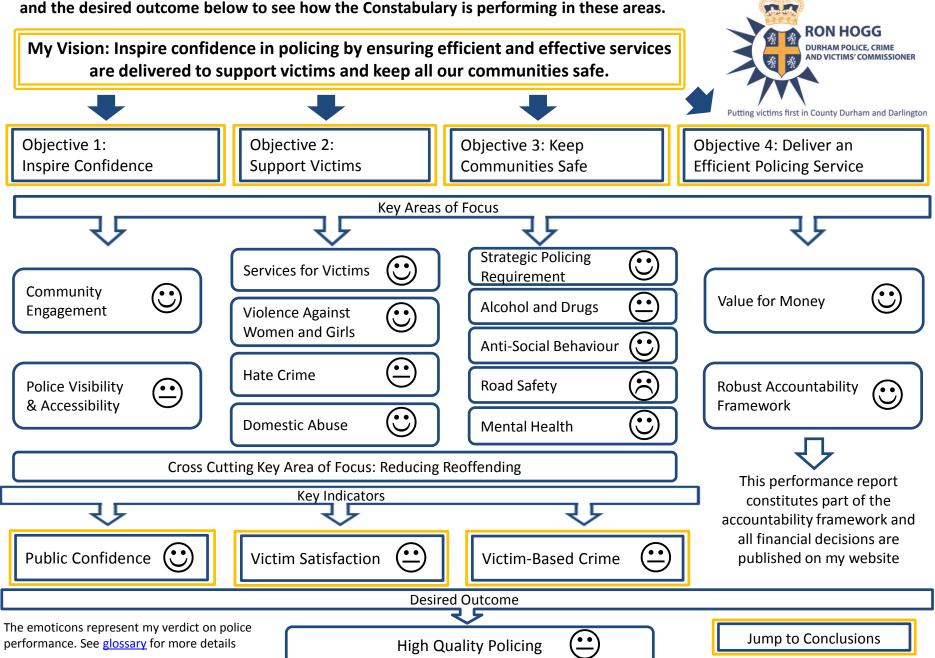
To place the current performance in context, <u>click here</u> to view a recent history of the Constabulary's performance. Otherwise, click each of the key areas of focus, key indicators and the desired outcome below to see how the Constabulary is performing in these areas. Performance Report – Quarter 2 2016/17 (12 months to 30th September 2016)



Recent Performance

- Durham Constabulary covers both County Durham and Darlington, an area with a population of around 623,000 people
- Below shows an approximation of how things have changed in the last few years (rounded figures):

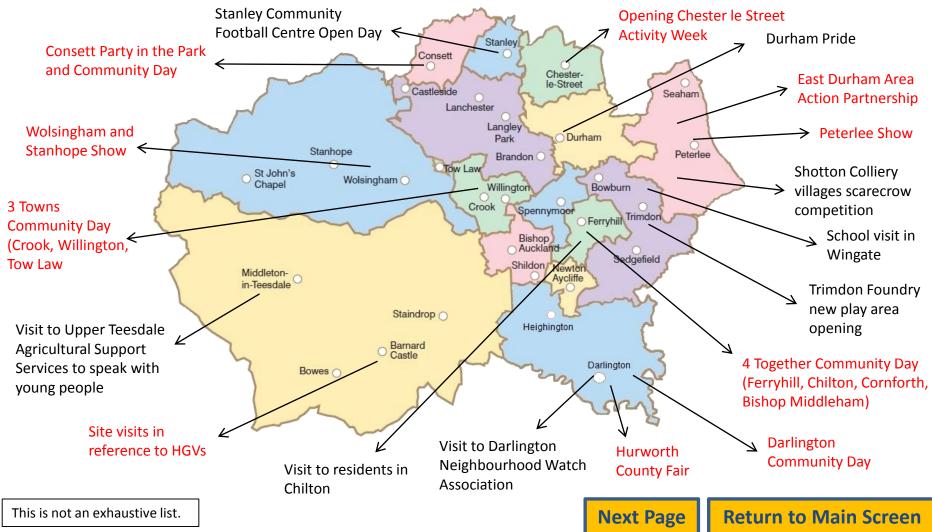
	2009	2015	
Staff Numbers			
Police Officers	• 1580	• 1150	• - 430
PCSOs	• 170	• 150	• - 20
Police Staff	• 930	• 910	• - 20
Crimes			
Overall Crime	• 42,000	• 33,800	• - 20%
Burglary Dwelling	• 2,500	• 1,400	• - 44%
Theft from a Motor Vehicle	• 3,000	• 1,700	• - 43%
Violence Against the Person	• 7,000	• 7,700	• + 10%
Shoplifting	• 3,200	• 3,500	• + 9%
	,		
Confidence	• 53%	• 74%	• + 21%
Victim Satisfaction			
Actions Taken	• 79%	• 90%	• + 11%
Follow Up	• 68%	• 84%	• +16%
Whole Experience	• 82%	• 90%	• +8%

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Objective 1: Inspire Confidence Key area of focus: Improve my engagement with the communities across County Durham and Darlington

I attend many events and hold my own engagement activities with the community. Below are some of the key examples of places I have been. I keep track of my engagement to ensure I travel across the whole of the area and allow all residents the chance to attend a local meeting with me and have a voice. This map has been refreshed for the new financial year and the events I have attended in the last quarter are in red. My draft Police, Crime and Victims' Plan 2016-21 was out for public consultation over the majority of quarter 2 so this was the central focus of my engagement in this period.



Objective 1: Inspire Confidence

Key area of focus: Make our policing service more visible and accessible at all times

Local Survey	2014/15	2015/16		2016/17			PCVC Verdict	
	Year End	Year End	% Diff	Q1	% Diff	Q2	% Diff	
People who think the police in this area are easy to contact	60 %	59 %	- 1 %	57 %	- 2 %	56 %	-1%	$\overline{\mathbf{i}}$
People who are aware the police hold regular, public meetings, to discuss with members of the public the issues the police should be dealing with (PACT)	56 %	57 %	+1%	54 %	- 3 %	53 %	-1%	$\overline{\mathbf{i}}$

It is disappointing to see that the percentage of people reporting that they think the Constabulary are easy to contact has gradually declined over the past few quarters. With this in mind, and following feedback from some PACT groups, the Constabulary are expanding the ways in which they engage with the community, such as visiting popular local community groups, to ensure they are going to the community not just holding events for the community to come to them. Therefore, I will be monitoring this going forward but I am hopeful that it will increase again.

	September 2015	September 2016	Difference	PCVC Verdict
Police Officers	1,187	1,152	- 35	$(\mathbf{\dot{\cdot}})$
Special Constabulary	103	100	- 3	I am happy with
PCSOs	153	154	+ 1	the Constabulary's
Police Staff	907	947	+ 40	performance; not about the cuts to
Total	2,350	2,353	+ 3	police officer numbers.

I have made an explicit commitment to protect neighbourhood policing. Despite numbers in police officers declining in the past year, recruitment has recently been carried out and those officers are beginning their training. Some of these new officers were existing Special Constables and PCSOs. Future recruitment of various positions is also planned to take place. The capacity of the Constabulary as a whole remains at a similar level to this time last year, which is positive at a time when the budgets are being cut.

The Constabulary is constantly looking to introduce new technology to increase visibility, by reducing the need for officers to return to stations, such as

having mobile devices. The increase in staff posts is partly due to positions that do not need to be carried out by officers being civilianised, which is more cost effective but as efficient.

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Objective 2: Support Victims

Key area of focus: Commission effective, appropriate and efficient services for victims

- I have, in collaboration with Cleveland PCC, commissioned a service from 'Safe in Tees Valley Ltd' to
 provide support and advice for victims, which started in April 2016. They are delivering the 'Victim
 Care and Advice Service', which gives victims the support they need based on their individual
 circumstances rather than based on the crime type they have experienced. They have received
 nearly 700 referrals in the Durham Constabulary area so far, including referrals from the Police, other
 partner agencies and self-referrals directly by the victim.
- I have commissioned specialist support services for victims of rape and sexual assault.
- I have also just commissioned two new advocacy services, to support victims of crime with mental health needs and victims of crimes motivated by prejudice (hate crimes). These services will ensure that these victims have their voice and opinions heard and will aim to increase confidence to come forward and report an offence.
- Over £149,000 was awarded to 21 projects across County Durham and Darlington through my Community Safety Fund, in partnership with County Durham Community Foundation. The successful projects are those which support my objectives, of which providing support and services to victims is a key area. Further details on those who were successful in their bid can be found on my website <u>here</u> and more information on my funding can be seen in the <u>Value for Money</u> section of this report.
- I have recently launched the Restorative Hub as a central point of contact for anyone wanting to take
 part in or know more about restorative justice. They are working with partners to ensure restorative
 justice is available to all victims who request it at any point throughout the criminal justice system.
 Visit http://www.restorativehub.org.uk/ for more details. Not only do restorative approaches
 empower the victim by giving them a say in the outcome for the offender, but they also reduce
 reoffending by enabling the offender to see the personal impact their crime has had on the victim and
 offering them the chance to apologise for what they have done.





