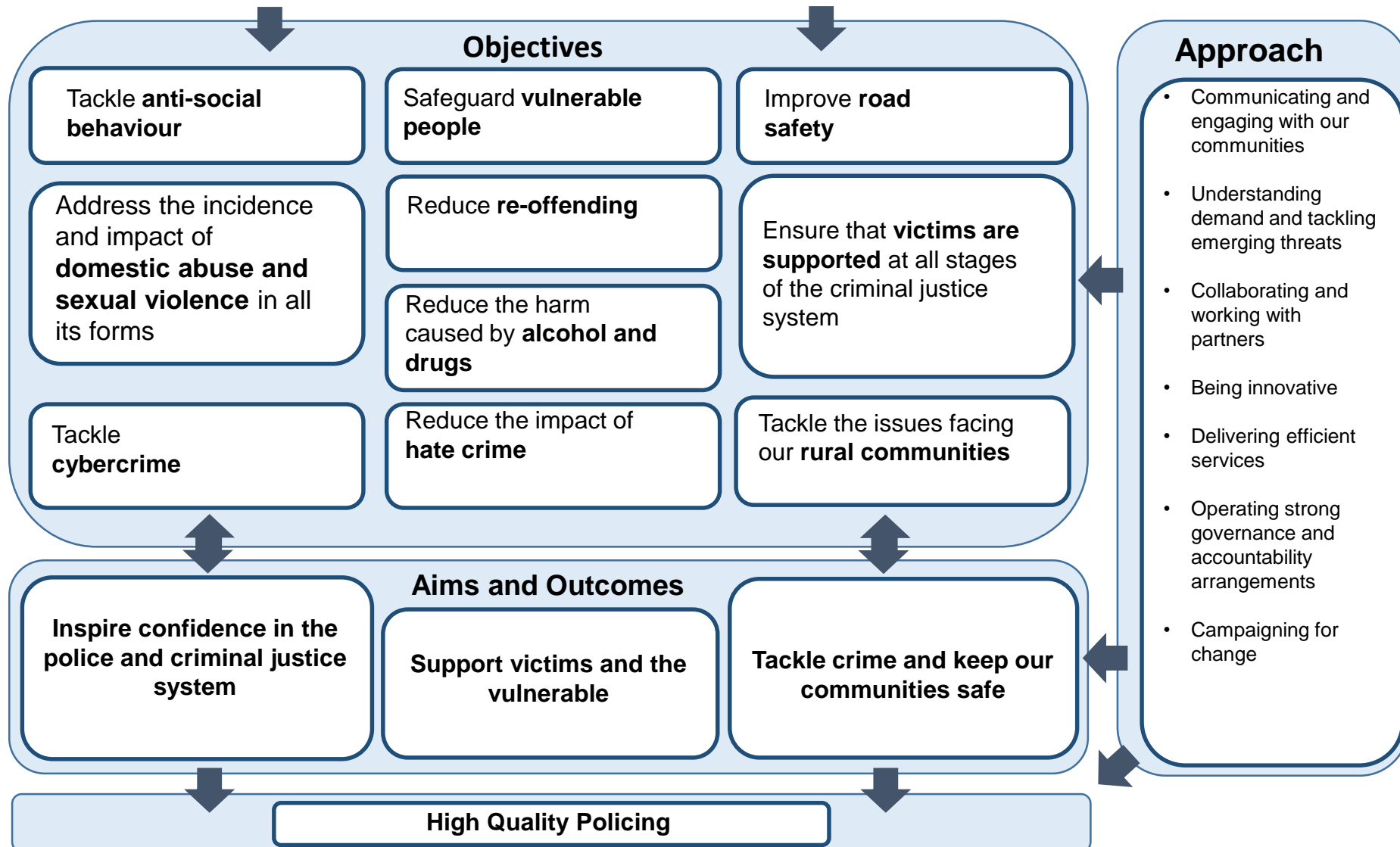


Quarter 4 Performance Report – January 2018 to March 2018



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





How we will achieve the aims and objectives

Communication and engagement	Playing an active part in the community in order to understand local needs, build confidence and gather intelligence
Understanding demand and responding to emerging threats	Forward planning to ensure effective use of resources, being prepared and subsequently address problems as they arise
Collaboration and partnership	Many of the challenges associated with policing require strong partnership working across a range of agencies to ensure the best service and avoid duplication
Innovation	Developing creative solutions to problems is important if issues are to be addressed effectively
Efficiency	Reductions in funding mean we must deliver the most efficient service possible
Strong governance and accountability	In delivering a public service, it is important that Durham Constabulary is held to account in a robust and transparent way
Campaigning for change	There a number of areas where changes to national and local policies could benefit local people, for example minimum unit pricing on alcohol



Objective: Tackle anti-social behaviour



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 and the number of reported incidents of continues to fall. However, to some extent this is a result of changes to recording practice where certain behaviour is now recorded as a crime when previously it would have been recorded as an incident. I know that there are also concerns in specific areas, such as Darlington Town Centre, which are not apparent from the figures – and I will continue to monitor the fall in numbers and how this relates to increases in other crime types.

	12 months to end March 2017	12 months to end March 2018	% change
ASB incidents	22,134	19,591	-11%
- ASB incidents (Durham CSP*)	17,515	15,368	-12%
- ASB incidents (Darlington CSP*)	4619	4223	-9%

*Community Safety Partnership

The following pages provide a breakdown of anti-social behaviour in each of our local areas.

