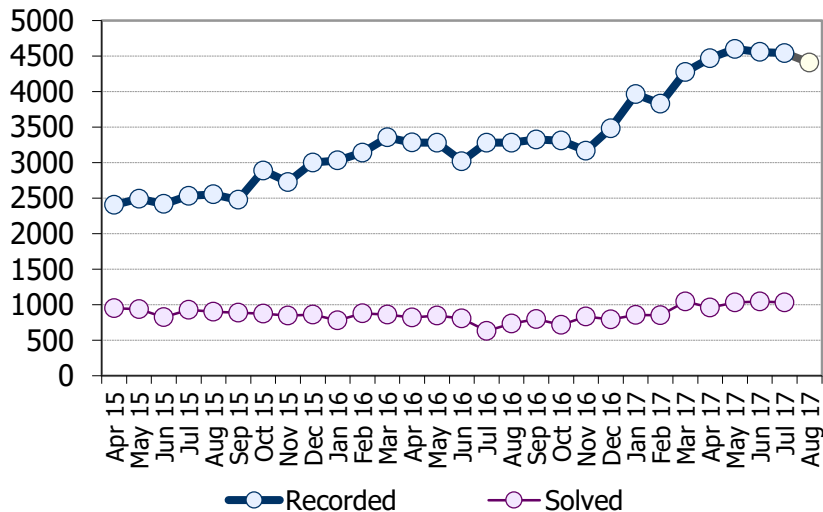
Campaigning for change: There a number of national and local policies, in different areas, that could benefit local people if changed, for example minimum unit pricing on alcohol.

Aim: Tackle crime and keep our communities safe

Desired outcome: Crime is tackled and communities are safe

	12 months to end of June 2016	12 months to end of June 2017	% Difference	PCC Verdict
Victim based crime	35,271	45,519	+ 29%	☹️

VICTIM BASED - Durham Constabulary
April 2015 to July 2017



Unfortunately, victim-based crime over the past 12 months has continued to rise considerably when compared with the previous 12 months. This is partly the result of changes in recording practices for violent offences and harassment, but there is evidence that some types of reported crime are increasing. Current increases are affecting figures nationally, not just in Durham and Darlington.

Despite the increase, it is positive that the Constabulary are recording crimes properly, in line with national rules, and taking reports seriously – which enables crimes to be investigated and victims to be supported. However, I will be asking for regular updates to ensure that any other factors linked to the increase are identified and addressed.

A further break down of figures is available [here](#)

Conclusions

- Victim-based crime has increased, partly as a result of implementing changes in recording practices for violent offences and harassment. However, there is evidence that the numbers of reported crimes such as vehicle crime, arson, burglary, criminal damage are increasing. These changes have affected crime statistics across the country not just in Durham and Darlington.
- Even though recorded crime such as shoplifting, criminal damage and vehicle crime (theft of and from a vehicle) has increased, by using the Cambridge Crime Harm Index we are able to establish that overall, harm caused to our communities has not increased.
- The experience of victims with the police is a key priority for me. Current victim satisfaction figures remain slightly below those achieved in 2015/16 and this will be closely monitored throughout 2017/18 to understand the reasons for this and to ensure improvements are achieved.
- Persistent anti-social behaviour can seriously affect the quality of a victim's life. Equally, some of these incidents can develop into crimes. Despite increases in some types of crime, anti-social behaviour across the whole of the force area continues to reduce. The exception to this is environmental anti-social behaviour and work is on-going to identify and address the underlying causes for this.

Glossary

Anti-Social Behaviour

A wide range of behaviours, which cause alarm, distress or harassment to at least one person. They are separated into 3 categories: Personal (targeted at a specific individual or group), Nuisance (causing annoyance to the wider community) and Environmental - (incidents aimed at the physical environment).

The force add flags highlighting alcohol, youth and drug related incidents. In some cases one incident can have more than one flag (e.g. both alcohol and youth related), which means it will be included in the figures on the local graphs twice (once in the alcohol and a once in the youth). But, this is not the case in the overall figures.

Cambridge Crime Harm Index

This is an academic tool used to calculate the amount of harm caused to a community through crime. The principle is that all crimes types are not equal and instead provides a weighting using sentencing guidelines for each crime type.

CSEW

The Crime Survey England and Wales is a national survey about experiences of crime from members of the public across the Country.

Crime Statistics

All crime statistics in this document are from the Durham Constabulary recorded crime and incident database.

HMIC

Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary, inspect the Country's police forces.

Local Survey

Local survey conducted by Durham Constabulary.

Victim Based Crime

These are crimes against a victim, and are split into 5 categories: violence against the person, sexual offences, robbery, theft offences, criminal damage and arson offences



- I am happy with the performance.



- I will be closely monitoring performance.
This is an area for continued focus.



- I am unhappy with the performance and
looking at ways to improve.