Also running from the Restorative Hub is a new Community Peer Mentor scheme set up in Darlington and extended into Bishop Auckland. This is aimed at supporting people suffering anti-social behaviour and/or neighbourhood disputes (perceived or real) and helping them to resolve situations.



Objective 2: Support Victims

Key area of focus: Deliver the regional Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy

I have developed the regional **Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy**, along with my counterparts in Northumbria and Cleveland. Together we held an event in December 2015 to mark the **2 year anniversary** of the strategy and to provide information on the achievements accomplished so far. It includes both joint activities and priorities, and ones specific to each locality.

The strategy covers a range of issues including:

- Domestic and sexual violence and abuse
- Human trafficking and sex work
- Harassment and stalking
- Forced marriage, so-called honour-based violence (HBV) and Female Genital mutilation (FGM)

Across County Durham and Darlington progress has been made towards achieving the strategy in a number of areas:

- I commissioned **research into the sex industry** within County Durham and Darlington to find out more about the experiences and issues facing vulnerable sex workers locally. The report revealed a number of areas for improvement, particularly ensuring that they are able to access a range of services including for drug addiction, and mental, physical and emotional health. Subsequently, I am now working with partners to look into **a new service** that will help individuals move on from a life of sexual exploitation.
- In collaboration with Northumbria and Cleveland, a **regional DVD** is currently being produced for victims of sexual violence to explain the court process and the special measures available to them. Along with the **live video link** that means victims can give evidence from a remote location, the aim is to increase reporting and convictions, and to reduce the number of victims who retract their statements through fear of attending court.
- Forced marriage, HBV, FGM, stalking, harassment and the increased role of cyber technology have all been included in the domestic abuse training for police officers to help them recognise the signs and know how to respond to them.
- A live link has been established in the local Sexual Assault Referral Centre so victims are able to have their interviews with the police recorded without attending the police station. This recording can then be played in court and any questions can then be asked of the victim over the live screen. This means they do not have to enter the court, be aggressively confronted or see the offender. This has been recognised nationally as best practice for vulnerable victims/witnesses and is increasing the number of guilty pleas.
- A recent bid to the Home Office's Police Innovation Fund to create a **multi-agency service to support victims of sexual abuse**, including children, was successful and we are now looking to implement it.

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Objective 2: Support Victims Key area of focus: Reduce the impact of hate crime

A Hate Crime is a crime that is targeted at a specific person or group due to a prejudice against certain characteristics. These protected characteristics are: disability, race or ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation and gender identity. Durham Constabulary, with my support, has also added alternative lifestyle to this list.

Crime Type	12 months to end September 2014	12 months to end September 2015	Difference (and %)	12 months to end September 2016	Difference (and %)	PCVC Verdict
Overall Hate Incidents	396	377	- 19 (- 4.8 %)	395	+ 18 (+4.8 %)	\bigcirc
Racial Prejudice Incidents	270	224	- 46 (- 17 %)	268	+ 44 (+19.6 %)	\bigcirc

Overall, Hate Crime incident statistics are generated using protective characteristic qualifiers that are attached by the handler to the case, as they are not all individual criminal offences. Racial prejudice accounts for a large percentage of the overall figures.

The table above shows that there have been small fluctuations in the numbers of reported hate crimes. I am aware that there are some concerns around hate crime following the EU referendum. Although there has been an increase in the number of racial prejudice hate incidents, the level has not exceeded that of 2014 and the increase is lower than elsewhere in the country. I am reassured by our PCs, PCSOs and Community Cohesion Officers that this is an accurate reflection of what is happening locally and offence numbers remain low. A number of events have taken place across the area to raise awareness, increase community cohesion and encourage reporting.

At the end of May I attended Durham Pride 2016, which was an excellent event and I was honoured to be invited to make a speech about the commitment the Constabulary and I have to tackle and raise awareness of LGBTQIA hate crime and same-sex domestic abuse.

I will continue to work with organisations to raise awareness of hate crime and build confidence to report offences, and continue to direct the Constabulary to remain doing the same. I am hopeful that, with the continued awareness raising that is taking place and the fact that case files are being scrutinised by my office to ensure an appropriate response and recommendations being implemented, that any decreases are due to a reduction in incidents, not a reduction in confidence.

Durham Constabulary is focusing on the levels of service these victims receive, with satisfaction surveys being completed. Although these surveys provide an important insight into the views of victims of hate crime and the experience they have had with the police, numbers are so low they have not yet gathered sufficient data to be able to generalise results across the Constabulary. They will continue to carry out the satisfaction surveys to ensure these victims are receiving optimum service levels and I will continue to actively monitor their progress.

Objective 2: Support Victims

Key area of focus: Reduce the incidence and impact of domestic abuse in all its forms

	12 months to end	12 months to end	%	12 months to end	%	PCVC
	September 2014	September 2015	Difference	September 2016	Difference	Verdict
Domestic Abuse* * These are cases that ha	15,120 ve been flagged with the Domest	15,178 ic Abuse qualifier as Domestic Ab	+ 0.4 % buse is not a crimin	14,894 al offence in itself by law	- 1.9 %	\odot

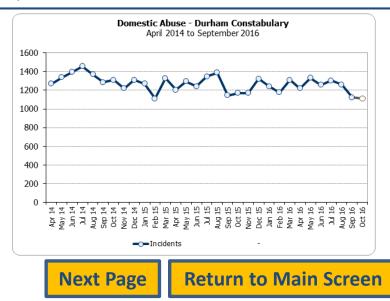
The Constabulary, our local partners, my regional counterparts and I have done a lot to increase awareness around domestic abuse. As well as reducing offending, the aim is also to help victims feel confident enough to report and access the services they need.

- A previous increase in the reporting of domestic abuse related offences, due to an increase in confidence to report, has resulted in a higher baseline being established. This is now beginning to reduce and the CSEW has reported a decrease in offences nationally, using their own data, not police recorded data. This suggests incidences are reducing slightly rather than confidence in reporting to the police declining.
- Body worn cameras are continuing to be used at domestic abuse incidents. Capturing evidence on video has increased the number of guilty pleas, which is very encouraging as it saves the victim from the traumatic experience of a trial and increases conviction rates. It is also captures the incident <u>'through</u> <u>the eyes of the child'</u> to ensure the impact domestic abuse has on children is not overlooked, which in turn ensures they also receive necessary support.
- **Operation Encompass** is being rolled out in Durham with local schools, to help support children who are known to have been involved in or witnessed a domestic abuse incident.
- **Perpetrator programmes** have launched in County Durham and Darlington, including engaging with housing associations to try and provide accommodation for the perpetrator so that the victim and any children can remain securely in their family home. A new **multi-agency approach** to combating serial perpetrators, as well as supporting repeat victims, is also being developed. This is important as victims have often experienced multiple incidents of domestic abuse before they report it to anyone.

In 2015/16, of those crimes that were categorised as having a domestic abuse element and the genders specified:

- 79% of victims were female
- 21% of victims were male
- 14% of perpetrators were female
- 86% of perpetrators were male

It is important that all victims of domestic abuse feel confident to come forward to the police and access support services, regardless of gender or sexual orientation. Awareness of domestic abuse in same-sex relationships was a key theme in Durham Pride 2016.



Objective 3: Keep Communities Safe Key area of focus: Deliver the Strategic Policing Requirement and understand and tackle emerging threats

This is a requirement set by the Government to counter threats that have the potential to become a national issue and so may require cross boundary responses. **HMIC reported that Durham Constabulary has all the appropriate arrangements in place for the following:**

• Terrorism:

Durham Constabulary chairs the *County Durham and Darlington Contest Board* which sits with fifteen partner organisations and facilitates the local delivery of the Government's *Contest* Strategy in order to combat the threat from terrorism and extremism. It also continues to work with partners through the *County Durham and Darlington Local Resilience Forum* to maintain and develop our capability to respond to major incidents, including a terrorist attack. Information provided by local residents is a key element to intelligence gathering.