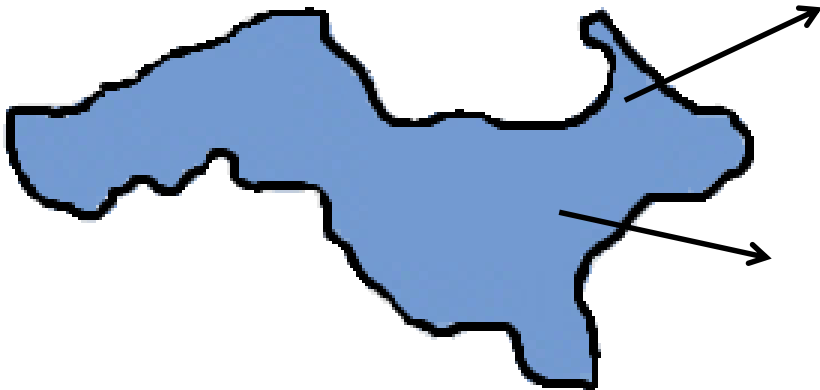


Objective: Tackle anti-social behaviour

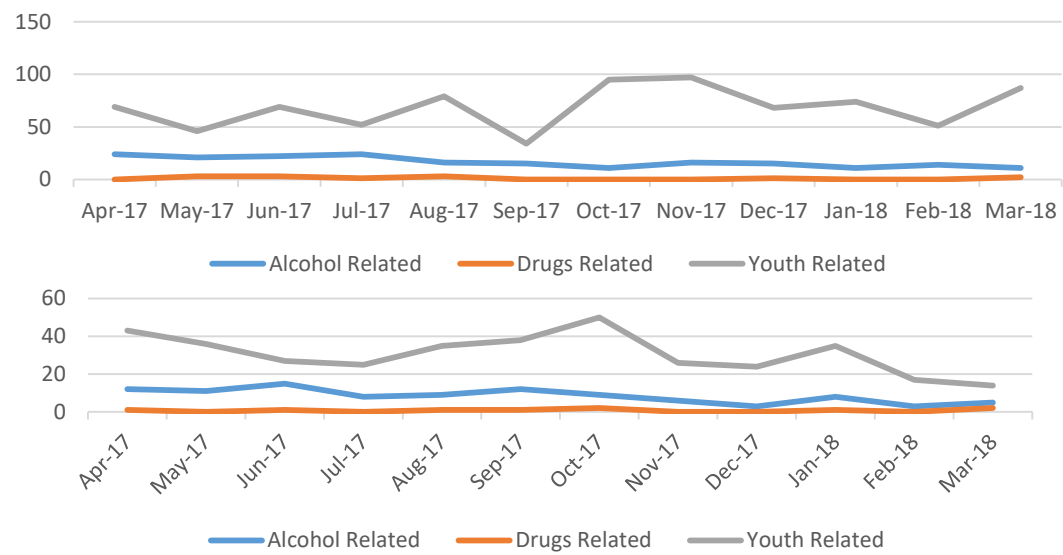


Bishop Auckland

Pop (approx.): 36419

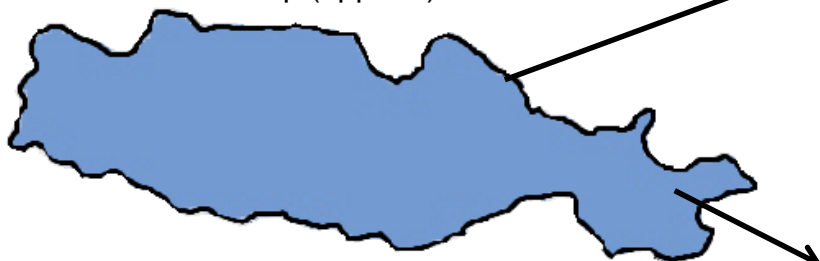


	12 months to end March 2017	12 months to end March 2018	% change
Total Anti-Social Behaviour	1863	1749	-6%

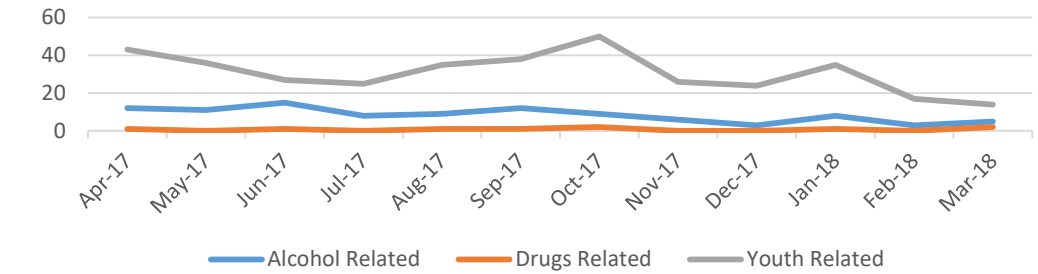


Crook

Pop (approx.): 32496



	12 months to end March 2017	12 months to end March 2018	% change
Total Anti-Social Behaviour	969	821	-15%