• Organised Crime:

This is any serious, planned and co-ordinated crime, usually conducted by a group of people working together, for example drug trafficking, human trafficking and counterfeiting. Durham Constabulary follows the Serious and Organised Crime Strategy released by the Home Office in late 2013. A strategy is currently being delivered using the 4 P's: Prepare, Prevent, Protect, and Pursue, and working closely with partner organisations is a key part of identifying signs or risk factors to try and stay ahead.

• Public Disorder and Civil Emergencies:

Procedures are in place that mean if a large scale emergency or event of public disorder were to happen, such as a major transport accident or riots, Police Forces and other services from across the country will come together to supply the necessary resources to manage effectively.

• Cyber Threats / Crime:

A Force cybercrime profile has been completed to gain an understanding as to the nature of the threats that are posed. As well as a **Regional Cyber Crime Unit** (RCCU) covering Durham, Northumbria and Cleveland, Durham are the only force in the region to also have local cyber capabilities. I am working with the business community to help build awareness and capabilities, as they are often victims of large scale online fraud. There is currently recruitment to the department for staff to educate the public about cybercrime and how to protect themselves.

• Child Sexual Abuse (CSA):

There is work ongoing between partner organisations to not only ensure any children in vulnerable positions receive the best possible care and interventions, but also to look to identify any potential child sexual exploitation risks in our area. I have funded the **'ERASE' team** who have been established to raise awareness of CSE to both agencies and the public. I have also funded training for **Operation Encompass**,

which helps schools support children who have been involved in domestic abuse.

Objective 3: Keep Communities Safe

Key area of focus: Tackle the harm caused to individuals and communities

by alcohol and drugs

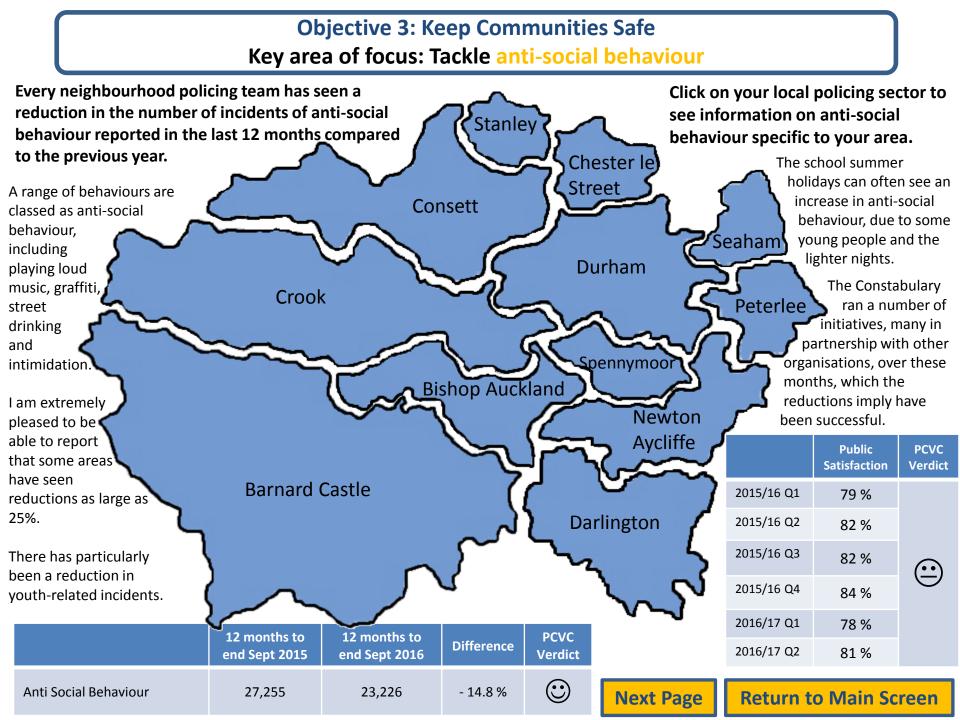
Crime Type	12 months to end September 2014	12 months to end September 2015	% Difference	12 months to end September 2016	% Difference	PCVC Verdict
Alcohol related incidents (% of all incidents)	11.5 %	10.9 %	- 0.6 %	11.9 %	+1%	
Drug offences	1,503	1,250	- 16.8 %	1,118	- 10.6 %	\odot
Drug offences outcome rate	96.8 %	97.2 %	+ 0.4 %	93.5 %	- 3.7 %	\odot

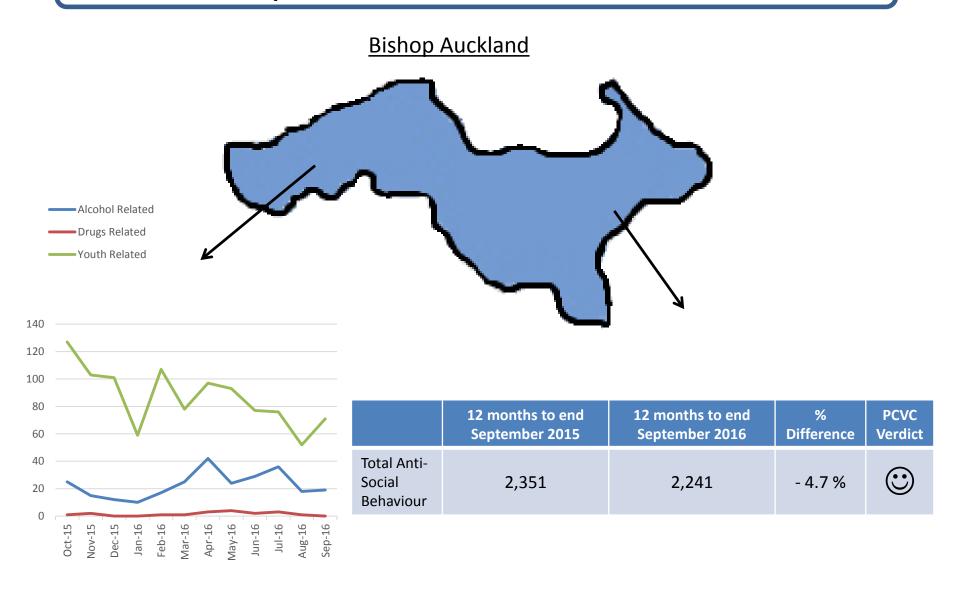
Due to fantastic targeted operations by the Constabulary, the number of recorded drug offences has excellent outcome rates and the number of offences is falling. This is very encouraging. The number of alcohol related incidents has increased slightly, which is concerning as alcohol can fuel many different crimes types. I have spoken to the Constabulary and they are changing staffing to mirror changes in drinking patterns (increase in daytime drinking) and the majority of the newly recruited officers will be joining the frontline in neighbourhood teams.

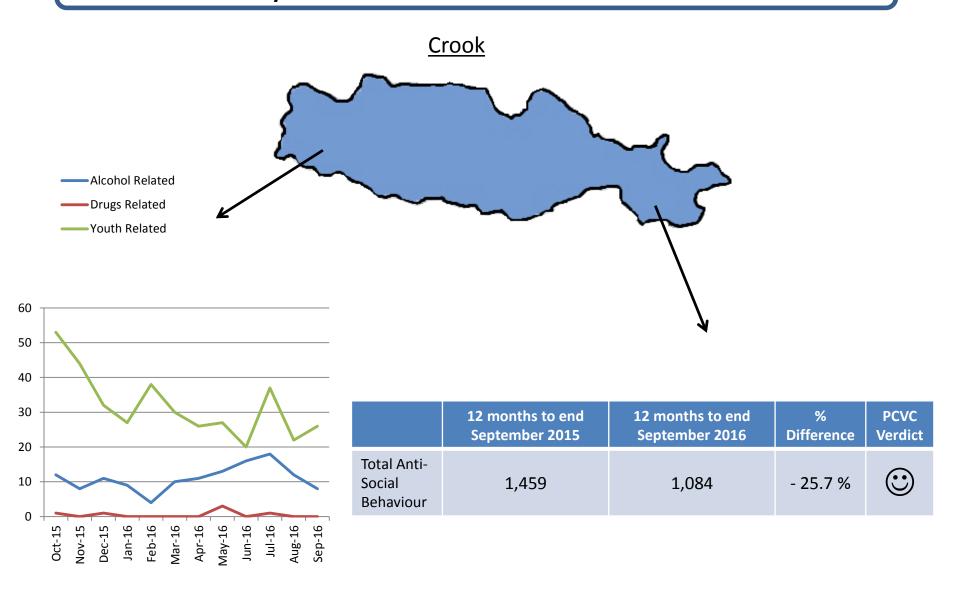
	2014/15		2015/16				2014/15 – 2015/16					PCVC
	Year End	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year End	2015/16 % Diff	Q1	% Diff	Q2	% Diff	Verdict
% People who think people drinking and causing a nuisance in public spaces is a problem	37 %	31%	36%	29%	31%	32%	- 5 %	34 %	+ 2 %	33 %	-1%	
% People who think underage drinking and sale of alcohol to youths is a problem	46 %	44%	43%	37%	41%	41%	- 5 %	43 %	+ 2 %	45 %	+ 2 %	
% People who think drug dealing and abuse is a problem	39 %	37%	38%	35%	38%	37%	- 2 %	36 %	-1%	40 %	+4%	$\overline{\mathbf{i}}$

Although negative perceptions around underage drinking and sale of alcohol has increased this quarter, it remains lower than in 2014/15 and an amount of work is taking place on this issue. It is disappointing to see that concerns about drug dealing and abuse have increased this quarter.

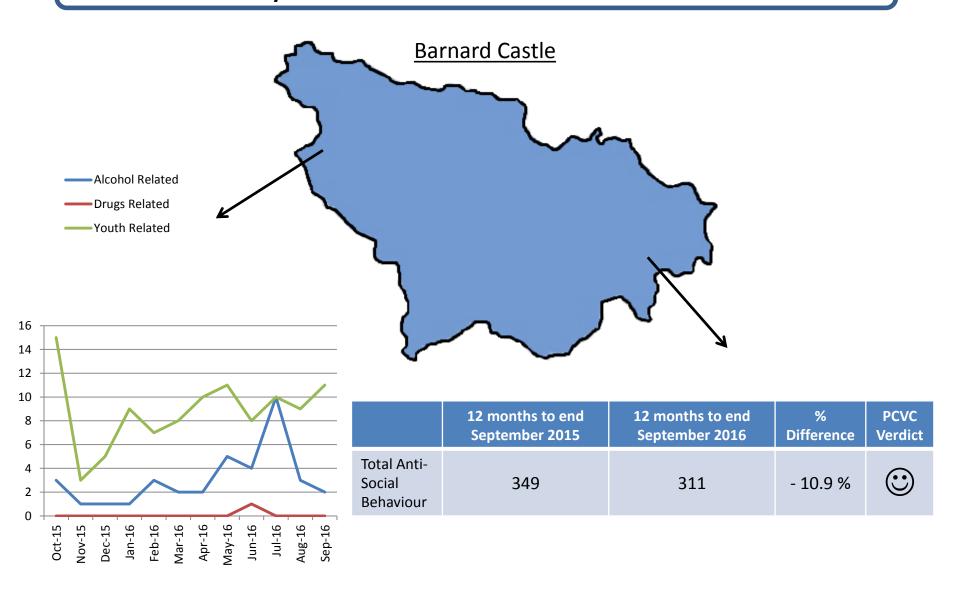
Alcohol seizures continue to be carried out by officers across the area. This is an area that requires a great deal of partnership work, and I held a conference to discuss reducing the demand alcohol places on a range of services, including police, ambulance and health services.