Objective: Tackle anti-social behaviour

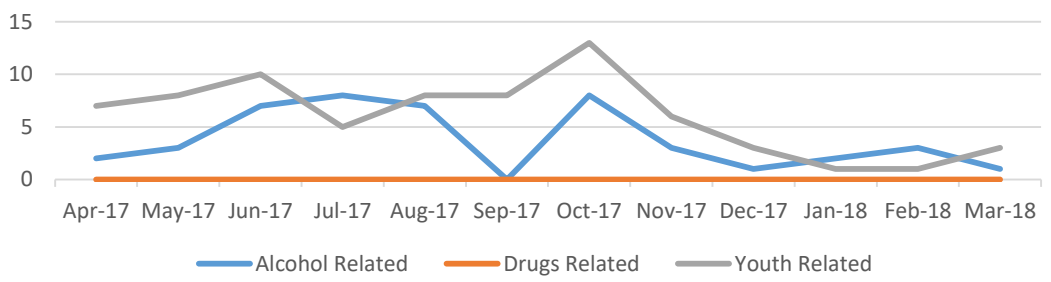


Barnard Castle

Pop (approx.): 19890

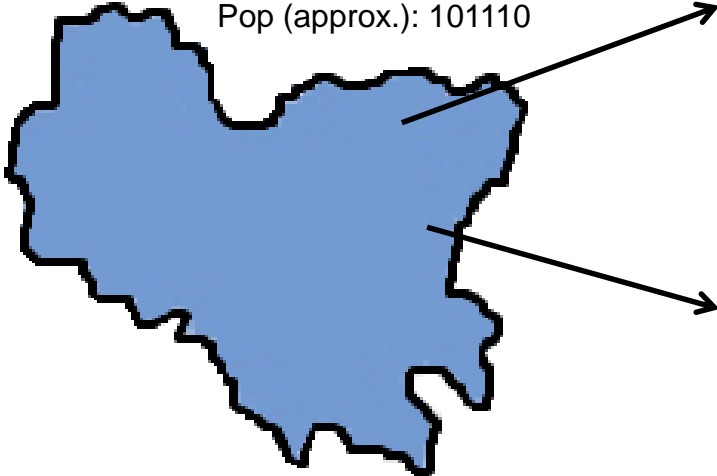


	12 months to end March 2017	12 months to end March 2018	% change
Total Anti-Social Behaviour	271	219	-19%

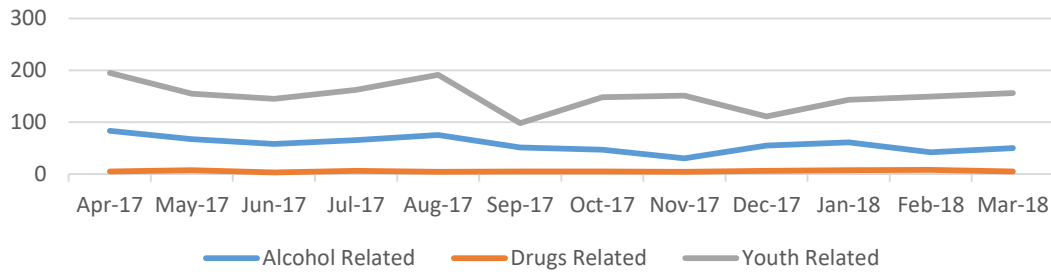


Darlington

Pop (approx.): 101110



	12 months to end March 2017	12 months to end March 2018	% Change
Total Anti-Social Behaviour	4619	4223	-9%

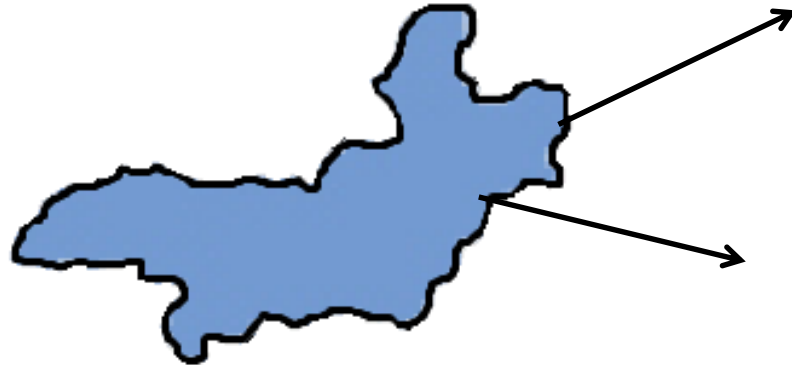


Objective: Tackle anti-social behaviour

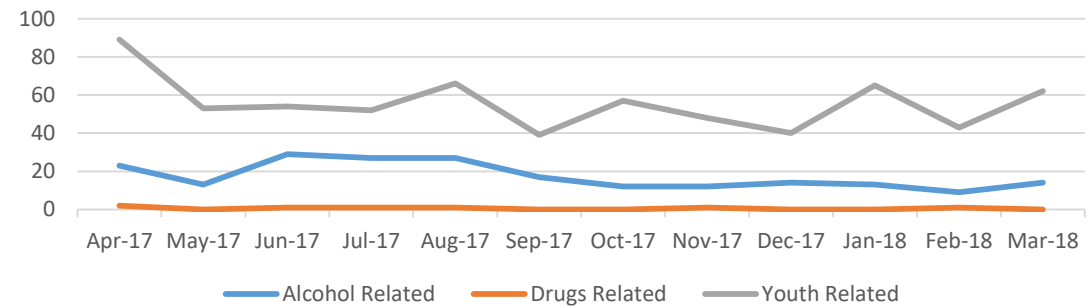


Newton Aycliffe

Pop (approx.): 49887

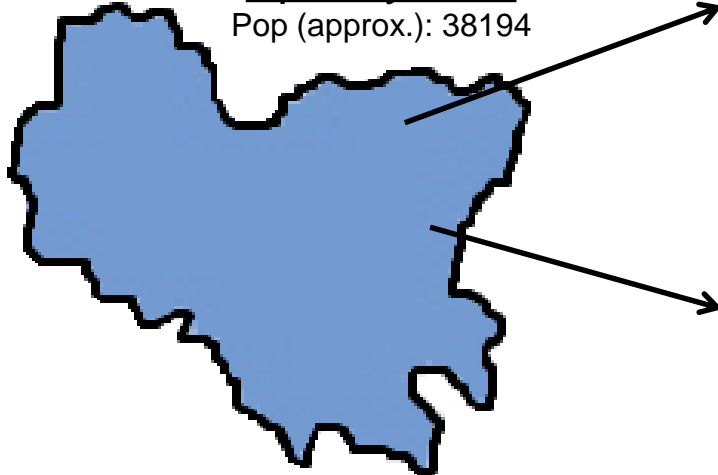


	12 months to end March 2017	12 months to end March 2018	% change
Total Anti-Social Behaviour	1784	1576	-12%