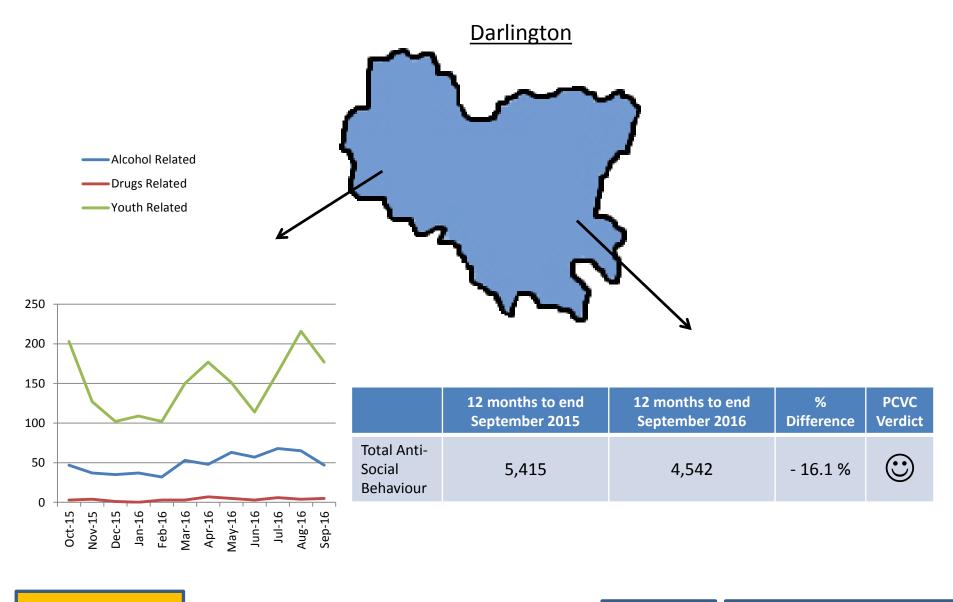






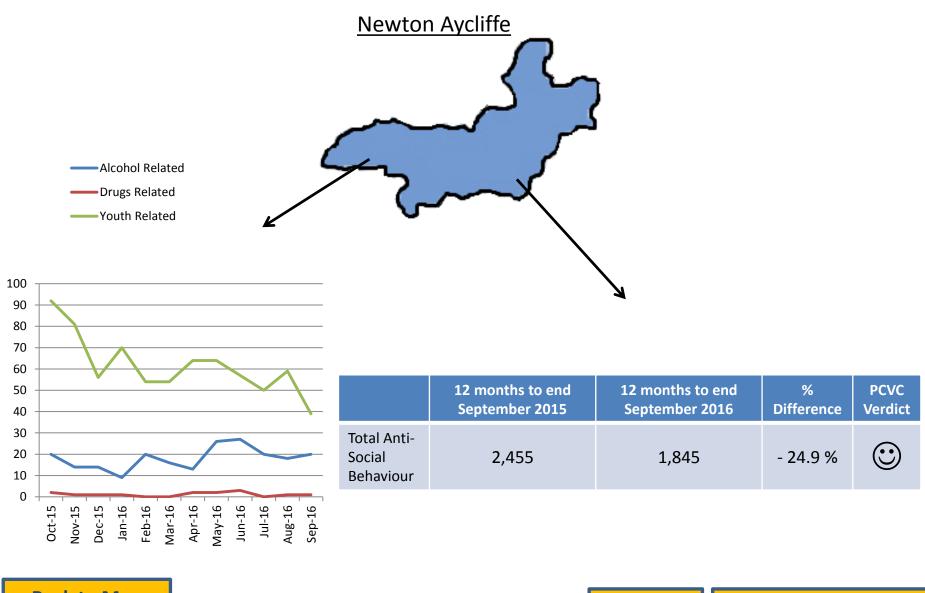
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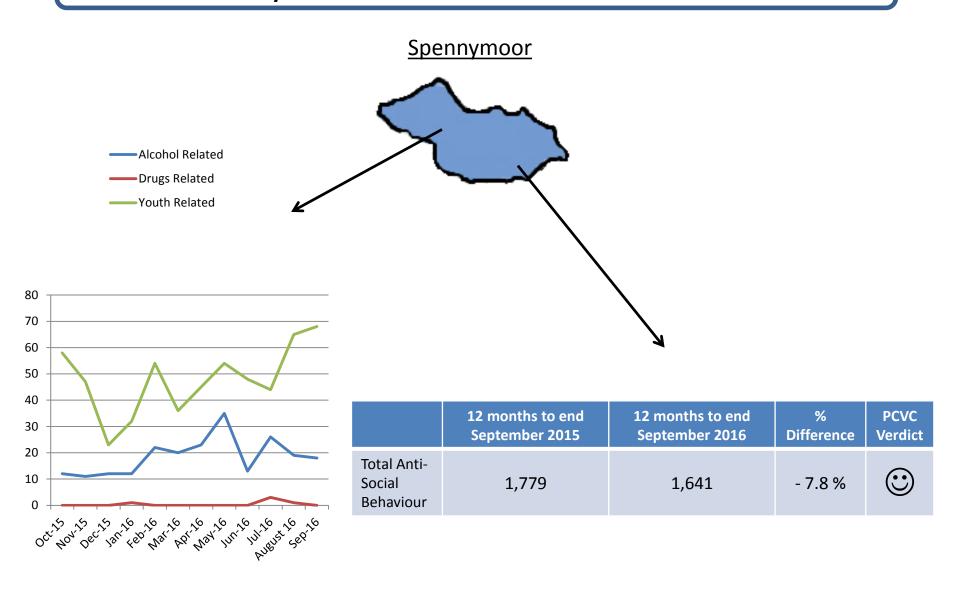
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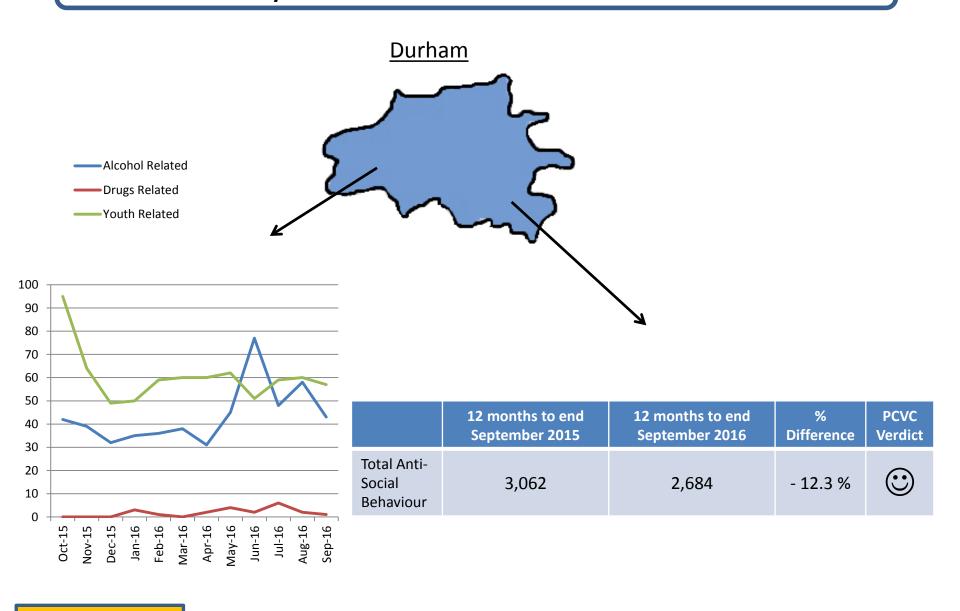
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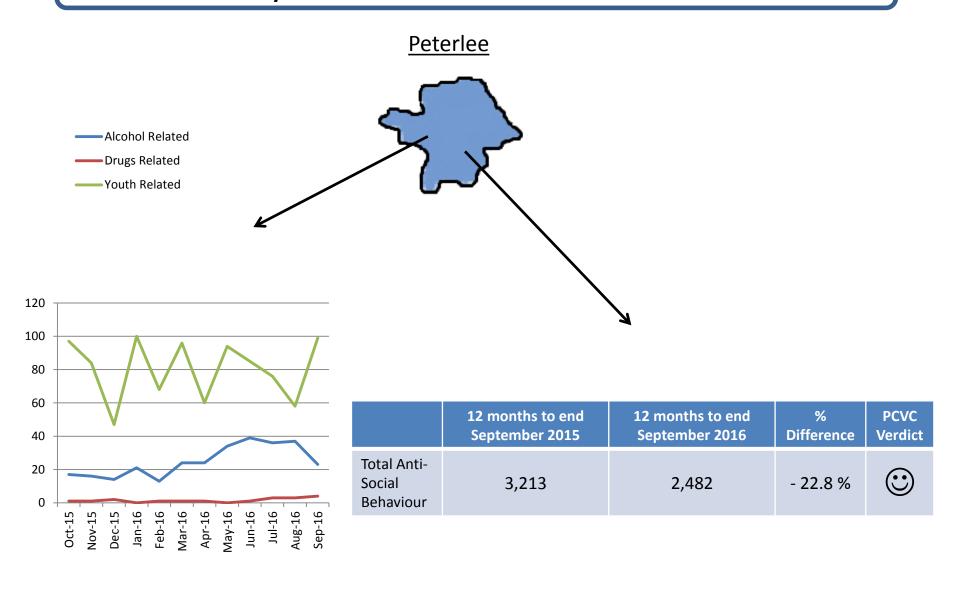
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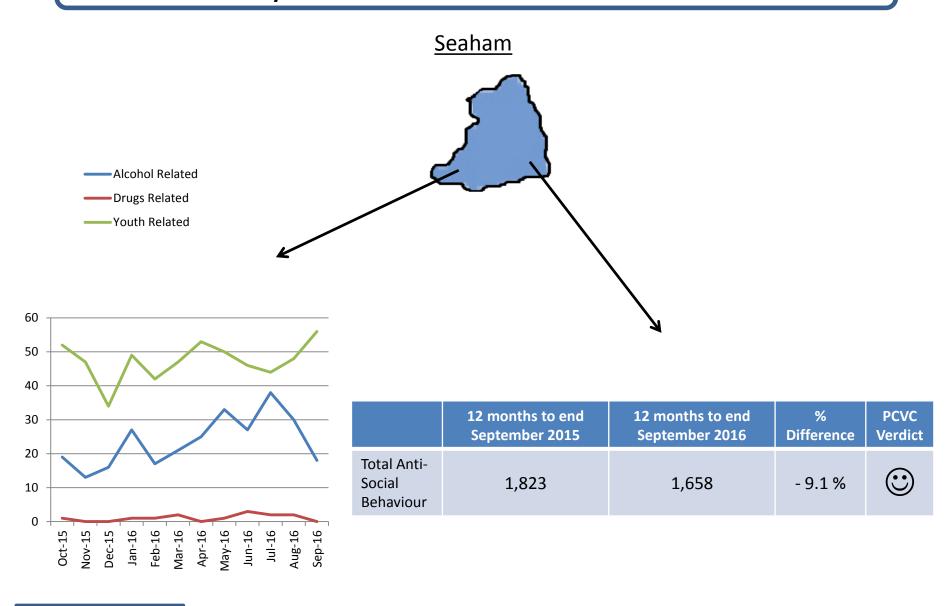
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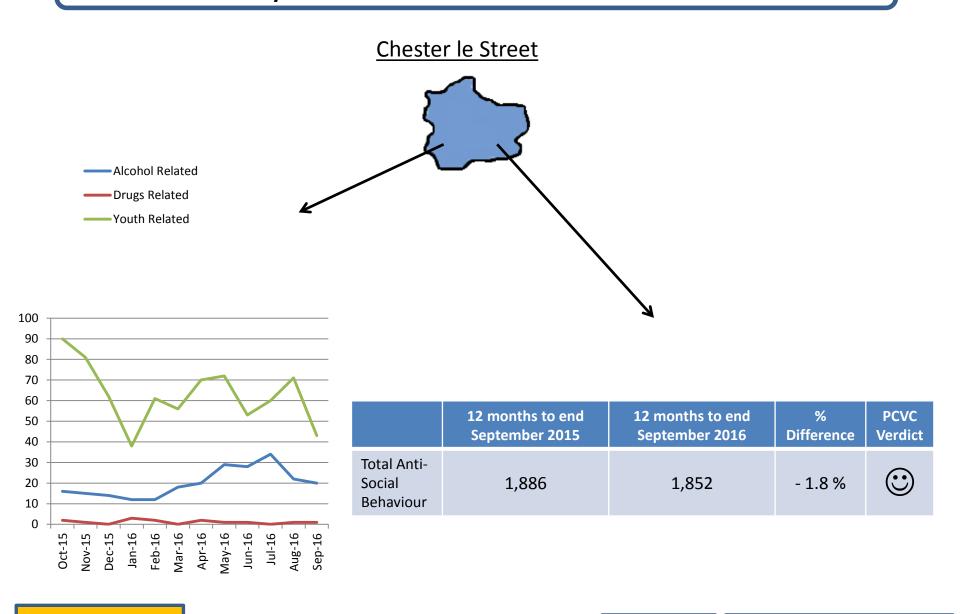




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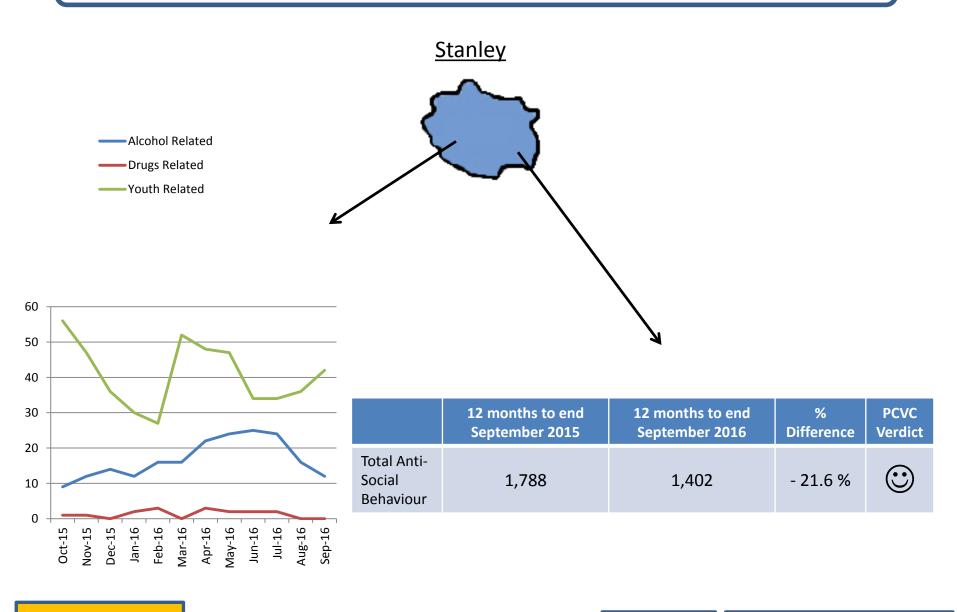




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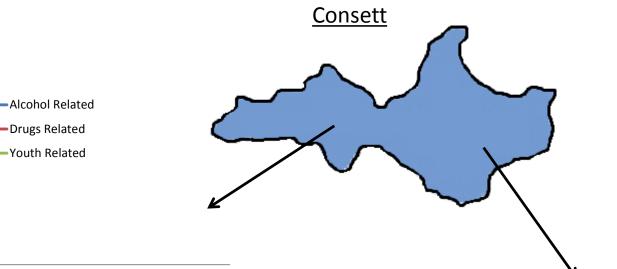
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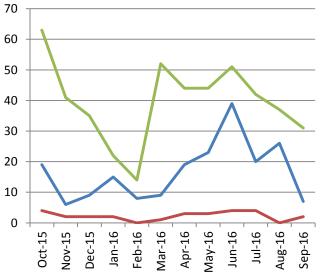
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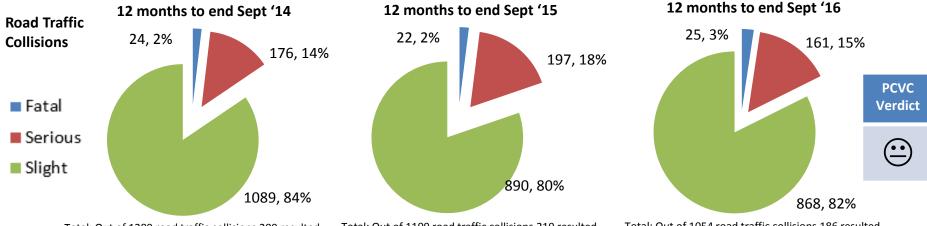




	12 months to end	12 months to end	%	PCVC
	September 2015	September 2016	Difference	Verdict
Total Anti- Social Behaviour	1,675	1,484	- 11.4 %	\odot

Objective 3: Keep Communities Safe Key area of focus: Improve road safety by tackling careless and dangerous driving, speeding and other road safety issues

The overall number of reported road traffic collisions has been gradually reducing over the last 3 years. However, in the last 12 months there have been 3 more fatal collisions than the previous 12 months. The Constabulary undertook a drink and drug driving awareness campaign in June 2016, and a speeding campaign across Durham and Cleveland in August caught an average of 100 drivers a day.



Total: Out of 1289 road traffic collisions 200 resulted in person(s) being killed or seriously injured **(15.5%)**

Total: Out of 1109 road traffic collisions 219 resulted in person(s) being killed or seriously injured (20%) Total: Out of 1054 road traffic collisions 186 resulted in person(s) being killed or seriously injured **(18%)**

Local Survey	2014/15	2015/16					Year End	2016/17				PCVC
	Year End	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year End	% Diff	Q1	% Diff	Q2	% Diff	Verdict
People who think that dangerous driving is a problem	49 %	52%	53%	48%	52%	51 %	+ 2 %	53%	+ 2 %	56 %	+3%	$\overline{\mathbf{i}}$
People who think that parking is a problem	51 %	50%	50%	48%	52%	50 %	-1%	51%	+1%	54 %	+3%	$\overline{\mathbf{i}}$
People who think that speeding vehicles are a problem	65 %	65%	68%	65%	68%	67 %	+ 2 %	72%	+ 5 %	69 %	- 3 %	

There have been a number of publicised fatal road traffic collisions, which have likely contributed towards the increase in concerns about

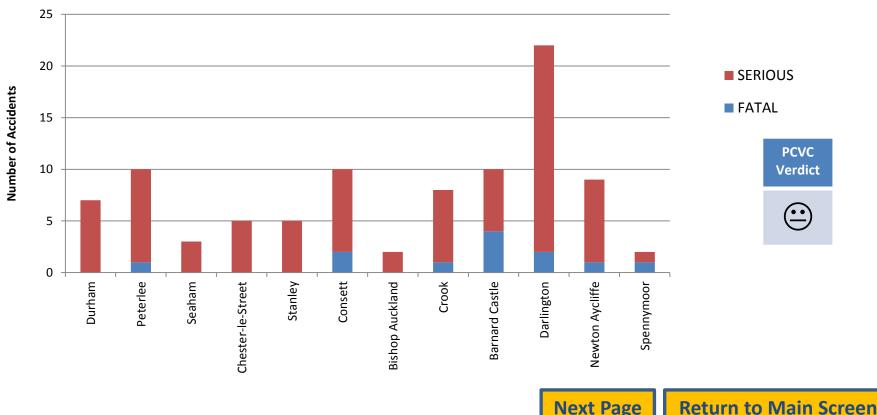
dangerous driving. I am hopeful that the number of initiatives the Constabulary have planned going forward to reduce collisions will help to improve negative perceptions.

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Objective 3: Keep Communities Safe Key area of focus: Improve road safety by tackling careless and dangerous driving, speeding and other road safety issues

There were 7 fatal collisions in the first quarter of this year (April, May and June), with 3 occurring in the Barnard Castle area. There were an additional 5 fatal collisions in quarter 2 (July, August and September). Darlington and the surrounding area has seen the largest number of serious collisions. The Constabulary carry out a detailed analysis of all fatal and serious accidents to establish any patterns in the causes and responses that can be taken.

Community Speed Watch have been active across the whole Force area, with a total of 180 deployments carried out in quarter one and 137 in quarter two.



Fatal/Serious Accidents 1st and 2nd Quarters 2016/2017

Objective 3: Keep Communities Safe Key area of focus: Work with partners to improve the service provided to those with poor mental health (victims and offenders)

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. I am extremely pleased to see that there has not been a person under the age of 18 detained under this act in over 2 years. A telephone triage allows officers to contact a Crisis Team directly when helping a person who appears to be in a mental health crisis, to receive specialist advice. This ensures the person receives the most appropriate response for their individual circumstances and avoids unnecessary detentions.

Currently statistics for detentions under S136 are:

	2013/14	2014/15	Diff	2015/16	Diff	2016/17 so far	PCVC Verdict
Under 18s	3	1	- 2	0	- 1	0	\odot
Over 18s	57	38	- 19	23	- 15	11	\odot

Instead of using a police cell as a 'place of safety', officers are encouraged to take people to a specialised hospital or facility. However, two police officers must remain present throughout the process until the person is formally under the care of the hospital, using a great deal of police officer resource. Therefore, I want to reduce this waiting time to ensure patients are helped as quickly as possible and police resource is minimised. The average waiting times <u>per officer</u> are:

2013: 4 hrs, 10 mins **2014:** 3 hrs, 23 mins **2015:** 2 hrs, 55 mins **2016 (so far)**: 3 hrs, 3 mins

The amount of resource used each time would be double the length of the waiting time shown above, due to the necessity to have two officers present throughout. It is hoped that the introduction of a place of safety co-ordinator and the tele-triage facility will see these times continue to reduce, and at a faster rate.

I have just commissioned a new mental health advocacy service to help victims with mental health needs and to ensure their voice and opinions are heard through the criminal justice system.

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Cross cutting key area of focus: Reduce Reoffending

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.