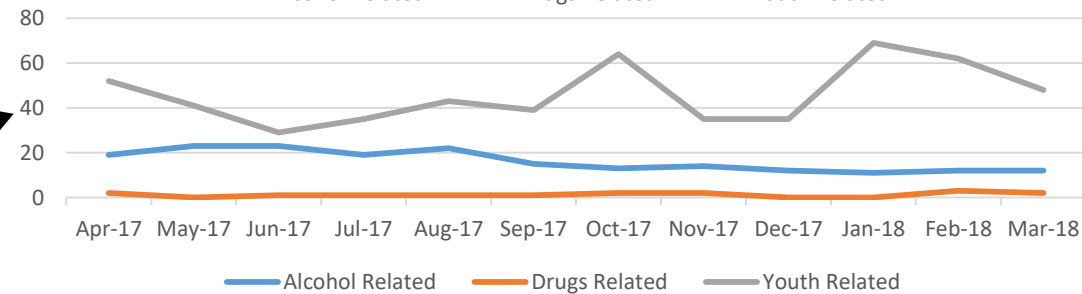


Spennymoor

Pop (approx.): 38194



	12 months to end March 2017	12 months to end March 2018	% change
Total Anti-Social Behaviour	1630	1214	-26%



Objective: Tackle anti-social behaviour

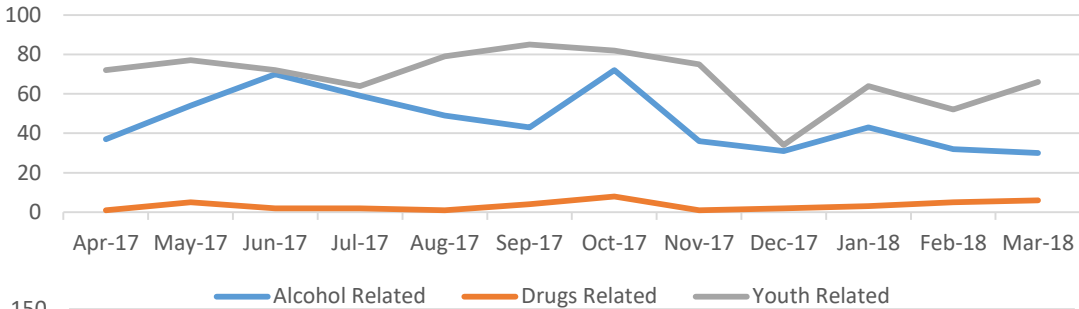


Durham

Pop (approx.): 96413



	12 months to end March 2017	12 months to end March 2018	% change
Total Anti-Social Behaviour	2519	2420	-4%

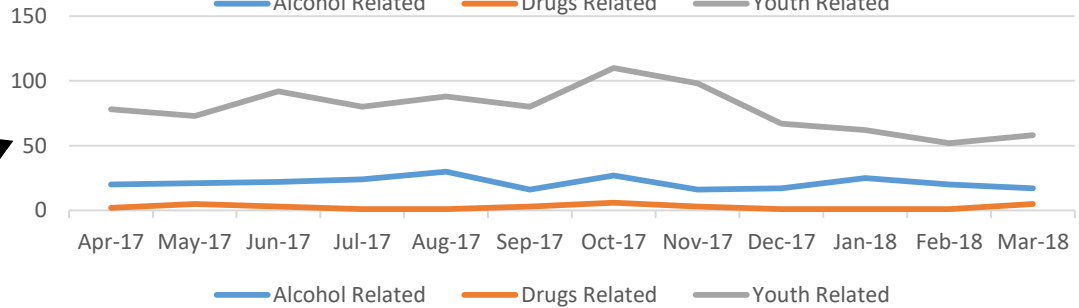


Peterlee

Pop (approx.): 52289



	12 months to end March 2017	12 months to end March 2018	% change
Total Anti-Social Behaviour	2530	2349	-7%



Objective: Tackle anti-social behaviour

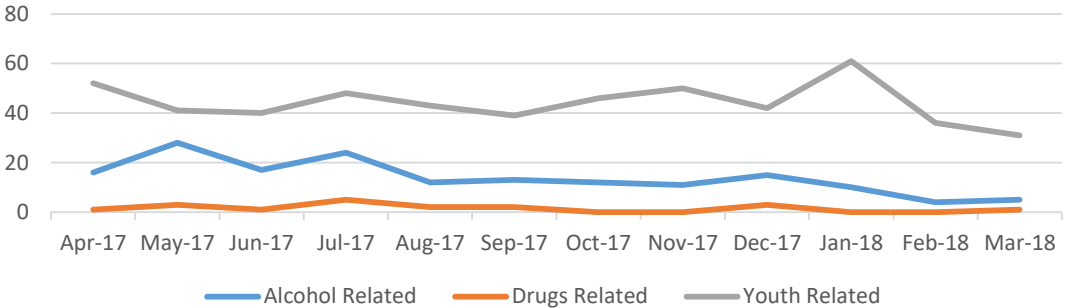


Seaham

Pop (approx.): 42760



	12 months to end March 2017	12 months to end March 2018	% change
Total Anti-Social Behaviour	1499	1294	-14%