Following my successful bid for funding from the Police Innovation Fund, a ground breaking multi-agency initiative **'Checkpoint'**, started its trial in April 2015. It takes a problem solving approach to look at the reason why someone has offended and what can be done to stop them by tackling that root cause. Offenders who agree to comply will be 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 it is only currently in the early stages but is rapidly growing. In March 2016 the pilot phase of the initiative ended and positive results from the trial period have already sparked interest from a number of other organisations and it recently won a Howard League for Penal Reform award.

This has sparked two further initiatives: a new phase of Checkpoint, which will be academically evaluated by Cambridge University, and Checkpoint 3D, which is a voluntary scheme. **Of the 127 people involved in both initiatives so far, only just over 3% have failed for reoffending.**

Further information and examples of some success stories can be read on my website by clicking <u>here</u>. This was published as the trial programme reached 100 successful completions.



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Police and Crime Plan Objective 1 Key Indicator: Public Confidence

Public Confidence (CSEW)	12 months to end June '15	12 mo to e Sept	end	% Diff	12 mont to end Dec '1	b	% Diff	12 months to end Mar '16	% Diff	to	onths end e '16	% Diff	PCVC Verdict
% of people who think the police do a good job (Nationally)	62 %	62.	5 %	+0.5%	62.7 %	%	+ 0.2%	61.2 %	- 1.5%	62.	4 %	+ 1.2 %	/
% of people who think the police do a good job (Durham)	65.9 %	65.9	9 %	-	64.2 %	%	- 1.7%	63.9 %	- 0.3%	64.	7 %	+ 0.8 %	\odot
'taking everything into account I have confidence in the police'(Nationally)	76.2 %	77	%	+0.8%	78 %	,	+1%	78.7 %	+0.7%	78.	1%	- 0.6 %	/
'taking everything into account I have confidence in the police'(Durham)	77 %	77.	7 %	+0.7%	78.7 9	%	+1%	80.8 %	+2.1%	6 81 .	7 %	+ 0.9 %	
	2014/15	2015/16						Year End	2016/17				PCVC
Local Survey	Year End	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Yea	ar End	% Diff	Q1	% Diff	Q2	% Diff	Verdict
% of people who think the police do a good job	70 %	68%	68%	70%	70%	6	9 %	- 1 %	67 %	-2%	66%	- 1%	
'taking everything into account I have confidence in the police'	74 %	73%	72%	74%	75%	7	4 %	-	71%	-3%	70%	-1%	

The Constabulary collaborated with Durham University to study what factors affect confidence locally and therefore produced a detailed local survey individual to our area, as well as that by the <u>CSEW</u>. The data collected by the CSEW (which is only available for up to June '16 due to a data lag) shows that there has been a very slight decrease in confidence in the police nationally in the last quarter. However, Durham is still gradually increasing in the percentage of people who have confidence in the police, and has also increased in the percentage of people who think the police do a good job. This means Durham continues to be above average and is now 12th out of the 43 forces.

Police and Crime Plan Primary Measure: Victim Satisfaction

Victim Satisfaction	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16				% Diff	2016/17				PCC Verdict	
	Year End	Year End	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year End		Q1	% Diff	Q2	% Diff	
Whole Experience	89 %	90 %	91 %	88 %	89 %	90 %	90 %	-	90 %	-	84 %	- 6 %	$\overline{\mathbf{i}}$
Ease of Contact	97 %	98 %	100%	100%	95 %	97 %	98 %	-	97 %	- 1%	97 %	-	\odot
Arrival Time	88 %	89 %	90 %	92 %	90 %	92 %	91 %	+ 2 %	91 %	-	85 %	- 6 %	$\overline{\mathbf{i}}$
Actions Taken	90 %	90 %	91 %	88 %	86 %	90 %	89 %	- 1 %	87 %	- 2%	84 %	- 3 %	$\overline{\mathbf{i}}$
Follow Up	84 %	84 %	82 %	81 %	81 %	82 %	82 %	- 2 %	84 %	+ 2%	76 %	- 8 %	$\overline{\mathbf{i}}$
Treatment	96 %	96 %	97 %	94 %	95 %	96 %	96 %	-	96 %	-	93 %	- 3 %	

[The above percentages are determined through a local victim satisfaction survey by Durham Constabulary with results collated quarterly.]

I am disappointed to report that the local victim satisfaction surveys in quarter two this year have yielded lower results than previously. Supporting victims, and therefore victim satisfaction, is of utmost importance to me.

I have spoken to the Chief Constable about these results and the Constabulary have looked in detail to gain a thorough understanding of why this has occurred. During the last quarter Durham Constabulary switched over to a new ICT system. The system is designed to improve efficiency, data collection and intelligence sharing, but there was a slight gap during this change over when some victims may not have been updated on their case when they should have been. This reasoning is further supported by the fact that when the surveys are broken down into crime types, the reductions in satisfaction are evident only for certain offences.

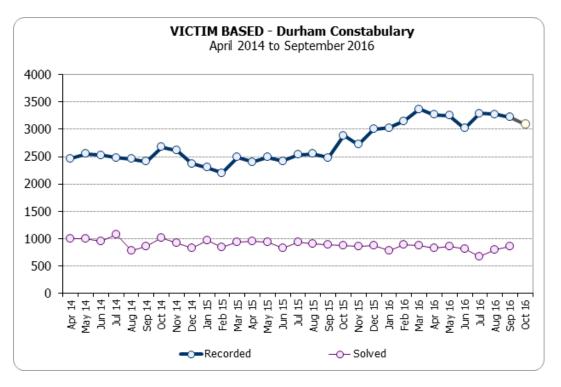
I will be very closely monitoring this going forward and I am confident it will increase again, back to the previous high levels.

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Police and Crime Plan Objective 3 Key Indicator: Victim-Based Crime

	12 months to end of Sept 2014	12 months to end of Sept 2015	Difference 2014-2015			Difference 2015-2016		PCC Verdict
Victim based crime	29,914	29,520	- 394	- 1.3 %	37,504	+ 7,984	+ 27.1 %	$\overline{\mathbf{i}}$



A further break down of figures by crime type and more detailed commentary is available under 'High Quality Policing', later on in this report. <u>Click here</u> to go to this section

Unfortunately, recorded victim-based crime over the past 12 months is showing a considerable increase when compared with the 12 months prior.

However, the changes in recording practices for violent offences and harassment that took place at the end of last year will continue to partly skew the figures until the end of next year. This is when a new, higher baseline for recording crime is established, which will take into account better compliance with recording guidelines. This has had impacts on figures nationally, not just in Durham and Darlington.

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.

This said, there has been an increase in some crime types (see the link below the graph). I have spoken at length with the Constabulary about the different reasons for these increases and I will continue to closely scrutinise the figures to ensure they are doing all that is possible to keep our communities safe. Therefore, it is positive that the graph currently shows an downwards trajectory.

Objective 4: Deliver an Efficient Policing Service Key area of focus: Value for money

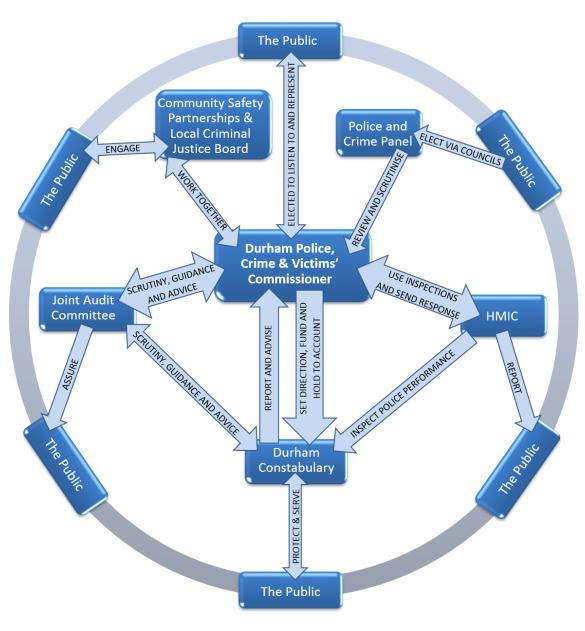
- The results from the 2016 efficiency inspection by HMIC, which was split into 3 elements, have just been
 published. Durham Constabulary received an <u>'Outstanding'</u> grade (the highest grade possible) in all 3 areas; one of
 only two police forces to do so. This was due to the ability to understand demand, use resources, and improve
 efficiency without compromising on the service delivered.
- HMIC's Value for Money Report 2015 shows Durham Constabulary spends more than the average of the most similar forces on front line support. There are fewer recorded crimes but a greater percentage of offenders who have action taken against them (e.g. charge, court summons). The 2016 report is due to be published shortly.
- Following the success of providing £100,000 to the County Durham Community Foundation, to which they added another £50,000 to create a Community Safety Fund of £150,000 in 2015/16, I have repeated this process for 2016/17. This means local community groups and organisations were again able to bid for £500 £20,000 to help with projects and initiatives that will help contribute towards community safety in County Durham and Darlington.
- A comprehensive **Medium Term Financial Plan** has been developed, covering a number of potential budgeting and funding scenarios over the next five years, to ensure the Constabulary is prepared for various circumstances. Opportunities for income generation are also continually being explored.
- I have given particular focus to **volunteering** and utilising the skills of volunteers in the police and other partner organisations:
 - I currently have voluntary **independent custody visitors** who carry out approximately 3 inspections of custody suites a week. This is to ensure that detainees are being treated appropriately.
 - I fund restorative justice coordinators and a community peer mentor project. Both are recruiting and training volunteers to help victims of crime and to improve community safety. Nearly 150 volunteers have received restorative justice training so far.