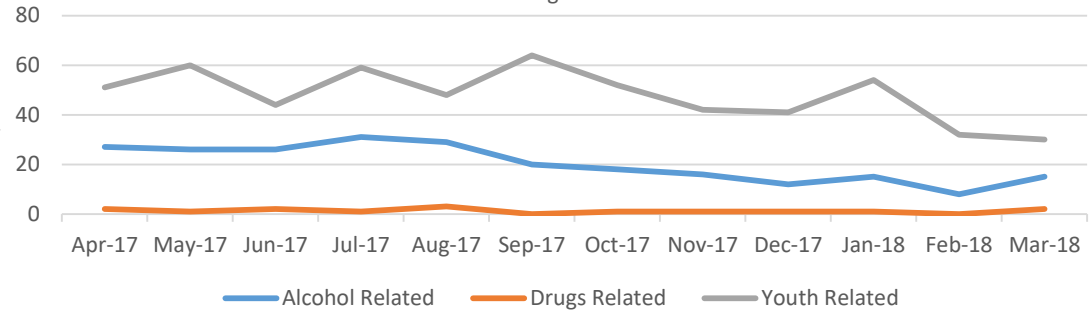


Chester-le-Street

Pop (approx.): 53056



	12 months to end March 2017	12 months to end March 2018	% change
Total Anti-Social Behaviour	1721	1376	-20%

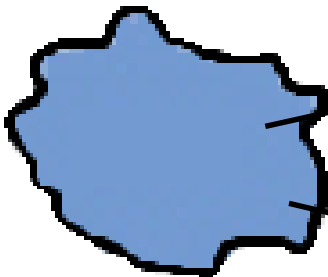


Objective: Tackle anti-social behaviour

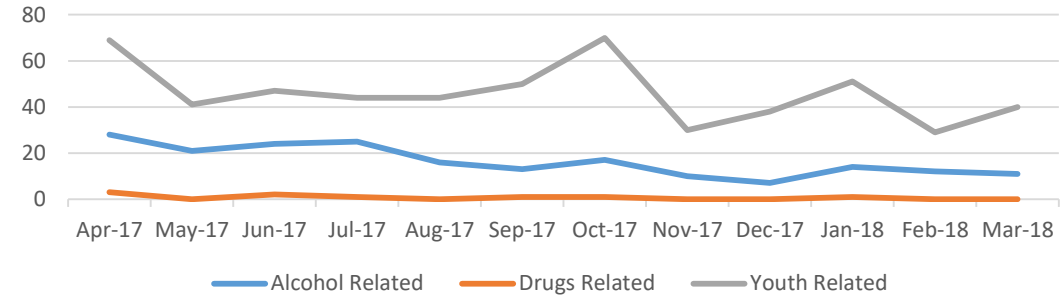


Stanley

Pop (approx.): 38959

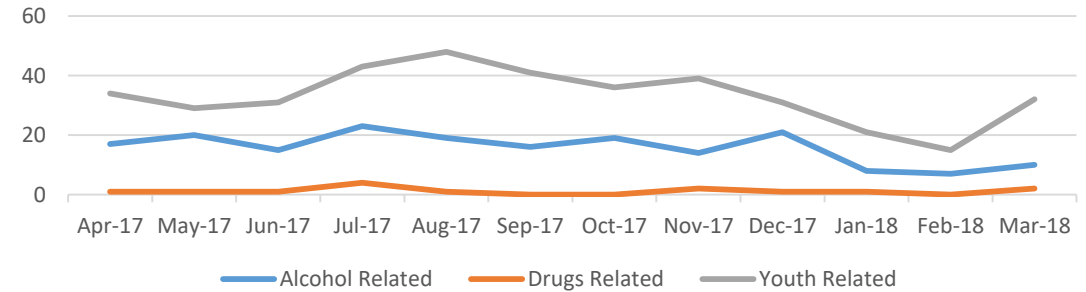
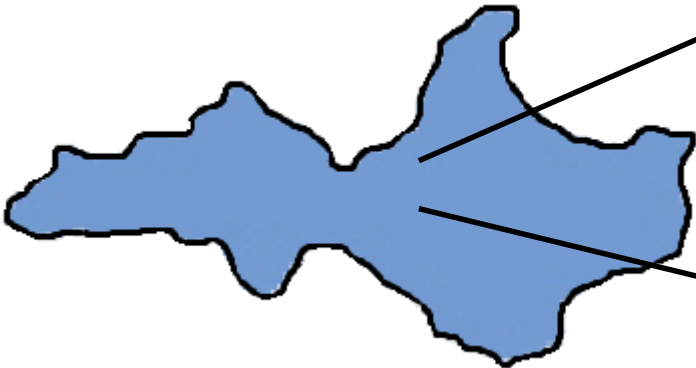


	12 months to end March 2017	12 months to end March 2018	% change
Total Anti-Social Behaviour	1316	1226	-7%



Consett

Pop (approx.): 48994



	12 months to end March 2017	12 months to end March 2018	% change
Total Anti-Social Behaviour	1413	1124	-20%



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



	12 months to end March 2017	12 months to end March 2018	% change
Domestic Abuse incidents	15,553	17,179	10%

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.

The numbers above are incidents that have been identified as being linked to Domestic Abuse. Approximately 65% of incidents become crimes, for instance assault. Each incident or crime is assessed to establish risk with an average of 6% assessed as high risk, 62% as medium and 32% as standard, for 2017/18.

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 across a range of agencies. We are working with partners to implement a Whole System Approach to Domestic Abuse using funding we have successfully bid for from the Police Reform and Transformation Fund.

	12 months to end March 2017	12 months to end March 2018	% change
Sexual Offences	1333	2034	53%

The number of recorded sexual offences continues to rise. There has been a considerable increase in the number of crimes recorded compared with the same period last year. The ongoing work to ensure recording of sexual offences is compliant with National Crime Recording Standards has significantly contributed to this increase. A more detailed analysis is planned to identify and address any additional factors contributing to the increase.



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-dependent' 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-dependent.

Many crimes now have a cyber-dimension however there continues to be a lack of understanding and public awareness. This means offences are under-reported or are frequently not recorded as having the 'cyber qualifier' when a crime is recorded.

The Constabulary continue to build on the work of the 'Digital Investigation and Intelligence Unit' to raise awareness, offer advice and support to those who are particularly vulnerable to fraud and cybercrime, reduce repeat victimisation, prevent fraud and cybercrime happening, and prosecute those who commit offences.

The Constabulary does this through:

- awareness-raising sessions with businesses, often in partnership with the North East Regional Special Operations Unit;
- planning sessions with local schools and youth groups;
- developing capacity to interrogate mobile phones and other devices;
- ensuring that all Officers are trained to identify cyber-enabled crimes, and to respond appropriately.



Objective: Safeguard vulnerable people



The Constabulary has been tasked 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. On 11 December 2017, the changes to the Mental Health Act came into force meaning that it is now prohibited to detain under 18s in police custody, and over 18s may be detained in only exceptional circumstances. Current numbers are as follows:

	12 months to end March 2017	12 months to end March 2018	change
Under 18s	1	0	-1
Over 18s	16	2	-14

A large amount of police time is spent dealing with very complex incidents relating to mental health rather than crime and the number of callouts related to this continues to rise. The number of suicides has increased year on year, and I will continue to invest in 'If U Care Share' to provide support.

An average of 32% of mental health-related calls for Q4 of 2017/18 were supported by the Street Triage Team – mental health nurses co-located with the Constabulary. Feedback so far is excellent.

	12 months to end March 2017	12 months to end March 2018	% change
Mental Health Related Incidents	10,835	17,316	59%
Suicides	45	55	22%



Objective: Reduce re-offending



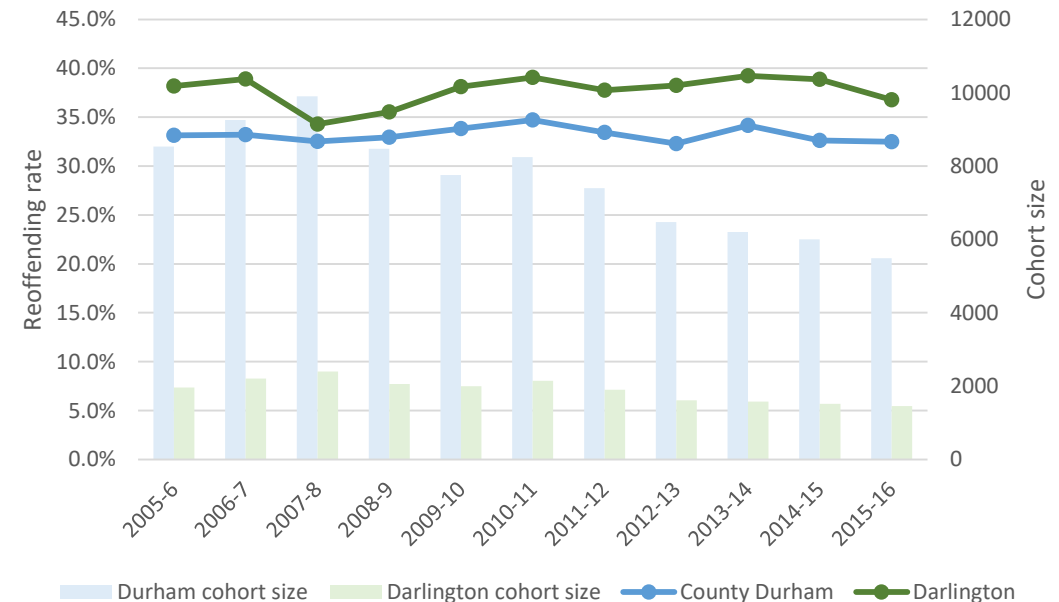
Reducing reoffending is key to cutting crime. People who have offended often do so because they are facing challenges in their lives – and while this doesn't excuse their offending, helping to break the cycle of offending and encouraging people to make a positive contribution to society remains important.

It is important because reducing reoffending is the key not only to reducing crime, but also reducing the number of victims of crime.

This requires a partnership approach and there are a number of initiatives and projects taking place across County Durham and Darlington that involve organisations working together to help reduce reoffending - including local authorities, probation services and prisons.

The rate of reoffending has remained stubbornly at the same level for the last ten years, which is why we are now looking to new focussed approaches to tackling it.

Proportion of all offenders (adults and juveniles) reoffending in a 12 month period (National Binary Measure)



Objective: Reduce re-offending

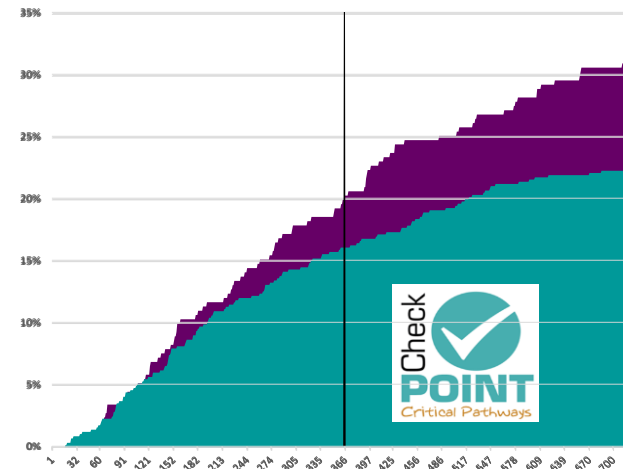


One such approach is **Integrated Offender Management**.