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Objective 4: Deliver an Efficient Policing Service

Key area of focus: Robust accountability framework and performance management



Part of my role is to **hold the Chief Constable to account** for the delivery of my Police and Crime Plan, but I am also held to account for my role by the electorate.

There are a number of organisations involved in the scrutiny of both my role and the Constabulary's performance. The relationships between these scrutiny mechanisms are illustrated in the new accountability diagram to the left.

HMIC inspect all police forces across the country and publish their results. More information about how Durham Constabulary are performing can be found <u>here</u>.

This **performance report** is a key component in scrutinising the Constabulary's performance against each of the objectives and key areas of focus in my Police and Crime Plan. My new Police, Crime and Victims' Plan 2016-21 sets out 3 aims, 10 objectives and 7 approaches. Therefore, this report will be amended going forward to be in line with the content of the new Plan, to continue to keep you informed with how the police are performing.

This report will also be used on a monthly basis to hold the Chief Constable to account. A **business plan** I have developed with the Constabulary, which sets out how they will look to deliver my Plan, will also be used to hold them to account for their progress and this will be published online on a quarterly basis.

There is more information regarding performance and accountability on my website, which you can read by clicking <u>here</u>.

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High Quality Policing

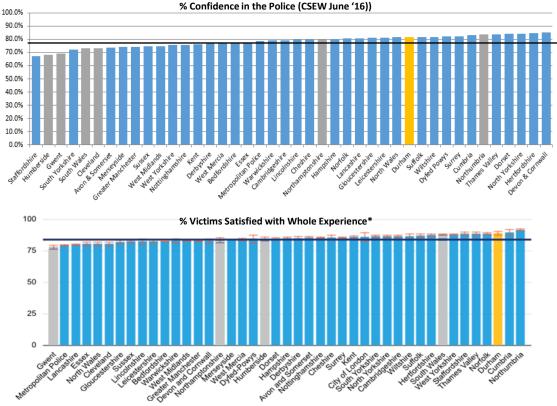
Crime Type	12 months to end September 2014	12 months to end September 2015	% Difference	12 months to end September 2016	% Difference	PCC Verdict
All Crime	33,406	32,609	- 2.4 %	42,202	+ 29.4 %	$\overline{\otimes}$
Violence Against the Person	6,047	7,058	+ 16.7 %	12,341	+ 74.9 %	
Sexual Offences	958	1,000	+ 4.4 %	1,207	+ 20.7 %	\odot
Burglary	4,072	3,991	- 2 %	4,467	+ 11.9 %	\bigotimes
Vehicle Crime	3,056	2,517	- 17.6 %	2,833	+ 12.6 %	\bigotimes
Shoplifting	3,551	3,557	+ 0.2 %	3,700	+ 4 %	\bigotimes
Criminal Damage (Inc. Arson)	6,820	6,642	- 2.6 %	7,899	+ 18.9 %	\bigotimes

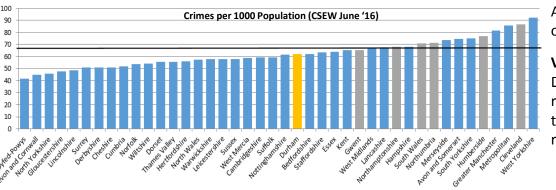
• There has been an increase in **'all crime'** and **'violence against the person'** compared with the same period last year, but this includes changes to recording practices for violent offences and harassment, in line with national crime recording guidelines. It is important to emphasise that, although crime has increased, the harm to our communities (calculated using the <u>Cambridge Crime Harm Index</u>) has not increased.

- **Burglary** has increased over the past 12 months, however in the last few months this has begun to reduce. A number of lengthy prison sentences, particularly for this offence, have also been given following work by the Constabulary, and detection rates are twice the national average.
- Criminal damage including arson and vehicle crimes have also increased. A number of vehicles are being left unlocked, but also 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.
- The reported number of **sexual offences** is continuing to increase. This is positive as it shows confidence of victims to come forward to the police. A number of cases are still historic cases reported following large scale media reports, but the impact of Medomsley has now subsided so I am no longer showing these figures separately.
- It is disappointing to see that **shoplifting** is now increasing again, and so this is an area I will be monitoring going forward.
- Reducing reoffending is a cross cutting key area of focus in my Police and Crime Plan. To view more information, click here.
- View the next page to **compare the Constabulary's performance** to all of the other police forces in the country.

Comparison to Other Forces

*Data from the HMIC Crime and Policing Comparator, back in December 2014





This data shows Durham in comparison to the other Forces in the England and Wales (City of London is not included in the CSEW and is not classed as being comparable to other UK Forces). Unfortunately there is a data lag back to December 2014 for comparative victim satisfaction as it is not longer collected nationally by HMIC so there is no longer a direct comparison between forces.

The most similar Forces to Durham (based on an analysis of demographic, social and economic characteristics which relate to crime) are Gwent, Humberside, South Wales and Northampton. This is known as the Most Similar Group (MSG) and is the most effective way to compare performance.

It can be seen in the graphs that Durham is performing better than the National average in all 3 areas.

Confidence

Durham has climbed up the ranking over the last year or so with a small, steady increase. Now ranked 12th, this is higher than all in the MSG and the national average.

Victim Satisfaction

Of all 43 Forces Durham was 3rd in December 2014. Although this data is from 2 years ago, Durham are still one of the top performing forces.

Victim-Based Crime

Durham is placed in the middle of the police forces when ranked in order, and is below the national average line. All the MSG and regional forces are showing a higher crime rate per 1000 than Durham.

Durham Constabulary is the country's top performing police force



outstanding

INADEQUATE (NONE RANKED)

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Extent to which the force treats its workforce with fairness and respect

Conclusions

- Durham Constabulary has been rated the top performing police force in the country by HMIC in the latest PEEL Assessments.
- Recorded crime is higher over the 12 months to the end of September than the same time period the
 previous year. There are a number of reasons for this and I will continue to scrutinise these figures over
 the next few months to ensure the Constabulary are doing everything they can to maintain County
 Durham and Darlington as safe places to live, work and visit.
- The level of public confidence measured by the CSEW in Durham Constabulary is above the national average and gradually increasing. This is leading to increased reporting of some types of victim-based crimes that were previously under-reported, such sexual offences, which is very positive.
- I am very disappointed to see the drop in victim satisfaction this quarter, but I am aware there is an explanation for this. However, I will be monitoring these scores closely over the rest of this year as the experiences of victims is of upmost importance.
- Given the cuts to funding police forces nationwide are experiencing, this performance data and the high grades from HMIC shows the force is efficiently using its budget to tackle offenders and reduce crime.



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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.
НМІС	Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary, inspect the Country's police forces.
Local Survey	Local survey conducted by Durham Constabulary.
MARAC	Multi Agency Risk Assessment Centre – a victim-focused meeting where information is shared between agencies on the highest risk cases of domestic violence and abuse to discuss the best ways to help the victim and minimise the risk.
Medomsley Case	Also known as Operation Seabrook, this is an investigation into serious sexual and physical abuse carried out by staff against inmates at the Medomsley Detention Centre near Consett, mainly in the 1970's and 1980's.
MP Surgery	A meeting for local people to attend and discuss any concerns with their local Member of Parliament (MP).
Regina / Non-Regina	Regina refers to the queen in law, meaning the crime is committed against the state not a specific victim.
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

 \bigcirc - 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.

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