Another is '**Checkpoint**' which was introduced in April 2015 and is a multi-agency initiative that 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 receive a criminal sanction.

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.

Checkpoint Re-offending Rate compared with non-Checkpoint rate shows 9.7 percentage point improvement



9.7 %

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



	12 months to end March 2017	12 months to end March 2018	% change
Alcohol related incidents	22,640	26,929	19%

The number of alcohol related incidents has increased, 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. I have written to the Home Secretary to call for the introduction of Minimum Unit Pricing.

	12 months to end March 2017	12 months to end March 2018	% change
Drug offences	1022	1147	12%

On drug offences, 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 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.

Encouraging victims to come forward to report hate crime and incidents is a key priority for me and these figures will be monitored closely over the next 12 months to help us better understand where resources need to be deployed. They have tended to rise after reports in the national media about terror attacks. The increase in recorded hate crime offences may be caused by increased confidence to report and more accurate recording by the police, both of which are positive factors.

Hate Incidents/Crimes – Durham Constabulary 2017-18				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Incidents	145	129	99	141
Crimes	141	131	107	138

Total no. Hate Incidents/Crimes – Durham Constabulary					
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Incidents	409	436	375	452	514
Crimes	215	211	266	398	517

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 Community Cohesion Officers spend a great deal of time engaging with communities to build confidence and better understand and respond to their concerns.



Objective: Reduce the impact of hate crime



The Constabulary also 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.

4 July 2018 – Hate Crime Conference - Xcel Centre Newton Aycliffe
Register your attendance by emailing general.enquiries@durham.pcc.pnn.gov.uk

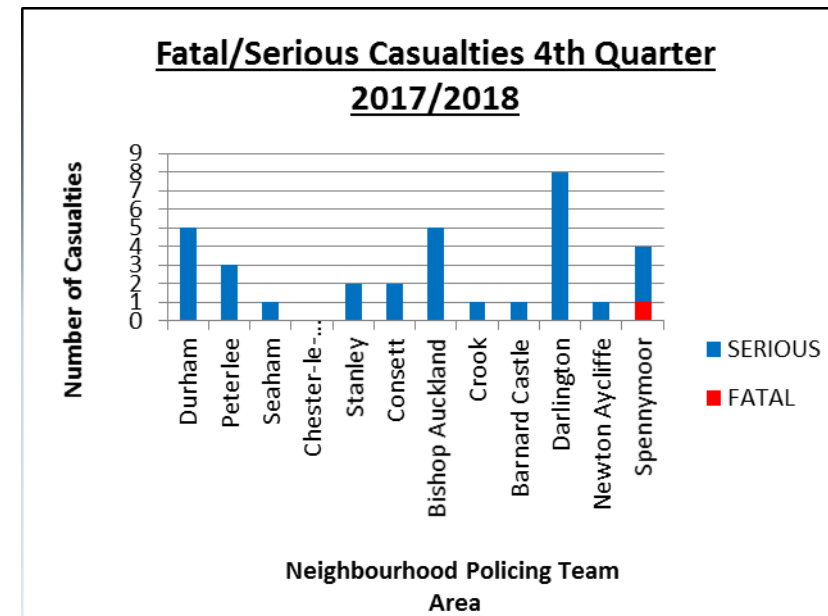
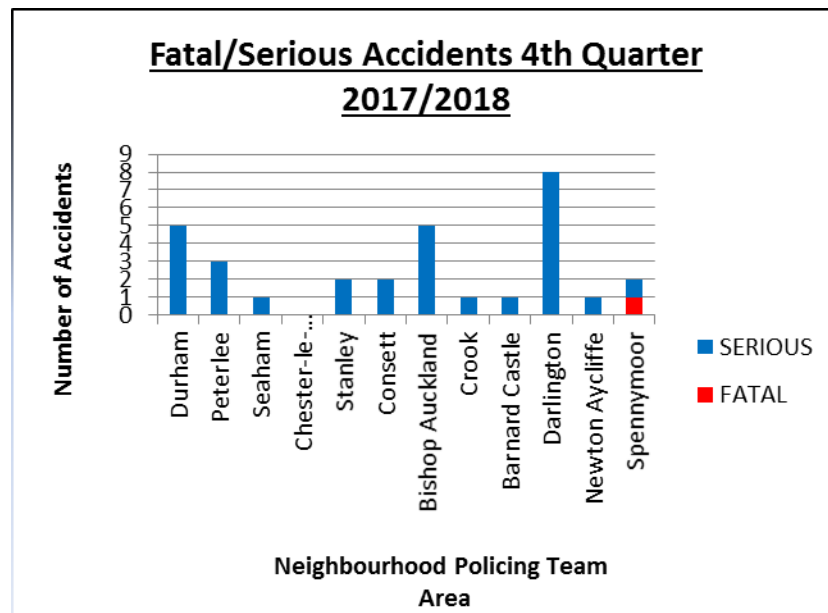




Objective: Improve road safety

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 January to March 2018, for accidents, there were 30 serious injuries and 1 fatality; for casualties, there were 32 serious injuries and 1 fatality. A breakdown of the location of these accidents and casualties can be seen below.



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 **150** Community Speed Watch activities were undertaken.



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



Victim Satisfaction

The Constabulary carries out regular victim satisfaction surveys to understand how satisfied victims are with the service they have received. Satisfaction with follow-up and actions taken has dropped considerably and significant work has been undertaken to identify reasons for this – and, consequently, work is now taking place to address these.

Victim Satisfaction (Satisfied)	2016/17					2017/18					
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year end average	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year end average	Year-on-year difference
Whole Experience	90%	87%	84%	88%	87.25%	85%	83%	79%	82%	82.25%	-5
Ease of Contact	97%	97%	98%	97%	97.25%	96 %	94 %	93%	95%	94.50%	-2.75
Arrival Time	91%	85%	85%	86%	86.75%	85%	83%	85%	82%	83.75%	-3
Actions Taken	87%	84%	84%	83%	84.50%	83%	77%	76%	77%	78.25%	-6.25
Follow Up	84%	76%	80%	78%	79.50%	71%	71%	69%	67%	69.50%	-10
Treatment	96%	93%	96%	95%	95.00%	95%	92%	90%	91%	92.00%	-3



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 fourth quarter of 2017/18, 1,131 victims were offered support from VCAS;
- While there has been an overall increase in recorded crime, this has not resulted in an increase in demand for VCAS support;
- Action Fraud is the national body that receives reports from victims of fraudulent activities and although referrals to VCAS remain constant, the take up rate for support continues to be very low. VCAS consider the most likely cause of this to be the length of time between the victim reporting the crime and the date that the information is sent to VCAS. It is expected that this will improve when new IT systems are put in place by Action Fraud and VCAS receive referrals much earlier;
- The OPCVC has recently undertaken a piece of work considering the victim experience as a whole – with the police as well as the wider Criminal Justice System – to identify how it can be improved.



Objective: Tackle the issues facing our rural communities

I am sensitive to the particular issues faced by our rural communities. Indeed, certain crimes are more likely to happen in rural areas and 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.

It is for this reason that Durham has participated in the National Rural Crime Survey 2018, which recently ran from 18 April to 10 June 2018. The number of responses received for Durham was very good – and the results will be available soon.

As well as offering a useful comparison to the National Rural Crime Survey 2015's findings, the 2018 results will help inform my updated Rural Statement, which will be published in the Autumn.

Immediate response data is shown below. 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).

	Quarter 1 April-June 2017			Quarter2 July – Sept 2017			Quarter 3 Oct – Dec 2017			Quarter 4 Jan – March 2018			Avg
All Immediate Responses	85%	84%	82%	82%	80%	81%	80%	80%	82%	83%	82%	82%	82%
Teesdale [Barnard Castle Sector]	73%	77%	60%	69%	70%	69%	55%	65%	72%	58%	59%	78%	67%
Weardale [Stanhope Section]	56%	60%	79%	100%	67%	86%	71%	65%	57%	72%	82%	65%	72%

Aim: Inspire confidence in the police and criminal justice system



Maintaining public confidence is important to ensure people feel safe, able to report offences, share intelligence and help support investigations. The Crime Survey for England and Wales measures public confidence in their local Police Force. Results are produced quarterly (although there is always a delay of one quarter in publication of the results). I am pleased to report that the most recent survey results place Durham Constabulary **first** in the country for Community Understanding.

Public Confidence - Crime Survey England and Wales (CSEW)

	12 months to end December 2016	12 months to end December 2017	Difference
% of people who think the police do a good job (Nationally)	62.5%	62.3%	-0.3
% of people who think the police do a good job (Durham)	68.7%	68.7%	-
'taking everything into account I have confidence in the police' (Nationally)	78.6%	78.5%	-0.1
'taking everything into account I have confidence in the police' (Durham)	83.3%	83.6%	+0.3



Aim: Tackle Crime and Keep Communities Safe



Crime Type	12 months to end March 2017	12 months to end March 2018	% change
All Crime	46,606	61,417	32%
Victim Based	41,444	53,062	28%
Violence Against the Person	14,659	21,422	46%
Burglary	4432	4714	6%
Vehicle Offences	2930	3708	27%
Shoplifting	3956	4424	12%
Criminal Damage and Arson	8503	10,181	20%

- Much of the increase in recorded crime is a direct result of:
 - Force compliance with new rules relating to the recording of crime, especially the increase in recorded Violence Against the Person – particularly in relation to harassment, which includes crimes formerly recorded as incidents;
 - Increased public confidence to report and increases in reporting of historic crime;
 - Real increases in certain crimes, e.g. theft and robbery type offences.



Conclusions



- Recorded victim-based crime continues to increase, 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.
- In February 2018 HM Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire and Rescue Services (HMICFRS) rated Durham as 'Good' for crime data recording – the highest rating given to any Force in the country. HMICFRS have also rated Durham Constabulary as 'outstanding' for effectiveness.
- The experience of victims with the police is a key priority for me. Current victim satisfaction figures remain slightly below those achieved in 2016/17 and actions have now been identified and are being actioned to continue to address this.
- 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.
- In this quarter my accountability programme with the police has focussed particularly on cybercrime, hate crime, and supporting vulnerable people.
- In the coming quarter, my accountability programme will focus on road safety, domestic abuse and sexual violence, and drugs and alcohol.





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.

Community Safety Partnership

Community Safety Partnerships were set up as statutory bodies under Sections 5-7 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. They are an alliance of organisations which generate strategies and policies, implement actions, and interventions concerning crime and disorder within their partnership area.

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.

HMICFRS

Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services independently assess the effectiveness of the Country's police forces and fire and rescue services.

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

